

AMERICAN TRAFFIC AFFAIRS DISCUSSED  
SHAW DISCUSSES PRUDES AND PRUDERY

AMERICA'S TRAFFIC  
PROBLEMS ARE HUGE

British Commission's Report of Investigation Makes Good Reading.

London, March 14.—The delegation of English and Scottish municipal authorities which recently visited America to study the transportation question has issued its report which makes very interesting reading. Of the cities visited, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, the report says:

"There is no doubt that the municipal authorities in New York as in other large American cities, have done a vast amount of good work. They have very big problems to solve and much difficult and important work is still to be carried through.

"Some of the best and most capable Americans we met were members of city councils and civic officials. No city in the world has the same traffic problems to solve as New York."

Regarding the paving in American cities the report continues: "We thought the paving of the streets in New York and the conditions of many portions of the city's tramway tracks were the worst we ever had seen, but the streets of New York were quite respectable compared to the streets in some other cities. For years some of the principal streets of New York never had a chance for improvement owing to the construction of so many subways and other underground work. Many streets looked as if they had not been paved for half a century.

"In the uptown districts many of the smooth paved streets are delightful. On the other hand, in the downtown districts, the rough streets, the rumbling of heavy traffic, and the roar of elevated trains make parts of the city hideous in the extreme.

"Regarding the manner in which the motor traffic is handled in New York, Glasgow could learn splendid lessons there and also from the other American cities. The New York chauffeur carries out police regulations to the letter. One has a feeling in driving through the city that the vehicles are under complete control.

"As a general rule wages of street railway employees in the United States are in the case of other wage earners, are higher than in England. As we went farther west they rose still higher, the maximum being reached in San Francisco.

"One great drawback of the successful operations of tramways in America, more especially in the eastern cities, is the change which continually is going on in the operating forces. American never gets the same workmen street railway service with the intention of remaining at this work. The street railway companies of America consistently have a high percentage of new hands, a condition which does not tend toward efficiency.

"The idea of municipalization of street railways has doubt been gaining ground in the United States and if one of the larger cities were to take the step forward and make a success of municipally owned and operated street railways, a great change might very soon take place in the street railway business throughout the whole of America."

Eulogistic reference is made to the San Francisco tramway system which is quoted as "the only municipal tramway in the United States." The new line in Gear street which runs straight through the city is prophesied as being eventually successful financially.

Passing reference is made to the Panama Exposition and it is remarked that everybody in the city is looking forward to having a remarkable time next year.

The report is signed on behalf of the delegation by James Dalrymple, general manager of the Glasgow Corporation Tramway.

ITALIAN DISCOVERS  
SECRET OF FEMINISM

Men Do Not Love as They Once Did, Declares Maria Cajafa.

Rome, March 14.—The secret of feminism is out, what it is, why it is, and how to cure it. Incidentally, with all that chivalry for which man has ever—or never—been famous, it can be said right off the bat that the fault is not woman's. For the menace of feminism, man and man alone, is guilty.

Maria Cajafa, one of Italy's leading women sociologists and scientists, is the person who claims to have solved this interesting and widespread modern social problem. Where others have figured that it was largely an economic or political question, Signorina Cajafa has found that it is purely a moral one. And the responsibility for the moral decadence that has brought it about is man's.

"Feminism has come into being, says 'Professora' Cajafa, solely because, 'the modern man no longer loves.' The modern man, having failed to fill the life of the modern woman with the only thing that can satisfactorily fill it, modern woman has sought other means for overcoming the void. Let modern man learn once again how to love a woman as nature intended she should be loved, and the modern woman will forget in five minutes that she ever wanted to blow up prime ministers, work the fire department to death and break shop windows, according to 'Professora' Cajafa.

Professor Cajafa, who has just given to the Italian public her first exhaustive study of 'Feminism,' has been neither local nor purely modern in her researches and treatment. Instead, she has regarded the subject as a world wide question and has gone into it both historically and scientifically.

TEACHER IS VICTIM  
OF OWN PROGRESS

Ann Outram Forced Out of School Because of Her Advanced Ideas.

London, March 14.—Miss Anna Outram is suffering the fate of most pioneers of progress. Because she was brave enough to be the first woman school teacher in England to invade the forbidden field of sex education, she is being martyred. When they heard of her new departure, the scandalized managers of her school in the little village of Droghda, where she had been headmistress for 21 years, peremptorily demanded her resignation. She refused, and they went to the county education committee with a petition for her removal, but the committee sustained Miss Outram without even holding an inquiry into the charges against her. "Outram must go!" was the cry. She was boycotted professionally and ostracized socially. Mothers withdrew their daughters from the school. Women who had grown up with her in the little village from girlhood refused longer to speak to her. A town meeting was called to vote whether to heaped upon her head, and resolution adopted appealing to the Government Board of Education in London for a reversal of the county authorities' decision.

Meantime, the question, "Should a girl be told?" has become a national one. Leading clergymen, educators and publicists have taken sides with the Derbyshire schoolmistress and with the exception of her own immediate and narrow minded community the people of Droghda have taken sides with the teacher, to enlighten them.

PFLIEGING INSISTS  
BODY IS IMMORTAL

Paris, March 14.—Professor A. N. Pflieging of San Francisco, who has resided in Nice for the past two years, has come to Paris to invite bacteriologists and surgeons to test his theory that the body is immortal.

"I first came to teach metaphysics," said Pflieging, "but the French don't care about it any more than the Americans." He added that man does not acquire, but makes his own microbes, including those of death. He also thinks man is capable of transforming the cells of his body, which he succeeded in doing, thus rendering himself immortal.

Thugs at Nice recently threw him over a high wall, he says, and while the fall should have killed him, he escaped unharmed.

He also has tested several potent poisons on himself without harmful effects, he says.

Pflieging this week asked Professor Metchnikoff to pump 2,000,000 cholera microbes into him as a scientific test, but the noted bacteriologist declined to assume the responsibility. Pflieging is now going to offer his body to Professor Tuffier, "The Alexis Carrel" of Paris, for grafting purposes.

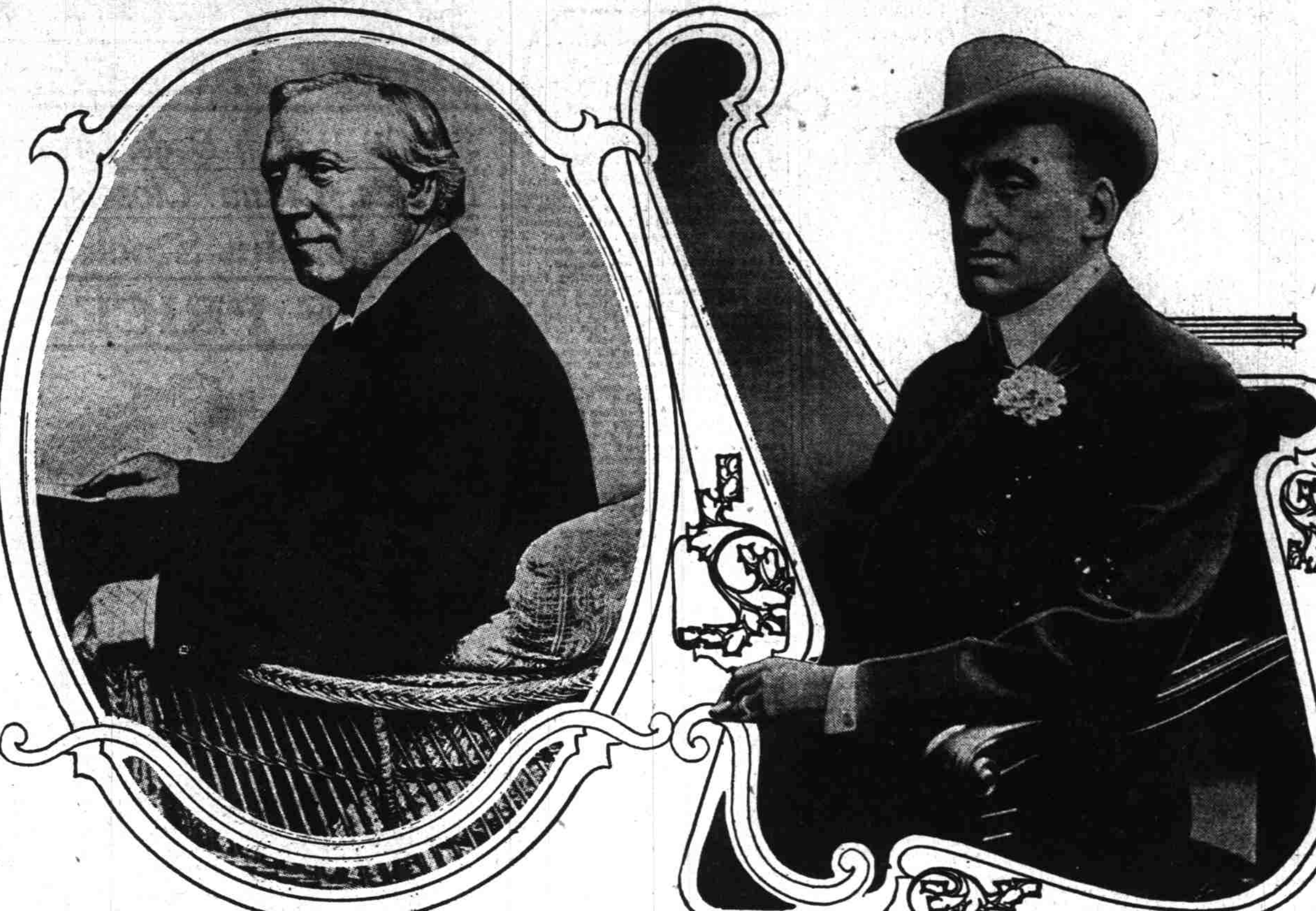
SIX DOLLARS A WORD  
FOR PICTURE PLAY

Paris, March 14.—The highest price ever paid for a motion picture scenario, \$6 a word, was received this week by Gabriellé d'Annunzio for a 2,000 word scenario. The scenario, which deals with episodes in the Punic wars, is a tragic love story of Sophocles. It will be produced by a Turin firm, which has already sent a check for \$12,000 to the author.

The most spectacular sections of the film in the making of which more than 400 supers will be employed, include the eruption of Mount Etna, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, and the siege of Ciria and child sacrifices to Moloch.

The company has made arrangements for the showing of the completed films in America.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS



Men of the moment in England—Herbert Henry Asquith, prime minister, at the left, and Sir Edward Henry Carson, the Ulster leader. The former is an advocate of home rule for Ireland while the latter recently declared, "It will not be my fault if resistance (in Ulster) becomes necessary."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW IS  
WROTH AT PRUDISH IDEAS

In Commending Brieux's "Damaged Goods" English Dramatist Takes Occasion to Discuss "White Slave" Revelations in Frank Terms.

By W. Orton Tewson.  
(By the International News Service.)  
London, March 14.—I met George Bernard Shaw in Fleet street, London, recently and we walked along the Strand in a blinding rain to his home, which overlooks the Thames. Shaw was full of Brieux's "Damaged Goods" and talked on the subject long and lovingly.

"It's a magnificent piece of work," he said. "It only bears out my long standing contention that Brieux is one of the greatest French dramatists. He is the natural successor of Moliere."

"When I expressed this opinion in Paris, some years ago, Frenchmen called me lunatic. I asked them to name his superiors. All they could name were a couple of modern, fashionable playwrights who won't live 30 years."

"I only hope this play is allowed to be performed publicly. The trouble is we are up against that execrable institution, the censor. We are helpless."

"It's just the same as when, over 20 years ago, I wrote 'Mrs. Warren's Profession.' There I tried to put an end to the system of organized vice. What was the result? I was informed by the critics, just as in the case of Brieux, that it was mere pamphleteering, containing no traces of art. The censor banned it. The self satisfied (I ought to say self-satiated) mob condemned it."

"Public Censor at Last."

"Eighteen months ago a sudden panic arose. A drastic act of parliament was passed to end the 'white slave traffic.'"

"Had my play been performed, it guarantee it wouldn't have taken 20 years to educate the people and, also, they would have been educated along logical lines." I tried then to point out what Brieux has done in "Damaged Goods," namely, that evils of this kind must be fought with the most efficient weapons at our disposal. I showed that organized vice is not run by idiots but by highly educated, attractive individuals who necessitate the employment of all our resources to defeat them.

"Similarly Brieux shows the only possible method of fighting the dissemination of this horrible disease.

"But the prospect isn't good. According to the ruthless ideas of stiff-backed English conventionalism this is one of the subjects which must not be talked of. One can't characterize this opposition. It's a kind of tribal influence handed down for generations. Just the same way one can tell people everyone would be more husky if he went about with nothing on. You just try to get the first man you meet to walk down the Strand that way, and see what's the result. I've known men to shudder at the idea of walking down Bond street on a summer afternoon in a bowler hat."

"Unnatural Prudery Denounced."

"It's all due to a kind of unnatural prudery herewith Englishmen are obsessed. Perhaps in 30 generations of time they will outgrow it, but I am not optimistic. Nevertheless I do feel strongly on the subject of this play. It is a magnificent work of art and does enormous public service, but owing to the idiosyncrasies of this censor institution, coupled with the British stupidity and prejudice it is not allowed to be performed publicly. Incidentally the cowardly display by British newspapers is simply loathsome. Some of them actually returned their tickets and were afraid even to see it. Yet when the respectable government appointed a commission to inquire into the same subject they had the courage actually to put the word 'syphilis' in the headline. Truly the ways of some people are past all comprehension."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY RECALLS  
ANCIENT IRISH ANIMOSITY

Bitter Feeling Between Ulstermen and Irishmen Is Much More Than Legendary During These Days of Home Rule Agitation.

London, March 14.—Tuesday will be the anniversary of the legendary birthday of St. Patrick. Clashes between the Catholic Irishmen and the Protestants of Ulster province are expected, but these are nothing unusual for the saint's day or "Boone Water" day. The real question is: Will this St. Patrick's day mark the passing of the long years of peace in Ireland? Will Erin be deluged with blood, as she has been so many times before in her long history. St. Patrick's day comes round in 1818?

The coming twelvemonth is to decide the question of home rule.

On the day when the patron saint of the Emerald Isle is honored her leaders will look to a future which is most dark and menacing. Ireland is a house divided against itself. Despite the efforts at compromise made in the last two weeks, the avoidance of bloodshed is problematical.

There are really three struggles for home rule involved in this question. More than a century Ireland has fought for the ending of British domination. At the same time Ulster province is promising to appeal to arms before it will allow itself to be governed by the Catholic provinces. Thirdly, the Catholics in Ulster, who are not few in number, will not calmly submit to the rule of the Protestant Ulstermen. Cardinal Logue lived in Ulster and so does Joseph Devlin, who may succeed John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalists. In Belfast itself one of the four divisions is Nationalist and Catholic.

AMERICAN WOMEN DECEIVED IN GOWNS  
IRISH-ULSTER RELATIONS MORE TENSE

CELEBRATED MODISTE  
DISCUSSES FASHIONS

Madame Paquin Says American Women Frequently Deceived.

Paris, March 14.—In reply to criticisms by fashion buyers of Madame Paquin's action in sending her latest dress models direct to New York for exhibition, the noted dressmaker has written the following explanation:

By Madame Paquin.

American women who buy their "Paris gowns" in America are often disappointed when they come to Paris to find no French woman dressed as they are. This is the result of the fact that purchases made by American buyers in Paris do not represent the real new styles, but merely something resembling them.

More often not; American buyers are prompted in their choice by strict business considerations, either in respect to the tariff or from the fact that they have bought at wholesale in large quantities some special face of other goods which they are bound to sell, and therefore they buy only the models adapting themselves to these goods.

I am quite sure that, with the exception of a privileged few who come to Paris every year, Americans are often misled by being sold gowns purporting to come from Paris, when there are merely distorted adaptations of Paris creations. Also in many cases they are absolutely cheated by the employment of forged tags.

Not infrequently American women wearing gowns with my label come here for small alterations and I have to disabuse them of their belief that they are wearing Paquin creations. It is for these reasons and no other that I have sent this year for the first time a complete collection of new creations for exhibition only throughout the United States.

The charge is made in many quarters that the American woman lacks the chic of the Parisienne. That, to my mind, is entirely false. The real abuses have just mentioned, and I have no doubt once the Americans realize what Paris creations really are they will wear the new styles with as much elegance as the Parisienne herself.

I do not expect the American fashion firms will welcome my plain speaking regarding Paris fashions in America, but I feel that the question is of great importance to the American woman for me to withhold my views, even should American buyers feel that in expressing them I am not helping their purely business side.

LIFE WITHOUT LOVE  
IS MERE EXISTENCE

German Scientist Discusses Beneficial Effects of Love on Human System.

Berlin, March 14.—"Life without love is mere existence. The purpose of love is to give us the means of life. Love causes a change in the nervous system and otherwise in the body. The happy feeling and elation of a love increases the circulation of the blood and increases the consumption of oxygen."

These are some of the remarks made by Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, the famous German authority on sexual science, in an address on the subject of "Sex and Love."

"Love is based upon laws of nature of which we know little or nothing yet," said Dr. Hirschfeld. "But science is now at work studying love scientifically and trying to learn something about it which will cause us to love one person, hate another, give us a feeling of attraction to one and antipathy to others. Objection has been raised to the scientific study of love on the ground that science will destroy some of our fondest illusions in the domain of the heart. Science cannot stop for that."

Love, said Dr. Hirschfeld, is one of the most difficult subjects science has undertaken to study. No two persons are affected the same, or have the same experience and impression. What makes the difference is that each has a fact that few persons tell the truth about their love affairs.

Happy love, says the scientist, has a stimulating effect upon the entire life, but unhappy love has a very depressing effect and narrows life.

NO HURRY CONCERNING  
MARRIAGE OF PRINCE

London, March 14.—King George and Queen Mary are authority for the statement that the matrimonial prospects of the Prince of Wales have not been discussed and are not likely to be for some years to come, in contradiction of the various reports of an impending engagement of the heir apparent.

The prince will not be 20 until next June, and as he also possesses three other brothers there is no necessity for an early marriage to him as there might be in case he were an only son.

The reported tour of the empire by the Prince of Wales will not take place until the autumn of next year at the earliest, when he will have finished his studies at Oxford. On his tour he will be accompanied by his brother, Prince Albert.

EMANUEL PAYS TRIBUTE  
TO FATHER'S MEMORY

Rome, March 14.—Unusual precautions were taken today when King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helene and their youngest son, Prince Emanuele, annual regent of the tomb of King Humbert at the Pantheon. To prevent the possible repetition of an earlier attempt against the life of the king, similar to the one two years ago as he was driving to the mass, the streets leading from the Quirinal to the Pantheon were lined with troops and the squares in front of places massed with soldiers. Unusual interest attached to the service today because of the rendition by a select choir of a requiem mass selected through a national competition for the event.

Majesty of Law Upheld.

Moscow, March 14.—Escorted by two soldiers with fixed bayonets to the majesty of the law might be upheld, the 2-year-old son of a Jewish dentist has been solemnly deported from Russia. The scenario, which deals with episodes in the Punic wars, is a tragic love story of Sophocles. It will be produced by a Turin firm, which has already sent a check for \$12,000 to the author.

The most spectacular sections of the film in the making of which more than 400 supers will be employed, include the eruption of Mount Etna, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, and the siege of Cirta and child sacrifices to Moloch.

The company has made arrangements for the showing of the completed films in America.

NEW TRACTION LINE IN CONSTANTINOPLE IS MADE THE OCCASION OF A MOST UNIQUE CELEBRATION



As an indication of how the Near East is copying the manners and customs of the West, Constantinople now has a modern traction line the inauguration of service on which is shown in this photograph when a sheep was sacrificed in honor of the occasion.

CHINESE ALARMED AT  
ART TREASURES' LOSS

Peking, March 14.—A proposal has been made to establish a national art museum in Peking to conserve Chinese works of art, many fine specimens of which have been shipped to Europe and America. The Chinese are becoming alarmed at the rapid leakage of their ancient art treasures and wish to stop the devastation before it is too late.

Recently a quantity of ancient paintings, still beautiful in color, faded and aged, and a hundred cases of jade, reached Peking from the Jehol summer palace, presently the residence of the emperor. It is suggested that, with those from the old palace in Mukden, they would form a substantial nucleus for a museum.

It is felt that unless the priceless specimens of early art that are scattered about the country are collected at once, future generations will have to go abroad to inspect the crafts of their forefathers.

He has reduced the simple necessities of life to a fine art. He will appear on the platform in clothes of normal capacity, but while he is talking to the audience he will produce from one pocket his bed, and from the other his home residence. He will prove to the astonished audience that he can walk about not only comfortably clothed but comfortably furnished as well.

His house is really a tent, but it is such a marvel of lightness and compactness that he folds up quite easily so as to occupy only a corner of an ordinary coat pocket. His equally portable bed slips into another. He is now devising a bath that he can carry in his waist coat pocket without enlarging it.

SIMPLE LIFE SHOW IN  
LONDON THIS MONTH

London, March 14.—This month will see the opening of the simple life and conference at the Horticultural hall in London.

One of the prime attractions is certain to be the "fully furnished man."