

FRANCE TO AID IN AMERICAN WHITE SLAVE WAR

French Government Aroused to Action by Exposures of nefarious Traffic Made in the United States.

By Paul Villiers. (Publishers' Press Leased Wire.) Paris, Jan. 15.—France has been aroused by the American exposure of the white slave traffic and has entered into the campaign with energy and a determination to put an end to the traffic of young French seamstresses sold to this modern manufactory.

Communications on this subject have been passed between the state department at Washington and the district attorney's office in New York and the French government. Full details of the traffic as learned by the American investigations have been asked for and received.

These have been turned over to the prefecture of police with instructions that this traffic so far as it concerns France must be wiped out. The French police will act in full accord with the police of Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Germany, which form the principal territory in which these traffickers in young women operate, and there is a determination all along the line to run these infamous creatures down and put them behind the bars.

Information already gathered makes it certain that this traffic is thoroughly organized not only in the United States, but throughout continental Europe as well.

I understand that J. Pierpont Morgan, who is a power in France as well as in the United States, is interested in the warfare against the white slave dealers, and that he has had much to do in arousing governmental action. Miss Anne Morgan, the daughter of the great financier, has not only enlisted the powerful aid of her father in this crusade, but in other movements for uplifting humanity.

French Women Not Suffragists.

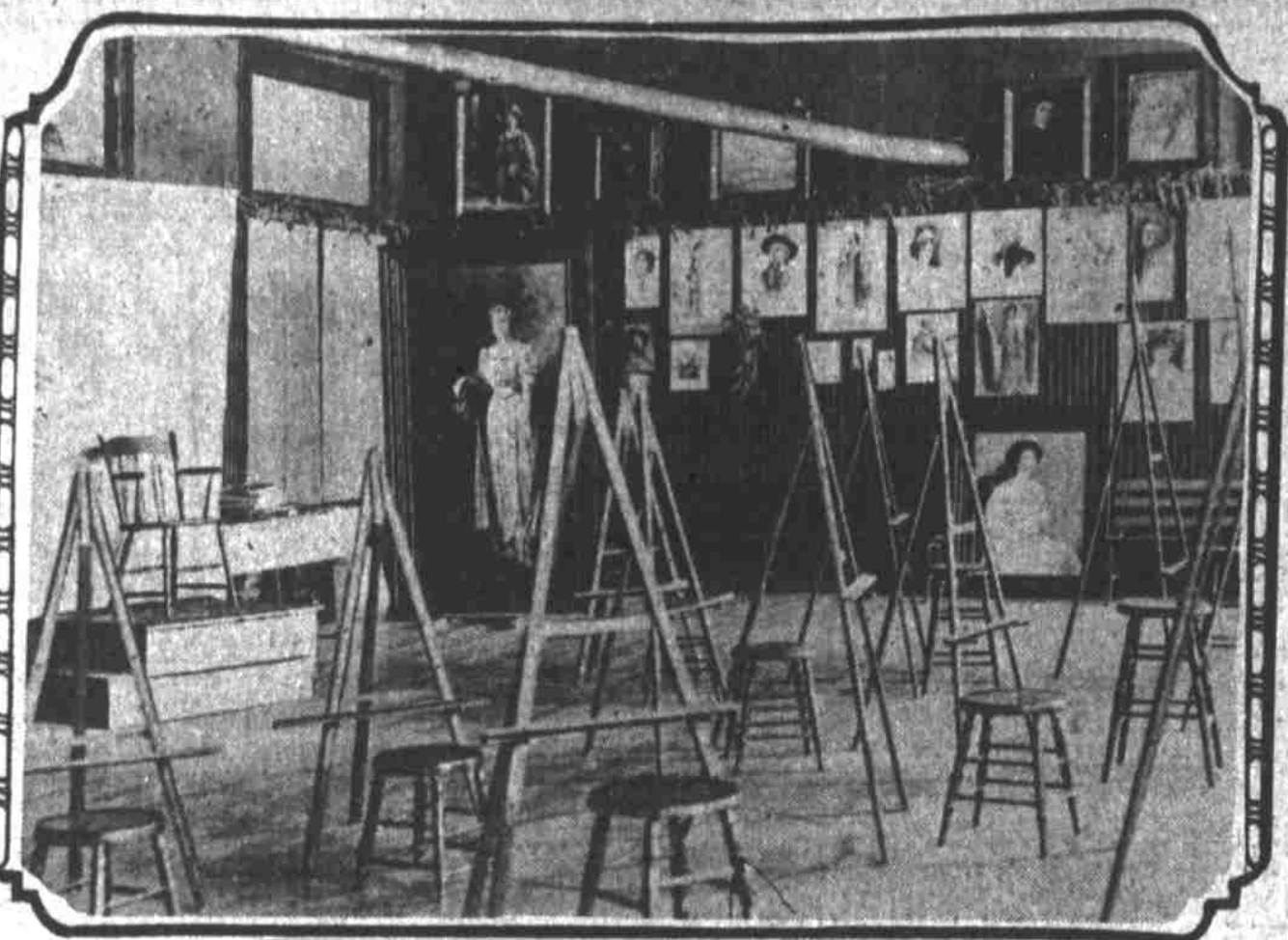
The suffragette is not so assertive nor so prominent a figure in France as she is in the United States. One of the possible reasons for this is the superior position of the French woman, frequently noted, makes her indifferent to the merits underlying the question of equal suffrage. She is her husband's partner and adviser, if he happens to be a shopkeeper, and usually she proves that her business capacity is equal to his. That, and some other things, put her upon even terms with him. Those "other things" are the result of the fact that in France the portless girl is fairly certain not to be thought in marriage from her father, but she has her means to provide her with a "dot." Incidentally the "dot" system is an incentive to thrift which is entirely lacking in the United States, even in the case of a majority of those bright young women who earn nice incomes during their maidenhood, but expend it in fine raiment and in pleasure seeking. In France the girl who goes to the altar with a dowry goes to her husband's home with the solid backing of means upon which to fall back in times of illness and illness together with the willingness and the ability to work. She becomes her husband's other self, his equal in the household and in his business, and so one of the great arguments of the suffragettes means nothing to her; the privilege of voting would not better her condition.

Notwithstanding this the prime minister has had the slogan, "votes for women," sounded in his ears. He recently has been visited amiably by two leading lights of the suffragette movement, and he of course received them amiably. One was Madame Schmale, president of one of the women's leagues, and the other was Madame Martin, who also presides over a league. They made individual calls. Each was accorded an extended interview, each was assured that the prime minister, personally, and without in any way implicating the government, was inclined to look favorably upon the demand for female suffrage and would give the subject his earnest attention; and each departed with an air of triumph.

Death Takes Venerable Banker.

William Seligman, whose death at the age of 70 years, has recently been announced was one of the most conspicuous figures in the American colony in Paris. Although a native of Germany he was a thoroughly established American, and his addresses on the Fourth of July and at the annual banquet of the American chamber of commerce in Paris had been features in the history of that body. Mr. Seligman went to the United States at the age of 17 and settled in Alabama. For his great and progressive southern state he entertained a lasting affection, although he left it years ago to take up the dry goods business in New York with his father Joseph. Out of their enterprise they developed a bank, the present banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co., and in 1864 Mr. Seligman came to Paris to establish the French branch of the house, now known as Seligman, Freres & Co. in which he was senior partner. He was the second oldest brother of all whom were at one time associated in the Seligman banking houses in New York, Paris, London, Frankfurt and San Francisco, and of whom Joseph, Jesse, Henry and Abraham Seligman preceded him in death. Mr. Seligman was dean of the American chamber of commerce in Paris, in which he was active from its establishment, serving at one period as vice president. In 1876 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. He was a conspicuous figure at the Paris Stock Exchange, and was known as "The Grand Old Man" because of his likeness to Louis Philippe.

Coutess Cassini, who was the hostess at the Russian embassy in Washington when her uncle, Count Cassini, was the ambassador there, takes her first practical step toward the grand opera stage next Tuesday when she will make her debut as a professional singer. The young woman was born in the city of one of the most popular concert halls in Paris. It was arranged especially for her first appearance and was to be attended in force by her friends, of whom she has many here, for while she has been assisting in her study of singing under such voice trainers as Professor Prabadolo, who trained Mary Garden for her role in "Monna Vanna," she has found some time for the world of fashion in which she has shone here as she did in Washington. Countess Cassini, it will be remembered, was the brilliant "younger set" in Washington in which the then Miss Alice Roosevelt was a leader, and the two young ladies were on the most intimate terms. Countess Cassini was noted even then for the



Oregon School of Art in Oregon Building on the Fair Grounds, which narrowly escaped destruction. Taken since the fire which destroyed the Coos county building adjoining the Oregon building.

beautiful quality of her voice, which, with her talent in acting, made her always a star at private concerts and in private theatricals. She has the additional advantage of being a pretty woman. When she enters upon her professional career it will be under the stage name of Marguerite Corani, which was her grandmother's maiden name.

Effective Early Closing Crusade.

Members of the Paris trade unions, combating for the early closing of shops and bazaars, have found a way of putting unwilling shopkeepers literally in bad odor with the public. They recently had planned to storm one of the prominent bazaars kept open later than 7 o'clock in the evening, but the intended demonstration was forestalled by putting the place under guard. The strikers rose to the emergency, and instead of advancing in force upon the establishment they passed singly with the crowds of shoppers through the lanes of police and soldiers. They made their presence felt in the atmosphere. An ill smell pervaded the place and the air became suffocating to an extent that caused many women to faint. Parcels of glass on the floors revealed the nature of the attack by which the invaders had outflanked the enemy. Little bottles of malodorous chemicals had been scattered among the crowds which trampled upon and broke them, releasing their vile contents. Several arrests were made, but the demonstration had had the desired effect and the establishment in question has resumed its former habit of closing at 7 o'clock. Meanwhile the war on other establishments that keep late hours is going on, and in a recent conflict with gangs of grocery assistants who attacked several grocery shops a number of policemen were injured.

M. Bidet, a lion tamer, who seems to have been, like the sports, born, not made, has just died, after a few years of retirement spent in the enjoyment of the comfortable fortune he has amassed. He was not 8 years old when he made up his mind to tame lions. Running away from his home, which was a prosperous farm in Normandy, he went to join a strolling menagerie, and began his career at the bottom of the ladder. He cleaned out the wild beasts' cages and cooked their food. Then he rose to leading tame bears, and at last reached the height of his ambition when he had a menagerie of his own, with real savagely lions and tigers.

For nearly 40 years M. Bidet toured with them all over the continent of Europe. He met with a fair share of accidents during his life. In 1886 at Neuilly fair, his lion sprang at his throat and dragged him about the floor of the cage. It took him a year to recover from his mauling. Some years ago one of his legs had to be amputated, owing to another accident. While touring in Italy he saved several persons attacked by wild beasts in his show, and received a decoration from the king for his gallant conduct.

Nature and Christmas Trees.

From the Philadelphia Press. The Christmas tree crop is as legitimate as any other for which there is a demand. It can be produced on land that probably could hardly be induced to grow anything more valuable. The favorite tree is the balsam fir, from northern New England and New York, and this tree when cut is useful only as a Christmas tree and possibly for wood pulp. It does not when mature make either good firewood or lumber, but it is an ideal, sweet smelling, rapidly growing Christmas tree, and its use for that purpose is the best it is capable of being put to.

GERMANY HOPES BRITISH LIBERALS WILL WIN VICTORY

Germans Charge the English Conservatives With Being Largely Responsible for Much of War Scare Bugaboo

(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.)

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Germany is deeply interested in the English elections which are now being held and German sympathy is with the Liberals. It is felt here that in fomenting the "German scare," the Conservatives, while simply indulging in politics, have created a situation which may develop along unpleasant lines and cause much friction if by any chance Mr. Balfour should be called upon to form a British cabinet.

During the campaign in England, the German government has been accused of bad faith and all sorts of evil designs on the integrity of the British empire and hence it is hoped and believed here that the Liberals will win out in the general elections and pleasant relations be maintained between England and Germany.

In this connection a letter published by the Deutsch-Asiatische Korrespondenz, by Dr. Rohrbach, an authority on questions of colonial and foreign policy, is interesting. Speaking of the recent action of the Turkish government in giving a British concern special shipping privileges, Dr. Rohrbach says: "What turned the scales, both for the attitude of the Turkish ministry and for the caution of the Turkish generalissimo and the circles in touch with him, must have been the knowledge of the Anglo-German 'understanding' on the question of naval armaments. This understanding is a fact. It is a fact in the sense that the development of our fleet, according to the existing navy law, is not to be carried out, because, in authoritative quarters, decisive importance is attached to an alleviation of the situation with regard to England. For the sake of this alleviation, which has been worked for with exclusive self-sacrifice on the German side for a long time past—the otherwise hardly understandable and deplorable attitude of Germany in the Mannesmann affair must also be looked at from this same point of view—German policy has abandoned its counter game to the English preparation for an impending invasion policy in Mesopotamia."

Dr. Rohrbach assures me that his statement is based on "trustworthy information."

Of course, there is no official confirmation that the German naval program is to be abandoned or modified, or that there has been an Anglo-German understanding.

Scout International Arbitral Court.

The proposal of Secretary of State Knox for an international arbitral court has been received here with interest, but that anything of great value will come of it is not generally believed. While Germany may be willing to ac-

cept such an international court "in principle," when it comes to putting the principle into effective practice, it is believed that the difficulties will be found to be insuperable.

Further details of the American plan will, however, be awaited with interest in Germany, as in other countries. The fur and jewelry trades form a pretty good barometer of business conditions.

Herr Naumann, the leading Berlin furrier, tells me that furriers have done on an average a business 30 per cent heavier than usual, especially in the more expensive wares, such as sables. The manager of Messrs. Friedlaender, the great jewelry store, assures me that the favorite superlative here, "colossal," is the only term adequately descriptive of this year's purchases of pearls, diamonds and gold and silver plate. It was once a novelty for a German jeweler to sell a pearl necklace costing \$5000 pounds, and then the customer was usually a foreigner. By this season necklaces costing \$22,500 have been regularly stocked and bought by German customers.

German Officials Chuckle.

German naval officers have been quietly chuckling over several items of naval news from Great Britain. One is to the effect that when the broadside of eight 12 inch guns on the new English Dreadnaught St. Vincent was fired on her gun trials it was found that part of the superstructure was bent and twisted by the concussion. Another is the reports of military on the cruisers Levenham and Sutley and reports of insubordination on other British war vessels. This feeling of amusement is increased by the recent speech of an English statesman that the personnel of the British navy is so far superior to that of the German that even if Germany had a naval supremacy of two to one on paper England need have no fear. It is also recalled with a smile that a British naval officer in criticizing the new German Dreadnaught Nassau, said: "She offers a poor contrast to the design of our own type. She sits on the

water in a towering heap of superstructure, more like a floating fort than a ship," from which he deduces, first, that the Nassau will offer a very large target to hostile artillery; secondly, that she will be a very unsteady gun platform in a seaway.

A young naval officer said to me the other day: "The Nassau may be a poor type of battleship, but her own guns do not destroy her own superstructure, and the German seamen may be vastly inferior to the English, but they do not mutiny and will obey orders."

The First Performance of "Bonifacius."

A Christian play in five scenes, by E. Mann, was given in the Court theatre at Darmstadt recently. The name "E. Mann" has been adopted as a pseudonym by the grand duke of Hesse. The play depicts scenes in the Black Forest of the eighth century in connection with the conversion of the Pagans to Christianity by Bonifacius. The piece met with great success.

The Emperor William has been on a round of visits for shooting, during which he was the guest of the duke and duchess of Pless, Prince Furstenberg and Prince Honckel von Donnersmarck. The emperor and empress are residing at the Neue Palais, Potsdam, but soon the Court will remove to Berlin for two months.

Kaiser Will Not Visit England.

The announcement that Emperor William intends soon to go to England on a private visit to the king and queen of England is without foundation. The emperor is not going to Sandringham, and there is no idea of his majesty and the empress paying another state visit to England in the near future. It is not customary for a European sovereign to pay more than one state visit to any foreign country except under exceptional circumstances, and for special reasons.

Active preparations are in progress for the passion play at Ober Ammergau. Great crowds are expected from America, the steamship companies having decided to make special rates, and the Americans will be treated well.

It is expected the attendance this year will break all records.

A mono-railway syndicate has been formed by the German and English inventors, Herr Scherl and Louis Brennan with the object of exploiting the new system and bringing about a revolution in the method of transit.

GAGE TELLS WHAT \$1 DID FOR YOUNG MAN

New York, Jan. 15.—Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, who spent the holidays in and about New York with his young bride, took occasion to say a word on benevolence before leaving here for Chicago. "I have retired from business and active affairs, but on Christmas, as the guest of Major I. A. Hall of Paterson, New Jersey's commissioner to the Alaska-Yukon exhibition, I got acquainted with a benevolence which I'd like to see extended to every city. "It was a system of prizes to newspapers who had accumulated the best bank accounts during the year. I told Major Hall that this appealed to me. He will find it bread cast upon the waters. Some day the visible return will come, as we say in the north. "One day a husky man came to my banking office in Chicago. 'I don't suppose you remember me, Mr. Gage,' said he. 'Perhaps this will be a reminder, and he handed me a book. Its flyleaf had an inscription in my hand to 'Joseph Jabowski. "I was in your bible class in 1859," said he, and I don't want anything more of you than you gave me then. You set me on my way, and I'm happy and prosperous, and have raised three children. If the book doesn't recall me to you, perhaps this will, and he shoved

me into his pocket and brought out a silver dollar of 1859.

"It had been almost thirty-five years before. He had kept the very same dollar. This silver dollar and this book, he said, are my two household gods, and have helped me to prosper."

Thinking People Winning.

(From Harper's Weekly.) One thing that all the nations, even

China, at last have come to know is that the mass of their people must be taught to think, and to think somewhat near straight, and trained to competence in action. No nation is safe in these times, no matter how sagacious are her statesmen, whose people are too ignorant or too stupid to be trusted with a share in their own government or to be efficient in its support and defense.

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