

# HELEN GOULD'S \$60,000 BATH TUB the LAST WORD in LUXURY



White and green will be the prevailing colors. The pool itself will be lined with green tiles. At the base and along the upper edge will be white marble. The interior walls are to be white, and the rays of sunlight will be filtered through the delicately tinted glass ceiling.

**Water Supply Provided For.**

In order that the water in the pool may be ever fresh pipes through the basement of the building will carry water not only from the spring on the grounds but also from the main of the city water system. Should an exceptionally dry season cause the spring to run dry it will be possible to make use of the other means of filling the pool.

The pipes will carry the water first through a system of filters that will remove every foreign particle, then through boilers which will heat it to the required temperature.

It will take two and a half tons of coal and sixteen and a half hours of time to fill the pool for the first time. Once it is filled and heated, however, it will constantly remain at an even temperature.

It is the expectation of the builders of this modern bathtub that the tiled roof, which will be of what is known as puttyless glass—the joining of one pane to another being invisible to the eye—will not only serve to light up the pool during the day, but that the rays from the sun will also aid in retaining the heat in the water.

**Extreme Luxury.**

At night clusters of electric lights will be suspended from the roof and from the ceiling over the walk surrounding the pool, while single lights will shine in every corner of the building.

Not a detail that will add to the luxuriousness of the bath has been omitted. Under the front of the building a complete system of heating will be installed. From it heat will be carried to each dressing room and drying room. Women bathers will even find on their dressing tables the means to dry their hair by artificial heat.

The work of erecting this palatial bath is already well under way. The actual construction is being carried on by A. M. Hunter & Son of Irvington. A large force of men has been at work for several weeks and the builders expect that the bath will be completed by Easter.

There are other luxurious baths in many private houses—notably that in the basement of Senator W. A. Clark's mansion on Fifth avenue, New York, and there are a few magnificent public baths, of which the Broadway bath, just outside Helena, Mont., is the finest, but Miss Gould's is the last word in private bathhouse luxury.

**NEW YORK**—Did you plunge into the foot and a half of Croton that all but overflowed from your four-foot bathtub this morning?

Did you float on your back, gazing up at the rays of the sun, which didn't filter through the window of your cupboardlike bathroom, and imagine you were battling off Palm Beach?

Did you happen to bump your head on the medicine chest which projects over the end of the tub as you scrambled out to the floor, which felt for all the world like a cake of ice?

If you did, how would you like, just for a change, to take a bath in a \$60,000 tub?

Perhaps you may have that privilege some day if you should be fortunate enough to receive an invitation from Miss Helen Miller Gould, for Miss Gould is having erected on her beautiful summer estate, Lyndhurst, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, a bathtub that will cost that amount of money.

Just think of the plumber's bill if anything should happen to go wrong! What the plumber might do, however, evidently has no terrors for Miss Gould, who planned for a private bath that would excel any other of its kind in the country.

**New Society Amusement.**

Society, startled with every pleasure of its make-up, and at last found a new way to amuse itself. It has taken to swimming, and like the small boy who has a secluded little pool back of the old mill to which he steals whenever he can escape from school, so do rich people build their own little pools to which they can retire when the routine of dances and dinners becomes irksome.

During the last year many of the wealthy have built out-of-door pools on

their summer estates, pools that are surrounded by pergolas, loggias and tropical gardens.

But Miss Gould is going to have the finest of them all. Directly opposite her handsome home at Irvington she is having erected a magnificent bathhouse which is to contain not only a huge swimming pool, but small baths and showers. The luxury planned for this bathhouse reminds one of the baths of imperial Rome.

**Building Beautifully Designed.**

Constructed of red brick, with granite trimmings, the building will be 138 feet long and 68 feet wide. The front, which will be of Doric design, will be two stories in height. A beautiful shaded walk connecting Miss Gould's mansion with the bath will lead to a flight of marble steps. Back of the steps will be three massive doors of oak and plate glass. As the doors swing outward, the guests will find themselves in a spacious lounge room where they may rest in ease and comfort before and after the bath. The floor of cork will be covered with oriental rugs and divans, and lounge chairs will be scattered among the palms, which will convert the room into a tropical grove.

At either end of the lounge room doors lead to dressing rooms, each of which might well belong to the boudoir of a princess.

When Miss Gould's guests in their bathing suits step through the wide doors at the rear of the lounge room they will be face to face with the glory of the \$60,000 bathtub.

Gently lapsing the marble sides of the pool will stretch the huge basin of water. At the end nearest the lounge room the pool will be four feet deep, sloping gradually away to a depth of eight feet at the farther end.

**Pool Fed by Spring.**

The water will flow through the pool in a steady stream fed by a spring far back on the spacious grounds of Lynd-

hurst, and at the opposite end an outlet will keep the depth constant at all times.

Surrounding the pool will be 16 marble columns, supporting the roof of glass and standing upon a walk of ceramic tiles, bordered with white marble benches. Scattered about this walk will be marble benches, covered with rugs and pillows, on which the bathers may rest as they become fatigued from swimming or from which their friends may watch them while at play in the water.

ment is not completed. The pedestal for the statue of the general has been placed on a long time and it is guarded by the huge bronze lions. For months visitors have looked on the pedestal and the lions, but never have seen a sign of working about the monument's site. Meantime statues of other men much less completed, erected and dedicated. The Grant statue when it is finally finished will stand in the grounds of the Botanical gardens facing the capitol. There was a long delay in erecting the site because of the tremendous opposition to the plan which the committee had given its sanction. The warfare of words waged for weeks, but finally the Botanical garden site was authorized. The committee of reasons why many people do not want the statue was that the committee decided it should stand in that in order to make room for it four magnificent trees would have to be sacrificed. The trees were historic and were known as the "Crittenden Memorial." The tree, huge bronze lions, but were removed to another place, but on account of their age it is a question whether they will survive.

**Hundreds Lose Jobs.**

Secretaries, clerks, messengers and doorkeepers of the house of representatives have marked Saturday, March 4, as the day when they will be dismissed. It may witness the blotting out of the pay roll of the names of hundreds of employees most of whom have served the house of representatives through the long years of unbroken Republicanism.

Major Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania, veteran of the Civil war and veteran of the congressional service, is the clerk of the house of representatives, a job of prominence and of much honor. He is one of the porters who will be dismissed. Members say that he spins a better yarn than either Joseph G. Cannon, Champ Clark or Chauncey M. Depew, the men who usually are considered to be veritable mines of anecdotes.

The clerk of the house is good company and the Democrats as well as the Republicans have found him, but the major's Republicanism is of the old-fashioned kind. He is a party man and a party man, therefore, although he is popular and the best of raconteurs, the Democrats on coming into power will sever his services.

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**CROW AN AWKWARD LOVEP**

His Futile Efforts to Soften His Raucous Voice Furnish Amusement for Bystanders.

For a few years I had crows, but their nests are in an irremediable bath for boys and their settlement was broken up. They grew so wonted as to throw off a great part of their shyness, and to tolerate my near approach. One very hot day I stood for some time within twenty feet of a mother and three children, who sat on an elm bough over my head, gazing in the sultry air, and holding their wings half spread for coolness. All birds during the mating season become more or less sentimental, and murmur soft nothings in a tone very unlike the grind-organ repetition and loudness of their habitual song. The crow is very comical as a lover, and to hear him trying to soften his croak to the proper Saint Preux standard has something of the effect of a Mississippi bluesman quoting Tennyson. Yet there are few things to my ear more melodious than his caw of a clear winter morning as it drops to you filtered through five hundred fathoms of crisp blue air.

The cawing of all smaller birds makes the moral character of the crow, for all his deaconlike demeanor and garb, somewhat questionable. He could never really forgo without insult. The golden robin, especially, is a case in point. He will follow with his eyes, making him duck clumsily to dodge their importunate bills. I do not believe, however, that he robbed any nests hereabouts, but the refuse of the gasworks, which, in our free and easy community, is allowed to poison the river, supplies him with dead alewives in abundance.

—From Lowell's My Garden Acquaintance.

**YIDDISH AN ODD LANGUAGE**

Has Little Connection With Hebrew and Varies According to Country in Which Speaker Dwells.

What is the Yiddish language? Those who do not talk it nor understand it haven't the slightest conception of its make-up, and generally believe that it is Hebrew. But there is no more similarity between Hebrew and Yiddish than there is between Esperanto and English, except that the language is written and printed in Hebrew characters. It is unlike any language invented since the days of the tower of Babel, when languages were supposed to have been born.

The Yiddish is freely used in New York's East side, and in every large city in the country where there is a ghetto. There are daily, weekly and monthly papers printed in Yiddish. Yiddish poets have sung their lays from time immemorial, and are still doing so, and their books are published in the Yiddish language. Every large American city with a large Russian-Jewish population has its Yiddish the-

at night clusters of electric lights will be suspended from the roof and from the ceiling over the walk surrounding the pool, while single lights will shine in every corner of the building.

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## MORAL MEASURES UP TO CONGRESS

Passage of Eight Legislative Acts Asked by International Reform Bureau.

Commission Trying to Devise Law for the Compensation of Injured Employees—Many Hours Employees Soon to Lose Jobs.

**By GEORGE CLINTON.**

Washington—Congress has been asked to pass this winter eight legislative acts, the advocates of which are the International Reform Bureau. The International Reform Bureau is at work with a millitary spirit, and which refuses to be cast down. The house and senate are not always ready or willing to pass these "moral measures," but they are always very anxious not to appear to be antagonistic to the bills except on the ground of unconstitutionality or for some other reason which cannot be considered as springing from a desire to stand against morality.

Senator Henry W. Blair is the president of the Reform Bureau which has for its secretary and legislative spirit Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts. The bureau has endorsed and commended to churches and reform societies for support these legislative measures: "To amend the federal shield of interstate commerce from the 'original packages' imported into 'dry' territory." "To prohibit interstate transmission of race gambling odds and bets." "To prohibit interstate transportation of pictures and descriptions of prize fights." "To prohibit Sunday toll and traffic in the District of Columbia." "To prohibit saloons in Hawaii." "To prohibit the United States district attorneys from engaging in private practice." "To prohibit liquor selling in shops and buildings used by the United States government." "To restrain the traffic in opium."

On so-called moral measures congress never divides politically and the ways is a division, however, in any way which touch the liquor traffic in any way. Into this question, for it is an interstate commerce one largely, enter the questions of state's rights and of party liberty.

**New England Enjoys Measly.**

Colonel John S. Mosby, who in the civil war was called a "guerilla" and who now is called "a noted confederate cavalry leader," has been lecturing in New England, a section of the country which forty-seven years ago was demanding that he be captured and treated like a pirate. The years that have gone by have softened the animosities of war time and now New England is listening with a keen interest to the story of the old veteran's raiding stories of the civil war.

Colonel Mosby is a noted figure in the capital. His face is that of the novel and picture book soldier. He has a hawk nose, sharp eyes and lithe figure. It was only a year ago that the colonel was in the hospital undergoing a severe operation. The surgeon said the colonel would die. The colonel said he would not die, and he did not.

**Has Interesting Task.**

A commission composed of six members of congress and two non-official associates is just now engaged in an investigating work which several of the members declare is the most interesting which ever took their attention. The commission is to find out what means by which damage suits brought by injured employees against their employers may be adjusted without recourse to the courts and without the tremendous cost which even small damage suits entail upon the country, the state, or it may be the federal government.

In many countries in Europe there are laws which provide that the employer shall pay a fixed sum for the injury, and the laws have been found to work well. In the United States there is a constitutional difficulty in the way of the passage of laws like those of Europe, and one of the labors of the commission will be to find a way of getting around the obstacle of the constitution without injuring the integrity of the Great Document itself.

To take a case in point which will show the problem which the commission is trying to solve it may be said that a workman in Pennsylvania sued for damages because of an injury which he had received. He was awarded \$1,000 by the court. Of this amount he was compelled to pay \$500 to his attorney and he had left only \$500 to support his family and to pay the bills which had accumulated while he was incapacitated. The suit cost the taxpayers \$2,500 before it was completed. In other words, the workman in order to get \$500 caused an expense to the country of five times the amount which he received.

There are thousands of such cases in the courts every year. Several of the states already have appointed commissions to consider the general expense to the state which is covered by the matter and do away with it by a law which helps a little in the solution of the difficulty. The congressional committee will report early in the next session.

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ment is not completed. The pedestal for the statue of the general has been placed on a long time and it is guarded by the huge bronze lions. For months visitors have looked on the pedestal and the lions, but never have seen a sign of working about the monument's site. Meantime statues of other men much less completed, erected and dedicated. The Grant statue when it is finally finished will stand in the grounds of the Botanical gardens facing the capitol. There was a long delay in erecting the site because of the tremendous opposition to the plan which the committee had given its sanction. The warfare of words waged for weeks, but finally the Botanical garden site was authorized. The committee of reasons why many people do not want the statue was that the committee decided it should stand in that in order to make room for it four magnificent trees would have to be sacrificed. The trees were historic and were known as the "Crittenden Memorial." The tree, huge bronze lions, but were removed to another place, but on account of their age it is a question whether they will survive.

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**Neutralize the Canal.**

Mr. Taft has declared for the fortification of the Panama canal, and congress probably will be asked to appropriate several millions to begin the work. Secretary Meyer, fresh from a tour of inspection, favors the selection of Guantanamo, in Cuba, as a new naval base for the protection of the Panama canal and more millions will be needed for that purpose. How the various schemes for military defense of the canal will cost no one apparently has taken the trouble to estimate accurately. The old rule in such matters seems to be good enough—start to work anyhow, and then congress will be forced to provide money to carry it through.

How much better it would be to adopt the plan suggested by Representative Tawney and invite the nations of the world to agree to regard the Panama canal as a neutral territory? If that were done, canal fortifications would be unnecessary, new naval bases could be dispensed with and many millions would be saved to the people of this country. If the construction of the canal is to be justified, it must be a highway for the commerce of the world, not as a military measure that involves continually heavier expenditures. There is not another nation in the world that would not favor the neutralization of the Panama canal. If the policy of the United States is for peace, it should take the lead, as no other nation can, and assure the neutrality of the canal for all time.

**Roosevelt's Position.**

The New Orleans (La.) Picayune closes its comment on the election with a personal note: "It was impossible beforehand," it declares, "to determine if Colonel Roosevelt was a demagogue or child of destiny, but now that the problem has been worked out it gives as a result a blatant, wrangling brawler, and nothing more."

**Lesson of the Election.**

The Republican party has for years been trading with the interests, and bartering protection for money contributed to campaign funds. It was the Republican party that promised the Panama canal, and then passed the Payne bill. That bill was a Republican measure, enacted by a Republican congress, and signed and praised by a Republican president. The people, realizing that this is a government by party, felt that the Republican party should be held responsible. The judgment is against the Republican party and against the controlling interests in that party, namely, those influences that are responsible for the Payne tariff. And the leaders will make a fatal mistake if they construe the verdict in any other way.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Times thinks the two hardest blows were to Taft and Roosevelt, the former because of results in Ohio.

According to the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, "Taft and Taft have been repudiated."

**MUSTN'T BE TOO TRUTHFUL**

Warning to Writers of Fiction Based on a Maine Incident—Real Business of Authors.

Down in Maine they have been enjoying an Enchanted Arden and many feel called upon to declare that "truth is stranger than fiction." Of course it is, though there are still those who greet the revelation with cheers, and quite numerous are the writers who propound appalling narratives and think they can silence their critics by crying: "Fooled again! Every incident in my novel really happened."

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## IN ASSURED POWER WORKING TO INCREASE DUTY

VOTERS HAVE GIVEN GOVERNMENT TO DEMOCRATS.

History Simply Repeated Itself in the Recent Election—Nation Looks to Party to Restore Proper Conditions.

The house just elected will be the first since the Civil war to be controlled by the Democrats. The Republicans controlled both branches of congress—the house 151 to 142, and the senate 39 to 36. This led to a history of the administration of Hayes. The second congress of his term included 148 Democrats and 122 Republicans in the house and 44 Democrats to 32 Republicans in the senate. A Republican house was elected with Garfield, but the senate had one Democrat, then Republican, David Davis of Illinois being classed as an independent.

In the off year elections the Democratic success of 1884 was foreboded by the election of a house with a Democratic majority of 74. Cleveland carried with him a house Democratic by 84 majority, though the senate remained Republican. The mid-term result upheld the administration with a majority of 15 Democrats in the house. A Republican house was elected with Harrison and helped to enact the McKinley bill, which produced the greatest party reverse of the generation. For the first time since the Republican party had obtained control its membership in the house fell to one hundred. In the congress elected in 1890 there were 236 Democrats to 88 Republicans. The Republicans still controlled the senate.

Two years later the Democrats had the unique experience of controlling both branches of congress. The house was Democratic, 220 to 126, the senate 44 to 35. The intersection of the free silver issue, however, disrupted the party. In 1895 the Republicans regained control of both branches of congress. The re-election caused the first break in a control that has lasted for 16 years.

Four times in this period the loss of the mid-term house by the party in power has been the forerunner of defeat in the next presidential contest. In 1874 the Democrats elected the house and two years later Tilden was the winning candidate. In 1882 the Democratic control of the house preceded the election of Cleveland. In 1890 the Republicans lost the house and two years later the presidency. In 1894 the Democratic defeat implied the Republican victory of 1896.

The two exceptions to the rule occurred in the mid-term of Hayes and in Cleveland's first administration. In 1878 the first case the Democrats threw away their opportunity by the impetuous nomination of Hancock and in the second the new issue of tariff reform complicated the situation. Even so, Cleveland received more votes than Harrison, although a majority in the electoral college was against him.

To talk of off-year results being of no significance as regards the next presidential contest is to ignore the political history of the United States for the last generation.

**Plundering Americans.**

The best authorities in the steel trade have admitted, both by their words and their actions, that protection is no longer necessary. Mr. Carnegie said two years ago that "not a ton of steel is produced in the world as low an outlay for labor as in our own country." Mr. Schwab, president of the steel trust, told Mr. Frick in 1899 that steel rails could be made in Pittsburgh for \$12 a ton and sold at a profit in England for \$16 a ton, where they cost \$19 a ton. And yet the steel trust pretends to stand continued protection when the fact is that they are parties to an international agreement giving them 25 per cent of the world's market in steel rails—this 25 per cent being based upon the ability of American manufacturers to undersell foreign competitors on this continent. It is the fear of the gigantic power to unsettle the market wielded by our steel trust that has driven so many British competitors into the protectionist camp. In report of the British Iron trade commission on American industrial conditions and competition, instances are given where American manufacturers have discriminated against their own countrymen in favor of the foreigner, to the extent of 50 per cent.

The only reason for the continuance of the steel tariff is to enable the trust to pay five per cent dividends (and earn 14 per cent) upon its \$500,000,000 of common (watered) stock.

**THE TARIFF ON STEEL.**

One of the first things that the Democrats, when they get a chance, ought to put on the free list is steel. The reason is because iron and steel are so vitally necessary to all other manufactures, and a reduction of the tariff on these basic elements would pave the way for a substantial reduction upon numerous other commodities which spring from them. Thus if iron and steel duties on iron ore, pig iron, bar iron, steel rails, wire nails, barbed wire, tin plate, etc., were removed, it would permit of a radical reduction on agricultural implements, and on carpenter's tools, cash registers, electric, mining, pumping, and textile machinery, sewing machines, typewriters, locomotives, etc. Then again, these reductions in the cost of commodities would lead to a cheapening of those commodities; we should have cheaper wheat, cheaper clothing and cheaper transportation as a result of lessening the cost of farming, textile manufacturing and railroading.

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One of the still life paintings by Jan van Huysen in the museum at The Hague was recently injured, but it is believed the perpetrator was neither vandal nor thief.

The picture represents a basket of fruit on which a number of insects have gathered. On a pale yellow apple, which is the centerpiece in the cluster of fruit, is a large fly, painted so true to nature, so say the officials of the gallery, that the canvas was injured by some one who endeavored to "shoot" it and brought his cane or hand too close to the canvas. "A tribute to the painter's genius," says the letter recording the fact, "for which the work had to suffer."

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