

Mrs. Asquith, Wife of the British Premier

MRS. HERBERT ASQUITH, wife of the prime minister of England, is noted for her unconventionality. At a recent fancy dress ball at Muerren, Switzerland, in which she played a large part in organizing, some of the dresses were striking, but none more so than her old gold brocaded Turkish trousers costume. When the fun became furious she danced a pas seul in the center of the floor, while the company marveled.

A famous incident is told of her bachelor days, when, as Margot Tennant, she caused a tremendous sensation by entertaining a company at a hunt ball with a skirt dance.

Mrs. Asquith is an expert skater, and the picture shows her indulging in the sport at the Swiss resort.

Mrs. Asquith is one of England's favorite conversational topics. When nothing else is going on there always is something in which Mrs. Asquith is concerned to talk about, or else she does something then and there to make conversation. Mrs. Asquith first became widely known outside of England when, as Margot Tennant, she was made the heroine of E. F. Benson's clever novel, "Dodo." More recently she was dragged into notoriety through William Watson's poem, "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue."

The poem created a great sensation at the time of its appearance, and Watson's known hostility to the Asquiths immediately disclosed its object. Later, after he came to America, Watson admitted that Mrs. Asquith was the woman he had referred to, and his excuse



Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. HERBERT ASQUITH.

for the poem was that Mrs. Asquith and her husband were traitorously trying to wreck the Liberal party.

Some time after the appearance of the poem there was gossip that Mrs. Asquith and her husband were to separate.

Mrs. Asquith before her marriage was an especial favorite of Mr. Gladstone, and her influence in society was such as to gain for young women a much less restricted position. In spite of her disturbing freedom in society she counted leading statesmen, men of literary, scientific and musical fame, in her train, and her appearance in the gallery of the house of commons gave zest to whatever debate was on hand. She was the creator of a semi-mystic, semi-literary society called the Souls, and, with Arthur Balfour as her lieutenant in the movement, she gathered some of the best minds in England about her.

In time the newspapers came seriously to chronicle the doings of Miss Margot Tennant as they would those of the queen and the prime minister, and when the late conservatives in society were at end of all patience with the gay, clever, sarcastic little Phillistine she overturned all their predictions by giving her hand in marriage to one of the ablest and most serious young politicians, Mr. Asquith.

As if to prove the infinite variety of her talents, Mrs. Asquith for several years settled down at once to the duties of wifehood and motherhood and showed as marked a capacity for these graver callings as for the lightest frivolities.

Mrs. Asquith is the third daughter of a wealthy Scotch mine owner, Sir Charles Tennant, who made a vast fortune out of the Tharsis copper mine in Spain. Her brother Harold was for some time private secretary to Mr. Asquith before she became Mrs. Asquith. She is a dashing horsewoman and can take the most difficult jumps when following the hounds, during one of which she fell and broke her collar bone.

When she married Mr. Asquith, he was a widower with several children. He has recently attracted attention through his prominent connection with the great strike of Britain's coal miners.

MRS. ADELINE CRANDELL.

She is Wife of Edwin Hawley's Castoff Nephew, Who Shares Millions. Mrs. Adeline Crandell, wife of Frederick Crandell, one of the heirs to the \$10,000,000 estate of the late Edwin Hawley, the railroad magnate, was the cause of Crandell being cast off by Mr. Hawley. Because no will has been found, however, Mr. Crandell will share in the distribution of the Hawley fortune.

Frederick Crandell, a nephew, was once the petted favorite and supposed



Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. ADELINE CRANDELL.

heir to be of Mr. Hawley. Mrs. Crandell, then Miss McManus, was a telegraph operator in the employ of the Southern Pacific. Young Crandell fell madly in love with her and she with him. Miss McManus was working in Mr. Hawley's offices in New York.

When Mr. Hawley learned of the love affair he called in his nephew, lectured him and then ordered him to give up his sweetheart. Crandell refused and was discharged. He married Miss McManus and never saw his uncle afterward.

Crandell admits that if his uncle had left a will his name would not be found in the list of the beneficiaries.

The Crandells say that they are happy at their good fortune because of the benefits it will enable them to give their five children.

FINGER PRINTS.

They Are Put to Practical Uses in Several Countries.

In the Argentine Republic the identification cards of policemen, coachmen, cab drivers, commissionaires and servants have since 1896 borne their finger prints. Upon all passports and bank receipts for deposits the imprint of the thumb must be made at the time of delivery.



In Roumania, since 1903, the thumb print has been substituted for the cross made instead of signature by persons who cannot write.

In the Philippine Islands those who cannot write are not obliged to be identified by witnesses at savings banks, but merely have to make their marks with their thumbs.

The same system has been used in the banks of Bengal for fifty years. In France, to put an end to the fraud of enlistment, desertion and re-enlistment for the bounty paid in the Foreign Legion, every man's finger prints are taken and kept on file.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

Bust of Arctic Explorer For American Museum of Natural History.

Arctic exploration is to have a place in the niches of fame in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. William Couper, the sculptor, has just made a marble bust of Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., and it will be placed in



BUST OF ROBERT E. PEARY.

the foyer of the institution. The bust represents the discoverer of the north pole in a fur garment, symbolical of his quests in the frozen zones. The explorer posed for Mr. Couper soon after his last return.

The commission for the bust was given by a wealthy resident of New York who is deeply interested in science, but who prefers that his name be not made public. The niches in the foyer contain the busts of such scientists as Audubon, Faraday, Franklin and Ledy, all from the Couper studio.

Mr. Peary has made collections for the museum, and some of his equipment is on exhibition there.

NOVEL DIGGING DEVICE.

Derrick Operated Scoop Shovel For Excavation Work.

An ordinary revolving mast derrick equipped with a shovel attachment for excavation work is shown in the accompanying illustration. The shovel is attached to an arm which is engaged with the boom through a steel carriage having four rollers. Between the two side plates of the carriage and below the rollers is a cross channel, from which is suspended by bolts two plates, one above and one below the stationary wire cable, which is attached to the boom at the heel and peak. On these



SCOOP SHOVEL IN OPERATION.

plates are cast iron grips for the purpose of holding the carriage stationary on the boom while the shovel is being forced into the material to be excavated. The weight of the boom is allowed to rest on the shovel arm while the shovel is cutting into its load, then the boom is raised slightly, the grip plates pressing against the boom cable are released, thus freeing the carriage from its stationary contact with the boom, and the carriage is drawn to the top of the boom, where the shovel is automatically dumped into a waiting wagon.

The illustration shows the derrick working in a gravel pit, where, it is claimed, it takes the place of a steam shovel and crew and two teams. Only one man is required to operate the shovel.

BORING FOR WATER.

Combination of Dug and Drilled Wells Dangerous.

Almost any community in which wells have been drilled can boast of a number of combination dug and drilled wells. The owners congratulate themselves on their wisdom in utilizing an old dug well fifteen, twenty or thirty feet in depth and drilling through the bottom of this to a good flow of deep water. The cost of drilling that twenty or thirty feet has been saved, certainly an economy worth considering. As a matter of fact, this combined dug and drilled well is a particularly dangerous type. It may readily breed malarial fever or even typhoid fever, which is more prevalent in the country than even in the overcrowded cities, in spite of the supposed pure water supply of nearly all farming sections. Such a well is all the more dangerous because it is fancied to be safe. Although the water encountered by the deep well may be perfectly pure at the start, contamination may take place almost immediately by the entrance, especially after rains, of seepage water into the open well and thence into the casing of the drilled well. The remedies are obvious. Either the casing should be carried to the surface of the outside ground, or at least above the highest level ever reached by the water, or the open well should be converted into a water tight system by applying a thick coating of cement over both sides and bottom.—United States Geological Survey.

Teaching Cattle to Avoid Poison.

The experiences of Walter Larden on the pampas of Argentina indicate that the avoidance of poisonous herbs is not, as has sometimes been thought, an instinct born in animals. There is a poisonous weed on the pampas called romerilla, which the native born cattle and sheep have learned to avoid, but imported cattle and horses have to be taught not to eat it. That is done by tying them fast and then burning heaps of the weed to the windward of them. The smell of the smoke breeds in them so great a dislike that they do not touch the green weed afterward.

Cuba as an Iron Producer.

The shipments of Cuban iron ores, according to statistics collected by the United States geological survey, show the record breaking output for 1910 of 1,417,914 long tons as against 930,446 tons for 1909, the greatest previous production. In 1900 the production was 448,872 tons. The ores are obtained from deposits near Santiago. Cuba is now the fifth largest producer of iron ore in the world, being exceeded only by the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom and France.

To Prevent Wood Rot.

Instead of treating wood to preserve it from rot, an inventor at Budapest arrives at the same result by a reversal of this operation, for he treats the earth to surround the posts in such a manner as to destroy all germ and insect life. This process serves as a substitute where it is difficult to secure the treated lumber. It is called "persterilization."

Annealing Brass.

Brass should be annealed at a temperature between 600 degrees and 700 degrees in order to obtain the best combination of strength and ductility.

Plan to Spend Your Vacation in Glacier National Park THIS SUMMER

If you want to live outdoors, close to nature, climb mountains, explore glaciers and see some of the most wonderful scenic beauties of the world, don't overlook Uncle Sam's newest National Playground when planning your summer vacation.

Up on the mountains of Glacier National Park the air is laden with the fragrance of pine and hemlock that grow tall and stately in the valleys and on the mountain sides, or it blows to you alive with vigor from illimitable space above the tallest peaks. Your eyes view a region of beauty at your feet, your ears hear the music of a primitive world and heed the silences of great places. Life is different in Glacier National Park—you can freshen up there.

EIGHT NEW HOTELS

Season June 15th to October 15th, 1912

The Great Northern Railway is constructing eight new hotel colonies throughout the Park for the accommodation of tourists. These hotels are built on the Swiss Chalet style of architecture and splendid meals and comfortable lodgings, can be had at \$3.00 per day American plan. These will be open for guests on June 15th. A three story hotel, which will accommodate 200 guests is now under construction at Midvale and will be ready for occupancy later in the summer.

Round Trip Summer Excursion Fares

Round Trip Tickets will be sold for one and one-third one way fare from all points in Montana to Belton, Browning and Midvale (Glacier National Park gateways) from May 15th to September 30th, inclusive, with final return limit of 90 days after date of sale. Liberal stopovers will be allowed in either direction within limit at any point Browning to Belton, inclusive.

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