SIMPLE LIFE OF FUTURE KINGS AND QUEENS

ROYAL CHILDREN FED ON SPARTAN DIET, PLAINLY CLAD. TAUGHT DISCIPLINE AND NEED OF WORK

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY, HIS WIFE AND BABY, AN ATTRACTIVE PICTURE OF DOMESTICITY

PRINCESS OF WALES AND HER CHILDREN, ENJOYING OUT OF DOOR LIFE IN THE PARK

QUEEN VICTORIA, OF SPAIN GIVING HER TWO CHILDREN AN AIRING IN THE PALACE GARDEN

OVER the children of royalty, the future Kings and Queens of Europe, in the last place where one would expect to find it, the law of the simple life reigns supreme.

The natural thought that the boys and girls born to the purple would live in an atmosphere of luxury, with their wishes supreme, is grotesquely far from the truth. As a matter of fact, in nearly every case the upbringing is one of Spartan simplicity and discipline, the aim of the training being to early teach the youthful sprig of royalty that to be a King imposes serious responsibilities, which can only be discharged by a man with mind and body in best condition of control.

It may be said that this is a modern evolution, a triumph for those sound laws of good training, from whose working none are exempt, not even the all-powerful monarchs of Europe's great thrones. Perhaps if children of the past whose fate it was to occupy thrones had been brought up in this way there would have been fewer chances of misunderstanding between ruler and the governed. The example of the late Queen Victoria did much to teach the value of applying the law of the simple life to the future Kings and Queens.

The story is related of how once when Albert Edward was a boy in knickerbockers he and his royal mother were at a watering place. The future King was playing in sand with another youngster of about his own age, but whose destiny had in it nothing of kingship. Getting petulant over some point in the play, the little Prince kicked over a bucket of shells the other lad had been collecting. Victoria was so angered that she promptly put the heir to England's throne over her knee and gave him the soundest kind of a thrashing. The news of this incident going over England was one of many actions that helped to win the ruler the love of her people, for it showed that she was a mother the same as the other women of her realm, and that she was just as determined as the strictest of them that her son should not misbehave.

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This set the example for the rearing of the royal children of Albion, and they have in nearly every case been a fine, manly and womanly lot, who drew on the love of the nation because of their simplicity.

When he was Prince of Wales, the present ruler did not always follow those lines of conduct approved by the strictest of moralists, but he was so unaffected that he never failed of a boundless popularity, and his offendings were always speedily forgiven by a public that idolized him and continues to do so.

The Princess of Wales has proved a mother after her grandmother's heart. She was engaged to wed the Crown Prince Clarence, oldest brother of the present Prince of Wales, but when he died her affections turned to the other brother, and the union has been blessed with many children.

The oldest of these and the heir presumptive to the throne is Prince Edward, who was born at White Lodge, Richmond. He is a fine, manly fellow, an athlete and natural, roystering boy. He is in love with the sea, and likes none of his uniforms so much as that of a naval cadet.

The whole effort of those in charge of the education of this successor to the throne of Edward has been to make him feel that "life is real, life is earnest," and that his station exempts him of none of the obligations that fall to others; rather, in fact, it adds to them.

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Unlike the pampered, overdressed children of many millionaires, the little ones of the Princess of Wales have been most quietly reared. The Princess is a most devoted mother, whose half dozen children are a model of what youngsters, princely or otherwise, should be. She leaves very little to hired help in the care of the children, but makes their little garments, superintends their lessons, and is their companion in their pleasures, like the plainest citizen's wife.

Their diet is carefully regulated by the mother, and before taking a tour to India, or to Canada, she always makes it a point to leave minute directions for their care, and even to prepare many menus of the kind of food she wants them to have.

The children show the result of this sensible training. Prince Eddie is amenable to the discipline of the naval school at Osborne, the same as any other student, and so little stress has he been taught to put on his station that he has become the most popular of boys, and is dearly beloved by all his schoolmates.

His sister, Princess Mary of Wales, is a quaint little character, who is simplicity herself in her manners, and has so well been taught the value of money that she is a regular depositor at a postoffice savings bank in St. James street.

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However much the Kaiser may differ from his royal uncle on some points of diplomacy, he is a great admirer of the English method of bringing up children, and has followed with his own, and to a large extent with those of his son, the Crown Prince.

The Kaiser's sons were brought up on the most severe lines, and his one daughter, Princess Victoria Marie Louis, was as simply reared as a burgher's daughter.

The Crown Prince and Princess Cecelie now have two children, and there is no danger that either will be spoiled. These two youngsters will never be raised in the pampered atmosphere of great wealth, but will have the experience of the average German child of the comfortable middle class.

The Czarina of Russia is very domestic. In fact, the only happiness she gets from her life on the unstable throne of the White Czar is the company of her five handsome children, four of whom are girls and the fifth of whom is Alexis, born at Peterhof, July 30, 1904.

Destiny has planned that this youngster shall sit on a throne where danger ever menaces, and where he will be the mark for the hatred of untold millions who have suffered from tyranny, iron rule and countless official murders.

But while his later life is certain to be turbulent, he is at least getting the joy of a comfortable existence in happy boyhood. At Peterhof, Tsarkoe-Selo, or the Winter Palace, he has a jolly time with his four sisters, their favorite medium of play being a Finland pony given them by their royal father, the perturbed and suffering Nicholas.

Soon the little Czar will have to work, for it is planned to educate him well.

* * *

Three granddaughters of Queen Victoria are carrying her sensible ideas of motherhood and its duties to splendid results—Queen Maude, of Norway; Queen Victoria, of Spain, and the Crown Princess of Roumania.

Little Olaf, of Norway, has endeared himself to the nation already, and his mother hovers over him all the time, trying to guide him in the right direction along the good, simple lines of the people that have produced most of the men who has wrought for the good of the world.

The young Queen of Spain has dared for the good of her son to run somewhat counter to the punctilious etiquette of the court. Alfonso was not brought up according to the Spartan notions of the English court and he frankly admits it would have been better for his health if he had. Therefore he is giving his fair consort free rein with the future ruler of Madrid, and no one who knows the loving care with which the work is being carried on can doubt that the outcome will be for the good of the people.

All of these royal youngsters are being raised as much as possible in the open, in order to give them the sound constitutions that have not always been the portion of Kings.

Only in the stately mansions of The Hague is the sound of childish prattle never raised and Wilhelmina of Holland abounding in the homely virtues of her people and yearning for the solace and promise of a child is without a chance to show what a good Queen is she who can be the best mother.

QUEEN VICTORIA, HER HUSBAND AND CHILDREN, IN 1848. FROM THE PAINTING BY J WINTERHALTER IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE. THIS WAS THE EXAMPLE OF DOMESTIC LIFE THAT HAS IMPRESSED ALL VICTORIA'S POSTERITY

More Card Cases.

The most effective of the card cases made of cretonne are in envelope form lined with white linen and fastened with a white pearl stud. For this purpose any stud may be used, a man's collar or shirt stud—anything, in fact, that is convenient for the purpose. It is only necessary to make a buttonhole in the body of the card case and another in the flap, and the stud will slip through and hold the case shut.

When making buttonholes in the card cases, or in any article where there are two thicknesses of the material to be buttonholed, it is a good idea to mark the place where the hole is to be with a pencil, then stitch all round it with a machine. This keeps the material from slipping apart while the buttonhole is being worked and makes the working thereof much easier.

The Man Behind the Rifle.

Chicago Record-Herald.

There has been a lot of boasting from the man behind the plow,
But the man behind the rifle gets another inning now;
He is in the Adirondacks laying low the gentle deer,
Also letting go haphazard where the heads of guides appear.

The brave man behind the rifle rises shortly after dawn,
Hoping he may sight the father of some graceful little fawn—
Hist! Off there is something moving! It may be a passing doe,
Bang! And so, alas, another guide is lying very low.

Oh, the man behind the rifle is a merry, merry wight,
Who regards it as his duty to shoot everything in sight;
Killing things he deems a pleasure such as fools alone would shun,
And to him the sweetest music is the banging of a gun.

He will roam up through Wisconsin and among the pines of Maine,
Killing for the sake of seeing the death struggles of the slain;
Here and there a guide will tumble to be stiff and white and still,
Just to satisfy the longing which the hunter has to kill.

Jehovah According to the Higher Criticism

The One Supreme Ruler Who Could Overcome Gravitation by Upsetting His Own Laws.

BY ERNEST BARTON.

IT WAS my good fortune to read of a local pastor's controversy with a local editor. As an onlooker, allow a layman a little space to present his observations on this matter.

The pastor alludes to the Rationalist movement of Germany as now being on the defensive. I am not very well acquainted with this specific school of thought, but if the pastor berates rational investigation of all things and holding fast to that which appears true and reasonable, he is also berating the methods of his own confreres, who, though they declare their faith in what is Bible, yet pursue rational tactics in their missionary work, their revivals and their apologies before the world. They urge acceptance of their religion because it is that which answers their demands for a basis of good morals and a sure way to immortal life. Read the introduction in any big family pictorial Bible and agree with me that the reason is appealed to whenever possible, leaving the impossible for the domain of faith. Reason must be the guide for acceptance or rejection of any system of ethics, morals or religion.

If these Germans, who have done so much harm to the creeds, have made some mistakes, historical or otherwise, they, being reasoning beings, will give up every vestige of error as soon as proved. Theologians could do no more. But I am not sure that Wellhausen was so very far wrong. Moses was not educated by Israel, but by the so-called idolatrous Egyptians. He was so well educated, in fact, that he must have known of the codes of some of those Orientals, possibly including that of Hamurabi. That he borrowed liberally from Mann is well known. But who else in the whole nation from the day of Abraham until the captivity had any pretense to scholarship? History was not enriched by the intellectual efforts of one single Israelite for 1200 years. When one of their Kings became ambitious to build a temple to their tribal deity in imitation of bordering people, who had temples dedicated to theirs, there was not one man in the whole nation of (their) God's chosen people who could build it, and the King of Tyre fraternally supplied a man well skilled in the arts and sciences. This architect was by birth an Israelite on his mother's side, but in education a Tyrian.

This temple was dedicated to the tribal deity of Israel. Of course, in the eyes of their poets and essayists (prophets) he was not only their god but he was a superior god—as they themselves were better than their neighbors, so their god became greater than the gods of their neighbors, and this admiration and laudation of him went so far that he finally got to be regarded the universal deity. But Moses, his introducer, and the only being on earth who could speak with authority, knew nothing of these universal attributes of a later date.

It is of no use whatever to try to defend the character of Jehovah as the loving God of all. Was he Pharaoh's god? Scholarship answers no. If he was so, then was it loving of him to harden Pharaoh's (his child's) heart so as to get the chance to plague him, even to the slaughter of his first-born? Reason answers a thousand times no. But if Jehovah was the tribal deity of Israel and of no other people, then he appears as one fighting, barbarously however, for his own, just as Oden fought for the Germanic race against their enemies. But let me not desecrate the memory of this nobler conception of the deity of our ancestors by a comparison with that of the immensely more barbarous tribal Semitic conception.

Note further a very common way of answering honest research. The Bible is held up as a unit, and the fact that it is the creation (as a unit) of that saint known as Constantin the Great, who imitated Jehovah in his zeal to kill off competition, by slaying most of his relatives, never enters into the case. So, when the canon was being fixed, enough scraps were included to answer, in a way, all controversy. So here, you assert that the God of Moses was vindictive, and you are answered by quoting a chapter or two from some unknown Jewish poet, happy in the loving kindness of his deity, very likely for some personal good fortune. If the psalms quoted by the pastor establish Jehovah as the loving God and ruler of all men, then Moses committed a grosser crime of libel than the rationalists would care to do. Honest investigation does not follow the methods of theology. The latter starts with a conception, and tortures holy writ to comply with its demands; and this work does not seem to be so very difficult since in this Bible were included several dozen divers authors, some of whom were controversial, but not one single one regarded "sacred," in the modern theological sense, by its author. Even the books that Moses was made sponsor for were not so, except the Ten Words, and in a lesser degree the Levitical laws. The prophets had no more idea of writing holy writ than did Ben Franklin or Tom Paine.

The method of the investigators is to read carefully and weigh carefully with the light of learning and reason, and then to state the case as found. How any rational being can deny the cruelty, jealousy, vindictiveness and "pettishness" of Jehovah can only be explained by the conservatism of crystallized opinions. It would upset many fixed established dogmas to open up the subject, and that might be disastrous to the organization. So it is believed. The orthodox churches are prosperous, it is said, while the reasonable ones are sorry spectacles. Today I attended a church as orthodox as can be. It is the leading church of that denomination in the city. A learned, benevolent-looking minister preached a genuine orthodox doctrinal sermon, ringing in the name of his denomination several times—a sermon not without some fragments of practical hints for usefulness and decency. There were just 35 persons present; six or seven elderly ladies, five youths, half a dozen children, the rest all young and youngish women, but not one solitary man! On returning from church I saw a number of men reading the Sunday papers.

As an impartial observer I am convinced that nine-tenths of the newsboys have finished their work before Sunday-school time. And if they have not, could not the Sunday school fit its time to the need of those they wish to serve?

Since writing the above, I picked up Clodd's Story of the Alphabet, which is based on Canon Taylor's Graphiology. On page 135 I read: "Mesha speaks of himself as the son of Chemosh-Melek, whose position as the national god of the petty kingdom of Moab corresponds to that of Yahweh, or Jehovah among the Israelites. The reference to Chemosh throws light on the correspondences in belief between the several Semitic peoples. The high place, or altar of the god, his anthropomorphic character as angry, as urging his votaries to battle and to slaughter of their foes, giving them no quarter—all this is identical with the Hebrew conception of deity, so that the inscription, "mutatis, mutandis," reads like a transcript from the warlike annals of the Old Testament. Both nations, Moabites and Jewish, were probably equally monotheistic. Jehovah gave ten commandments to his people. Was not he himself the greatest lawbreaker of his own ethical rules? On the pages of history I find numerous gods of ancient times: Bel, Baal, Astaroth, Chemosh, Deus, Jupiter, Jehovah, Osiris, Adonis, Orpheus and Oden. They were all living realities to their own people. Where are they now? Has one of them shown signs of life for a thousand years—two thousand years? Dead! Gone to eternal rest! Alive only in the memory of a name. We, now, after centuries of self-imposed fear or favor, can sit down and quietly weigh them all in the balance. Was any of them as light on the scales as Jehovah? Perhaps, because he could overcome gravitation by upsetting his own laws.

Portland, October 9.

Cleaning Egg Spoons.

How many times has the housekeeper been discouraged with the fact that the spoons used for eggs at breakfast always become tarnished and need cleaning. In most households the silver is cleaned once every week, and it is very inconvenient to change the system and clean some every day; so it helps to know that good spoons may be cleaned by rubbing them with a little salt, and then washing them in the ordinary way with soap and water.

This will remove all the tarnish and make them look bright, and any one can see that the operation takes very little time.

Books Added to Portland Public Library

The following new books may be examined at the Public Library during this week and will be ready for circulation Monday, October 12:

BIOGRAPHY.

Blake—Letters, together with a life by Frederick Tatham; ed. by A. G. B. Russell. 1906.
Hearn—Concerning Lafcadio Hearn; by G. M. Gould. 1908.
Seward—A swan and her friends; by E. V. Lucas. 1907.
Wesley—The life of John Wesley; by C. T. Winchester. 1906.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

Alexander—From the Niger to the Nile. 2 v. 1907.
Barker—Modern Germany, her political and economic problems. Ed. 2, enl. 1907.
Becke—Sketches from Normandy. 1907.
Dick—The Heart of Spain, an artist's impressions of Toledo. n. d.
Durland—The red reign; the true story of an adventurous year in Russia. 1907.
Fiala—Fighting the polar ice. 1906.
Fraser—Marches of Hindustan, the record of a journey in Thibet, India, Turkestan and Persia. 1907.
Harrison—Primitive Athens as described by Thucydides. 1906.
Hobson—Canada today. 1906.
Holland—Old and new Japan. 1907.
Hyrst—Adventures in the great forests, romantic incidents and perils of travel, sport and exploration throughout the world. 1908.
Scott—Burma; a handbook of practical information. 1906.
Singleton, ed.—Historic landmarks of America, as seen and described by famous writers. 1907.

FICTION.

Ellis—Arkinsaw cousins; a story of the Ozarks.
Kester—John o' Jamestown.
Mosenthal—Stories of Jewish home life.
Ward—Testing of Diana Mallory.
Wilkins—The shoulders of Atlas.

FINE ARTS.

Cunnington, ed.—Chess traps and stratagems. 1903.
Graham—Universal football and handball, rules of the game, revised. 1908.
Harvey—Model village and its cottages. 1906.
Holman—A book of bungalows; containing 30 new and original designs. 1906.
Mincoff and Marriage—Pillow laces; a practical handbook. 1907.
Rey—The decoration of leather; tr. by Maude Nathan. 1903.
Robertson and Wollaston—Bridge developments. 1906.
Saglio—French furniture. n. d.
Wagnalls—Stars of the opera. 1907.
Walker—History of music in England. 1907.
Weir—The Greek painters' art. 1905.

HISTORY.

Abbott—A short history of Rome. 1906.
Acton—Historical essays and studies; by J. N. Figgis and R. V. Laurence. 1907.
Fraser—Champions of the feet; captains and men-of-war and days that helped to make the empire. 1908.
Hardeen—Fundamental facts of American history. 1906.
Curtin—The Mongols, a history. 1908.
Fitzpatrick—Dublin; a historical and topographical account of the city. 1907.
Rodd—The Princess of Achaia and the chronicles of Morea. 2 v. 1907.
Steveni—Scandinavian question. 1905.
Tyler, ed.—Narratives of early Virginia, 1606-1625. 1907.

LANGUAGE.

Cook—The higher study of English. 1906.
Lewis—The principles of English verse. 1907.

LITERATURE.

Byron—Selections from poems; ed. by W. H. Venable. 1888.
Howell—Epistolae Ho-Elianae; the familiar letters of James Howell. 2 v. 1908.
Kennedy—The servant in the house; illustrated with portraits of the characters in the play. 1908.
Phillips—New poems. 1907.
Schauffler, comp.—Through Italy with the poets. 1908.
Starr—Readings from modern Mexican authors. 1904.
Swan—Dictionary of contemporary quotations. 1904.
Welsh, ed.—The golden treasury of Irish songs and lyrics. 2 v. 1907.
Yeats—Poetical works. 2 v. 1906-1907.

PHILOSOPHY.

Carruth—Letters to American boys. 1907.
Forbes—Socrates. 1905.

RELIGION.

Dwight—Grecian and Roman mythology for schools. 1882.
Hitchcock—The psychology of Jesus; a study of the development of his self-consciousness. 1907.
Philipson—The reform movement in Judaism. 1907.
Robertson—The Old Testament and its contents. n. d.
Smyth—How we got our Bible. New ed. 1907.

SCIENCE.

Rose—Plant responses as a means of physiological investigation. 1906.
De Lay—A manual of up-to-date practical commercial arithmetic. 1906.
Dobbin and Walker—Chemical theory for beginners. 1906.
Jones—Principles of inorganic chemistry. 1903.
Linville and Kelly—A textbook in general zoology. 1906.
Parker and Parker—Elementary course of practical zoology. Ed. 2. 1908.
Seaver—Mathematical handbook. 1907.
Woods and Bailey—A course in mathematics for students of engineering and applied science. v. 1. 1907.
Brothers of the Christian Schools. The elements of practical pedagogy. 1907.

SOCIOLOGY.

Corbin—Which college for the boy? 1908.
Waters—Culture by conversation. 1908.
Carter—Law, its origin, growth and function. 1907.
Griffith—The rise and development of the gerrymander. 1907.
Kilpatrick—Departmental teaching in elementary schools. 1908.
Page—The negro, the Southerner's problem. 1904.
Vandewalker—The kindergarten in American education. 1908.
Van Vorst—The cry of the children; a study of child labor. 1908.
Willoughby—The territories and dependencies of the United States. 1905.
Winterburn—Methods in teaching. 1908.

USEFUL ARTS.

Adams and Baker—Harper's electricity book for boys. 1907.
Boch—Steam pipes, their design and construction. n. d.
Corbion—The principles of salesmanship, department and system. 1907.
Curie—Modern theories of electricity and matter. 1907.
Davis—Rural school agriculture. 1907.
Holford—The twentieth century toolsmith and steelworker. 1907.
International Textbook Company—International library of technology. v.2B, 9B, 18, 23, 24, 26B, 27B, 54B, 59, 78, 82-85, 90, 91. 1907.
Lord—Metallurgical analysis. Ed. 2, enl. 1903.
Nelson—Weaving, plain and fancy. 1907.
Reed—American meter practice. 1903.
Sharp—Balancing of engines, steam, gas and petrol; an elementary textbook. 1907.
Standage—Asphaltumania of all kinds for all purposes. 1907.
Stoughton—The metallurgy of iron and steel. 1908.

Books added to the reference department:

American historical association. Annual report. 1906.
Carney—How to buy and sell real estate at a profit. 1905.
Tait—An elementary treatise on quaternions. Ed. 3, enl. 1890.
Takenob and Takeda—Japan year book. 1907.
United States—Hydrographic office. Coast of British Columbia from Juan de Fuca Strait to Portland Canal. Ed. 2. 1907.
Webster—Writings and speeches. 18v. 1903.

Green Tomato Pickle.

Delineator.

Slice without peeling four quarts of green tomatoes; peel and slice a quart of onions and put with these two cupfuls of sugar, a quart of vinegar, a tablespoonful each of salt, ground mustard and black pepper, and half a tablespoonful each of allspice and cloves. Put over the fire and stew until the vegetables are tender, watching carefully that the mixture does not scorch. This will be fit for eating in about two months.