

Interesting Old World News

ENGLISH WOMAN DEPLORES THE ACTIVITIES OF PANKHURST FAMILY



MANY SACRIFICES DEMANDED BY MILITANTS

Young Girl Forced to Submit to Unspeakable Outrages for 'Good of Cause'

LONDON—"I cannot realize how women can stand by and not only see, but actually applaud the murder of old Mrs. Pankhurst by her daughters."

The speaker was a woman who is to the forefront in England in emancipating her sex from disabilities which hinder them from earning their own living in various walks of life. She is not an anti-suffragist, but she has been too busy to bother about the vote. Mrs. Pankhurst is one of the great militant suffragettes now under sentence and being treated by what is known as the "Cat and Mouse Act," viz., released under license when she grows weak from hunger-striking, and put back to jail as soon as she regains a little strength.

"It is high time," she continued, "that all women, who still are proud of the name, should protest against this martyrdom of a mother. I have a good reason for knowing that Mrs. Pankhurst is absolutely dominated by her daughters, Sylvia and Christabel, especially by Christabel. Mrs. Pankhurst herself might, and I dare say would, declare that her devotion to the 'cause' rises superior to all influences, but those who know the family know otherwise. If Christabel Pankhurst were to insist that, in view of her mother's age and health, she must not hunger-strike any longer, Mrs. Pankhurst would resign herself to serving her sentence and saving her life."

"What does Christabel do? From the comfort and safety of her retreat in Paris Christabel foments the agitation in England which projects Mrs. Pankhurst as the most magnificent of all the martyrs, day by day strengthening the old mother in her pathetic resolution. What does Sylvia Pankhurst, her other daughter, do? In the public press and in private she provides every possible incitement and every conceivable opportunity for her mother's suicide. Can this, by any stretch of imagination, strengthen the cause of woman, all of whom are mothers or daughters?"

"Some of my suffragette friends say that it is the unparalleled spectacle of complete sacrifice—of two daughters giving up their mother in the cause of humanity. If an example of this kind is necessary, why does not Christabel do it herself? Why does the worshipped heroine skulk in Paris her home? Christabel Pankhurst, dining from the effects of forcible feeding, would excite emotion and agitation that can scarcely be overestimated. Sylvia Pankhurst has written that continued hunger-striking inevitably means death for her mother. Christabel Pankhurst knows it is true. Why does she not save her mother by surrendering herself to the authorities and substitute for the pathetic old lady her own virgine personality? Christabel has hunger-struck before. Can it be that the recollection of those pangs is so acute that she does not want to do it again? Is Christabel Pankhurst afraid?"

Speaker Fears Militants. "I would gladly ask you to publish my name," she continued, "except for one reason. I am not in the least afraid of myself; but I am for my

HISTORY OF THE SPINDLE AND DISTAFF

The extreme antiquity of the arts of spinning and weaving is not more remarkable than the slowness of their development into their present condition. We cannot fix a date for their primitive origin, but it is certain that they retained the greater part of their primitive character until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Then, as from the earliest days, wool, like all other textile materials, was spun entirely by hand.

The most primitive method of spinning was by means of the distaff and spindle. It is said nowadays that anything which has two ends can be incorporated into a woolen thread and cloth. But for the purposes of the primitive spinner the fiber to be spun must have had sufficient length to enable it to be manipulated, drawn out and twisted by the fingers of the spinner; and even so the manual dexterity whereby fibers not more than a few inches in length—the longest cotton fiber, that of the best Sea Island cotton, is under two inches long—into a continuous and uniform thread many miles in length is one of the most wondrous manifestations of primitive human ingenuity. The spindle was a round stick of wood about a foot or less in length—according to the material to be handled—tapering to either end, to which the extremity of the yarn to be spun is attached. It was surrounded near its center by a perforated disk or whorl made of clay, stone, wood or other suitable material—it said that a potato or other tuber was sometimes used for the purpose—its function being to give steadiness and momentum to the spindle in its rotation. The distaff was a longer stick of wood with a loose ball or bunch of the material to be spun—suitably prepared by processes which need not here be described—attached to its upper end.

The spinner either fixed the lower end of the distaff in her girdle or carried it under her left arm. Then drawing out a prepared end of the yarn, afterward called a "roving," from the distaff, she twisted it with her fingers until it had attained some approximation to the required degree of attenuation and fixed the end of the yarn to the notch in the spindle. The spindle was then made to rotate either by twisting it with the fingers, or more commonly by rolling it between the hand and the thigh, and casting it loose as soon as the required speed of rotation was attained. As soon as it was loose fresh supplies of fiber were drawn out from the distaff and manipulated by both hands into an equal and uniform strand of yarn or thread having the degree of attenuation required. The yarn thus formed was then wound on the spindle until the point was reached at which the roving was still insufficiently attenuated. At that point the spun yarn was caught into the notch of the spindle and the process was repeated from time to time until the fiber carried by the distaff was all spun into yarn. The use of the spindle in this process now gives the name of "spindle" to a definite measure of length in the linen industry, the "spindle" of yarn being taken, as measuring 14,400 yards in length. This is perhaps rather a length of convenience than a maximum attainable length, for it has long been vastly exceeded by the native spinners of India.—London Times.

POLAIRE WILL WEAR A RING IN HER NOSE

[By Latest Mail]

PARIS.—When Mlle. Polaire—who boasts that she is the thinnest actress in the world, although she resented being called the ugliest by the New York papers—appears in America in the fall, she will wear a large gold ring supported from her nose to amuse New Yorkers with one more novelty.

She has had a ring skillfully fitted into her nose without piercing the flesh, so that she can remove the trinket when off the stage.

"That ended it. She has now, happily, been transferred to a sphere where her young mind will not be further contaminated and where her courageous spirit can be put to better uses. All I ask is, What was the good of it? Was it necessary? Could any end justify the means? In this case the misguided influence of the mother morally compelled the young daughter to undergo the ordeal from which she will never completely recover. In the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, the influence of the daughters is morally compelling the mother to commit suicide.

"In their war against men cannot the militants, or malignants, spare old women and young girls? Must they attack their own sex, and antagonize those who, like myself, have urged and exercised that liberty of thought and action which they seem to think can be attained only by acquiring a vote?"

"How did that ne'er-do-well manage to live?" "In hope that if he inspired enough faith, he might live on charity."—Louisville Courier-Journal. "I never take sides in a town row." "I always do. Then I don't have to listen to the grievances of both factions."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RED HAIR AND GENIUS NOT ALLIED

History shows that no great genius ever had red hair. Alone among the poets of the world was Swinburne, whose hair was distinctly reddish, and among the great reformers only John Bunyan's hair was really red. The Simon Pure carrotty head, however, appears nowhere linked to world fame.

The flaxen-haired blond or the man whose hair when an adult is a true yellow also remains marked apart as being unlikely to possess genius. Should one such be, his only companion will be Thackeray, whose hair is described as yellow. Charles Kassel of the eminent people of the world's histories and tabulated his results, so far as the color of the hair is concerned.

Dark brown to black is the prevailing hue on the heads of great men. A list of fifty names has been compiled in which the color of the hair is given by biographers, and 90 per cent are dark brown or black. There is not strange to say, a single mention of premature grayness, nor a single case of that silver-brown hair known as "singed" or "mouse color." The structure of the hair—whether straight or curly—is given in twenty-six of Kassel's list of geniuses, and of these all but four possessed curly or wavy hair. It is extremely notable that of the remaining four Napoleon and Andrew Jackson were the two remarkable for "wiry hair," and that James Russell Lowell and Greg were those having lank straight hair.

The poet's "ringlets" and the musician's shock of hair are by this list seen not to be mere accidents, but in some strange way are co-ordinated to their powers, and the general popular instinct is not at fault.

The color of beards also arouses many points of interest. All the ancient tapestries show Cain and Judas Iscariot with yellow or red beards, and Pontius Pilate in ancient art always was given a beard. (Being a Roman of good family, he probably had no beard; but those details did not trouble the old masters.) A reddish beard, however, does not carry the significance that goes with red hair, for a large number of eminent men with dark-brown hair have had reddish beards. Sometimes the eyelashes have been red, Savonarola, who had almost black hair, having startlingly red eyebrows, and eyelashes. But,

as a general rule, here also, a silky brown beard, when accompanied by fine, curling dark brown hair, is the most usual characteristic shown in the biographies of those men whose names have been handed down to fame.—London Times.

CIVILIZATION IN THE RURAL SECTIONS

What light may British example and experience be expected to throw on the solution of these various problems? Probably very little. Americans have much to learn from us in the matter of provident, scientific and intensive farming; but, apart from that, we are not very much more advanced than they are in the organization of agriculture as a business or in our political recognition of rural interests. It is in Ireland that the visiting commissioners will find such enlightenment as the British Isles are capable of furnishing on the subjects of their inquiry. With the principles and practices of cooperation they will already have familiarized themselves at first hand during their continental tour. But in Ireland they will see what can nowhere else be seen—an

English-speaking community applying these principles and practices to their own conditions and in many ways improving on them. They will also see in the Irish Department of Agriculture and its activities and constitution an official institution laboring with the people as well as for them, keeping in touch with the needs of each district without losing its centralized efficiency, and bringing state aid to agriculture in such a way as to evoke and supplement, but not to supplant self-help and individual initiative. Ireland, in the person of Sir Horace Plunkett, has led the whole English-speaking world in thinking out and in working out the problems of rural life and in inducing America, if only by the force of contrast, to recognize their agricultural backwardness and to see about overcoming it. Sir Horace, indeed, is by no means the least of the influences that have inspired and directed the new American zeal for improvement of farming. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that the last experience of the commission should be the country in which his teaching has borne its finest fruit, and where, if anywhere in the British Isles, the business, technical, social and governmental aspects of the task of building up a rural civilization can be studied with real profit to the student.—London Times.

"How did Calkins get the right to stick that 'Hon.' in front of his name? He never was in Congress, was he?" "No; but he once impersonated a member of congress over the telephone."—Buffalo Express.



The following is the much looked for 1914 Cadillac announcement, and it shows that Cadillac leadership in scientific motor car development is once more strikingly demonstrated:

A NEW ELEMENT OF EFFICIENCY

Each year you have looked to the Cadillac for the real and substantial progress in motor car development.

You have looked to the Cadillac for the great essentials in the practical motor car.

And you have not looked in vain. Now conceive, if you can, a Cadillac with its essential functions sharpened, accentuated and refined.

Conceive such a process of refinement culminating in an entirely new riding quality of unexampled ease.

That is precisely what has come to pass in this new car.

The principal contributing factor—the two-speed, direct-drive axle—is described in detail elsewhere.

The Cadillac Delco electrical system of automatic cranking, lighting and ignition, the first practical system ever made and first introduced by us, has, after experience with it on 27,000

A NEW SOURCE OF ECONOMY

Cadillacs, been still further developed, improved and simplified and the slight attention required from the user materially reduced.

The carburetor has been improved, its efficiency and its well-known economy increased. It is hot-water jacketed and electrically heated to facilitate starting in cold weather.

The rear springs are six inches longer. The body designs are new and strikingly handsome.

Front seat passengers may enter or leave the car at either side.

These and many other refinements of essential details make for a greater and a better Cadillac and serve to more firmly establish its position as America's leading motor-car.

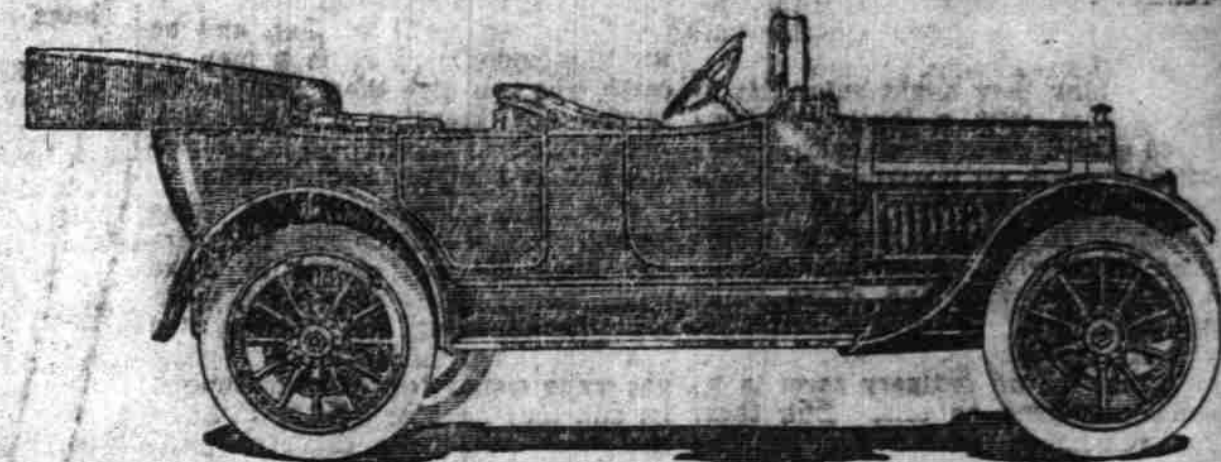
The Cadillac Company has never disappointed you in the smallest particular or in a single promise.

We promise you again, in this new car, a positive revelation in motor-car luxury.

SPECIFICATIONS IN BRIEF

ENGINE—4-cylinder, 4 1/2-inch bore by 5 3/4-inch stroke; silent chain-driven cam shaft, pump shaft and generator shaft, enclosed valve mechanism. Five-bearing crankshaft. HORSEPOWER—40.50. Cooling—Water, copper jacketed cylinders. Centrifugal pump; radiator, tubular and plate type. IGNITION—Delco dual system. CRANKING DEVICE—Delco electrical, patented. LUBRICATION—Cadillac automatic splash system, oil uniformly distributed. CARBURETOR—Special Cadillac design of maximum efficiency, hot water jacketed and electrically heated, air controlled from driver's seat. CLUTCH—Cone type, large, leather-faced with special spring ring in fly wheel. TRANSMISSION—Sliding gear, selective type, three speeds forward and reverse. Chrome nickel steel gears running on five Annular ball bearings. CONTROL—Hand gear change lever and hand brake lever at driver's right, inside the car. Service brake, foot lever. Clutch foot lever. Rear axle gear control, electric switch. Throttle accelerator, foot lever. Spark and throttle levers at steering wheel. Carburetor air control, hand lever on steering column. DRIVE—Shaft, to two sets of bevel gears of special cut teeth. AXLES—Rear, full floating type; special alloy steel live axle shaft; two speed direct drive. Front axle, drop forged I beam section with drop forged yokes, spring perches, tie rod ends and roller bearing steering spindles. Front wheels fitted with Timken bearings. BRAKES—One internal and one external direct on wheels, 17 inch by 2 1/2 drums. Exceptionally easy in operation, both equipped with equalizers. STEERING GEAR—Cadillac patented worm and worm gear sector type, adjustable. 18-inch steering wheel with walnut rim aluminum spider. WHEEL BASE—120 inches. TIRES—36-inch by 4 1/2-inch; Q. D. demountable rims. SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptical. Rear, three-quarter platform. FINISH—Calumet Green with gold stripe. STANDARD EQUIPMENT—Cadillac top, windshield, full lamp equipment, gasoline gauge, electric horn, power tire pump, foot rail and cocoa mat in tonneau of open cars, robe rail, tire holders, set of tools, tire repair kit, Warner Autometer.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., Agents