

SOCIETY WOMAN WINS FAME AS SCULPTRESS



Mrs. William Astor Chandler, the well-known society woman and wife of William Astor Chandler, member of one of the old Knickerbocker families, is busily engaged these days in her studio in New York modeling figures in clay. Mrs. Chandler has won considerable fame in the art world, and her design for the women's Titanic memorial in Washington has been accepted.

YUAN SHIH-KAI WINS

President of China Knows Views of His People.

Oriental Executive Succeeds Because He Understands Public Opinion—His Ability to Wait is a Strong Factor.

Peking, China.—One frequently hears the question asked: "What is the secret of President Yuan Shih-kai's power?" Admirers and critics alike ponder over his success and say: "How does he do it? How does he 'get away with it'?" Some say that his power depends mainly on the support he receives from the army. While it is, undoubtedly, true that Yuan's ability to control the army has been a great factor in the shaping of his career, a closer study of his methods will show that it is not the principal factor.

Another secret of Yuan's success is his ability to wait. For two years Vice-President Li Yuen Hung was the



President Yuan Shih-kai.

foremost figure in central China. He was the only man who could possibly become a rival, of Yuan Shih-kai. He was the idol of young China and the hero of the revolution against the Manchus. Yuan was repeatedly urged by his advisers to invite Li Yuen Hung to take up his residence in Peking. Until recently, however, Li Yuen Hung's presence in Wuchang was indispensable to the peace of the Yangtze valley. Revolutionists were continually plotting and Li's departure would have been the signal for an uprising. It was also feared that there would be an uprising in spite of all that the vice-president could do and that he himself might be forced to join the movement. It was a very delicate situation.

Before Yuan could move Li to Peking it was necessary for the central government to get complete control over the Yangtze valley. In pursuance of this policy President Yuan dispatched northern troops to the Yangtze provinces last summer. The result was a rebellion headed by Sun

WIVES TALK; DUEL FOLLOWS

Well-Known Frenchmen Settle Women's Quarrel and One Is Wounded.

Paris.—A sword duel, fought between Jacques Richepin, son of Jean Richepin, the "Immortal," and Pierre Frodonde, author of a play now being performed in Paris, resulted in the wounding of M. Frodonde. The quarrel arose out of an incident in the lobby of a theater. Mme. Frodonde,

Yat Sen and Huang Hsing. In spite of tremendous pressure put on him by the revolutionists, Li Yuen hung cast his lot with the president. The revolt ended in a fiasco and Sun Yat Sen, Huang Hsing and many other southern leaders were eliminated from the political life of China. Li Yuen Hung was rewarded with the title, "Pillar of the State."

Nevertheless, there were signs that Li Yuen Hung's presence caused the government considerable uneasiness. The president no doubt trusted Li Yuen Hung, but he seems to have had fears that the followers of the vice-president might force him to break with the government. The problem was to get Li away from his army and to be ready to cope with any uprising which the southern soldiers might start upon being deprived of their chief. Large numbers of northern troops were dispatched to Wuchang and the Yangtze valley. The war minister's own division, the Sixth, was sent to Hankow, which lies just across the river from Wuchang. When everything was in readiness the minister of war, Tuan Chi Jul, himself proceeded to Wuchang and relieved Li Yuen Hung of his duties as governor of Hupeh, which act deprived him of his command of the troops at Wuchang.

Li Yuen Hung was then ordered to come to Peking. He did so in the greatest secrecy and without making the customary farewell calls on the consuls in Hankow. He was received in Peking with great pomp and ceremony. A magnificent military escort conveyed him to Yuan's palace. On arriving at the palace of the Three Lakes Li Yuen Hung was given quarters on the island where the late Emperor Kuang Hsu was imprisoned in 1898 by the grand empress dowager assisted by Yuan Shih-kai.

KILLED 400,000 PRAIRIE DOGS

Government Has Waged Relentless Warfare in Arizona Against Little Pest.

Washington.—Four hundred thousand prairie dogs in the Cochetopa and Dike national forests, in Colorado, and the Tusnyan and Cocoonino forests, in Arizona, have been killed by the department of agriculture since its campaign of destruction was declared on the rodents.

In a statement issued here the department says that this work was done at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars which is a mere trifle when compared with the value of the forage upon which the dogs lived. It is estimated that the forage which the rodents devoured would have been sufficient for about fifteen thousand five hundred sheep or about one thousand five hundred head of cattle, valued at \$150,000.

Carbon bisulphide and strychnine, mixed with heavy oats, is the department's means of getting rid of the dogs. In the Cochetopa forest alone last year the survey used 35,000 pounds of oats, 4,000 pounds of carbon bisulphide and about one thousand eight hundred ounces of strychnine. The hides of the prairie dogs are practically worthless in this country, according to the department. American and English furriers secure better skins from Siberia for five cents apiece, and glove makers say that the skins are too small to be worked up economically. As a result, the department says, no market for the skins has been found.

Haste May Save Her Life.

Belvidere, N. J.—Her haste in attempting to swallow two bichloride of mercury tablets at a time probably saved Viola Thomas' life. They lodged in her throat and her choking aroused her mother. The girl gave no reason for her act.

Oldest U. S. Man Dead.

Lamar, Mo.—The oldest man in the United States, "Uncle" Henry Dorman, died in his one hundred and sixteenth year at his home. Records show he was born in Steuben county, N. Y., January 10, 1799, when George Washing-

BARS RULING CLASS FOREST FIRES IN UNITED STATES

Revolutions Not Fashionable in Little Costa Rica.

Statement That Proud Central American Country Is Owned by Big Fruit Company Branded as Unfair—Elections.

New York.—Almost on the very day that the American newspapers announced again that President Wilson intended to establish a protectorate over all Central America the little republic of Costa Rica was peacefully holding her presidential election. There were three candidates—votes are cast and counted in Costa Rica—and of the three, M. Fernandez received some 25,000; Doctor Duran, 17,500, and Senior Iglesias about 15,000 votes. The campaign had been going on for months, with a Spanish-American equivalent of the speeches and professions we have at home, and no more fiction than could be worked off in the sonorous and satisfying tongue of Cervantes. Yet none had a majority. Arthur Ruhl writes in Collier's, and as revolutions are not fashionable in Costa Rica and haven't been for many years, there is nothing to do but wait peacefully until congress decides the matter next May.

Meanwhile Doctor Duran and Senior Iglesias have agreed on a fusion of their forces for the purpose of electing deputies to the one-chamber legislature, and just what will happen to the popular choice, the more radical Fernandez, remains to be seen.

The Costa Rican constitution forbids a president to hold office for two consecutive terms, and this command is respected. In short, allowing for the necessary differences, Costa Rica is a republic in somewhat the sense that North Americans understand the word. When the first rumor of a Central American protectorate was cabled southward last summer, the San Jose newspapers called a meeting for that evening at which all patriots should rally to the defense of the imperiled fatherland. President Jimenez's reply to the queries of an American newspaper as to whether Costa Rica would welcome such an arrangement as was then suggested for Nicaragua was that Costa Rica could have the friendliest relation with the United States without surrendering any of her sovereignty.

The "Ticos," as the Costa Ricans are familiarly called, have no use for Zelayas or Estrada Cabrerias. Nor can one speak of a ruling class as that term is used in Mexico and Guatemala, because the land is mostly divided into small holdings and the best land is owned by comparatively poor people. Although these two republics adjoin each other, the United States is closer, for most practical purposes, than Nicaragua. There is almost no communication by way of the Atlantic coast or overland, and once the steamer has left the roadstead at Punta Arenas on the Pacific side, it is likely to mean a fortnight before another letter can go from San Jose to the capital of Nicaragua. But it is only four days to New Orleans, and a big white "frigate" bound thither, or to New York, or elsewhere, is almost always waiting. It is sometimes said that the United Fruit company "owns" Costa Rica. This is unfair, for notwithstanding the steady increase in the banana business of the coast lowlands is a world by itself, and does not explain the thrift and beauty of the main highland valley, where every hillside is a checker-board of fields.

INVENTOR'S WEALTH TO SON

George Westinghouse, Jr., to Receive Bulk of \$35,000,000 Left by His Father.

New York.—George Westinghouse, the inventor, who died here, left an individual estate estimated at \$35,000,000. His business associates said that under the terms of his will the bulk of this fortune will go to his son, George Westinghouse, Jr., although ample provision is made for Mrs. Westinghouse. Charles A. Terry, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company,



George Westinghouse.

and one of the trustees named by Mr. Westinghouse in his will to carry on his large business interests, said that Mr. Westinghouse had never been interested in accumulating a fortune. He said that Mr. Westinghouse had derived less profit from his inventions than had gone to his business associates and employes.

WINS THE RIGHT TO BATHE

French Court Decides That Bathing is No Luxury—Man Can Wash at Home.

Paris.—By French law a prodigal son (or daughter or even father or mother) may be provided with a counsel judiciaire, or legal guardian, whose consent must be obtained before the prodigal can spend any money except for what are the actual necessities of life. The prodigal can obtain all the

GOVERNMENT FORCES FOUGHT 4,520 CONFLAGRATIONS IN THAT YEAR, OR NEARLY TWICE AS MANY AS STARTED IN 1912—TOTAL LOSS, DUE TO DAMAGE FROM FLAMES, ESTIMATED AT \$192,000 FOR THE ENTIRE PERIOD.

Washington.—During 1913 the forces on the national forests fought 4,529 fires, or nearly twice as many as started in 1912, the best year the forests have ever had.

Notwithstanding the great increase in the number of fires, Forester Graves considers that the showing made by the forest service was quite as favorable as that in the preceding year, because the damage done and the costs of fire fighting were no greater proportionately than in 1912. In both years practically 50 per cent of all fires were detected and extinguished before they burned over a quarter of an acre, and 25 per cent of both years' fires were put out before they covered ten acres. Of last year's fires, 3,278, or equivalently more than the whole number of fires in 1912, were confined to areas of less than ten acres, and in 1,059 additional fires less than one hundred dollars' damage was done by each. In only 25 fires did the damage amount to \$1,000. The aggregate loss in timber is estimated at nearly fifty-nine million board feet valued at about eighty-two thousand dollars, and the damage to young growth and forage is estimated at about one hundred and ten thousand dollars, making a total of about one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. About eighteen per cent of this loss, however, was incurred on private lands within the forests where 16 per cent of the fires had their origin.

One encouraging feature is that the total number of fires set by railroad locomotives was scarcely more than in the preceding year and represented only 12 per cent of all fires, as against nearly nineteen per cent in 1912; also the proportion set by sawmills and other engines in the woods was considerably less than in 1912. This indicates very plainly, Mr. Graves says, that the public is awakening to the need of spark arresters and care with engines in the woods.

Looking for the reason of the increase in number of fires, the forester finds three main causes: First of all, the unprecedented electric storms which swept the whole state of California at the end of a

proportion set by railroads and campers indicates, according to forest officers, a growing carelessness on the part of the general public. Last year, as in 1912, California led all others in number of fires, this lead being natural because California has such a long dry season. It was followed by Arkansas, Arizona and Oregon. In the order named, Kansas, which had only one fire in 1912, escaped without any in 1913. North Dakota repeated its record of 1912 and had no fires on its one small forest. Not a single severe fire occurred during the year in District 4, which includes Utah, Nevada and southern Idaho, and in which a large proportion of the forests reported no fires at all.

There was proportionately greater loss on private lands within the forest boundaries than on the public lands. It is pointed out by the forest officers that these lands cover approximately 11 per cent of the total area included within the forest boundaries, yet the area burned over on these private lands was more than twenty-five per cent of all. The forest service expended more than thirty thousand dollars in protecting the private lands within the forests and lands adjacent to and outside of the forests. In addition to this cost, services and supplies to the value of more than seventeen thousand dollars were contributed by co-operators for fire-fighting on these areas.

In the middle of the fire season, long dry season and set, almost simultaneously, about seven hundred fires. The 894 fires set by lightning in California formed nearly fifty per cent of the 1,628 fires on the national forests of the state from all causes, and were more than half of the one thousand five hundred and seventy-one lightning-set fires in all the 21 states reporting.

In the second place, there were 757 fires which started outside the forests, of which 644 were stopped by the government's fire fighters before they reached the forest boundaries, as against 424 which started on outside areas in 1912. However, the proportion of such fires to all those which the service battled with was about the same for 1912 and 1913, but this increase was confined to three states, Arkansas, California and Oregon, all others showing a marked decrease. Of the 452 incendiary fires, 128 were in Arkansas, 133 in California and 142 in Oregon, where two brothers were known to have set 72 on one forest alone. These two and other incendiaries were, of course, severely dealt with by the law. On the Arkansas forest, too, it has been assumed that the 351 fires classed under the general heading of "origin unknown" were mainly incendiary. In California the incendiary fires are largely attributed to what is known as the "light-burning theory," which advances the argument that forests should be burned over frequently to prevent the accumulation of debris. The forest service considers this a pernicious theory because it scars the standing timber and thus reduces its value; it robs the forest soil of its ability to



W. C. Graves, U. S. Forester.

retain moisture, and effectually prevents the reproduction of the forest, since such fires destroy all tree seedlings before they have a chance to get a good start.

In 1912, lightning caused more fires than any other agency, followed closely by railroads, campers and incendiaries. In the order given. In 1913, however, the fires caused by lightning outnumbered the next nearest cause by more than three to one, but the order—railroads, campers and incendiaries—remained the same as in 1912. A considerable decrease in the

that in July, the service had high hopes of small fire damage during 1912, and this hope kept up until the middle of September, when a 700 season in the national forests normally is about at an end. At that time there was less damage than had ever been recorded, and only 2,500

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credit he likes, but his signature is not sufficient, and those who give him credit cannot collect unless the guardian's signature has also been obtained. A curious case in this connection came before the court this week.

A youth, son of rich parents, provided with a counsel judiciaire, installed a bathroom in his apartments at a cost of 700 francs (\$140). The legal guardian refused to pay the bill, arguing that it was not necessary to bathe at home nor to bathe all over at the same time, when wash bowls could

DOES ALL OF HER OWN WORK



Ranger's Cabin in National Forest.

fires as against 2,470 in 1912, with about sixty thousand acres burned as compared with 230,000 in 1912 and 780,000 in 1911. At the end of the month, however, the electric storms in California and one or two outbreaks of incendiary changed the whole situation.

But even in the face of these difficulties, the fire-fighting force, with its plans and experience from preceding years, was able to cope with the situation.

BARS WOMEN IN FRENCH ARMY

Minister of War Cuts Cantinieres From the Active Service, Declaring Them a Detriment.

Paris, France.—The picturesque cantinieres, or women who take charge of the French regimental canteens, and who have played many heroic parts in French military history, are no longer to share the dangers of active service with the troops, according to the minister of war. The women, one of whom is commissioned to each battalion of infantry, regiment of cavalry or battery of artillery, are in future to be retained simply in times of peace.

Formerly the women, wearing the uniform of their branch of the service, marched into battle with the troops, serving often as nurses or carrying soothing drinks to the wounded. They were the wives of noncommissioned officers or musicians.

The minister of war has decided that the women are a tax on the food supply of the army and interfere with the rapid movement of troops marching to the front after mobilization. He says, too, they are a source of distraction to the soldiers.

Napoleon I paid a high tribute to the cantinieres for their service during his many campaigns. Several of them were made chevalieres of the Legion of Honor by him, one of them, Josephine Tiequart, for saving the life of her colonel by killing a Cossack who had attacked him during a retreat from Moscow.

TORTURES OF HORSE SHOWN

Photographic Films Are to Be Employed to Show Up Anglo-Flemish Evil.

Brussels.—Through the action of the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a long-standing scandal is about to be disclosed to all eyes. Photographic films have been taken of the different phases of torture inflicted upon old English horses which are periodically imported to Antwerp to be killed and sold for meat. The British consuls have often drawn attention to the terrible agony inflicted on these animals.

Such complaints having proved fruitless, the scenes of torture have just been cinematographed for the edification of the British public, whose loud protests will, it is hoped, provoke diplomatic interference and radical reform in the Anglo-Flemish horse traffic.

GIRL STEALS TO CURE HER SISTER



Miss Helen Young of Los Angeles forged a check in Los Angeles to get money to bring her sister to Chicago to be operated on for cancer. The doctors say an operation is useless. The photograph shows the girl, Miss Helen Young, and Policewoman Margaret R. Anderson, who was sent from Los Angeles to take the prisoner back.

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DOES ALL OF HER OWN WORK

And is Glad to Do So, as She Was Denied This Privilege For Two Years.

Richmond, Ky.—Mrs. N. V. Willis, of this place, says: "I suffered for over three years with womanly trouble, and tried many different treatments, but none of them seemed to do me any good. I had almost given up to die, when a friend of mine begged me to try Cardal, the woman's tonic. I got a bottle and began to feel a great deal better after the first few doses. I then got four bottles, and after taking these I was cured."

"I don't know what a female pain is now, as all of my work, and anything I want, and feel like a 16 year old girl. I never expect to be without Cardal in my home as long as I live, as I truly believe it saved my life, and I will praise it to all of my suffering lady friends."

Cardal is a purely vegetable remedy, containing no harmful mineral products. Its ingredients act in a helping, building way, on the womanly constitution. It has been relieving womanly trouble for over half a century, during which time it has proven of more than ordinary value as a tonic for weak women.

You can rely on Cardal. It will do for you what it has done for thousands of others. Begin taking it today.

N. B.—Beware Ladies' Advertisers Dept., Chattanooga, Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Sale of Cardal, and 14-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request. Adv.

Poor Henry. Heck! Do you play an instrument? Heck! (silly) — Second fiddle at home.—Boston Transcript.

AN EASY MATTER

To correct such ills as Poor Appetite, Sick Headache, Bloating, Heartburn, Indigestion or Nausea if you act promptly and at the first sign of trouble take

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It invigorates the digestive system, renews and rebuilds health.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes



Finest Quality Largest Variety. G.H.T. Edge the only India rubber dressing that properly contains Oil. Black and polishes India rubber children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. "QUICK WHITE" (an India rubber with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c and 25c. BABY ELITE combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A1. Restores color and luster to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth, 10c. "7-Lite" size 25c. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid. WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO. 26-28 Albany St. Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas shoes, featuring a portrait of W.L. Douglas and a list of shoe prices for men, women, and children. The text emphasizes the quality and durability of the shoes.

Why Scratch?

"Hunt's Cure" is guaranteed to stop and permanently cure that terrible itching. It is compounded for that purpose and your money will be promptly refunded WITHOUT QUESTION if Hunt's Cure fails to cure Itch, Eczema, Tetter, Ring Worm or any other Skin Disease, 50c at your Druggist's, or by mail direct from Hunt's. Manufactured only by A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas

Tutt's Pills. Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Pills if taken in time are not only a remedy, but will prevent SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases.