SAYS DANCING IS NECESSARY

Prof. Charles Zuebiln Believes Public Behoois Should Teach Art as Means of Grace.

Chicago.—That knowing how to guide your toes over a waxed floor is as important as a knowledge of how to mee your brains, and that the public mehools of Chicago should devote as such time to dancing as to the "three late" is the belief of Prof. Charles Emphin

In a lecture on "The Fellowship of the Common Life," delivered in the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian church, Professor Zueblin declared there is no other form of exercise or class recreation so important as dancing, and that it is one of the obligations of the sublic school.

"Though not exactly in the religious sense, it may be called a means of grace," he said. "These contributious to our physical nature are always, of source, in danger of being on the verge of misuse. But that does not make them unworthy, any more than the body itself is unworthy, or that the functions of vision or hearing are unworthy because they are sometimes misused."

According to Professor Zusblin, the six wants of the human race, which, it sttained, will give complete fullness of life, are health, wealth, sociability, haste, knowledge and rightsousness.

"We cannot build up companionskip," he said, "until we have shorn man of the instinct of segregation. Then perhaps we will get to the point where after dinner the women will notgo off to themselves, and the men also, where they can open up their hearts, since they have been playing at conversation, shamming during dinner.

"And then, when the men join the lindies, they will not stop talking business, and start talking art, but probably continue discussing the things common to all because they will have sommon interests.

"Our chief characteristic in educalion is overspecialization. We all read a certain number of books of a certain kind. There are the six best sellers, and, of course, we want them. We are a little ashamed if we are unable to link about them.

"Then each class has its newspaper, which expresses its own ideas as near-ly as possible. There are people who sean write a perfectly correct letter without saying anything.

"Our class standards enter into our religious life and defermine with whom we shall affiliate and what we shall do. One hears many men argue meriously that whatever is the common practice in business is right because it is the common practice."

SAYS HAREM SKIRT TO STAY

Will Be Worn by Every Woman of Fashion Within Year, Says Dressmaker at Chicago.

Chicago.—"'Harem skirts' will be worn by every woman of fashion within a year and Chicago women will be among the first to wear them."

This is the prediction made by Mma. Elpley, president of the Chicago Dress-pnakers' club, while in convention here recently.

"At the convention all styles of the

istast gowns from Paris and America will be shown," she explained, before the sessions began, "but the one in which we are most interested is the "barem" skirt. This is not for the messon that it has been given so much' sublicity, but because we, who are surperienced in such melbers, feet that It is a colution to a problem that is worrying women today, that of finding comething entirety comfortable and but attractive to wear. Chicago worms es, who, I believe, are not so bound, by the conventionalities that hamper the women of other cities, will very these skirts, and I firmly believe that in a year from this time the skirt will the worn as much as the hobbie. When the 'hobble' first came out most women were horvified, but it soon become popular."

TO RECLAIM GERMAN MOORS

Kaleer Forepose Importance of Mah-Ing His Country Independent of Importing Meets.

Berfin.—Bertiners are dissessing the lectures delivered by the kaless at a meeting of the German Agricultural Council in the sessions chamber of the Prussian upper house. Professor Tacks opened the proceedings with an address on "German Moore and Their Hoonomie Importance," stating that these moors were capable of supplying the market with 18,000, 600 pounds of meet annually and of ampporting 20,000 peasant families. His remarks were supplemented by

those of the emperor.

His majesty, appearing in a new wols, quite captivated his audience, and his votes and rheteric were at their best. He tuld how he turned the waste lands of Ondimen to presideal use, and advised those present to follow his example and so make Germany independent of foreign mean markets. When he bought Cadimen in 1800 the land had for years been a waste, filled with willows, rushes and markets.

Misseuri Heide He Lead,
Jefferson City, Mo.—Again Missouri
ripes to claim the world's champion.
The manual report of Labor Commissioner
Maller shows that during the last year
M.AR. 164 "Misseuri meerschames"
were manufactured in the state. Seven
Motories are operating in Missouri. The
pipes wholesale at about five-ninths of
in cent each.

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PUZZLE FOR ANIMAL KEEPERS

"Man-Shy" Birds More Difficult to Keep Alive Than Any Other Kinds—Other Problems.

London.—Problems that have to be faced in keeping alive the animals at the Zoological society's gardens formed the subject of a most interesting address given at the Royal institution by Dr. P. S. Mitchell, secretary of the society.

Two great dangers that confronted wild animals in freedom, he said, did not exist at the zoo—death at the hands of other wild animals and starvation.

A curious feature was the heavy mortality among British birds in captivity. It was heavier than that of birds from distant lands.

Explorers in those lands described the complete absence of shyness in birds and animals. It was not so with English birds and animals, for in inhabited countries the only chance a wild animal had of life was to be "man-shy."

English birds and animals had therefore acquired this "intolerance of man." That was why they took so long to get used to beepers and visitors, and why the mortality was so heavy.

Another difficulty was the change of dist. Take the gorilla, for instance. They had until lately given high prices for gorillas, so the hunters caught them, got a small stock of native food and rushed them to England. Here the native food was exhausted and the change of dist had bad results.

This was the reason that the soo deeided not to be in the market for gorillas until they had been in captivity for some time and grown used to "civlived food."

The food question with lions and tigers was not difficult. They had been able to get fresh food for them easily, but since the motor car had displaced the horse it was becoming difficult. He supposed they would have to teach them to feed on punctured motor tires.

Zoo fleas were mentioned. The British flea, according to Charles Rothchild, a great authority on fleas, drove off from the animals their own fleas and took their places, so that Mr. Rothschild, as a collector of fleas, found that the gardens furnished him with no new species.

PLATINUM RISES \$10 OUNCE

Hard Variety is Quoted in Malden Lane at \$43 and Soft at \$41—More Cestly Then Gold.

New York.—Platinum, which now is far more costly than gold, has been advancing rapidly in price in the last flow weeks. It is quoted in Malden lane at \$48 an ounce for the hard platmum and \$41 an ounce for the softmetal. These are the highest prices ever reached and indicate an advance of about \$10 an ounce in the last six months.

The upward movement in platinum was nearly equaled several years ago. In 1906 pure platinum was selling at \$18.50, with only a languid demand. Early in 1906 the sales began to increase and prices steedily advanced until in December of that year pure platinum was selling at \$38 an ounce platinum was selling at \$38 an ounce and hard platinum touched \$40. Then a decline started and continued until 1908, when the price was down to less than \$30 as ounce. The present upward movement started soon afterward.

The production of platinum in this country is small, for all that is obtained comes as a by-product in working the gold placers of California and Oregon. The chief source of supply is the Ural mountains in Russia, but some is also obtained from South America and Canada.

WOMAN ONLY IS PERFECTION

Eight Times as Many Males as Femaiss Color Blind, Declares Prof. Wilson of Columbia.

Boston.—Prof. Edmund Beecher Wilsen of the degartment of biology at Columbia university delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts. In the talk these points stood out:

Man is hybrid. Only woman is complete, in harmony with creation. Fee more, a man is likely to inherit some serious ills like color blindness. Professor Wilson handed this little

considering to the audience:
"Color blindness is a sex limited affliction. Bight times as many men as
women are color blind. A man man
inherit color blindness from one of bla
parents, but it takes two to transmit

It to a daughter.

"If a color blind man marries a women not color blind all their grand-sons will be color blind, but their grand-sons will be color blind, but their green from yellow and will not be color blind. The daughters will escope color blindness, but their sons will see no difference between the colors of a crow and a parrot. The daughters of these sons will have a complete color sense."

Goes to the in Tent on thip.

New York.—Unique in the history of steamship accommodations are those provided for James M. Nelson, an English traveler and hunter, who is salling for Florida on the constwine lines of the found in the staterooms on the St. Louis. When he arrived here from Louise he found all the staterooms on the St. Louise engaged. Accordingly he ested permission to rig up a tent, part of his hunting outfit, on the hurricans suck of the vessel.

"I am a believer in fresh sir—ceeans of R," he told the captain, and I expect to get my fill between New York and Florids."

LIGHT ON CUPID'S DISCARDS

Boston Woman Says Bachelors Can Be Recognized by Their Furtive Look—Girls in College.

Boston, Mass.—Two momentous riddles have been solved here, both by women. They are:

women. They are:

How can you tell if a man is a bachelor?

Why is the college girl often more unattractive than her sister who stays at home?

The first question is answered thus.

The first question is answered thus by Mrs. Emma W. Clark, president of the Boston Woman's league, who opposes a tax on bachelors:

"Bachelors, the voluntary and hopeless kind, can easily be distinguished," said Mrs. Clark. "On a recent trip to Hull with my friend, Miss Floretta Vining, who believes in taxing bachelors, I told her I could pick out every bachelor in our car, regardless of the fact that I didn't know any of the men in the car. She took me up and I pointed out several men to her as bachelors. She admitted I was right and wondered how I did it.

"I didn't tell her, but it is because every bachelor of that kind has a furtive look, something akin to that of a hunted animal, always on the watch for snares and pitfalls.

"I divide the unmarried into two classes, bachelors and spinsters. The two classes are quite distinct. Any woman may marry if she will, but it often happens that the only one who appears sufficiently pleasing in the eyes of a man obstinately refuses to marry him. The only condition for women, therefore, in a broad sense, is voluntary, while in the case of memit is unavoidable and, of course, not properly punishable."

Miss Imogene Kelly, a Wellesley senior, answers the second question thus in the Wellesley College News, of which she is editor:

"The girls at Wellesley, as a rule, are not beautiful, and for that reason these girls must educate themselves for the time when they will go out into the world and be obliged to support themselves. If they were more attractive they would be married or engaged and there would be less pressing need for a college education for them.

"The average woman in college does not think it worth while to be particular and scrupulous about her gowns and what she wears, because she figures that only girls will see her. This, with other hurry habits, go a great way toward making one look slipshod and carelessly attired."

TAPESTRIES TO NET FORTUNE

French Antiquarian by Risking One Million France is Able to Clear Sig Profit in Week

Paris,-Antiquarians often boast of wonderful bargains, such as obtaining a valuable masterpiece for a morsel of bread; but one of their number has just been successful in another way by purchasing six tapestries for \$200,000. A million france is not a mere morsel of bread, and he might have been in some doubt as to whether he would recoup himself for the outlay; but things have turned out better than he imagined. He has already been able to dispose of one of the tapestries for 750,000 france, and he has been assured that each of the remaining five is worth more than 1.-000,000 francs. The result would be that, for risking one million, he would make a clear profit of 5,000,800 france, or \$1,000,000, in a few weeks.

The tapestries are, if the journal which gives these details has been well informed, after the six cartoons of classic subjects made by Boucher's own hand and executed at Beauvais. The work was remarkably delicate and perfect and was acquired forty or fifty years ago for a comparatively small sum, \$12,000. The price of objects of this kind has since gone up prodigiously.

CONTROL WEIGHTS OF BREAD

Prospects Good for Parliament to Fix Standard Quantity—Must Be From Unadulterated Flour.

London.-The prospects are good that early snooses will attend the agitation in favor of an act of parliament fixing a standard quantity and weight of bread in the United Kingdom, King George and Queen Mary have permitted it to be announced that they not only indorse the campaign for reform but require whole meal bread to be supplied to the royal household resularly. It is demanded that standard bread shall be made from unadulterated wheat flour containing at least 80 per cent. of whole wheat, including germ and semolins. Dr. F. G. Hopkins of Cambridge says:

"Dentists say that whole meal requires more chewing and hence leads to better teeth. This is a vital consideration in view of the fact that the late Sir Henry Thompson declared that a certain percentage of unastimilable fibre in the food was healthful both for the teeth and for keeping the digestive organs properly stimulated."

Lure for the immigrant.

Helena, Mont.—Governors of several states will be asked to meet in Helena May 3 and 4 to form the Northwestern Development league for the purpose of securing co-operation, between Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota in the matter of bringing desirable immigrants to this section of the country, and of stopping the flood of immigration to Canada. Governor Norris will send out the invitations to the executives of the other northwest.

LOVE FOR SPORT DECREASES

Britons of Younger Generation Not Taking Active Interest in Games
Fathers Played.

London.—Is the capacity for enjoyment and happiness disappearing in the younger generation of Englishmen?

Does the young man of today, who spends his afternoons in teashops, watches rather than plays games, and goes about in gloomy silence and muffied up to his eyes lest he catch cold, show promise of developing into a member of the cheery, hearty middle-aged class—men who scoff at colds and petig atiments, who still find life a joyful business and who still can hold their own at games with youngsters half their age?

The whole question of the decadence of the rising generation, its want of enthusiasm and vigor, and its general lack of galety and "jole de vivre" is raised by a correspondent.

"I call it "The survival of the unfit," he writes. In the club it is the old men who gather around for a hearty chat and a merry hour before dinner—the young men sit solitary and silent.

"In the streets it is the young men who go by muffed up to the eyes in woolen comforters, downcast, spectacled, and leaning heavily on their walking sticks, as though the veriest breath of east wind would be fatal to them.

"This muffled habit is peculiar to the young generation.

"New rules for our English games are being invented every day, and every rule is framed with the object of making the game less vigorous and less exciting."

"Nowadays we have to frighten young men out into the fresh air," a Harley street physician said. "Left to themselves, they would spend the afternoon in the basement of a teashop reading the patent medicine advertisements in the newspapers and wondering how many diseases they suffered from.

"In my youth one took it for granted that a man was a game player—we usually had to warn patients against overdoing things. Now we have to warn them against doing exactly the opposite."

"The middle-aged men are full of heartiness and all smiles as they race around," said an official at the Olympia skating rink. "They might be so many overgrown school boys bent on having the time of their lives.

"The young ones are like a lot of serious minded hypochrondriacs. They skate around silently, sedately, sadly. This is not amusement, one can imagine their thinking—we are here simply and solely for the benefit of our health."

PRICE ON JACKRABBIT EARS

Kansas House Would Make_Payment of County Bounty Compulsory—

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas jackrabbit is doomed or so the legislature thinks. No longer may he roam at his own sweet will the crop-covered quadrangle called Kansas, and with impapunity beat down wheat, alfalfa and the kindred mortgage hitters of the Sunflower state, if the lawmakers can prevent. He has lived and thrived and multiplied beyond forbestance. The house of representatives has placed a compulsory bounty upon his head.

Kansas had had laws for many years which gently read that a county "may" offer bounties for a jackrabbit's ears, but that didn't solve the problem. The house, sitting in the committee of the whole, struck out that word "may" and substituted therefor the word "shall." That makes it so that if a person brings a pair of jackrabbit ears in the office of any county clerk in Kansas, he must be paid five

One restriction was put on it, however. No county shall be compalled to pay more than \$1,000 every year for jackrabbi; ears.

cents.

The trouble with the old law was that neighboring counties, where the jackrabbit crop was just as prolific and pestferous as in their own county, had no bounties, and no matter how many were killed, there were always plenty from the other county to come over.

to come over.

The eastern Kansas members of the legislature didn't fret any about the bill. But the western half of the state was up in arms, demanding that the eastern members not make light of the matter, but join them in ridding the western half of the state of a menace that is not to be sneesed at.

EAT RADIUM AND BE YOUNG

French Doctor Made an Old Nag Fat and Frisky by Injecting Two Milligrams of Metal.

Paris.—The rejuvenating qualities of radium have been discovered by Prof. Gabriel Petit of the veterinary school at Alfort. He injected two milligrams twice in the jugular veta of an old horse with surprising effect. The animal seemed immediately to gain a new lease of life. It put on flesh and became frisky. Considerable traces of sulphate of radium appeared in the blood. The redigious increased in number.

The injections, Doctor Petit says, produced a lasting radio-activity of the system. He thinks it highly probable that a radio-active serum may be obtained in this manner, which will arrest to a certain extent the advances of physical decay in human beings. In other words, radium may be made the basis of a real elixir of life.

ZOO FOLK BANQUET GUESTS

Boa Constrictor, Snakes and Waltzing
Mice Behaved Well, but Monkey

Acquired a Jag.

New York.—Since Harry Lehr gave society new thrills by having a monkey as a guest at dinner, most dining rooms have been reserved for humans. But Raymond L. Ditmars appears in a banquet room of the Waldorf-Astoria with a collection of suit cases filled with live samples from the Bronx soo, where he is a curator of reptiles. The hunters known as the Rocky Mountain club had invited Ditmars to eat with them and tell them things about his business. He came prepared for a good object lesson.

In order to avoid surprises he opened the cases upon arrival, and in the progress of the dinner from soup to nuts the 100 club members had the intimate company of a variety of snakes, lizards, tortoises, monkeys, waltzing mice and others of Ditmars' daily associates. They lolled on or scampered over tables, tried various courses and were so pleased with the style of things that they were ready to pose as exhibits when the curator arose to speak

Ditmars first set out to prove that except for weight a boa constrictor would make a good muffier. He had one 25 feet long, which was heavy to lift, but which snuggled close to the speaker's neck when placed there, and pinched no harder than would have been comfortable in the outer air. A king snake, a gopher, corn and pine snakes, rattlers and moccasins went through similar performances, and wriggled their delight as the early shudders of the onlookers were succeeded by applause.

There nearly was trouble for Ditmars when he called upon a woolly monkey from Brazil to go through its paces. That animal field made friends at all the tables in the course of the dinner, and had taken a social glass with everybody who offered it. As a result his efforts to respond to the call of his keeper were confused by the vision of several Ditmarses, from whom he had great difficulty in selecting the one to whom he belonged.

When assisted to the right place he tried to join in the discourse concerning himself, and his stumbling utterances and grimaces put him straightway out of the dignity list. He was the favorite of the evening, however, and everybody wrote down his name to remember it for another meeting. It is Don San Paolo y Chamoinas y Mantequina y Lagothris.

A group of ii-ii runners, a pigmy kangaroo, waltzing mice from Japan, and a Borneo monkey, who breaks the necks of wolves, and eats them, completed the exhibit, Ditmars telling all their good qualities, and skipping the bad ones if they had any. They all went obediently into their suit cases after the speaking, and Ditmars carried them home to the zoo.

LARGE SALES OF ANTIQUES

Lendon Merchants Look Forward to Disposing of \$25,000,000 Worth

London.—Dealers in antiques in and around St. James', where ancient articles of fabulous value repose in the shop windows, cabinets and store-rooms, are preparing for a record sear son on account of the coronation.

Representatives of all the dealers are scouring the country for articles; of vertu which they think may find a purchaser among the throngs of visitors who will be in London this summer. There is one dealer who is prepared to purchase collections at a figure as high as \$250,000, and he estimates that antiques of a total value of \$25,000,000 will leave England this summer, purchased by Americans, colonials, Europeans and celestials.

"In an ordinary season the saless would not amount to more than \$10,000,000," he added, "but this season, we expect exceptionally big prices, owing to the huge demand for antiques, and we can afford to offer a higher purchase price."

The articles principally in demand are porcelain and China bearing the imprint of the factories of Chelsea, Worcester, Plymouth, Derby, Bristol, Dresden and Sevres.

The fact that the king's name is George has created a great demand for Georgian antiques. Furniture of the Georgian era is expected to command good prices, for the fashion among cellectors inclines toward that period now. With Americans and colonials English antiques are more, popular than the foreign antiques, which find their way to the London markets.

HUNDRED BRIDES ON STEAMER

Young Women Bound From Britain for Canadian Northwest to Se Wives of Farmers,

Halifax, N. S.—On the steamer Royal Edward, which has arrived here, were more than 100 prospective brides from England, Scotland and Ireland, All these young women were bound for the Canadian northwest in search of husbands. They were in charge of a matron appointed by the steamship company and the matron will chaperon them as far as Toronto, where special representatives will accompany them farther west. Most of the young women have decided to settle near Regina.

\$500 Gift for Edward Memorial.

London.—The king and queen of

Norway have sent to the lord mayor,
a check for \$500 as a donation to the

fund for erecting a memorial in London to King Edward.

RAISING TROUT FOR CHICAGO

Interesting and Profitable Industry Is Carried on in Beautiful Section of Michigan.

Paw Paw, Mich.—The ideal place for a trout hatchery is what a member of the Michigan fish commission who recently visited it pronounced the Glen Springs hatchery, four miss southeast of here. It is also famous as one of the beauty spots of Van Buren county, on account of its location in a glen on the east bank of the Paw Paw river, almost wholly inclosed by natural embankments forty feet high, covered with a beautiful grove of forest trees.

Aside from its natural beauty, the place is most interesting because of the work carried on there. Just now there are in the ponds about one million trout in all stages of development, from the eggs to the fish large enough for the market. The fish are marketed principally in Chicago when they attain a weight of a fourth of a pound, and bring high prices all the year round, the demand for them always exceeding the supply.

The eggs are taken from the fish by hand by a process known as stripping, extreme care being taken in the handling of the fish. Each female fish. will produce from five hundred to one thousand ergs, which, after being taken from the fish, stick together about forty minutes, during which; time a slight jar will destroy them. At the expiration of this time they are washed and counted (by measure). and placed on trays in troughs of running water in the hatchery building. In thirty to forty days the eyes of the embryo fish begin to show through, the shell of the egg, and the fully developed fish puts in an appearance after the lapse of sixty to ninety days.

When being prepared for the hatchery the eggs are placed in trays, fifteen thousand eggs in a tray, three trays being placed one upon another. When hatched the fish drop through the egg tray upon the fish trays. At this stage of life there is a food sack attached to the body of the fish upon which it subsists for about thirty days, during which time it swims very little, but, for the most part, lies quietly on the bottom of the tray.

After the food sack is absorbed the fish are up and doing and ready to artificial feeding. Their food consist of finely ground and sifted liver, which is obtained in large quantities from the Chicago stock yards and which constitutes the only food of the fish during their entire lives. At the end, of sixty days the fish are taken from the hatchery building and placed in what are called the rearing ponds.

Brook trout are the worst kind of cannibals, one fish being able to est another of half its own size. In consequence of this habit the fish have to be carefully and constantly graded, each different grade being all kept in a separate pond.

DUTCH TEAROOM IS QUAINT

In Gentle Glow of Lighted Candles
One is Wafted Back to the Land
of Queen Wilhelmina.

New York.—Sturdy Dutch simplicity, with occasional reminiscences, of Brittany, are the characteristics of "one of the quaintest tearcoms in all; New York city." as its circulars say. There are signt-backed old Dutch: chairs brought together after a search far and wide for them; narrow tiny paned windows with little shelves underneath; Jewish prayer lamp, hung from the low, rough boarded ceiling, and warming pans and other relics of colonial days on the walls, while rows; of small, green tables, among which, fit blue gowned, white aproned, Dutch collared waitresses in pretty Holland caps, dot the sanded floors.

Holland caps, dot the sanded floors.

In the center of each table is a tall candlestick with its lighted candlested sending forth a soft, gentle glow through yellow shades, calling to mind the old nursery rhyme, "You'll get there by candlelight and you'll go back again." All the illumination is accomplished by candles, in contrast to the street light just outside. Includentally, all the rest of the furnishings of the place are of the sort to accord harmoniously with the sim-

plicity of those candiesticks.

There is a fireplace, speckless as all things else in a real Dutch kitchen are, and it is flanked with andirons and copper pieces whose brightness is eloquent of industrious application of damp wood ashes—or would be to the wooden shod housewife of Queen Wil-

heimina's land.

Egg yellow dishes, with their crude, bright colored birds and flower decorations, add to the "atmosphere" of their crom, and one is convinced, with the first tasts of the delicacies, that momenhere around there is a great. Dutch over, for from such a source only could such rare old-fashioned flavors be obtained.

Early Sees Rout Werkers.

Norristown, Ps.—Workmen repairing the roof of the home of Natham Walker, in the Chester valley, were routed by a swarm of bees. When William Earnshaw of Bridgeport, an implement, had swarmed them he obtained from beneath the roof nine buckets of honey. He also found several bushels of walnuts which squiring reis had earried into the place as provender for the winter.

Visiting Cards in Colors.

London.—Among the new fashious which have developed during the partition of visiting cards. Black is no longer used exclusively; olive green, purple, bronse and navy blue settering is now turned out by the smartest shops.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS