

A TRIP TO EUROPE ON A LITTLE CASH



How \$200 and a Couple of Months' Time May Be Made to Suffice for a Vacation Abroad

THE big ocean liners—and not necessarily the record breakers—are carrying to Europe this summer their thousands of tourists who, having foregone the mountain and the shore for the sake of the life-dream of a foreign tour, will be home again in the fall, not a cent poorer than if they indulged in the usual routine and with tales of travel-fit to fill their friends with envy.

Those foreign tourists are far from being rich. Plenty of them are actually poor, if the possession of health and the assurance of renewed employment as their only assets be accounted poverty.

Yet on that poverty they are able to enjoy what many other thousands, vastly more prosperous, have been so accustomed to deem beyond their means that the idea of a European trip would be scouted as a temptation to ruin.

It all depends on how much you spend and how you spend it.

Tourists come from everywhere, and they may be going almost anywhere. Those two variations in the extremes of the summer travel make all the difference in cost to the traveler who is limited as to expenditures. It is practically a matter of distance on both sides of the ocean.

Broadly averaging, a two months' tour can be made, with an infinite variety of pleasures, for \$200, or \$15 a week. The estimate begins at New York harbor and ends there, for it is obvious that the traveler who hails from Chicago or Richmond or Dubuque will find his expense increased according to the distance of his home city.

Nor will the general average permit of wide excursions in Europe—of such a fitting through country after country and capital after capital as will set up funds in railway fares. We must cut our tour according to our little letter of credit.

But, within the limitations, the opportunity does offer itself to many thousands of wage-earners to spend on their long-coveted foreign jaunt the same amount of money on which, counting in the extravagances included within their usual two weeks' "vacation," they ordinarily manage to live during the summer months at home.

There is many a man whose wage all the year around is exactly \$25 a week, and at the end of the year is as exactly balanced by his expenditures for his individual support at home.

As for the women, France and Italy hold uncounted colonies of them who live there, year in and year out, not because they have \$25 a week as an income, but because they haven't.

Once you've learned, it is much more dignified, and a little more economical, to live in Europe, where everybody insists in believing you rich but stingy, than at home, where everybody knows you're poor and proud.

SOME "SAVE UP" VACATIONS

The feasibility of such a trip, for either those who can afford it in lieu of their regular vacation or who can hoard up the money by economy for a year or two, reduces itself to the question of the time; and that problem has been solved by scores of those going abroad this summer through the "saving up" of their time as well as their cash. There are many employers who have been willing to allow some favored clerk, salesman or foreman to forego the yearly vacation and, later, take the time in leave of absence on full pay.

The economical salvation of such a modest tourist lies in restricting the tour; and there, too, lies all the permanent return in the form of reminiscent pleasure as well as intellectual profit.

At the utmost, the time actually spent on European soil can be no longer than six weeks; but the novelty of the ocean voyage, never again to be so keenly enjoyed, would make a wise investment of from three to four weeks out of the two months in the trips to and fro, the slower steamships affording great enjoyment and such an understanding of life at sea as never comes to those who take passage on the famous "greyhounds."

Two girls, who recently enjoyed their first foreign tour, took nine weeks in all and spent \$225 apiece. To summarize the expenses of each: The steamer passage, round trip, with deck chairs that gave them all the restful convenience of the richest tourists, amounted to \$83; their total fees on board to the various functionaries, who must be tipped, were \$5.

Railway fares were \$21; forty-eight days' board and lodging, \$70; little trips aside, and all minor transportation fares, \$18; all extras, such as laundry, postage and tips, \$28.

Three weeks out of their nine abroad were on the steamships coming and going. The six weeks remaining were occupied exclusively with England and Scotland. They returned with impressions of those two countries that were far more numerous than those obtained by the hurried, harried tourists of the continent, and yet so deeply graven on their memories as promise accuracy for a lifetime.

Their passage was second cabin; but, engaging it in January for the following June, they secured the



Traveling Refreshment Shop in London

very best second cabin room. They wrote to the steward a week prior to the sailing date, and so obtained the best location on deck for their steamer chairs.

They found the table even better than they expected, and generous in its supplies. Little being expected in the way of fees from second-cabin passengers, their \$2.50 apiece, judiciously distributed on each voyage, left the ship's people who served them pleased and grateful.

From a tourists' agency in Glasgow they bought, for \$21 each, tickets to London by the east coast route and up again by the west coast, affording a circular tour, passing from Glasgow by rail, boat and coach through the Trossachs to Stirling and Edinburgh, up to London through Melrose, the Cathedral towns and Cambridge, to Glasgow by way of Oxford, Warwick, Chester and the lake country.

They made numerous side trips—out of Glasgow to Tullietudlem Castle by coach, and to Ayr and Alloway and some breezy places on the coast; at Melrose, a delightful walk between rose hedges to Scott's home; at London, trips to the deer range of Stoke Park and by motor bus to Eton and Windsor; at Oxford, a shilling excursion to Blenheim Palace; from Warwick, journeys for trivial fares to Coventry and Kenilworth Castle. And they had a splendid coaching trip to Stratford for less than \$2.

Now, these journeys and their penchant for the universal "tea rooms" and for hostleries more modest than expensive, took the two stray Americans among a class of people of whom the typical tourist remains utterly ignorant, yet the very people who constitute the real England and the real Scotland.

They learned the life that underlies all the glittering and deceptive surface of a great nation and, as it were, saw it in the raw, although everywhere the level of their board and lodging safeguarded them from rubbing against it in the rough.

London boarding houses they found rather forlorn, and made haste to abandon them for restaurants where clean and wholesome food is served at reasonable prices, and for the dainty railway luncheon rooms, where they had many an appetizing lunch for 20 cents, that included meat patties, scones, salad, tea and fruit.

One can do as well, oftentimes better, on the continent, if he will only limit his tour. Berlin has plenty of small but comfortable hotels. Paris can be seen from the top of a bus, just as London can be seen; and, best of all, when the month or so of the actual tour is over, the tourist is able to make the return voyage with strength enough to enjoy deck billiards and other activities of the trip, instead of feeling as limp as he used to after two desperate weeks of excitement at the seashore.

PLENTY OF PRETTY PLACES

Every country has its peculiar interest and its characteristic means to tourist economy. The shrewd thing to do is to select just that one to which one has all his life had most curiosity. Some there are to whom only the classic romance of Italy or the presumed gaiety of Paris, standing for all France, glows bright in the mind's eye.

There are plenty of others—increasing in numbers every year—to whom the long, quiet stretches of the quaint Dutch canals make their most fascinating appeal. It merely happened that the two girls who enjoyed their nine weeks on \$225 cared for Great Britain most.

But take, as another example, the cost of a little tour of Normandy reported recently by an Englishman, Hugh W. Strong, who traveled, if you please, with a courier for ten days. The courier happened to be a friend who was willing to play guide and companion for the sake of the outing. In all, it cost for the two

of them six guineas—a trifle more than \$30—and it included the steamer passage from Southampton to Havre—just the sort of itinerary which would confront an American tourist if he chose to quit Eng-

eye strain. Now, eye strain causes many maladies, nervous and physical. Your wife has become nervous. Take away her big hat. And watch results.

"Many of the new hats are tremendously large. They sway to and fro in every gust of wind, and naturally the wearer must so poise her head as to maintain a balance of her monumental headpiece.

"Her neck moves to and fro. The muscles are constantly in a tense condition. Do you not see how this will tire her head and cause headache, a straining of the nerves?

"Take 'rats.' Many women buy these promiscuously and put them into their fresh, glossy, healthy hair. Some months later, when the hair begins to fall out, they wonder why.

"They buy foods and tonics and apply them—in vain. Their hair goes. Every time they comb it a handful comes out. I could tell them the reason. Many would not believe it, but it is true.

"Some of the cheaper 'rats' and switches are not thoroughly cleaned. Dead matter, invisible perhaps, clings to the hair, and is full of germs. A woman places this dead, contaminated hair on her head and the germs attack the healthy hair. Result—in time—baldness.

"Of course, the best 'rats,' sold by high-class dealers, are safe and perfectly clean. There is danger, however, that a woman will use 'rats' which are not hygienic.

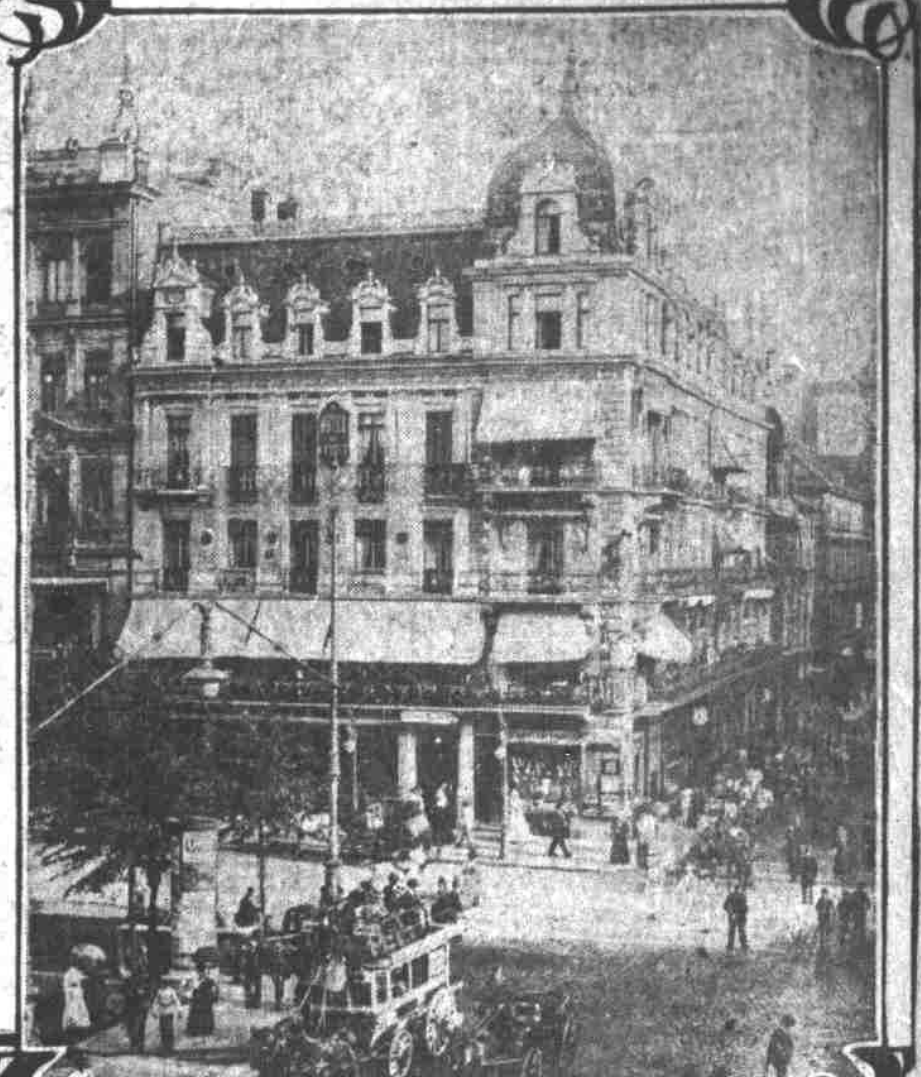
"Besides, one must remember, women let 'rats' lie about. They gather dust and germs. These they can carry to the head.

"Another warning should be made as to big hats. In many cases they affect the general breathing. The weight of the hat, the suspense the woman feels when she walks along, affects her bodily position and, naturally, her breathing.

"Lift a heavy weight and you'll find you will for the time being stop respiration. A woman trying to balance a big hat in a wind is in the same position. The point is clear. Any one can see the harm of these hats.

Now, madam, if you please, will you answer the questions: Do you wear a big hat? Or a "rat"? Then—take warning.

There's danger they say, in big hats. There are death-dealing microbes in rats. But it would be a scream. If they found germs in cold 'brags. And bald! and combs in swatches and fairs.



A Type of the Small but Comfortable Hotel in Berlin

land immediately on the arrival of his ship at the usual port.

The average of \$1.50 a day per traveler while on tour was nearly one-half that paid by the two girls in England and Scotland; but American travelers in France, lacking such a friendly cicerone as Mr. Strong had, would be likely to meet numberless little additions to his daily average, sufficient perhaps to double it. Even at that, they would be well within their estimate, with the familiarity growing out of the longer stay rapidly reducing superfluous disbursements.

There, in Normandy, with a glimpse of lively Trouville as the first foretaste of genuine travel, all the rare beauties of churches and of many chateaux await the explorer of a land almost unknown to tourists, while Waterloo and its historic scenes are but twenty-four hours' journey away.

One may explore Caen, which lets in floods of light on English history. One may trace the very steps of that great expedition of conquest whence the conquerors, through so many devious and bloody ways, passed down in the blood of the race the fiber



A Popular Method of Seeing Paris

has been seized and held fast our own great western continent. One can study those famed Bayeux tapestries which, after studying, turn out to be embroidered, and lend one an intimate knowledge sufficient for authoritative pronouncements in drawing rooms, extending down the corridors of time until sterner bds us devote ourselves to winding sheets.

The homely inns, with their sincerely attentive and wholly delightful attendants, will live in the memory both for the taste of the food they give and the moderation of the charges—3 francs, or 60 cents, for dinner; 5 francs for the big, comfortable room and clean, big bed; a franc and a few centimes for the morning coffee and rolls, and no more than 15 cents for the omnibus that bears one away, for example, from the Hotel de la Poste and the town Montmartre, where one can't help being healthy any more than he can escape being hungry.

These are hints of what may be done for the good of one's soul and lifelong memory with a couple of months and a couple of hundred dollars.

Carry as few clothes as you can get along with, and give the candid tip on a mild and modest scale, and the two months' tourist stands a very fair chance of deriving more blithe enjoyment, and more intimate knowledge of people and places, than do the majority of those who spend two years and \$20,000 doing what they fondly imagine is the same improving thing.

Curious Facts

IN BERLIN every cat has to wear a metal plate containing its license number.

The Cambridge, England, borough council has appointed a school dentist for both inspection and treatment, at a salary of \$1500 per annum, from April 1, 1909, on a tenure similar to that of the school medical officer.

A single orange tree will produce 20,000 oranges, and a lemon tree 8000 lemons.

A Norwich firm is completing 1100 miles of wire netting for the Australian, Queensland and Victorian governments. The netting is retailed by the government to settlers, and is used for keeping rabbits from the crops.

Mr. Bennett, superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school at Money Bridge, Spalding, has made a record by walking close on 20,000 miles to perform his Sunday duties in the last fifty-three years. The drink bill at most London hospitals is much less than it used to be. At Guy's, for instance, the sum yearly expended on alcoholic liquors for the patients is at the rate of \$2.55 a bed. In 1902 it was no less than \$17.15.

A curious tree grows in one of the numerous islands which are studded about the Pacific ocean. It grows at its full height to nearly thirty feet. It is completely leafless, the species having never been known to show signs of a single bud. Its sap is useful as a wooden cire, but as fuel the wood is worse than useless, being as hard as iron and quite as difficult to burn.

Do You Know the Peril of Big Hats and "Rats"?



MISS, or Madam, do you wear a "peach-basket" hat? Or a "rat"? Pardon the question, but it may seriously involve your health. At least, so some authorities assert.

In some of the late creations of fashion, physicians declare, lie dangers undreamed of. You doubt? Not only does a physician utter the horrifying statement that "rats" cause baldness, but he attacks the big hat, and says it causes headaches, depression and

TWO things, it has been said, are feared by women: hair on the face and loss of hair on the head. The one, by modern scientific methods, can be remedied; for the other evil often there is no hope.

Not long ago a fair professor of physical culture in the University of Chicago—a woman who spoke of things of which she said she knew by intimate acquaintance—declared that big hats, big and little "rats" and pompadours caused baldness.

Her expression was met with exclamations of incredulity, dismay and protest from the feminine hearers. The big hat a menace to health? Rats under the ban? Preposterous! There was no scurrying away to the dressing room to remove rats. And there was no auctioning off of big hats.

CAUSES OF "GROUCHINESS"

But the Chicago instructor, a well-known physician declares, is right. For he says this: "Not only is the 'rat' likely to cause baldness, but it is likely to infect women with germs of disease. It may carry tuberculosis and other malignant bacilli.

"Not only are the 'peach baskets' likely to predispose a woman to baldness by shutting off the supply of oxygen to the head, but they cause headache, depression, nervous maladies, which in turn may predispose the system to other diseases.

"Extremes in fashion as well as living," he declares, "are always wrong. And the 'peach-basket' hat is an extreme. It rests upon a woman's face often down to her eyes. It deflects the light from her face and often distorts her vision.

"Naturally, the constant uplifting of the head and shifting of the eyes under the overhanging roof-to-the-front porch hat tires the optic nerve. The result is headache. If they continue, they will probably develop into nervous headaches, from which the woman will suffer seriously.

"Probably your wife has of late become irritable and grouchy. You wonder at the reason, Mr. Husband. You have bought her new spring clothes, a new hat, coat and frock. You give her liberal spending money. And yet she greets you testily in the morning, she refuses to answer your questions. She goes about all day in a tantrum. Does she wear a 'peach-basket' hat? There's a reason, then.

"She has probably been suffering from headache or