TROUBLES OVER LADY SERVANTS

CLUB WHICH PROVIDES THEM HAS ITS WOES

Slavies Would Be Called "Miss," as They Consider Themselves Social Equals of Mistresses—Want Time for Beautifying

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—The members of the Arachne club, an institution which provides lady servants, are divided on a point of etiquette of absorbing interest. Briefly, it is this:

Shall their employer, when he sees himself in danger of losing his morning train, say: "Please hurry things up, Jones," or shall he say: "Please hurry things up, Miss Jones." The name Jones, of course, is taken at random to illustrate the point.

Until recently the members of the Arachne club have been content to be called by their surnames alone. But there has arisen a section among them who desire to be called "Miss." They are all ladies by birth, the daughters of officers and so on, and when the curate, who is in reality their social equal, calls on their mistress it is painful to be addressed merely as Jones in their presence.

On the other hand, some of them are still quite content to be addressed in this abrupt manner, and so the matter at present rests. One departure, however, of a novel kind has been definitely decided on. Henceforth no lady servant hailing from the Arachne club will deign to take a situation unless there is a charwoman or some other servant to do the roughest work.

Where They Draw the Line

My lady Arachne does not object to cooking the dinner or even washing dishes, but she draws the line at polishing her master's boots or scouring the doorstep under the eyes of neighbors.

In other respects, too, the lady servant is developing, and under the new system she ought soon to be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The search for the ideal, however, has only been along the pathway of discomfort.

When ladies first took to being cooks and housemaids they did not quite realize all the hardships that regular "service" meant. For instance, they did not quite appreciate that pattering over the preparation of dinners would give them what is called "the household stoop;" that washing would destroy the beauty of their hands; that superintending the cooking would ruin their complexions, and that their hair would be threatened with destruction from dust when sweeping.

But the lady servant is a person of a strong individuality and no inconsiderable amount of mental culture and ingenuity. So by degrees there have been devised means whereby a lady can undertake all the drudgery of the household and yet remain beautiful.

They have, for example, been recommended to brush their hair for ten minutes each night before retiring to rest, and then immediately wash the brush. To save their complexions, oil of almonds—boiled, from a recipe, in one of the household saucepans—is nightly applied, and no lady servant would dream of seeking her couch without having previously gone through gmynastics specially prescribed for combating the "household stoop."

Their hands receive attention every evening, both by means of manicure and rubbing in cream. They always sleep in gloves. Face massage is also indulged in to keep under the wrinkles induced by screwing up the face over a steaming frying-pan. What is known among them as the "chop frown" or the "grill grimace" has been alarmingly on the increase of late.

All this, of course, takes time. In fact, the lady servant occupies about an hour over her toilet every night. The following schedule gives us a fairly accurate idea of her proceedings:

Deep breathing (to free the lungs of dust)	5 mins.
Hair brushing and hairbrush washing	12 "
Manicure	5 "
Face massage	10 "
Physical culture for the "household stoop"	10 "
Reading Plato (Dr. Reich's edition)	20 "

The trouble seems considerable, but then the results are splendid, and by the time the gentleman chauffeur is firmly established the race of higher servants will be complete.

HAS ELIGIBLE CRYPT TO LET

How a Southwark Church Made Famous by Charles Dickens Tries to Raise Money

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—"This spacious basement to let for storage purposes" is the notice fixed above the entrance to the crypt of the church of St. Georgq-the-Martyr, Southwark, so closely associated in the minds of Dickens lovers with the story of "Little Dorrit."

This course is necessitated by the depleted revenues of the church, which is one of the most historical in London. The first church was built there in the twelfth century, and the curfew bell still rings from the belfry every night. The present building dates from 1734.

W. Field, a borough estate agent, said yesterday that he was very surprised when his firm received an order to let the vaults if possible.

"It is the first commission of the kind we have ever had," he said, "although I believe the crypts of a few other churches in London have been leased for such purposes.

"The vaults contain 1800 feet of superficial floor space and the rent asked is £60 a year. They will probably be taken for the storage of beer or wine barrels, or, perhaps, furniture. The coffins were cleared away some years ago.

"Many of the ancient churches and graveyards in London have been put to curious uses. A chapel of St. Savior's, Southwark, was, I remember, let as a bakehouse. The banks opposite our office stand on the site of the old graveyard of St. Margaret's-at-the-Hill, and even now when the roads hereabouts are repaired bones are frequently turned up.

"Some little time ago we sold a graveyard at Butler's place, Dockhead, Bermondsey. Many years ago it was owned by a Mr. Butler, who carried on a private burying business. For a certain charge he used to inter any corpse which was brought to him. Bones have been found there recently when the ground was dug up."

Among other instances of the uses to which the crypts of old churches are put may be mentioned that of St. Peter's, Walworth, which is now converted into a billiard room. A gymnasium has been fixed in another at Islington, and at St. James', Clerkenwell, a crypt which is at present stored with hundreds of ancient coffins is to be cleared in order that it may be used as a Sunday school.

PRETTY EX-AMERICANS STILL CHARM KING EDWARD

DUCHESS OF ROXBURGHE, FORMERLY MISS GOELET

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—King Edward has not permitted advancing years to dull his admiration for pretty women, nor has he lost his ability to enjoy the company of those who have the added charm of wit. The marked attention his majesty has bestowed on the two American duchesses accompanying their husbands, who form part of the king's entourage during his present continental visit, gives evidence of this. Their graces of Manchester, formerly Miss Zimmerman of Ohio and Roxburghe, formerly Miss Goelet of New York, has been especially honored by King Edward.

Scarcely a day passes without King Edward motoring with the duchess of Roxburghe and dining and lunching with the duchess of Manchester. With nice diplomacy the king has made it a point of being seen in the society of the other prominent Americans who are enjoying the spring gayeties of Biarritz.

MUST PAY COST OF WORD 'MRS.'

MISS ROOSEVELT VS. MRS. LONGWORTH

But Even Though She Is Married the President's Daughter Will Be Handsomely Recognized by Royalty

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—It is to be hoped that the American women in London will not kill with kindness Mrs. Longworth when she comes among them in June. If she succeeds in appearing at one-fifth of the festivities which are being arranged for her by Britishers as well as Americans she will be very clever indeed.

The king and queen have intimated to the American ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, that they will receive Mr. and Mrs. Longworth privately in the first instance, but there is also to be a royal dinner party at Buckingham palace in their honor and among well known Americans who will be invited to be present are Consuelo, duchess of Manchester; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the duchess of Marlborough, Lady Naylor Leland, Mrs. Chauncey and a few others.

During their stay in London Mr. and Mrs. Longworth will make Dorchester house, the town residence of the American ambassador, their headquarters, but the duchess of Marlborough has invited them to Blenheim for a week end and Mrs. Adair has asked them to spend a few days with her at her new house in Windsor.

The story goes that the city of London will also entertain the interesting couple at one of the luncheons for which the Mansion house is renowned. The lord mayor and corporation of London pride themselves on being the most hospitable civic body not only in Europe, but in the world, and they are sure to turn out a record feast for the American bride and bridegroom.

Enthusiastic as will be the reception of the president's daughter, it will be nothing compared with that she would have received had she come as Miss Roosevelt. Had she arrived last season London would have gone off its head over her. No royal princess would have received half such a bewilderingly effusive welcome. She would have had a thousand proposals. At the Bachelors' club alone fifty or more of its members had made up their minds to propose to her. The Bachelors' is made up of the richest unmarried men in society, more than half of whom have titles.

British society here is hoping it may not be disappointed in Mrs. Longworth. If she puts on the least "standoffishness" it will be. English people expect the American woman to be all smiles and civility and to do all the talking. From her they resent dignity and patronage. The fact is they have with good reason formed certain ideals as regards the American woman and they like her to live up to them. There is nothing unreasonable in this. To have one's ideals proved false is always disconcerting.

WILL SHE REMAIN COUNTESS?

Will the Earl of Roslyn Divorce His American Wife, Who Was an Actress?

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—Are the earl and countess of Roslyn to be divorced? Clubdom says that they are and they certainly are not living together just at present.

The countess is staying at the Coburg hotel in Grosvenor square and the earl is living in the house off Park lane, where the countess used to live when she was plain Anna Robinson, with nothing but her big eyes, her slender figure and her American wit between her and the tax collector.

The countess of Roslyn is bigger-eyed, smaller-waisted and quicker of tongue than ever, but the earl of Roslyn doesn't seem so much interested in these tales as he was when he defied his whole family and nearly all of his friends by marrying an American actress who was somehow seen oftener at the smart cafes and driving in the parks than she was at the theater.

English society which had received so many American peeresses has balked at receiving the countess of Roslyn and it is said that the earl is a bit downhearted at being cut by all his cousins.

Anna Robinson and her sister used to live in a cozy little flat up Harlem way in New York not so many eventful years ago. They always went everywhere and never wore the same dresses twice anywhere. Anna made a specialty of emeralds and her sister preferred rubies; otherwise, they dressed exactly alike.

Many ambitious tenderloiners will be bitterly disappointed if the countess of Roslyn doesn't stay the countess of Roslyn long enough to get a chance to introduce her old friends into London gay society.

RUSSIANS RUSH TO THE WEST

Special Cable to The Herald.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—Russian emigration via Denmark has increased considerably of late. The steamer Polaris has arrived from Kangoe in Finland with 700 aboard. One of the officers did not hesitate to say that over 400 of them were on their way to England and that they would sail for America and Canada. More people wanted to come by the Polaris, but the ship has rooms for only 700 and the disappointed ones had to wait for the next ship. These emigrants are a unit in one thing—they are anxious to leave their native country in a hurry. The majority are Jews, and are helped here by a Jewish committee. Altogether more than 1000 arrive on an average every week at Copenhagen alone.

PEDAGOGUES IN HARD LINES

Special Cable to The Herald.

BERLIN, April 14.—The minister of education fined a rural school teacher $5.00, ordering the amount to be deducted from his salary at the rate of 25 cents a month. The school teacher complained to a friend of the starvation wages paid him by the government and, particularly, because he is obliged to take out part of his salary "in kind," by boarding successively with the village people, one week in this house, next week in another, etc. The government admits that the facts are true and that, under the circumstances, the school teacher has hardly enough to eat, yet reduces his allowance.

ALL PARIS IS LAUGHING AT THE NEW AUTO-HIPPIQUE

Special Cable to The Herald.

PARIS, April 14.—Paul Duchereau, an ingenious inventor, has given the Paris boulevards a sensation by the practical demonstration of his ability to put the cart before the horse. He calls it an auto-hippique, or hippomobile, and it is literally a one-horse-power machine.

In this freak turno t the driver sits in front of the horse in a little car shaped like an automobile. At the back the horse is attached between shafts, the weight of which is entirely supported by two rubber-tired wheels. The steering is done by means of a wheel resembling those used on motor cars.

The inventor of this turnout claims that greater speed can be obtained by this means of harnessing a horse, as the animal has no weight to support.

HE WILL LIVE ON EIGHT CENTS A DAY

ANY MAN CAN LIVE ON THAT SUM NOW

British Expert Is Going to Prove to the World That This Sum Is Ample to Put Matter to Test

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—The principle that a man can live and work in health on food costing eight cents a day is to be tested in systematic fashion by Dr. Josiah Oldfield, a noted expert on diet and a fruitarian.

A London daily paper will co-operate in the experiment, finding four or five average men, who will be provided with work, clothing and lodging for three months. Their board, which will be of the highest quality and as much as they can eat, will be provided at a cost of eight cents per man per day.

The details of the dietary will be arranged by Dr. Oldfield, who will supervise the whole experiment. In a letter Dr. Oldfield declares that the experiment is of "great importance in respect to the physique and stamina and health of the race."

"For the last twenty years or so," he continues, "our people have been falsely taught. They cannot afford to buy the best, healthy meat, and as a result they are living on wastrel food and feeding their children on what is little better than rubbish.

"I have demonstrated how the poor may be fed—and well fed—and on the highest grade of food, at a cost of less than four pence per head per day.

"If this be true, and if, to raise this food, five times as much home labor would be required, a great advance has been made in going to the root of national decadence and of widespread want of employment."

Dr. Oldfield suggests that each of the men should be tested as to his physical fitness at the beginning and end of the period of four-penny diet, and is sanguine that the last state will be infinitely better than the first.

WOULD HAVE BARMAIDS PUT UNDER THE BAN

AMERICAN WOMAN STARTS CRUSADE AGAINST THEM

Believes Women as Servers of Drink Are Demoralizing to Men and Ruinous to Themselves—Hopes to Do Away With Them

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—Mrs. G. Savory, an American lady, has commenced a crusade in England against the barmaid. Mrs. Savory says that she is not particularly interested in Woman's Christian Temperance union work and that she had not the slightest idea that there were such persons as barmaids until she reached London. In giving her experiences at Claremont hall this week and detailing her impressions of English bars and barmaids, she drew forth alternate laughter and applause.

"When I got off at Waterloo station on my arrival in London I saw some women through the window of a public house," she remarked. "I said to my husband, 'Those are women.' He replied, 'Yes, they are barmaids.'

"Now we do not have women barmaids in America, and since my arrival in England I have commenced to investigate this subject. I do not know that I ought to say that women do not drink in America, because that is not true. But it is considered a disgrace for any woman to drink in America and those who do drink do it on the sly. So when I came to England where women do drink I felt that I must wear goloshes or I should be drowned in it.

"I do not want to brag about America, but I had never seen a barmaid there, and when I found them here I commenced to ask about them. I asked whether they did employ women as barmaids. I was told that there was no law against it in the United States. That kind of answering would not do for me, however, and I asked whether a woman barmaid had ever been heard of in our country. My husband tried to dodge the question, but finally admitted that he had heard of a publican in one of the western states who thought he would like a barmaid, got one, and they strung him up for employing her.

"Then I commenced to inquire what were the customs in other parts of the world. I found that they did have barmaids among the heathen out in Burma, but by a new law which comes into force next month they have been abolished even there. Continuing my investigations and inquiries I found that the employment of women in drinking bars has just been forbidden by the authorities in Calcutta. So I concluded that England was getting behind the times and that it was getting about time for the people here in London to wake up.

"I believe half the publicans of London would like to do away with the barmaids and employ men. The only excuse I have heard offered is that drinking is more of a pleasure if you can talk to a girl at the bar. But I cannot bear to see barmaids slaughtered and their womanhood sacrificed. The barmaid is absolutely the most unprotected girl in the world. Then the atmosphere of bars is also something to be considered. You know your Rev. R. J. Campbell of the City Temple, on coming back from America, remarked: 'I could study five times as well in St. Louis or New York as I can here. It must be the atmosphere.' I believe it must be the atmosphere. It looks to me as though you cannot get any atmosphere in England but the bar atmosphere.

"Now this question of barmaids is going to be put right up to the English parliament itself. We are going to ask that a barmaid shall wear a badge and be given a certificate so that she may get a position afterward. The average life of a barmaid—that is, the time she remains behind the bar—is five years, and we want to find her a place after that. Seriously, the subject is one which should stir the people of England to immediate action."

"Pa, what's an indeterminate sentence?"

"Oh, it's a sort of special provision they have for bankers who are caught with the goods on them and simply can't be acquitted."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Owing to the rush of business the Talk-o-Phone department of the Southern California Music company will be open Wednesday and Saturday evenings for the accommodation of Herald subscribers.

MRS. POTTER PALMER IS TO FOUND CLUB FOR TALKING

MRS. POTTER PALMER

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—The idea of a club to which members will be admitted by invitation only is at once daring and original; and should be interesting—for those who are invited. The lady who is credited with this novel notion is Mrs. Potter Palmer, erstwhile of Chicago, and if she does not change her mind and finds the premises she desires, her idea will be in full working order before many weeks are over. This institution, which will really be more of a salon than a club, means drawing together the fittest and greatest in politics, though save for the airing of ideas, it will be non-sectarian and non-political. For such an institution it would be difficult to find a more suitable chatelaine than Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose personality, position and riches all fit her admirably for the post.

"There is really no conversation in England," says Mrs. Palmer. "In the drawing room after dinner or at a reception, men and women pair off and gossip in twos. Whether this is the result of extreme insular nervousness I cannot tell, but the fact remains there is never a general exchange of ideas, and in this way people miss much. I am going to correct it if I can."

Mrs. Potter Palmer is perfectly right. The majority of English people are painfully shy and though they may be able to express their ideas well enough in a corner to one or two individuals whom they know intimately, they could not, for gold untold, say the same things to twenty comparative strangers in the house of a friend. "Conversational evenings" are to be a feature of the program in Mrs. Potter Palmer's idea and on such occasions every one present will be bound to express opinions in a general conversation, regarding some book, play, political situation or religious text. The idea is as unique as it is admirable.

PULLS DRUNKARDS FROM THE SALOONS

ORIGINAL METHODS TO SAVE MEN FROM RUM

English Preacher, With Brass Band and Street Parade, Has Unique Way of Reforming Unfortunates Who Are Slaves to Drink

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—Of all the numerous methods used to rescue drunkards in England none is more unique that that used by the Rev. Dr. Stanley Parker, and certainly none is more feared or hated by the owners of cheap saloons.

Dr. Parker, who is a Wesleyan minister, every third Sunday calls a "drinkers' convention" at Plumstead, where he is the beloved pastor of an admiring congregation.

"I always begin my convention by organizing a street parade," he said the other day. "It is headed by a brass band, and as soon as we have gathered a crowd we begin a roundup of all the saloons in the town, starting about an hour before they close.

"I march them in somewhat disordered array to Plumstead Central hall, and no matter how unruly they are, no one is ever put out. I then tell them that they are the choir and that they may sing whatever they like. The result is invariably the most ear-splitting dissonance, but it gives them the vent they want for their turbulent spirits.

"Now, Parker's new choir has become quite an institution at Plumstead, and I am proud to say that it has worked wonders among the drunkards.

"I show them appropriate cinematograph pictures, which teach a moral and are exceedingly useful, tell them stories and crack jokes obvious enough for their blunted perception to grasp. They enjoy themselves and come again and again, and I have reformed some of the worst drunkards and most notorious criminals in Woolwich by touching the humanizing chords in their nature."

ROYAL HORSE SHOW PATRON

Edward's Support Solicited for International Affair and Big English Breeders Are Interested

Special Cable to The Herald.

LONDON, April 14.—As soon as the king returns to London for good he will be approached by a number of widely known breeders of horses and asked to give his patronage to an Anglo-American horse show next year to be held in some large building in London. The proposal originated with Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Judge Moore, who at the recent Hackney Horse show spent nearly $60,000 on the first day of the show in horseflesh. Mr. Vanderbilt believes that such a show as he proposed would give an impetus to the importation of American horses into England.

For the last few years this importation has fallen off considerably. On the other hand Americans buy some of the finest stock in England to breed from. Sir Walter Gilbey, the greatest breeder of hackneys in the country; Sir Oswald Mosley and Sir Alexander Henderson, the owners of the finest horses in the kingdom, are all enthusiastic about the Vanderbilt scheme.

It is expected that by June next a definite program will have been arranged—Olympia is suggested as the likeliest place to hold the show—which would include not only hackneys but thoroughbreds and cart horses.

Talk-o-Phone free. See the proposition in today's Herald.

BARON BOWED LOW BEFORE FAIR VICTIMS

HANDSOME CHAP SEEKS AND FINDS EASY MATINEE GIRLS

One Pays for His Breakfast—When Stories Are Told Before the Justice He Is Sentenced to Five Years

Special Cable to The Herald.

PARIS, April 14.—Baron de Goldenberg, son of the director of the Roumanian State railways, pleaded guilty to robbing a dozen or more society ladies of jewelry and purses, and when sentenced to five years' imprisonment bowed low before his fair victims and, Gaston fashion, begged their pardon for having betrayed their trust. The baron, who is a handsome young chap, magnificently dressed and automobiled, sought for victims among matinee girls, especially on rainy days, when he offered the ladies the use of his machine and invited them to dinner at swell hotels and restaurants. His hereditary title was apparently not enough to dazzle the women, for he usually assumed that of members of the English and French aristocracy, calling himself marquis and duke and exhibiting on all occasions personal letters from crowned heads, prime ministers, etc. One lady said to the judge: "While we were breakfasting at Durand's the baron asked me for a loan of an earring and a bracelet, which he desired to show to the jeweler across the street to have duplicates made for his sister, a reigning princess. He did not return and I had to pay 200 francs for the breakfast he ordered."

An English woman, Lady Grant, allowed herself to be persuaded to accept a ball costume from his highness. While they were taking her measurements at Worth's the baron held her purse and went outside to smoke a cigarette, never to return. All told he gathered in more than 50,000 francs in two weeks.

GRAVE-DIGGERS' BANQUET

Special Cable to The Herald.

PARIS, April 14.—A gay company of professional grave diggers met in one of the most popular of the boulevard restaurants and had the strangest dinner ever given in Paris. The proprietor of the place made it an express condition that the nature of the feast must not leak out and reach the ears of the scores of regular aristocratic patrons of the restaurant.

The menu was printed in the most dismal and ghoul-like terms. It was enough to make any one but a professional grave digger shudder.

A newspaper writer who happened to get himself smuggled into the banquet room took just one look at the menu and then made for the door as fast as he could go, followed by a sepulchral sort of song, the last line of the chorus saying:

"We expect to see you again."

Every item on the menu bore the name of some Paris cemetery or contained some allusion to the tomb.

The first toast was "Long Life to Death, the Queen of the World." The grave digger who responded to it made the hit of the evening with his humorous twits about her majesty.

There were numerous other toasts, all smacking of the business of the diners, and every response received generous applause.

But if the toasts were humorous, the songs were not less so. To the most dirge-like tunes the gay company sang the merriest of words.

A few men not of the fraternity managed to stick there until the end of the weird feast. They said afterward that they found the menu full of shudders but the entire affair most enjoyable.

FRENCH TAKE ON AVERAGE FOUR BATHS EVERY YEAR

Special to The Herald.

PARIS, April 14.—Statistical returns just in show that the average number of baths per inhabitant in France is four per annum. A strong campaign is on foot to provide the poor with free baths, and M. Bussat, municipal councilor, is endeavoring to persuade the authorities to have free swimming lessons given to the children of the public schools.

TRANSVAAL HOME BUILDING GROWS

WAR AND DROUGHT FAIL TO KILL TRADE FOR LUXURIES

Want Musical Instruments—Germany Selling Most Pianos and the Americans Are on Top in the Organ Business

Special Cable to The Herald.

PRETORIA, April 14.—While the war and droughts have had a bad effect on these colonies and the purchase of luxuries, such as pianos and organs, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 is being spent annually from the cape of the Zambesi upon musical instruments. The Transvaal has become a great purchaser of musical instruments. Where in 1902 $109,310 was thus spent, in 1903 the figures increased to $176,120, and in 1904 a grand total of $310,485 was expended.

This indicates somewhat the permanence of home making against the prevalent theory that South Africa is only a transient abiding place since the discovery of rich minerals. The Transvaal country purchased musical goods in 1904 from Germany to the value of $163,280, from England $92,015 worth, and $39,590 from the United States.

Germany Is in the Lead

Germany has far outstripped all competitors, having increased its sales in musical instruments tenfold in two years and leading the United Kingdom, despite its preferential duty of 2½ per cent, by almost double in importations. The United States increased its trade about fourfold in the same period, but enjoys only one-fourth of the trade of Germany, while France, though making a small showing in the grand total, multiplied its exports of 1903 by twenty. Great Britain holds about 40 per cent of this important musical trade in the whole of South Africa, the proportion being about $600,000. The organ trade has gone to America. In the first four months of 1904, 1790 organs, valued at $140,000, were shipped for Africa from the port of New York.

Consul General Washington makes a supplementary report from Cape Town upon the prospects for the sale in South Africa of American automobiles of a moderate price. He states that at a recent public auction of two motors the bidding was spirited, and the highest auction prices yet realized were obtained when a 16-20 Cudell car was sold for $1751.94, and a two-cylinder ten-horse power Cudell car was sold at $861.31.

Want Portable Cook Stoves

A satisfactory portable cooking stove for South Africa is yet to be produced, says the South African Gazette. A stove which a farmer can carry in a wagon, with a few feet of piping, for quick setting up, would find a ready sale, as would another pattern which could be fixed some few feet from the wall in the middle of the room. This should have a large oven for roasting meat and a large boiler for keeping water hot all day, the fire being capable of being quickly kindled at little cost of wood, owing to its scarcity. American, Scotch, Swedish and French firms have all essayed to produce the requisite article, but failed, the nearest approach to the requirements being the Scotch "Dover" make, but without feet.

GIVES YOUTHS GOOD LESSON

Wurtemburg Students Who Crowd Queen From Sidewalk Receive Sharp Reprimand by Ruler

Special Cable to The Herald.

STUTTGART, Wurtemberg, April 14.—King William of Wurtemberg has taught the students of Tubingen university a severe lesson in politeness to women.

The king and the queen have been stopping recently at Bebenhausen. Queen Charlotte, with only one lady in waiting, visited Tubingen a few days ago. The two were walking down the street when they met a number of the most aristocratic and select set of the students. These young gentlemen did not make way but held the pavement so that the queen was forced to step into the roadway.

The queen recognized the corps colors worn by the students. Five days afterward the president and leading members of the Corps Suevia received an invitation to the royal residence at Bebenhausen. Decked in the full uniform of the corps, with rapiers by their sides, the unsuspecting young gentlemen presented themselves at the royal residence and were ushered into the ante-chamber.

Here they waited for five minutes, ten minutes, a quarter of an hour. Then growing weary they looked around only to discover that there was not a chair nor a sofa in the room. So, perforce, they had to sand. At the end of an hour, which naturally seemed much longer, the king entered and, addressing the young aristocrats, said sternly: "I cannot expect all members of your corps to recognize my wife, the queen, but I do expect men of the Corps Suevia to make way for a lady whom they meet in the street."

With that the king turned and left the room and very shortly the students were dismissed.

COUNTESS STARTS LAUNDRY

Former American Girl Accepts Soiled Linen Patronage From Fashionables of French Metropolis

Special Cable to The Herald.

PARIS, April 14.—The Countess Rene Temple de Rougemont, formerly Miss Edith Devereaux Clapp of New York, who is noted for her beauty and is very popular in society, is attracting attention in a new role. She has established a laundry, and Paris men of fashion are giving it generous patronage.

The countess was dissatisfied with the work of the long-established laundries here and directed her servants to send the family linen to London. Results there were scarcely more pleasing and were far below the American standard. Then she established a private laundry at her husband's country place.

The countess at first had no intention of accepting work from the general public, but her friends were so insistent that she agreed finally to accept patronage from all Paris society folk who cared to give it to her. Her prices are high, but customers say they are justified by the high character of the work. Fashionables have appealed to the Count de Rougemont to deliver their linen for them, but he refers them to the American girl whom the countess has placed in charge of the laundry.

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