A Royal Test

By EMMA L. SHANKLIN

The king of Holland—all this happened several centuries ago—sent a messenger to his daughter, the Princess Sophia, to say to her that his majesty commanded her to come to his cabinet. When she reached it her father informed her that he had agreed to give her in marriage to the Crown Prince Carl of Prussia.

"But I have never seen the prince," she said.

"That has nothing to do with the matter," replied the king.

"If the prince wishes to marry me let him come and woo me," said the princess, and she left the room.

What action his majesty took in the matter was never known, but presently along came the crown prince of Prussia with a splendid retinue to ask the hand of the Princess Sophia. Nobody but those most interested knew what was going on except that the prince had come on an errand of marriage and that his stay was much longer than was customary on such royal occasions. There were social functions at the palace, but the crown prince of Prussia and the princess of Holland were seldom seen together.

The truth is that Sophia received her royal suitor coolly. She neither consented nor dissented from his proposition for her hand. The prince seemed to consider the affair a diplomatic one and spent his time in those diversions which occupy men alone, paying very little attention to the woman he sought for his wife.

The princess not only paid no attention to this neglect, but appeared to be infatuated with Baron von Schelwig, one of the members of the prince's suit. Von Schelwig was a very handsome man and though this was his chief attraction, he was universally acknowledged to be a lady killer.

Prince Carl did not seem to mind the princess' infatuation a bit. He hunted and skated and played cards just the same. The king of Holland, to whom the alliance was of great importance, every day dreaded that his royal highness would withdraw his application for his daughter's hand and return to Germany in high dudgeon. But Carl, who had made a formal application on his arrival, paid no further attention to the matter, apparently waiting for his reply from the government of Holland. Meanwhile, the encouragement the princess gave Von Schelwig was noticed by all the court, every one wondering how she could accept the attentions of the subordinate when the master had come to make application for her hand.

One day after a hunting party which was attended by both men and women the Princess Sophia, who had kept Von Schelwig in attendance upon her during the entire day, the hunt being finished, entered her carriage to dine at the palace. When passing through an unfrequented place she was stopped by a masked horseman, who rode up to the window and addressed the princess:

"The crown prince of Prussia, who has come to propose for your highness' hand, is sensible of the slight put upon him by your acceptance of the attentions of a member of his suit. But as a prince of the blood and a suitor for your highness' hand it is unbecoming of him to make any protest. I therefore take it upon myself to resent the insult thrust upon him. But to prevent a court scandal I deem it advisable to warn you. Know then that if Baron Von Schelwig presumes to join you hereafter at any court function I will call him to account as offering an insult to my sovereign and my prospective sovereign and shall kill him."

"Your royal highness need not be so fierce about it," said the princess. "I would not for the world jeopardize the life of the crown prince of Prussia."

"You know me!"

"I knew you the moment I heard your voice."

Carl tore off his mask with an exclamation of chagrin. Seeing the princess smiling at him, he hung his head.

"Now that I know my acceptance of your subordinate's attentions are distasteful to you, I assure you, I will not again permit them."

"I regret my action, since it will deprive you of the company of the man"—

"I do not love Von Schelwig."

"Then why, may I ask, does a princess of the royal house of Holland permit the attentions of one holding the lowest rank of any of my suit?"

"That I might discover the sentiments of his master."

"My sentiments! What do you know of them, except that I have, by my father's order, proposed for your hand?"

"Was not obedience of your royal father's order sufficient? Did your duty to his majesty compel you to threaten to kill a member of your own suit, whose attentions I have permitted?"

"The slight."

"Would a duel with an inferior wipe out that slight?"

The prince knew that he had revealed the secret of his jealousy.

"Perhaps your highness will give your horse to one of my attendants and ride to the palace with me," added the princess.

Throwing himself from his horse, Prince Carl entered the carriage and the two drove on side by side.

The next day the prince and princess were formally betrothed.

JOHNSON AND McVEY MATCHED.

Will Fight for Championship at Paris Night of Grand Prix.

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 4.—Jack Johnson, the world's champion heavyweight pugilist, and Sam McVey, the Australian heavyweight champion, will fight in Paris the night of the Grand Prix.

MISS ARNOLD AGAIN REPORTED ALMOST FOUND

Missing Girl Was Located Near New York, It Is Said, But Has Again Vanished.

New York, Jan. 4.—Dorothy Arnold, the society girl, for whom search has been made in every corner of the globe at a cost of many thousands of dollars, is said to be alive and well and within a few score miles of New York City. Although the Arnold family and their attorneys are mute, it was said Wednesday that private detectives in the employ of the Arnolds had practically located the missing heiress. It is said Miss Arnold was in a Hudson river town a fortnight ago, but fled at the approach of the emissaries of her family.

"It can be said with a degree of certainty that amounts almost to positive fact that Dorothy Arnold is alive," was the statement made. "Furthermore, it is certain she has communicated with certain of her friends, who have assisted her financially and otherwise to maintain her incognito.

"These friends have refused to divulge her whereabouts to the Arnold family for the reason that Miss Dorothy does not desire reunion with her family."

The fact that a charge of larceny has been placed against the girl on the blind blotter at police headquarters was also reported. As Miss Arnold was 25 years old, she was her own mistress, and could not be detained if the detectives should find her. The charge was made to enable them to effect an arrest.

FELL IN SKUNK DEN.

Illinois Hunter Dying, 50 of the Animals Slain.

Sterling, Ill., Jan. 4.—James Guis is reported dying as a result of a terrific encounter with skunks.

Gruis and his brother, Frank, were walking along the edge of a ravine trapping rabbits when he slipped and fell over the bank, landing in a den of the animals. His body blocked the exit, and with one leg broken by the fall, he was unable to escape. He had lost his gun in the tumble.

Attacked by the trapped animals, Gruis fought desperately, killing seventeen with bare hands before being overcome. His brother managed to get to the den by a circuitous route and effected his rescue. The brother afterward obtained assistance and returned to the den, killing thirty-three more of the animals, making a total of fifty killed, while many escaped.

ACID FILLED BOMBS FOR RUINING PROPERTY

National Organizer of American Federation of Labor Accused of Plotting Their Use—Flood Arrested On Four Warrants.

Muscatine, Iowa, Jan. 4.—Emmet Flood of Chicago, national organizer for the American Federation of Labor and a representative of President Gompers, was arrested here yesterday charged with conspiracy to destroy property with acid bombs.

Flood was arrested on four warrants, three charging him with the malicious destruction of property.

C. G. Wilson, a Socialist member of the city council, and fiscal agent of a local union, which is on strike, was also arrested, charged with conspiracy and malicious destruction of property. Both were released on bonds given by union men.

Denounce Taft for Keeping Wilson.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Clark Allis, president of the New York State Fruit Growers' association, an organization of 1,300 members, in his annual report to that body in session here yesterday made an attack on President Taft, criticizing him among other things for retaining Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, whom he termed "a dead and decayed official."

The president's championship of the Payne-Aldrich measure and his alleged sacrificing of the interests of the farmer were other subjects of the attack.

Hines Tried by Club for Lorimer Scandal

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Edward Hines, the millionaire lumberman named in the Lorimer investigation, has been "placed on trial" by the directors of the Union League club, charged with conduct unbecoming a member, according to admissions by officials of the club.

REAR ADMIRAL EVANS DEAD

"Fighting Bob" Dies Suddenly of Acute Indigestion

WAS STRICKEN AFTER LUNCH

Was One of Most Picturesque and Active Men in Navy—Fought in Two Wars—Funeral Will Be Held Friday.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, retired, died suddenly yesterday afternoon of acute indigestion. He had been apparently in the best of health up to the minute he was stricken and a doctor called hurriedly, but the admiral had lapsed into unconsciousness, dying at 4:45 o'clock.

From President Taft down, officials of the government last night expressed deepest regret over his sudden demise.

He began his naval career as a mere boy, when assigned to blockade duty at the outbreak of the Civil war. In the attack on Fort Fisher, he received four wounds, one of which was through the thigh and made him a cripple for life. He served until the end of the war with great credit, then was one of the leading spirits in planning the new American armorclad navy.

Admiral Evans took the dispatch boat Dolphin around the world, served several years on the construction board which planned this modern battleship. He also took notable part in the battle of Santiago during the Spanish war, and started the Atlantic fleet on its world cruise, which had to be abandoned at San Francisco because the strain was too great.

Admiral Evans will be buried Friday with full naval honors.

FIFTEEN-DAY RESPITE DOES NOT SAVE PHELPS

Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court Refuses a Writ of Error.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Justice Holmes of the United States supreme court has refused to grant a writ of error commanding the lower court to send the case of Silas N. Phelps, the Monroe Bridge outlaw who murdered Deputy Sheriff Emmett F. Haskins, to the supreme court.

A dispatch to that effect was received late yesterday afternoon from Washington. Phelps was sentenced to die in the electric chair during the present week, but yesterday was given a respite of 15 days. The execution may now occur any time after midnight January 20.

NEW MAN FOR SUPREME COURT.

Justice Swayze of New Jersey Suggested as Mr. Harlan's Successor.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The field of candidates under consideration by President Taft for the vacancy in the supreme court was enlarged yesterday by the unofficial announcement that Supreme Court Justice Swayze of New Jersey was being urged for the appointment. With the addition of Judge Swayze, it was admitted that there were three men, any one of whom might be appointed. These are United States Circuit Judge Hook of Kansas, Secretary Nagel and Judge Swayze. The president will not announce his selection until the return of Attorney-General Wickersham from Panama next week. Senator Curtis of Kansas yesterday suggested to President Taft that the best way to determine the value of objections to Judge Hook for his decision in the Oklahoma two-cent fare case would be to read the opinion in the case.

MISUSE OF THE FLAG.

Attempt to be Made to Legislate Against It.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Recent charges and denials of abuse and misuse of the American flag, such as for table coverings or draperies have developed the fact that there is no national statute making such acts punishable. Several states are said to have severe laws on the subject and the war department officials are hopeful that agitation will lead legislators of other states to adopt similar laws.

An attempt probably will be made to secure national legislation on this subject, but it is said that so many private interests would be adversely affected that the success of the attempt is doubtful.

PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Best in Dartmouth's History, Doctor Nichols Declares.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Dartmouth college, according to its president, Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols, had the most prosperous year of its existence during 1911.

Doctor Nichols was the principal speaker. Fred W. Burlingham and Clinton S. Day, president of the local alumni associations of Princeton and Harvard, respectively, were guests.

BRYAN NOT AFTER IT.

Can Conceive of No Circumstances That Would Make Him a Candidate.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 4.—"I cannot conceive of any condition that would make it possible for me to consider becoming a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party in 1912."

This was the declaration of Col. W. J. Bryan on arrival here from Havana yesterday. He left last night for Washington.

MEN WALK OUT.

Norfolk Navy Yard Mechanics Object to New System.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4.—There was a walkout of 200 mechanics at the Norfolk navy yard yesterday as a protest against a scientific time system.

The men refused to sign time cards offered to them.

A meeting of the mechanics was called for yesterday afternoon, when a final decision as to their future course was to be announced.

NEVER SAID IT.

Pinchot Made No Statement That Roosevelt Wouldn't Accept.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 4.—Gifford Pinchot, in an interview here yesterday, denied that he had made any statement in speeches or interviews that Theodore Roosevelt had told him he would not accept the presidential nomination of it were tendered.

"I know nothing of Mr. Roosevelt's affairs," said Mr. Pinchot, "either as to whether he would accept the nomination or whether he believes he could be elected."

UNALTERABLY OPPOSED.

Belfast, Ireland, Unionists Frown on Home Rule.

Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 4.—The Unionist council of Ulster issued yesterday a manifesto declaring that a provisional government will be constituted in Ulster immediately a home rule measure has been passed by the British parliament and that the most extreme measures will be taken.

This manifesto is the expression of the unalterable decision of the anti-home rule forces.

WON'T WITHDRAW.

Mr. La Follette Has No Intention of Stepping Down.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Without referring to Governor Chase S. Osborn's suggestion, in a speech at Lansing, Mich., that Senator Robert M. La Follette withdraw from the presidential race, the La Follette national headquarters here yesterday issued a statement.

The statement denies that Mr. La Follette has any intention of withdrawing

WILSON DISCUSSES TARIEF QUESTION

New Jersey Governor Says Our Tariff System Is Based on Favoritism, Patronage and Arbitrary Fosterage by Federal Government.

New York, Jan. 4.—Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey addressed the National Democratic club here last night on the topic, "The Democratic Party and the Tariff." Once again, Mr. Wilson said, the tariff had become "the chief and most critical question of a campaign which must decide the policy of our government, not only in this great matter, but in regard to a score of things which touch the general adjustments of our life."

He continued in part:

"Our tariff policy has not for several generations been based upon any principle whatever, but only upon a system of favoritism, of patronage, of arbitrary fosterage by the federal government.

"The strength of American industry lies in the skill and intelligence of the American workman, and the capacity of American superintendents and managers; and the efficiency and glory of the workingman depend upon all the moral and physical elements involved in the circumstances of his employment.

"If this country is to be the snug harbor for those who are at a disadvantage in the markets of the world, why should it not also by the convenient method of combination be a refuge for those who are also at a disadvantage in the markets of America itself. Are there not evidences that it has become just that? Have not great combinations recently effected in this country brought about just such a result? Of a dozen mills or factories brought together in a single trust or combination, there is always a very considerable variety in the so-called cost of production. In some the machinery has not been brought up to date; the plant is not built in a way to lend itself to the most efficient methods of production; the market is not quite so accessible; the source of raw materials is more difficult of access. Again and again it has happened that after the combination was effected the less efficient continued in operation; but the business as newly constituted had to carry the cost of the original merger of the inefficient mills and factories. They were probably put into the combination at a figure greatly exceeding their real value.

"This figure enters into the issue of the securities of the corporation; the profits must be made upon those figures if the stockholders are to get dividends; and so the country must carry for an indefinite period inefficient establishments which have been actually closed and put out of business. And this very process itself shows the futility of any attempt to base duties upon 'cost of production.'

"When America was in her infancy; when her resources were undeveloped; when her industries were at their beginning; there was much to be said for a system of artificial stimulation and protection. But long after that period was passed, and that reason for the maintenance of the system of protection cut away, it was maintained upon other theories and with other purposes, and it has grown until it has become a veritable incubus, not merely upon the consumer, but upon the business of the country itself; and on it have been built up great combinations and monopolies, which have drawn upon themselves universal condemnation.

"We are rich enough, we are safe enough in our prosperity, we are sure enough of our capacity, of our skill, of our resourcefulness, to set ourselves free at last. We are ready now in our majority to return to the uses of government of which the mature can approve. Taxation must never be used for the benefit of some at the expense of others. The power of the government must never be loaned to those who cannot sustain themselves. The only legitimate object of taxation is revenue for the support of the government."

MAGAZINE REVIEW

California Byways.

In a delightfully breezy and entertaining article, "Two Byways of Southern California," in the January issue of Suburban Life Magazine, Winifred Pallard Blake, the author, describes a trip that is so attractive that it sounds almost too good to be true. She says, in part, "not for dance and gaiety and the crowd, but for rest and utter peace and for the charm of nature's most exquisite moods, come to old San Buenaventura (now modernized to Ventura-by-the-Sea), and visit this quiet and secluded spot, some mile or more from the clean, attractive, sleepy town where the old Spanish mission built in 1781 still stands, and where 'sweet meandering Spanish names' still predominate."

The Man Who Learned French on the Way To and From His Office.

In the January Woman's Home Companion, Jeanette L. Gilder tells the following interesting little story in an article entitled "The Reading Habit," which shows the value of odd moments spent with good authors:

"I know a man who had a half-hour's journey in and out of New York every day. Instead of reading his newspaper on the train, as most men do, he glanced over that while he was dressing, and on the train he studied French. In a very short time he has mastered his verbs, and before a year was out he could read French sufficiently well to enjoy French books and magazines, and before the second year was out, he was speaking the language well enough to hold conversations in it. Whereupon he treated himself to a summer vacation in France, and never spoke a word of English while there, unless he happened to meet some of his fellow countrymen."

Don't Overdress the Baby.

In an article on "The Healthy Baby," in the January Woman's Home Companion, Dr. Roger H. Dennett, a New York specialist on the diseases of children, makes the following comments on the dressing of children:

"The one thing above all others that I have to talk to my patients the most about is overdressing. During the hot weather baby should be kept cool. On hot days the flannel skirt and socks and even the shirt should come off, provided the baby is strong and doing well. Any baby who perspires is dressed too warmly. It is perfectly easy to slip on a flannel skirt when a cool day comes, for it does no harm to change the thickness of the clothing from day to day as the weather changes. Nor is it advisable to use too warm clothing in the house in winter. Remember that the average house or steam-heated apartment is seventy degrees or even eighty degrees in temperature, which would be considered a warm day in summer."

"Lumpty-doodle, Lumpty-ding, Do Not Worry, Smile and Sing."

In the January American Magazine, there is a most interesting character sketch of Walt Mason. Mason, who is called "Uncle Walt," writes a daily lineless rhyme which is published in 200 newspapers and reaches ten million readers. Following is one of Mason's lineless rhymes:

Charles the First, with stately walk, made the journey to the block. As he paced the street along, silence fell upon the throng; from that throng there burst a sigh, for a king was come to die! Charles upon the scaffold stood, in his veins no craven blood; calm, serene, he viewed the crowd, while the headsman said, aloud: "Cheer up, Charlie! Smile and sing! Death's a most delightful thing- I will cure your hacking cough, when I chop your headpiece off! Headache, toothache—they're a bore! You will never have them more! Cheer up, Charlie, dance and yell! Here's the axe, and all is well! I, though but a humble dub, represent the Sunshine club, and our motto is worth whole: 'Do Not Worry—Sing and Smile!' Therefore let us both be gay, as we do our stunt today; I to swing the shining axe, you to take a few swift whacks. Lumpty-doodle, lumpty-ding, do not worry, smile and sing!"