STATISTICS SHOW TREND TOWARDS SUFFRAGE
"BLACK WORLD" OF ROME IS AGAIN REVIVED

NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

BASEBALL LEAGUE IS ORGANIZED IN FRANCE
SUICIDES AMONG GERMAN STUDENTS INCREASE

WOMEN CLAIM A BIG TACTICAL VICTORY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Lady Aberconway Says Her English Sisters Have Real Cause for Congratulation.

SUFFRAGE CAUSE GAINING

Earl of Lytton, Conservative Peer, Detests Militants, but Stands Firm for the Femininist Movement.

By Ed L. Keen.

London, June 20.—"It was a great triumph for the women's cause." This was the seemingly paradoxical comment made today by Lady Aberconway, leading advocate among England's titled women of female franchise, on the debate in the house of lords which resulted in the rejection of Lord Selborne's bill to give the parliamentary vote to the million of women in the British Isles who already have the right to cast their ballots in municipal elections.

Although the measure was lost by a vote of 104 to 60, its most ardent supporters did not expect to be able to muster more than 30 in its favor. Lady Aberconway had in mind the noteworthy circumstances that this most reactionary legislative body in the world had seen fit to devote two whole days to an earnest and serious consideration of the question, rather than the result. Lord Selborne's purpose was merely to attract attention to the subject, and incidentally to emphasize the fact that the leaders of the house of commons, more than a majority of whose members last year were pledged to vote for woman suffrage, tricked the women by not letting the measure reach the voting stage.

Party Lines Obliterated.

It was the first time in history that the lords had even discussed the subject. A significant feature of the result, from the suffragist's standpoint, was the fact that party lines were obliterated. The bill, introduced by a unionist, was admittedly a Unionist measure. The present municipal franchise for women being based on property qualifications, the natural presumption was that the Unionists would benefit by this addition of a million electors. Yet the votes in favor of it were about equally divided between Liberals and Unionists.

The position of the men advocates of the suffrage, whose zeal for the cause has not diminished by the reign of militancy, which they heartily condemn is indicated in a statement made by the Earl of Lytton, the Conservative peer whose own sister, a follower of the Pankhursts, is now a confirmed invalid as the result of her prison experiences.

"I have every reason to detest the action of the militants," said Lord Lytton, "because that policy makes infinitely harder the task in which I have been engaged. It has been my painful experience to be brought very closely in contact with the results of the militant movement. I have seen the sacrifice of health, the sacrifice almost of life itself, of some who are very dear to me.

"I have seen the expenditure of human qualities which I consider to be as rare and as precious as anything the nation possesses, given to a cause which in itself is as great and noble as can be found, but given in such a way as to defeat the very object sought. It is nothing less than a tragedy that these magnificent qualities are being thrown away.

Woman's Movement in England.

Commenting upon the porgress made in England in the past few years by the women's movement, Lord Lytton observed:

"It has been phenomenal, unprecedented and unparalleled by any other political movement in the countrys' history. In no other movement has there been shown such zeal, enthusiasm and spiritual force. Wherever women have been organized for trade, profession or occupation they have expressed themselves in favor of woman suffrage. One hundred and seventy-nine city or town councils or other municipal bodies have petitioned for the extension of female franchise to the parliamentary vote; also 50 trade councils and 35 trade unions, and the principle is now supported by the Labor and Independent Labor parties, which embrace the whole field of the working classes of the country.

"The National Union of Woman Suffrage societies (the constitutional organization) has 480 affiliated societies with 53,000 subscribing members, a total of 100,000 avowed supporters, and a yearly income of $225,000. In their pilgrimage from all parts of England to London last year they held 480 meetings and collected more than $40,000 from sympathizers en route.

The Women's Social and Political union (the militants) has 15,000 adherents, and an income of $180,000. They held regularly from 200 to 300 meetings a week the year round. Altogether, 2000 petitions for woman suffrage have been presented to parliament, representing more than a million names."

In Lord Lytton's opinion, these statistics are quite sufficient to refute the oft repeated statement by opponents of woman sufrfage in England that there is no real demand on the part of the women of the country to vote.

Theatre on Wheels Is London Novelty

London, June 20.—Possessed of vast estates and a bank roll of such huge dimensions that he need never worry about the pursuit of the nimble dollar, Lord Howard de Walden is devoting his talents and time to maintaining the reputation of being the most versatile peer in Great Britain. He has just broken out in a fresh place by establishing a theatre on wheels, which is to tour Wales and regale the natives with old folk lore dramas.

The "Welsh National Theatre," as the show is called, is not Howard de Walden's first theatrical venture, for he has already produced an operatic drama of his own writing, as well as financed several other productions, and taken part in amateur theatricals. But as London has shown only scant appreciation of his literary and histrionic abilities, he had decided to educate the Welsh farmers and miners up to a proper understanding of their local and national history.

ROME'S BLACK WORLD PREPARING TO AGAIN COME INTO ITS OWN

First Official Reception Given by the Spanish Ambassador Marks a New Era.

CHURCH PRELATES THERE

Preparations Under Way for Showing in the Future That Will Eclipse Italian Rivals.

By Henry Wood.

Rome, June 20.—The "black world" of Rome is once more to come into its own, "an own" that at one time made it the most famous and the most brilliant society to be found in any court in Europe. The steps just taken to this end constitute the latest of the long series of reforms marking the pontificate of Pope Pius which have had for their common end the breaking away of the vatican from the traditions of the past and placing it in relation with the actual conditions of today.

When the Italians in 1871 wrested Rome from the popes and made it the capital of their new United Kingdom of Italy, Pope Pius IX inaugurated a policy of perpetual protest. This his followers have ever faithfully adhered to. As far as the pope himself was concerned, he locked himself up in the vatican and has ever since remained there, a voluntary prisoner. As regards the long list of historic noble families residing at Rome and for centuries previous dependent on the church for their grandeur and greatness, they too, at the request of the pope, went into mourning and protest.

In contrast to this "black world" of the old noble, papal families, the followers and supporters of the new king of Italy established for themselves a "white world" of society. As the former more and more sank into oblivion of its self-imposed protest, the latter grew more and more brilliant. A few of the old papal families, unable to exist without something of the social brilliance in which their ancestors had participated for centuries past, came over and joined the "white world." The majority, however, remained faithful to the mandate of the pope.

Now, just when the old "black society" seemed all but to have ceased to exist, Pope Pius has lifted every restriction and at one bound the "black world" has been rejuvenated if not actually recreated. The new order of things was inaugurated at the first official reception given by Count de la Vinaza, the new Spanish ambassador to the papal court, and his wife. It took place in the magnificent Spanish palace, the permanent seat of the embassy in the Piazza di Spagna, and which, during the centuries of the old order of things was the scene of some of the most brilliant social gatherings in the world.

For the first time in 40 years, the high dignitaries of the papal court, as well as the officers of the various pontifical military corps, appeared at this function in official dress and decorations. Until the occasion of this function no members of the vatican corps or vatican court had for 40 years, ever worn the uniform or official dress outside the vatican walls. The guests also included the largest list of cardinals that has attended any social function in Rome since 1870.

Although the reception under the new order of things marked the close of the Roman social season for this year, no secret is made of the fact that the "black world" is preparing for the surprise next fall that is intended to eclipse entirely the headway already made by the "white world" at Rome.

In the midst of the general surprise occasioned by this new order of things no secret is made that at least amongst members of the "black world" the greatest portion of the surprise comes from the fact that Pope Pius should have been responsible for this change. The election of Pope Pius, a man of peasant origin, has ever been resented by the noble families of the Roman patriciate. From the very moment of his elevation they had more than a presentment that he would be the death toller of all that once brilliant phase of vatican life in which they had participated and which in fact had been supported to the last degree by Pope Leo XIII, who himself was of noble origin.

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Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain unveiling the monument recently dedicated at Weymouth, England, to the memory of John Endicott, founder of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and Richard Clarke, who settled in Newfoundland. Endicott and Clark were adventurers who left Weymouth, England, early in the seventeenth century. The insert is of Louis A. Cook, representative at the unveiling ceremonies for Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Japanese Conceal News of Epidemic

Travelers Say That Typhus is Raging in Tokyo, But Reports Have Been Suppressed by Officials.

Pekin, China, June 20.—How effectively the Japanese government controls the dissemination of news, partly through subsidized news agencies and partly through censorship, is illustrated by the fact that European and American papers have contained little or no information of the typhus epidemic which has been raging in Japan for the last three months. While the mortality from typhus has been exceeded only by that from the plague and its eradication is fully as difficult, the world has been kept in ignorance of the present frightful health conditions in Japan, merely in order to protect the country's tourist industry.

Travelers returning here from Japan say that typhus is epidemic in many cities in Japan, and that numerous cases of the plague have appeared. The United States official public health report for April states that in February typhus became epidemic in Tokyo and that from March 20 to April 5 1750 cases were reported. The report for May states that from April 18 to April 27 seventeen plague cases and 2820 typhus cases were reported in Tokyo.

These figures, it is believed, understate the situation, as, according to the United States health reports, the Japanese have reported many typhus cases as typhoid.

Government Owned Roads Troublesome

Italy Finds She Has Been Carefully Nurturing Serpent in Bosom—Realization Comes With Proposed Strike.

Rome, June 20.—Italy has just discovered that in its carefully nurtured system of government owned railways it has been harboring in its bosom a serpent that not only can, but may, at any moment, turn and sting it to death. This rather uncomfortable realization came about as the result of the recent threatened strike of the 145,000 employes who now draw salaries from the state through their railway connection. The latter suddenly crystalized very much like a hostile army in the very heart of the country. In fact they gave ample demonstration that they could do more towards reducing Italy to quick starvation and surrender than an outside invading army of the same size could possibly hope to do.

Thanks to the vigorous measures taken by the government, the threatened strike did not get further than the talk stage. Yet, before it was finally called off, Italy was forced to realize that she has created within herself a power that can rise at any moment and by paralyzing the entire industrial life of the country paralyze also the government itself.

Must Pay Third of Income in Taxes

London, June 20.—Under the new scheme of taxation introduced by David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, in his budget for 1914-15, a man having an income from a capital of $5,000,000 will have to pay one-third of his income in taxes. In the first place he has to pay 28 cents on every $5 in income tax; then he has to pay a similar amount in supertax, and when he dies $1 on every $5 of what is left has to be paid for death and estate duties. The total is figured at just under one-third of the income.

NUMBER OF SUICIDES BY BOYS IN SCHOOL GROWING IN GERMANY

Parents Blamed for Driving Sons to Destruction When They Fail in Studies.

EDUCATION IS MAGNIFIED

In No Other Country Is Bookkeeping Given Importance It Holds in Fatherland.

By Karl H. von Wiegand.

Berlin, June 20.—The end of the school term in Germany has again been marked with the psychological problem and annual manifestation which has confronted school authorities and government for years—the inevitable epidemic of suicides of school children.

Again the stiff annual spring examnations have literally proved the "hari-kari" for boys nervously broken down by overstudy under the tremendous pressure of the German school system. These boys preferred death to the reproaches of father and mother and the gibes of their companions because they failed.

Driving Sons to Death.

Just how many families have discovered too late that they were driving their sons to death by their goading, their threats if they did not pass, their reproaches because the boys did not learn faster, and daily upholding before them that they would be the disgrace of their parents if they failed, is not yet known, as all the returns are not in. The number, however, is said to be in excess of last spring.

In Berlin Hans Jirjahn, aged 18, failed to pass in high school and promply fired the contents of an automatic pistol into his chest. The same day the 15-year-old son of a printing house proprietor threw himself in front of a train at the Jannowitz station and was ground to death. In the pocket of his coat was found a note. It read: "I failed. I cannot go home." That same afternoon the body of a boy, aged 17, son of a clerk in the city council, was fished out of the river Spree. He, too, had failed in his examination.

In no country is education the "gate," in fact the only entrance, to employment, occupations and professions, as in Germany. Almost every occupation or calling except menial work is barred to all except those who have succeeded in obtaining the one year certificate or diploma, which entitles the holder to serve but one year in the army instead of two and to a large extent practically determines his social and economic chances for the future.

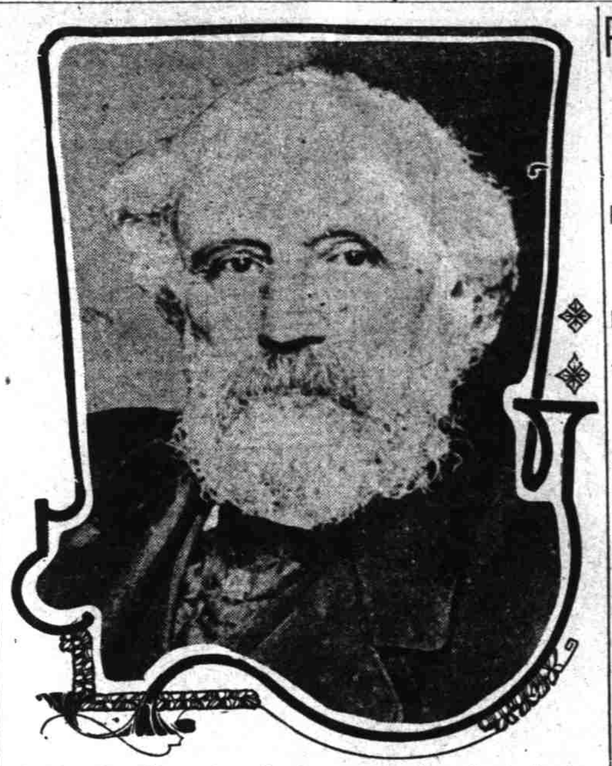
Suicides Number Fifty.

The suicides, which some years have numbered as high as fifty, are attributed by physicians and

The cause of the suicides, which some years have numbered as high as 50, are attributed by physicians and authorities on the subject to several causes. Chief among these are overstudy, exaggeration of the disgrace of failure in examinations, the foolishness and lack of consideration on the part of parents in telling their children that failure spells mental and intellectual inferiority, and too little attention paid to physical training.

Privy Councillor Adolf Mathias, a specialist on the subject, said that suicides of schoolboys were fearfully on the increase. He considered that the cause and fault was with the parents rather than with the schools. One thing, he said, which teachers and parents often fail to recognize and understand is that children who are slow to acquire book knowledge is school and in that respect appear stupid, often are the most sensitive and impressionable and required delicate and sensible handling. He added that these very children often prove most successful later in life.

The Italian trade union congress meets this month in Florence.



M. Alexandre Ribot, who resigned a very few days after having been appointed prime minister of France.

Tyrant Style Must Fall, Declares Loti

Author Declares That No Longer Will the Fitness of Things Suffer Because of Fashion's Mandates.

Paris, June 20.—A battle royal is on here between tyrant Style and long suffering Fitness-of-Things, and after a look over the field of actions it is impossible to tell which will ultimately win. Pierre Loti, the famous author, and the Duchess d'Uzes, a 400 leader here, so to speak, are the latest recruits to the Fitness army. They have just signed a protest against the mode as it is. Pierre Loti said, explaining his action:

"For the first time in my life can I say frankly that feminine styles appear to me positively hideous. Retreating bosoms, prominent stomachs, pointed sacks hanging from the hips, pyramids of hair piled on the head to make it look like a large pear: "horrors and profanation!" As for the Duchess d'Uzes, she says half the blame on the husbands. Said she:

"So far as I personally am concerned, I care little one way or another for the styles, though I would willingly put my name to any number of protestations if it would serve to put a little 'lead' into the brains of the light headed Parisian women of today. But don't blame it all on the women, because if the styles as they are did not suit their husbands, I am pretty sure that they would be modified in short order.

For once Paris professes to be really shocked at her own creations—waists cut extremely low, skirts slit extremely high, materials thin and clinging, colors barbaric and clashing. The newspapers have taken the matter up and urge that unless the French designers come to their senses, the Americans will capture the style monopoly and keep it.

Priests for the Italian Emigrants

Pope Pius Establishes a College At Rome for Education of Clergymen to Follow Italians to America.

Rome, June 20.—Italian emigration to the United States has now become so large and so ever-increasing that its spiritual welfare is hereafter to become a permanent part of the Vatican organization at Rome.

Pope Pius, who in the past few years, has instituted several departments for the benefit and assistance of emigrants, has recently established a permanent college at Rome for the education of priests who are to devote the remainder of their lives to work amongst the Italian emigrants in America. The course in this college will cover a period of two years, and Pope Pius has ordered that the most important study be that of English. He believes that the only way in which the Italians emigrating to the United States can be kept in church is through the influence of priests of their own nationality, but priests who are so thoroughly familiar also with the English language and American customs that they will be able to look after their parishioners as the latter, because of their unfamiliarity with the language of their newly adopted country, cannot do for themselves.

Emigration figures presented to Pope Pius, and which were largely responsible for his establishing the new college, show that at the present time Italian emigration to the two Americas aggregate half a million a year. From 100,000 to 200,000 return to Italy each year, but Pope Pius has decided the numbers remaining justify specially trained priests to look after their welfare in America.

Pawnshop to Sell Jewels of Prince

Buenos Aires, June 20.—The May Eighth, the municipal loan bank of Buenos Aires, is about to sell at public auction three pieces of jewelry, including a string of pearls, a diamond pendant and a diamond necklace, valued at $500,000.

The largest diamond is 55 carats.

These jewels were left with the bank in October, 1913, as security for a loan of $100,000. The first interest was paid for three months, but since that time there has been no advice from the owner or any attempt to recover the gems.

It is said that these jewels, which comprise the most valuable in the republic, were pawned by the Duke of Orleans, while in South America last year. There are other stories afloat that they came to Buenos Aires by underground means.

British Lord Is Rebuked by Judge

Saye and Sele Upbraided by Justice Darling for Part He Played in Army Canteen Scandal.

London, June 20.—Scathing remarks were uttered by Justice Darling in reference to Lord Saye and Sele, controller of the king's household and a direct descendant of one of the 25 barons intrusted with the enforcement by King John of the provisions of Magna Charta.

The incident occurred at the Old Bailey, where sentence was pronounced on the nine British army officers and eight civilian employes of Lipton's, Limited, who were charged with conspiracy to offer or accept bribes in connection with the allotment of army canteen contracts.

Lieutenant Colonel Whitaker of the Second Yorkshire regiment, the highest in rank of the prisoners, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Whitaker pleaded for mercy. The gray old veteran who has served in the British army for 38 years broke down and said he had acted on the persuasion of Colonel Fiennes, now Lord Saye and Sele, who then was lieutenant colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Justice Darling, referring to Fiennes' letter which Whitaker declared had led him astray, said:

"The letter shows sad decadence from the traditions of a great family. I myself, if I belonged to such a family, would starve rather than get my living by cadging for orders for beer."

William Fiennes, eighth Lord Saye and Sele, with Lord Brook and Lord Warwick, established a colony in Connecticut in 1632 and the town of Saybrook was named in honor of the two former men. Lord Saye and Sele later purchased a large plantation near Dover, N. H.

London Broker Gets Four-Year Sentence

London, June 20.—Sentence of four years' penal servitude was passed on Charles Edward Fenner, a London stock broker, after trial at the Old Bailey on a charge of fraudulent conversion of share certificates in connection with the Marconi share scandals.

Fenner became bankrupt last summer, at the time when Lord Murray of Elibank and other members of the British government were alleged to have speculated in the American Marconi shares and oil stocks. Lord Murray lost $194,775 through Fenner in connection with his transactions in American Marconis and other shares.

The Crown prosecutor stated that the money and securities misappropriated by Fenner amounted to $330,985.

PARIS AT LAST WILL HAVE BASEBALL OF AMERICAN VARIETY

Five Team League Is Organized, Which Will Play in All Leading Cities.

EARLIER EFFORTS FAILED

Visit of World Tourists Creates New Interest That Predicts Success for Latest Venture.

Paris, June 20.—With the organization here of a baseball league composed of five teams, France has at last got in line; and the next time Johnny McGraw's bunch pass this way on a tour of the world they will probably be able to get a game wherein will be shown something better than bush league stuff.

The French season began a week ago, and the end will not come until every big town in France has been shown the great American game. For, while the teams mostly belong in Paris, they are not going to be stingy, and have already arranged to give the provinces a treat, not to mention the toreadors and senoritas down in sunny Spain. Barcelona will be played, the diamond to be laid out in the celebrated bull ring there.

The formation of the league here is largely the result of the visit of the American teams under Comiskey and McGraw and their round the world lope. While no game was played by the White Sox and Giants in Paris, the ball tossers themselves proved such a show to the natives and American expatriates that every little boy demanded of his father a "bazball" and a "cloob," and vacant lots both here and in the suburbs began to resemble similar open acres in any American settlement.

The game had been struggling on for two seasons, with only two feeble nines, composed mostly of Americans. One was organized by the American students of the Latin quarter, the other by an athletic association, the Racing club, this, too, being mostly American. This season, however, Le Vesinet, a Paris suburb, has come to bat with a nine. George Burgess, of the Spalding company in Paris, is its manager. The team is composed of a mixture of Frenchmen and Americans. The Stade Francais has organized a second new team, while the employes of an American motor company have formed a third. These, with the two older teams, make up the five team Paris baseball league.

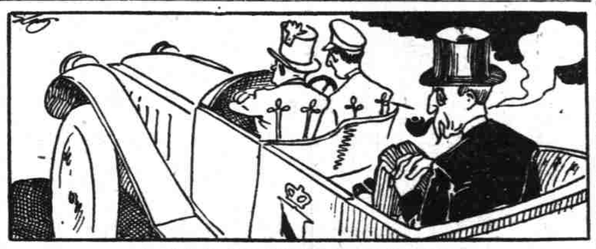
The first scheduled game of the season took place on the grounds of the Racing club team, at Colombes, the opposing team being the other bunch of veterans, the Latin Quarters. This was followed by a number of exhibition games in which the newer teams were whipped into shape.

The Park des Princes has been secured by the Latin Quarters, and a diamond has been laid out there which even a big league team would envy. It was here that the Giants and White Sox were to have played had not the weather man put a stop to things.

Children may not be employed in New South Wales after 6 o'clock in the evening.

THIS BUSINESS OF BEING A KING IS SOME BORESOME

Yawning Average Among the Members of Royal Family Beats All Comers.



A duke in the last throes of boredom.

By Herbert Corey.

London, June 19.—Maybe you've had days when you were quite young in which you wished you were a king. Nothing to do, you know, except wear ermine and wave a sceptre, and generally behave as though oil had just been struck in the cow pasture.

Well, having seen two kings and a pair of queens in action, any such notion I may have entertained has flown from me. It's a wearisome, boring, leg-deadening job to be a monarch. I'm not in the confidence of the royal family, but I'll venture its members run a higher average of yawns per capita than any other clan in England.

This notion that a limited monarch enjoys the limit of monotony came to me first when I saw the king and queen of Denmark riding through the streets in one of the royal processions. It happened that I was so placed as to see a great deal of what went on. The procession itself paled the ineffectual glories of the world's five greatest shows. What with the Horse Guards, jingling in silver armor down streets lined with a vividly red soldiery upon the blackest, sleekest horses that ever shimmered under London's pale lemon sun, and the six horse carriages of state in which the great folk rode, the near horse in each pair ridden by a wigged and velvet jacketed postillion, and the dancing banners of England and Denmark overhead, the color show was inspiriting. Then I began to get behind the scenes.

A Duke and His Pipe.

In a crested and cushioned automobile which preceded the state carriages sat one of the royal dukes, all alone. He held in his teeth an enormous briar pipe. All the lines in his face ran downward. His machine stopped for a second, and he withdrew that pipe and inspected it solemnly, and with a look of unutterable woe decided that it was out. Then he tried to find a match in his state pants and couldn't, and couldn't locate a pocket in which to put the dead pipe. So that, just as the car purred softly on, he put it back in his mouth as the only available receptacle, and resumed his pose of patient suffering.

Their majesties of Denmark came next. King Christian of Denmark is a tall, good-looking, athletic chap, who smiled and bowed all along the route as though he were running for office. And, in some degree, that is what every king in Europe is doing just now. Unless Fleet street opinion is in error, each of these limited monarchs is making a bid for personal popularity in these times, when thrones are no more sacred than they have been in days past. The aldermen of Holborn presented King Christian and his queen with a golden casket in which were assurances of distinguished esteem. He was fairly enthusiastic about it. And then, for a moment after reentering his carriage, the mask slipped. Never have I seen such an expression of forlorn, hopeless, unmitigable boredom as appeared on the face of this brilliant young monarch, riding in a glittering carriage between throngs who sometimes remembered to cheer.

King George Was Bored.

After all, King Christian is young, and by that fact still resilient. The true tragedy of reigning came to me that night, when I saw King George and Queen Mary entertaining their majesties of Denmark at the opening of the military tournament at the Olympic. They sat in a nice, prim, uninterested line in the royal box. Now and then they smiled automatically. Occasionally a look of animation crossed King Christian's features. He being still young, as has been remarked, it looked as though he had caught sight of a particularly good looking girl in the boxes below. The two queens had their heads together a good part of the time, whispering in each other's ear.

If they were not swapping scandal they belied their appearance. And at the end of the row sat King George, gorgeous as a peacock, in gold lace and epaulets and orders—and hopelessly apathetic. Every one agrees that King George would be a good fellow if his job gave him a chance to be. But practically for the whole of their stay in the royal box he sat there silent, staring dimly ahead, the puffs of fatigue under his eyes, parentheses of uninterest deep cut on either side of the monarchical nose. You see, about all that he has to do is to change clothes and eat, and ride in the grand entrance.

Royalty Can't Relax.

I became engrossed in the pursuit of royalty. Therefore, I went to Aldershot, where 95,000 troops played at sham battling, and played at it very badly, according to critics. The king and queen were to review the troops there, and I was able to get near enough to see them do it. Perhaps it was imagination on my part, but it seemed as though they pumped up animation by a plainly visible effort. A regiment would pass by, bands playing, horses prancing, a thousand khaki clad knees bending as one, a thousand right arms swinging with the route step, a thousand bayonet points catching the sun. The king and queen would lean forward, simulating intense interest. They couldn't be. They have been "fed up" on regiments from the time of their respective royal kilts. They were unable to maintain the pace. By and by each would lean back, and that curtain of utter lack of interest would fall over them. They seemed to need a rewinding for each regiment.

And that isn't all. To be a reigning monarch nowadays demands a certain muscular endurance. The king and queen walked over the Aldershot field and so did I; and by and by my heels began to throb, and the dust settled in my ears, and I went back to town. The monarchs couldn't. Each day for the week they walked or rode the greater part of the daylight, which doesn't fall into dust until about 8 o'clock. Each night they held various sorts of levees, as they do almost every night. They have about the privacy enjoyed by the Circassian woman at a circus. They were actually on view about 14 hours each day, according to the statement of a court attache. They were not on view to the same people all this time, of course, but they couldn't go into the back parlor and take off their shoes and unbutton their collars and relax.

Alfonso Was Right.

So it was at the opera. Perhaps George and Mary do not like opera. Some people do not. But they must go a certain number of times each season, and then there is arranged a gala performance, and all is form and show and pomp again. It isn't royal to lean back and rest a tired back—or at least, not often. At certain well known places they must lead the applause. It is expected of them. They must affect pleasure at certain other places. And after the opera they must go—not home; kings have no homes—but to a large, uncomfortable stone building, and sit on gold chairs in the state apartments and try to keep from yawning. Until by and by it is time to go to sleep. And even then they may have the nightmare.

King Alfonso of Spain very characteristically expressed his view of his job some time ago. Perhaps most of the other kings would agree with him.

"It is a tedious job being a king," said he; "a devilish tedious job. You have no idea what a deuce of a tedious job it is. But it is devilish well paid."

Theatre on Wheels Is London Novelty

London, June 20.—Possessed of vast estates and a bank roll of such huge dimensions that he need never worry about the pursuit of the nimble dollar, Lord Howard de Walden is devoting his talents and time to maintaining the reputation of being the most versatile peer in Great Britain. He has just broken out in a fresh place by establishing a theatre on wheels, which is to tour Wales and regale the natives with old folk lore dramas.

The "Welsh National Theatre," as the show is called, is not Howard de Walden's first theatrical venture, for he has already produced an operatic drama of his own writing, as well as financed several other productions, and taken part in amateur theatricals. But as London has shown only scant appreciation of his literary and histrionic abilities, he had decided to educate the Welsh farmers and miners up to a proper understanding of their local and national history.

The Doctor's Advice
by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Ellwood Sts., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

Worried Man writes: "Let me say that my condition puzzles and worries me. In the last year I seem to have been growing old rapidly, though only 38. My food and sleep do not recuperate my strength and energy, and lately I have dizzy spells, trembling, headaches, loss of appetite, memory and hopelessness. Despondency and worry over my condition are ever present."

Answer: Cheer up, get well and then conserve your vitality by proper, temperate living. Obtain three grain cadomene tablets in sealed tubes with full directions, use them and an agreeable, pleasant restoration should ensue to your entire satisfaction.

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Mr. L. C. B. asks: "Do you think it is possible to reduce my weight from 240 pounds to about 190 pounds?"

Answer: It is impossible to say just how much one can reduce until after trying, but 5-grain arbolone tablets should be used according to directions with each sealed tube, obtainable at most any drug store. If the flesh is unnatural you should easily reduce as desired.

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J. R. O. asks: "I am thin, angular, weak and tired. What can I take to improve my health, strengthen my nerves and increase my weight about 20 pounds?"

Answer: Take regular with your meals three grain hypo-nuclane tablets, sold in sealed packages, by druggists, with complete directions. These tablets improve the blood, increase nutrition and strengthen the nervous system if used regularly for several months.

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C. L. asks: "I have tried to cure dandruff, itching scalp, falling hair and baldness with numerous tonics, etc., but in vain. What do you recommend?"

Answer: I have been recommending plain yellow minyol for the past seven years and scores of my patients are delighted with the quick, pleasant action of this remedy in stopping itching, falling hair, dandruff, etc. It gives the hair health, lustre and vigor as nothing else does. Obtain in 4-oz. jars with full directions.

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H. M. B. writes: "Can you please prescribe medicine which will relieve me of such distressing symptoms of kidney and bladder, as the following: Pains in small of back, soreness in region of bladder, frequent calls at night but scanty flow with pain, burning and foul odor, puffing of limbs, etc."

Answer: Those seeking relief from kidney and bladder disorders should begin taking balmwort tablets, a very successful formula sold in sealed tubes with full directions.

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Mrs. N. B. B. asks: "I suffer from headache and constipation periodically and my blood seems too thick, causing languor and tired feeling. I will thank you to prescribe for me."

Answer: Three grain sulpherb tablets (not sulphur) are most effective, in relieving constipation, thinning the blood, and removing the symptoms of languor, etc. I advise you to begin taking as per directions with each sealed package.—Adv.