

SOLVE BIG MYSTERY

Women's Souls Are Elated by Gorgeous Clothes.

London Times Thinks It Has Found Out Why Dress is Made Such a Serious Matter—Takes No Interest in Any Sport.

London.—It has remained for the London Times to solve one of the great social mysteries. Amusement is a mild term to apply to the feelings of Englishmen when they found in the editorial columns of the Thunderer a leading article entitled "The Problem of the Big Hat."

A joke in the columns of England's most dignified journal would scarcely have made a greater sensation. Frivolity, lightness, the human touch, are things taboo in Printinghouse square. And yet suddenly, without warning, comes this startling sign of juvenation—not rejuvenation, for the Times never was young.

There is only one thing to account for it. That awful burden, the preparation of a new edition of the British Encyclopaedia, has recently been transferred from the Times to the Cambridge University Press. The relief from responsibility has brought too great a reaction. It has gone to the editor's head. It has led him to tackle recklessly and lightly a problem which has baffled the masculine half of humanity since beyond the memory of man. Without further delay, here is his solution:

"It is commonly said that women are more unselfish than men. And so they certainly are in the home. They will sacrifice themselves utterly for particular men and particular children. Yet they will not sacrifice an inch of hat brim or feather for the common convenience, and they will not tell us the reason of this seeming inconsistency.

"Men remonstrate, and they smile and continue to wear the hats and the feathers. Therefore it remains for us to guess at the reason of his behavior so strange to us, and we can only guess that it is the result of a sense of the relative importance of things different from our own.

"When a man goes to a lawn tennis tournament he goes to see the play and he assumes that women go for the same reason. Some do, of course, but they are not representative of their sex. They are women who have adopted the man's point of view, who are overpowered by the influence of their fathers or husbands or brothers. The woman whose natural instincts have free play does not consider that any game is important.

"She is not, as man is, a game playing animal. But since man always will be playing games she has arrived at a kind of compromise with him. She will go to watch his games and profess an interest in them on condition that she may attend to her own business all the while, and her business is to wear a large hat or whatever else it pleases her to wear.

"It may seem a frivolous business to the earnest lawn tennis player, but then his lawn tennis seems frivolous to her. It is just a peculiarity of his sex to make a fuss about it; she accepts his peculiarity without fretting about them, and expects him to accept hers.

"And after all dress to women is something more than a game. It is one of their means of expressing themselves. Fine clothes make them feel happy and as if they were in a glorious state of existence, freed from the wear and tear of life. In fact as if they were true birds of Paradise, with all the splendor of Paradise in their plumage.

"There you have it. There is more of it wherein the editor admits that only Tolstoid and himself have a sufficiently deep insight into woman's nature to be able to solve the riddle. But the women have yet to be heard from in their opinion of the Times' resolution. We may be sure they will speak up promptly. It is safe to say the times mail bag is already swelling with feminine remarks on its judgment of feminine character—possibly not all of them in contradiction of its view.

HARVARD WINS FIRST PLACE

Leads in the Number of Its Scientists, With Columbia Second and Chicago Third.

Boston.—Harvard has more leading men of science than any other American university, according to the Harvard alumni bulletin. Of the 1,000 foremost scientists of the country, 79 are members of the Harvard faculty; 48 are at Columbia, 47 at Chicago and 35 at Yale. This ranking was made by Prof. J. McKean Cattell of Columbia, and was based on the expressed opinion of 120 leading American scientists. Professor Cattell's technical scheme of rating gives Harvard 274 Points, Columbia 202, Chicago 188 and Yale 141.

Camera to Trap Masters. Denver, Col.—The government has decided to use a camera man as chief aid in its war on the post office "mashers" in Denver. Announcement is made that a clever snap-shot man will be employed to get photographs of habitual hangers-on, both men and women, who make the postoffice their rendezvous. After two warnings offenders will be placed in jail.

EXPLORERS EAT DEAD WHALE

Members of Stefansson-Anderson Expedition Suffer Many Hardships in Far North.

New York.—Latest reports received by the American Museum of Natural History from the arctic expedition sent out two years ago under Dr. R. M. Anderson and V. Stefansson indicate that the explorers will be back in New York within a month. The expedition has gathered a mass of valuable information and thousands of specimens to illustrate the manners and customs of the little-known Eskimos of the Mackenzie delta.

The scientists, in order to study to best advantage the customs of one of the tribes, literally turned the Kogmolik, or adopted the life of the Kogmolik tribe, living as they do, eating the same uncooked food, and in every other way adhering to the Kogmolik customs as far as possible.

Their latest report tells how they passed Thanksgiving day a year ago. They were trekking across the country and had exhausted their supply of food three days before. Starvation seemed facing them when they came across the carcass of a whale on the beach. The whale had been dead about four years, but says Stefansson in his letters, they were glad to cull over the remains and found the selected portions "delicious and satisfying." They feasted on frozen whale and blubber for 15 days and then resumed their travels.

The Stefansson-Anderson expedition differed materially from the usual expedition which is sent into the arctic wilds. Usually such expeditions provide themselves with a complete outfit for avoiding the rigors of the frozen north. But Stefansson and Anderson traveled light. It was planned that, as the main purpose of this expedition was an ethnological one, it would be best to live with the natives in their houses and gather supplies just as they got them. One of the tribes encountered is the island tribe of Nunatna. This tribe has never traded with the white man and little or nothing beyond its name is known to scientists. It is likely that the large collection descriptive of this tribe's mode of life will be added to the museum.

SEARCH FOR HEN'S SECRET

Electric Thermometer is Placed in Nest to Ascertain Varying Temperatures in Hatching.

Bosman, Mont.—Why hens are able to hatch out on the average a larger proportion of the eggs entrusted to them than the best patent incubators is something that no one knows at present, but Edmund Burke, chemist of the Montana experiment station, has been trying for some time to find out. It is known that the eggs under the sitting hen are not kept at a uniform temperature, but the exact amount and time of the variations are not known.

To help him in finding out these facts Professor Burke has just acquired a delicate and costly instrument which will work automatically, and in the form of written diagrams will answer such questions as to the variations in temperature in the hen's nest between day and night, between the beginning and end of the incubation period, in the absence of the hen from her nest, between the center and edge of the hen's nest, under hens of different breeds. This instrument is an electrically recording thermometer which can make a continuous written record, minute by minute, of the temperature during the whole incubation period of 21 days.

A platinum thermometer is placed in an artificial egg which is put with a setting of real eggs under a real hen. This thermometer is connected by a wire to the recording apparatus, where by the use of an electric current connected with clock work, written record of the variations in temperature is kept on a blank wrapped about a revolving cylinder. So minute and exact a record of these changes never before has been attempted. The value of the experiment is in the light it may throw upon methods of handling artificial incubators, which in so many ways have the advantage over the hens.

LONE DEER HELD UP TROLLEY

Worcester, Mass.—Motorman Was Obligated to Stop Car to Prevent Killing Animal.

Worcester, Mass.—Having no license to run down deer or participate in any way in annihilating the species, the motorman on the early electric car from West Boylston to this city was obliged to slow down his car and come to a stop in order to avoid striking even so fleet an animal. The deer was standing peacefully between the rails, and evidently did not realize the danger, for it held the ground stoically until the car, which was coming at high speed, came to a standstill within a few feet of it. With a quick bound over a fence the deer made rapid tracks to the woods near the city line, where deer are plentiful.

First Chinese Will. New York.—What is said to be the first will written in Chinese characters ever filed in the office of the surrogate of New York county was deposited there the other day by James A. Donegan, a lawyer. It is the will of Pong Wing Wart, otherwise known as Pong Chak. He leaves his entire estate, a comfortable fortune, to Pong Suang Wing, a brother.

CURIOUS FARM FACTS

New York Leads in Hay and Illinois in Corn.

To While Away Dull Noon Hour Kansas City Business Men Studied "Agricultural Graphics."

Kansas City, Mo.—It sounded like a class in geography, but it wasn't. Four business men awaited the return of a fifth, who had gone to luncheon. On his desk lay a pamphlet entitled "Agricultural Graphics," recently issued by the government. One man picked it up.

"John," he said, as he glanced through the pamphlet, "what state in the union raises the most hay?" "Kansas," promptly answered John, a K. U. graduate.

"Wrong," by several hundred miles. New York is the hay state. Now can any one in the class tell me which is the real corn state? You keep quiet, John, you're prejudiced."

"Illinois, I believe," a small man who wore glasses said.

"Right! Illinois is first in corn, Iowa first in oats. Here's an easy one. Which state raises the most wheat?"

John, the K. U. man, made another attempt. "I'll bet I'm right on that," he said. "Kansas has it on them all for wheat. They teach us that when we learn to read and write."

"You are correct," the interrogator said. "Let's try this one. Where do the largest sweet-potato crops come from?"

There was instantaneous silence among the amateur commercial geographers. No one knew.

"If it were Irish potatoes I would guess Ireland," the only bald-headed man in the office remarked. "You'll have to pass to the next, though on the sweet-potato question."

"If you guessed Ireland for Irish potatoes, you would be wrong even at that," the man with the book said. "Germany is the country which leads in Irish potatoes. New York raises more of them than any other state in this country. But to return to the original question—North Carolina produces the banner sweet-potato crops."

"The United States grows the most tobacco. Its annual crop is 698,000,000 pounds. British India is second, with 450,000,000 pounds, and the other countries are far away down in the list."

"What country raises the most cotton?" "The United States," was the answer of the whole group in one voice. "Correct! You may all go to the head of the class."

"Now, what country leads in wheat?" "The United States."

"Right you are again. Add what country leads in corn?" "The United States."

"Correct again. Really, I am surprised at your ability to answer these questions. What country leads in oats?" "The United States."

"All correct once more. Now, how about cane sugar?" "The United States answer had become a habit and every one chorused: "The United States."

"Which leads me to say that you are unanimously wrong and don't know so much about these things after all," the leader said. "British India produces the most cane sugar, with an annual yield of 1,999,000 tons. The United States produces only 1,216,000 tons a year."

GIVE DAM-BUILDING LESSON

Industrious Little Beavers Improve on Work of Man in New Jersey Stream.

Newark, N. J.—A tale of how a colony of beavers was able to heap coals of fire on the heads of those who had harmed them comes to this city from Stanhope.

A land company there recently decided to construct an artificial pond in a section which was being developed, and in building the dam to shut off the waters the engineers ruthlessly tore down a dam which had been built at the same spot by beavers.

The engineers' work was completed only a short time ago, and the beavers had remained in seclusion so long that they had been entirely forgotten.

Then one day recently there appeared another and a larger dam of beaver manufacture, below the masonry dam, and before the men awoke to what was going on their new masonry dam was out of sight.

Inasmuch as the beavers have made a larger pond than the engineers had planned, their human enemies are inclined to pass the slight on their work and accept the gift.

English Afloat Line.

Washington.—Encouraged by recent successes in the operation of dirigible balloons, a project has been launched in Liverpool for a passenger, mail and express service between that city and North Wales, according to consular reports received here.

Law Forbids Early Walks.

Sharon, Pa.—A curfew law for adults is being rigidly enforced at Grove City, Mercer county. It provides that any adult seen on the streets between midnight and 5 a. m. may be arrested, unless a reasonable explanation is given.

REAL SCRUBLADY IS A STAR

Drops Bucket and Washing to Help Perplexed Manager and Makes Immense Hit.

New York.—If the history of "The Bachelor Belles," the musical comedy at the Globe theater, is ever written its bright particular star will be, not Adeline Genee, Ruth Peebles, Eva Fallan nor Josie Sadler, but Mrs. Logan.

Until the other night Mrs. Logan was unknown to the world of footlight favorites, but she was one of the humble handmaids at its threshold. Her job was to scrub the marble pavements of the lobby and polish the brass railing in front of the box office. That task did not give Mrs. Logan much preferment, but it got her into rehearsals of the play.

The other day Julian Mitchell, the stage manager, was vainly trying to drill a proud chorus girl into the ways of a scrubwoman. But the chorus girl venter would not come off.

Over and over again he put her through the paces of "The Girl I Used to Know," but the chorus girl could not shake off the accents of the lobster palace. It was then that Mrs. Logan saw her chance. She dropped her scrubbing brush into the pail and waited for Stage Manager Mitchell to draw near.

"If it please you," she said, in her best Irish brogue, "O'd loike a chanct to play that part."

"What do you know about acting?" asked Mr. Mitchell.

"Well," answered Mrs. Logan, "O'd don't know much; but O'd can't see as thim chorus girls-as avours know much, ayther."

It was Maggie Cline, who was a scrublady until Tony Pastor—rest his soul—gave her a chance, and then she got to be a genius. Hence Mr. Mitchell was impressed by the woman's earnestness and gave her a trial.

He found she had a good soprano voice. Her working clothes were a good enough costume. By the next afternoon she had learned the verse of the song, and that night she made her debut. She received so much applause that she had to sing her verse twice.

A reporter sent a message to Mrs. Logan, asking her full name and address.

"Toll him," she answered, "I'm not looking for publicity. Some day you'll see the name Genevieve St. Rubens on the billboards and sahans. That will be me."

KINDNESS TO AGED REPAID

Young St. Louis Woman Gets \$5,000 Legacy—Attention Given to Old Woman Neighbor.

St. Louis.—Little kindnesses which Eliza Klein, as a girl of 14, did for her aged neighbor, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Deviney, caused the young woman, now 30 years old and a stenographer in Muskogee, Okla., to receive a bequest of \$5,000 from the Deviney estate. The estate is being settled, and Miss Klein, who is an orphan, received her share a few days ago. She has announced that she intends to invest the money in a home.

Six years ago Miss Klein lived in the next house to Mrs. Deviney's residence at Grant and Big Bend roads, near Glendale, St. Louis county. Mrs. Deviney, who was then 22 years old, became very fond of the girl, and the latter showed an unselfish willingness to perform such services as reading to the aged woman and going on errands for her.

Mrs. Deviney died nearly two years ago. The girl had in the meantime gone to Oklahoma to make her own living. She was notified, some time after the death of Mrs. Deviney, that she had been remembered in the will, but she did not suppose the remembrance was more than some article of personal property.

A few days ago she opened a second letter from Morris D. Clary, executor of the estate, and was surprised to find a draft for \$5,000, with the statement that it was her share of the property.

Mrs. Deviney left her \$75,000 estate largely to church and charitable objects.

DISEASE OF EYE IN FRANCE

Epidemic of Conjunctivitis Due to Lack Inspection of Immigrants—Tourists Unaffected.

Paris.—Parisians are having something of a scare over an epidemic of granulated conjunctivitis (a cuti-granulation of the eyelids), which is raging in certain restricted quarters—fortunately not those frequented by tourists.

This malady was first brought to Europe from Egypt by the soldiers of Napoleon, and the microbe which is its cause has not yet been identified by bacteriologists.

Severe prophylactic measures are necessary to prevent its rapid spread, and the blindness which is frequently one of the consequences. It has been declared by French medical men that the only sure method of combating its increase as an epidemic is the expulsion from the country of persons suffering from it; but this measure is rejected.

The authorities enforce the isolation of the victims, and immigrants of the squalid class are subjected to rigid examination and surveillance. Judging by the number of those affected with this disease who enter France, it is likely that the same danger in general would exist at American ports had precautions against it not been taken.

PARADISE FOR BRUIN

Abundance of Food Has Made Bears Very Tame.

Grizzlies, Young and Old, Form Peace Pact With Surveying Party and Become Exceedingly Friendly—No Sport to Kill Them.

Nome, Alaska.—A grizzlies' paradise par excellence has been located in a great berry patch along the international boundary line between the Dominion and Alaska, about thirty miles inland from Taku Arm. The bears are of the species known as the Alaska brown. They range in size from cubs of two feet from muzzle to tail to aged monsters ten feet long. To shoot them would be wanton slaughter. Abundance of food has robbed them of their fierce instincts.

So tame have they become that they establish a peace pact with a Dominion government survey party which spent the summer in that vicinity engaged in the work of delimitating the boundary line. The grizzlies, young and old, paid frequent visits to the camp when seeking change of diet, and became so friendly that they would stand up on their hind legs to grab choice tidbits thrown at them from the cookhouse.

This was the remarkable story related in all seriousness by H. S. Russell of Ottawa, who recently arrived here. He has been engaged in boundary survey work since 1904. His experience last summer was unique. Mr. Russell, his assistant, N. J. Ogilvie, and eight men arrived on the Princess Beatrice from Juneau.

"That is the greatest bear country in existence. I never saw anything to equal it, even on the Stikine river, where I put in several seasons," said Mr. Russell in relating various incidents of the season's work. "We soon realized that the animals, thanks to an abundant food supply, were disposed to be friendly. They never attempted to molest us from the very start, and they soon inaugurated a series of daily visits to the camp. They were a little shy at first, but the smell of frying bacon proved irresistible. At last they would approach within twenty yards, sometimes half a dozen at a time, and stand on their hind legs to grab at the feed we threw them.

"The animals finally undertook to visit the camp at night to forage for themselves. This we did not like, as we feared they might stray into our sleeping tents. However, I must say, they respected our privacy, and the meat supplies were cached out of sight on the trail up to a glacier where we were engaged in triangulation work. We usually gave them the right of way. Once Jack Sheppard of Nanaimo, one of my assistants, met four big brown bears three miles from camp. Jack must have been in bad humor that day or else he feared an attack, for he leveled his rifle and "blasted away. He killed three, and the other monster, mortally wounded, managed to escape. After that the bears did not visit our camp so often."

Mr. Russell described the country as the roughest region he had ever visited. It is a vast series of high peaks, covered with glaciers or eternal snows. It was impossible to plant boundary pillars, and the triangulation work and photographs will form the record of the location of the boundary in that locality. In all, about four hundred square miles of the territory was covered.

This involved the climbing of high peaks, some of them having an elevation of over eight thousand feet. Several glaciers had to be scaled. The men had to be roped together in order to make the perilous ascents. One false step and death would have resulted, as the glaciers were unusually gashed with deep crevasses.

OLD AGE PENSION DISLIKED

Illustration of Danger of Rushing Into Legislation Without Ascertain-ing Facts.

London.—The danger of rushing into legislation on a theory without ascertaining the facts is illustrated by a human interest discovery which has just been made by the poor law administration. By last year's old age pension act all well conducted north British subjects over seventy became entitled to a pension of \$1.25 a week from the state. An extension of the act comes into force in January next whereby the disability of paupers to receive a pension is removed.

Political stump orators made a tremendous fuss over the necessity for immediate legislation, as they were, they said, hundreds of brave men and women in every ward suffering under the compulsory and crushing taint of pauperism. To them, it was said, the old age pension would mean a return to independence and self-respect. They would be poor, not paupers.

Now the surprising fact has become patent that the great majority of the workhouse inmates do not want their pensions and would rather stay where they are. One of the reasons is that in London it is quite impossible for old people to live on \$1.25 a week, and it is barely possible to do so in the country. There are cases of old men who left the workhouse to live on pensions of \$3 or \$3.50 a week and returned after a few weeks to the greater comfort of the workhouse.

MAKING SOAP IN JERUSALEM

Need to the Tourist Traffic Industry is Best Money Getter—1908 Season Poor One.

Rome.—The most important industry in Jerusalem at present is soap making; in fact, the only other industry of note is the manufacture of so-called "religious articles." This is carried on both in Jerusalem and in Bethlehem, but there was a marked decline last year in the value and quantity of such articles.

The prosperity of Jerusalem itself is dependent largely on the tourist and pilgrim traffic. The 1909 season was not a good one. More tourists now visit the district than in the past, but spend less time there than formerly. The desire to get over the ground quickly, so noticeable now in many quarters, thus would seem to be characteristic of visitors to the holy land. Of the pilgrims the majority are Russians who usually make a comparatively long stay in Jerusalem, from which center they visit on foot the various places of interest. The total population of the city is about 80,000, but only 140 are English speaking.

Court Under Apple Tree.

Yardley, Pa.—Justice of the Peace Robinson of this place tied his horse and milk wagon to an apple tree on the outskirts of the borough, and, declaring court in session, effected a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. John Jones of this place, who were on their way to the office of the squire when they came upon the guardian of the peace serving his milk route.

RUSSIA'S WEALTH IN CROPS

Figures in Year's Budget Shows Results of Good Harvests—Compliment to Douma.

St. Petersburg.—The old politico-economical axiom that the wealth of a country depends on what is taken out of the ground was never more convincingly demonstrated than by the present condition of Russia. M. Kokovtseff, the minister of finance, in presenting the budget for 1911 for examination by the budget committee of the Douma, emphasizes this point. He takes pains to emphasize the overwhelming importance to Russia of a good harvest, incidentally thereby driving deeper the once-ignored truth that Russia stands or falls by the land.

In order to fully appreciate the exceeding value of a good harvest the note takes the year from July 1 to July 1 for purposes of comparison. By this mode of reckoning, which permits the inclusion of figures for half the current year, the increase of actual (not estimated) revenue in the twelfth month was not less than some \$135,000,000, of which the greater part fell in the present year. This increase represents over ten per cent increase of income to the Russian state, or, taking an average for a number of years past, good and bad (namely, the years 1903 and 1909), the increase of income due directly to the good harvest is four per cent.

M. Kokovtseff, in his "explanatory note" pays a deserved compliment to the Douma. Its reservations in certain respects have not been found in any way embarrassing to the ministry, while on all occasions the Douma has shown its readiness to meet the ministry for supplementary estimates for purposes of extraordinary expenditures.

The budget for 1911 estimates an increase of revenue of \$5,000,000, the total budget, divided as usual into ordinary and extraordinary revenue and expenditure, amounting to \$1,415,000,000. The considerable increase in estimated expenditure is justified by the actual results of treasury return for the first half year of 1910 or, the receipts estimated at the beginning of the year. This result is frankly attributed by the minister to the magnificent harvest of the year 1909, which gave a fillip to every other source of revenue. Even railway takings increased by about \$25,000,000, the drink monopoly by over \$15,000,000, and the sugar quasi-monopoly increased by over \$10,000,000.

THEIR HORSE MEAT IS FRESH

Eaters of Equine Flesh Are Carefully Protected in Belgium—Preferred to Beef.

Brussels.—Upwards of \$1,500,000 worth of horse flesh is imported into Belgium from England alone in the course of a single year. All of this comes in on the hoof, for the importation of dead horses is prohibited by law. There was a time some years back when the condition of the horses imported from England aroused comment, but there has been a steady improvement both in the quality of the horses and the treatment accorded them here.

The consumption of horseflesh is of course very large among the poorer classes. It is declared to be beneficial by doctors and is even preferred to beef in some quarters. A great deal of it goes into the manufacture of sausages. It is sold by dealers who are compelled by law to sell nothing else and is under the strictest supervision.