GOLD SHOWERED ON TEACHERS OF TANGO

London Society Scrambles in Wild Confusion, Begging to Be Taught Dance.

MANY TAKE TO INSTRUCTING

Fashionable Women Wait in Line to Meet Artists at Step as They Leave Stage and Engagements Keep Pair Busy.

LONDON, Dec. 29. — (Special.)—Teachers of the tango are dancing themselves into affluence. This extraordinary dancing mania that has burst in London without warning or reason is responsible for lifting certain men and women from obscurity and a modest livelihood into incomes of $75,000 a year. In fact, the tango craze in London is a better paying institution than is baseball in America.

The rush to become tango teachers is like the rush to a suddenly discovered gold field. Bank clerks, comedians, musicians, chorus girls and students are some of the diverse types of gold-seekers suddenly brought together into this new profession, which has been created by the imitativeness of crowds.

Society "discovered" the tango years after its firm establishment as a popular dance in other parts of the world. It raged in Paris three years ago and has been an institution in South America for a generation, but London is now smitten with it as by an epidemic, and will shortly dance itself tired of the name of it.

Tango Experts Swamped.

If one walks down Shaftesbury avenue any afternoon, a long line of women may be seen waiting eagerly at a certain theater in the hope of having an interview with two tango experts who pause there for a few minutes, in their whirlwind round of "tango teas," to give one or two dances on the stage. Every woman wants to book them for a private exhibition at her house or to arrange for lessons.

If every day had twice 24 hours, this tango-tired couple could not fulfill all the engagements offered them, nor dance at half the houses where checks of from 10 to 20 guineas can be had in exchange for a 15-minute visit. They practically live in a motor car, dashing from a hotel to a matinee tea, and then to two or three crowded West End mansions, and then to a couple of dinner engagements, and then to some of the restaurants for supper.

They have little time to eat or sleep. They make a flying trip to a seaside town, dance for an hour, and receive $250. In one day they "tango" in a dozen different parts of London. Their services are in demand from the luncheon hour until the last patrons of the all-night clubs are ready for bed.

Income $1500 Weekly.

Every dance adds so many guineas to their income. The time between public engagements is taken up with lessons, for which they charge 4 guineas an hour. Fifteen minutes' tuition costs a guinea. They are tired beyond description when the day-and-night round is finished, but at the end of every week they have netted at least $1500, and so they are willing to keep on dancing as long as their feet can keep time to the music.

Many other professional "tangoists" make far less, but $500 a week is a fair average for even the lesser stars who seek public engagements. Now they are flocking to London from Paris and other continental cities, where the tango is almost as dead as rag-time, and the invasion of real South American dancers is beginning.

DRUG HABIT CONTAGIOUS

Morphinomania of Youth Contracted by Mother and Sister.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—A tragic story of morphinomania was revealed yesterday when detectives arrested Marcel Leroy in the act of stealing a piece of silk valued at $40 from a shop in the Rue Reaumer.

As he was arrested Leroy, who was almost in a state of nervous prostration produced a hypodermic syringe, and implored his captors to let him have another injection of morphine. "Only once," he begged, "just once!" He continued his agonized appeals all the way to the police station.

Leroy then cofessed that he was actuated by an irresistible craving for morphine, to procure money for the purchase of which he resorted to theft. He stated that he had been addicted to morphine and cocaine since he was a boy of 14, and latterly had been making injections 100 times a day.

Not merely content with indulging in the habit himself he had eventually implanted the same terrible craving in his mother and sister, with whom he lived. For a long time the women have been using drugs of every kind. The girl, who is only 22 years of age, is actually dying from too frequent indulgence; her only nurse is the mother, already driven mad by the drug.

ENGLISH MAILS DELAYED

Interference by Employes Is Opinion Generally Held.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The sabotage in the general postoffice is not confined to the central telegraph office, where instruments are being tampered with in ever-increasing numbers. It is spreading to the big provincial offices, such as Manchester, Glasgow and Liverpool, and delays in the transmission of telegrams are becoming more serious.

Another instance of "ca' cannying," as sabotage is called by British trade union members and officials, has come to light in the general postoffice. Typewriters have developed a remarkable facility for getting out of order.

In regard to the sorting and delivery of letters "ca' cannying" is being carried on by the class of workers known as mail porters. It is frequently discovered that a bag of letters is left behind in postoffice or railway station; wagons destined for the railway terminal arrive late and trains are missed; breakdowns of mail vans are remarkably numerous, and it is surprising how the porters contrive to double the time to handle a load of mail bags compared with the speed they were displaying a few weeks ago.

WEALTH OF 1675 SOUGHT

French Chamber Soon Must Pass on Woman's Claim.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The First Chamber will soon have to judge the claim of Mme. Cotton as heiress of Joseph Thierry, who died in Corfu in 1675, leaving a large miscellaneous fortune, the value of which has, of course, theoretically quintupled since then, when it was estimated already at about $20,000,000. It consisted, according to his will, in $00,000 gold ducats, 50,000 gold Louis, six driving carriages and coaches, two sacks full of precious stones, valued at from $200,000 to $250,000; six barrels full of gold dust, $00,000 silver ducats, six cases filled with silver chandeliers, and one sack four feet square containing about $6,000,000.

All this was left by Joseph Thierry to his brothers and descendants, and until the estate could be administered the whole fortune was transferred and guarded at the Zecca of Venice. There the sacks and piles of gold and silver ducats remained until 1797, when the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, having entered Venice, was ordered by the Directoire to seize the treasure of the Zecca and bring it to Paris, which was done. Since then it is not clear what has happened to it, but there is no doubt that most of it has disappeared, and that the Minister of Finance and the City of Paris are jointly responsible towards any properly proved and established heirs. This, at least, will be the ground taken by counsel for Mme. Cotton, and it remains to be seen what defense the government and municipality will offer.

SEATTLE PLAN EXPOSED

EFFORT TO SWING FEDERAL BANK FROM SPOKANE SHOWN.

Butte Chamber of Commerce Officer Says Body in Sound City Claims Support of Inland Metropolis.

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—Confirmation of the report that Seattle, through its Chamber of Commerce, has been advising Montana bankers that Spokane was co-operating with Seattle for a regional bank to be established on the Sound, was made today in a report received from Butte.

"We were advised by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce that you were co-operating with them," writes Charles Austin, secretary of the Butte Chamber of Commerce, "but it would appear from your letter that you were looking for the regional bank yourself."

The indorsement of Montana and Idaho on the Spokane application for a regional bank is considered one of the strong arguments for its establishment in this city. The report that Seattle had been attempting to undermine Spokane's position in Montana was received here Saturday. Montana, however, has withheld indorsement of any city thus far and for the present at least will take the position of leaving the matter up to the Montana delegation at Washington.

This decision has been communicated to the Spokane Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Austin, who in a letter today says:

"Replying to your letter of the 23d instant relative to the new currency act and the proposed establishment of regional banks throughout the United States, we have had several communications from various cities asking for the co-operation and assistance of the Butte Chamber of Commerce and urging immediate action in communicating with our representatives in Washington.

"The matter has been taken up by some of our directors and bankers of this city who are naturally looking for a location within as reasonable a distance of Butte as possible. We are not aware whether the committee which has in charge the districting of the country has as yet considered in what district Montana would fall, and for this reason, with several others, it has been considered advisable to leave the matter with the good judgment and discretion of our representatives at Washington, believing that they will protect the interests of Montana in having a location as near to us as they can possibly get."

BETTER GRAIN IS TOPIC

WHEAT CONVENTION AT PULLMAN TO DISCUSS PROBLEM.

Experts Say Maintaining of American Export Trade Depends on Growing Higher Grade Product.

PULLMAN, Wash., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The problem of improving the quality of wheat and at the same time maintaining the yield will be fully discussed at the next annual wheat convention, which will be held at Pullman, Wash., January 6, 7 and 8. The railroads operating in the Northwest have granted a rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan.

Experts say the demand for wheat in England has increased, while American shipments to that place have decreased. This is partly due, it is said, to the fact that poorer grades of American wheat are not in demand and because better grades of wheat are produced elsewhere and are sold for less money, and partly due to the fact that other sources of supply have increased and the transportation facilities to other countries have improved.

Argentina and Canada combined are shipping more wheat to England than the United States. American export trade to the Orient is in competition with India, Australia and Canada.

In order to increase sales to the English market it is necessary to improve the quality of American wheat, it is asserted. English buyers are beginning to buy the select wheats, those that are strong and excellent for bread making purposes, and unless American growers meet this condition, they will have difficulty in disposing of their grain to that market.

'BOOZE' TRADE FLOURISHES

Johannesburg Officials Unable to Locate Principals in Traffic.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—As an instance of the widespread ramifications and cunning methods of the Rand liquor sellers, who are widely known as "liquor kings," and try to dodge the police by every conceivable maneuver, following is the latest trick which has been detected. No less than eight dozen bottles of doctored "dope" brandy were found in the possession of two natives, who appeared to be driving a laundry van in the vicinity of the Simmer Deep mine. The bottles were hidden beneath what looked like bundles of laundry.

The white bosses of this nefarious traffic cannot be reached as they work everything from behind the scenes. They are said to have their residences in exclusive places of the suburbs, traveling to and from the city in their motors. They are on a level with the illegal gold buyers. One may rub shoulders with them in most unlikely places—the best clubs, political meetings, social gatherings, and tramcars.

The leaders of both gangs are pretty well known to the criminal investigation department, but they are too shrewd to be caught within the meshes of the law. The Prime Minister's promise to adopt drastic measures for the suppression of the traffic is welcomed.

German labor unions report an increase in membership of more than 150,000 within the last year, the grand total being in excess of 2,500,000.

LOW BIRTH RATE IS SUBJECT IN LONDON

Doctors and Philanthropists Say It Not Necessarily Is an Evil.

CLASSES BECOME FACTOR

Question Largely Sociological and Utilitarian Is Assertion—Maria Redring Declares Problem Entirely Up to Women.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Doctors and philanthropists in London are busy discussing the question, "Is a low birth rate a good thing?" They do not seem to be quite so sure about the answer as Mr. Roosevelt, or the German Emperor, or the best minds in the French republic, for many of them frankly state a low birth rate is not necessarily an evil. And they say this even when they are confronted with the fact that the birth rate per thousand of the population in England and Wales has fallen from an average of 35.3 for the four years 1876-80 to 26.7 for the four years 1906-10. Within the same period the marriage rate has neither risen nor fallen.

The ground they assume on the question is largely sociological and utilitarian. Thus they argue that the only birth rate which is of any use is that of babies who survive to the age at which they can become parents themselves. A high birth rate among the feeble-minded and epileptic is only disastrous to all concerned. They have no patience with the contention that a high birth rate and a high death rate have "selective value" and serve eugenics by preserving the fit. Natural selection, they point out, either kills or spares. Unnatural selection, by overcrowding and the slum, kills and spoils. They have, however, appointed a private commission of inquiry into the matter, and one of the questions this commission will have to face is whether, "for a middle-class family in England with an income of $12.50 a week, two children are as many as provident, responsible and not selfish parents might wish to have."

Question Is Woman's.

Meanwhile Maria Redring, the sociologist, says that doctors and philanthropists have really nothing to do with the problem—that it is first and last a woman's question. She declares:

"The increasing desire for pleasure may have some small effect, some slight influence, but it is far from being the reason for decreasing families. To make such a statement is to libel modern womanhood.

"In the old obedient days girls were taught as part of their religion that they must accept their lot as daughters of Eve, and bear the yoke of subjection, at least from the day of their marriage, if not from babyhood. With the endurance that is perhaps the sex's most conspicuous quality, they took up the burden of motherhood as a matter of course. It was heavy, as earth's burdens are apt to be, but there was a blessedness which went with it sure to be recognized as such sooner or later. It is because much of the blessedness has vanished that women shrink nowadays from the burden.

"Life grows more difficult, competition is keen, and the cost of living is rising out of all proportion to increase in wages. What wonder that all women who are not of the leisured classes dread the coming of children they cannot bring up as they would wish, and who, if they should live to go into the world, in all probability will fare even more hardly than their parents.

"Women Closer to Nature."

"Women are said to be nearer to nature than men. They have a homely, deep-seated abhorrence for what is unnatural and dangerous to life. It is often with heroic, and not selfish, intent they choose what seems to them the lesser of two great evils.

"There are other reasons, though not so potent, for the decline in population. The girl who has gone straight from school into the bustling world and has no experience of home life feels strangely isolated as mistress of some small but lonely domain, where she must work alone for 10 hours out of the 24. She goes back to outdoor work or spends her days in pleasure solely to avoid the baneful effect of such a reaction on her nerves just at a time, too, when she specially needs a cheering, helpful atmosphere. What wonder that she dreads any fresh tie that shall bind her to a life for which all her previous training has utterly unfitted her.

"A dread of being ill and unfit for the affairs of life harrows many young women. The trail of sickness, diseases with terrible sounding names, face them everywhere, on hoardings and the backs of magazines. Druggists' stores are packed with endless remedies for all sorts of sufferings. It is too easy to fancy that disease is the normal portion of humanity, and that health, a rare gift, should not be jeopardized. And so they shrink from motherhood through an ill-balanced misunderstanding of the most primitive facts of life.

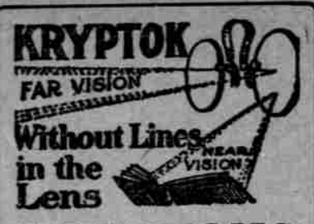
Young Wife Wants to Live.

"The sight of so many pale, overburdened mothers in our streets acts as yet another deterrent. The lot of the working woman with a family in England is so obviously a crushing one. 'I want to live, not to drag out a weary existence which is nothing but a struggle against overwhelming odds,' thinks the young wife. She has aspirations. It is not a desire for pleasure, but for a more gracious ideal of daily life which turns her from such motherhood as that which she too commonly sees.

"A single man has generally a better chance in life than a married one. A single woman is far better off than a married one, if she is capable of earning her living, that is, unless she contrives to marry a man in good or secure circumstances. Yet young men and maidens do marry, after all, and it should be recognized by public opinion that young couples run great risks in founding a family nowadays. They have rarely any security for the future, and wages do not increase automatically when there are more mouths to feed. Communal life, such as is suggested in garden city or village groups, and in some town-planning scheme, together with co-operation in the daily affairs of life, will go far to ease the loneliness of which so many newly-wedded wives complain. It is also possible that the lot of the overburdened mother, living on a small income, will be lightened in the future on such a plan."

Canal Service Planned.

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z., Dec. 29.—(Special.)—When the Panama Canal is opened to the world's traffic, the New Zealand Shipping Company and the Shaw, Savill & Albion Company intend to establish a regular steamer service between New Zealand and east coast ports of America.



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WILLARD BEATS RODEL

BOER EX-VETERAN KNOCKED OUT IN NINTH AT NEW HAVEN.

Heavyweight Fight First Scheduled 20-Round Bout in East Since 1901. Kansas Man Wins All Way.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Jess Willard, of Kansas, knocked out George Rodel, of South Africa, in the ninth round of a scheduled 20-round bout here tonight. The knockout blow was a right uppercut to the jaw.

Willard weighed in at 225 pounds and Rodel tipped the scales at 190. After the first two rounds there was no question of Willard's superiority. Twice he sent the Boer to the mat for the count of nine. Rodel kept Willard on the defensive.

The first two rounds found the men swinging wildly and doing considerable clinching. In thet hird Willard used his right upercut with good effect and repeated in the next round. Rodel opened the fifth with a right to Willard's face. Willard retaliated, and a moment later sent Rodel to the floor for the count of nine. In the sixth both clinched repeatedly and the referee warned Willard for using his elbows.

Both men fought hard in the seventh and Willard landed a blow that sent Rodel down for the count of one. In the eighth Willard chased the Boer around the ring and landed a punch over the heart that sent Rodel down for the count of nine.

Rodel was weak when the ninth round started. After several vicious swings, Willard landed the knockout blow, a right uppercut to the jaw.

SCHOOL BOYS TO SHOOT

RIFLE COMPETITION STIMULATED BY GOVERNMENT TROPHY.

Annual Contest to Begin Immediately After Holidays—Teams Enter From All Parts of Nation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 28.—Rifle shooting as a sport in the public high schools throughout the country is rapidly on the increase. It has been greatly stimulated by a National trophy presented by the War Department, which represents the inter-high school rifle shooting championship of the United States. Annual competition for this trophy will begin immediately after the Christmas holidays under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of America.

Thirty high schools, covering a territory extending from Portland, Me., to Tucson, Ariz., and west to the Pacific Coast have entered this competition. These 30 schools have been divided into three classes with ten teams in each class.

Teams will consist of ten boys, each firing ten shots standing and ten shots prone at 50 feet, using 22-caliber rifles. All the matches are to be shot under the direct supervision of judges appointed by the National Rifle Association. The winning team in each class will receive medals from the War Department. Several of the schools under construction are being provided with gallery ranges. In the District of Columbia all of the public schools are provided with ranges, and in two of these schools the sport has been taken up by the girls. In addition to the training of the nerve and eye, this instruction has a tendency to eliminate accidents with firearms through instruction regarding their use and abuse.

MANAGER STOTT IS CONFIDENT

Multnomah Club Prepared to Give Idaho Strong Battle.

Multnomah's football team held the next to the last practice session under the arc lights last night and everything went like a machine. Manager Stott believes the club eleven will be in condition to give the University of Idaho a real game on New Year's day.

The lineup probably will be the same as that which faced St. James on Christmas Day.

BRICKS MAILED TO JOHN D.

Desire for Second-Hand Material Part Satisfied.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—A few days ago an agent of John D. Rockefeller announced the oil man wanted to buy second-hand bricks to pave his barnyard at Forest Hill. Today he got bricks by parcel post from St. Paul, Omaha, Minneapolis and Chicago.

"If they keep on coming, I won't have to buy any," remarked Mr. Rockefeller. He says he'll have a wagon at the lodge gate so the mail man won't have to carry them to the house.

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Every resident of the Columbia River Basin should mail The Oregonian New Year's Edition to his friends in other states. Convincing articles, statistics and illustrations comprise a complete resume of progress during 1913. The greatest opportunity of the year for advertising Oregon's development is presented by the Annual.

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GERMAN TAX RISES

Economic Conditions in Entire Empire in Bad Way.

LIVING COST ALSO SOARS

New Servants' Sick Insurance Law Increases Public Burden, Middle Class Especially Being Victimized, Says Legislator.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—The bad condition of the Empire, the decline in production and employment, and the rise in prices and in taxation are the leading topics of the newspapers. The recent trade-union demonstration, which over-filled six halls holding 10,000 persons, valled attention to the first problem; while the preparations for the new servants' sick insurance have brought up the subject of taxes and public burdens.

The householders have dispatched a petition to the Reichstag complaining at having to pay as much as 40 marks for the insurance where they formerly paid 8 or 9. The provision of the law that the servant is to pay her two-thirds' share of the premium cannot in most cases be enforced. The householders complain that the premium ih fixed so high because the sick servant, in addition to getting support and treatment, is to be allowed "pocket money," and because unmarried servants who bring infants into the world are to have the benefit of the insurance.

The notion that the middle class is specially victimized by imperial legislation is dealt with by the Reichstag member, Professor Doormann, in the "Vossische Zeitung." Professor Doormann holds that the "middle class," in particular the agricultural middle class, is the victim of the import tariff. The middle class, he says, long let itself be led by the nose by the protectionists, and long swallowed plausible protectionist catchwords, like "equal protection for all branches of producing life," but of late both agrarian and industrial protectionists have lost their hold over the middle class. "The developments of technique and of communications, which the great capitalistic industries are best able to exploit, have made it harder for the small and medium-sized undertakings to compete, and have limited their sphere of action. As a result of protectionism these tendencies have been artificially and to an extraordinary degree increased—increased, that is, by a policy which, with a strange obstinacy, has been called 'Protection of the economically weak.'

"German protection," says Professor Doormann, "is now being faced with problems which cannot be met. It is faced with the dilemma of providing a tariff high enough to prevent competition by American trusts, and at the same time of providing a tariff low enough to prevent trusts of American type being formed at home. What is needed is a public inquiry into the results of the present tariff. "It is probable that a thorough and objective inquiry would show up very objectionable stains on the brilliant mirror of 'our well-tried tariff policy.'"

The "Lokal-Anzeiger," a newspaper which habitually defends all government measures, publishes an article on "National Wealth and Tax-Pressure," in which it admits that in the matter of public burdens Germany is distinctly worse off than England. The German is worse crushed by taxes for several reasons. One is the larger average German family; a second the fact that in England much of the taxation is borne not directly by the individual but by railways, mines and other industrial organizations which in Germany belong wholly or partly to the state. The worst feature of German taxation is, however, not its absolute height but the rapid way in which it has been piled on of late.

MAUD ALLAN IS DEFENDED

Bombay Papers Ridicule Agitation Against Western Dances.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—People in Bombay, where European dancers are seen frequently, have little sympathy with the agitation against Maud Allan. The Times of India and the Bombay Chronicle ridicule it.

The leading theater here has just closed after a successful season, during which Russian, French and Italian dancers appeared. These include Roshanara, whose Indian dances created intense interest among the Indian community. The Indian appreciation of this dancing is purely technical and artistic.

Considering the fact that the bunny hug, turkey trot and every kind of Western ballet dancing are features at the Bombay theaters, astonishment is expressed at the proposal to veto Miss Maud Allan's appearance.

ALFONSO BORROWS LIGHT

Spanish King Resourceful in Tight Place on Auto Road.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—King Alfonso's resourcefulness is aptly illustrated by the manner in which he extricated himself from an unpleasant situation while on his recent visit to Bilbao.

Returning from a motorcar trip to Bermeo, the King, whose car was not provided with lamps, was overtaken by the darkness. On reaching Cape Machicaco, where the road takes several abrupt and dangerous curves, the car proceeded at a snail's pace to avoid falling over the edge of a precipice, when two motor bicycles showing brilliant lights overtook it.

The King, hailing the cyclists, invited them to take their seats in his car, requesting them at the same time to place their machines on the footboards on either side of his vehicle.

Provided by this means with two bright headlights, the royal car resumed the return journey with all possible speed to Bilbao.

WOMAN DISGUISES AS MAN

Mother of Three Children Works as Laborer Seven Years.

PARIS, Dec. 29. — (Special.)—A young woman named Delorme has been earning her living for six or seven years as a laborer at Angers.

For all this time she passed as a man, as she had dressed in man's clothes and her sex was only disclosed when she was arrested on a charge of theft. She is 29 years old and has three children.

It was in order to earn sufficient money for these, after divorce proceedings, that she became a "man."

"Double Ripening!"

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