

German Leader



Adolf Hitler is the leader of the monarchist forces of Bavaria, and the would-be Mussolini of Germany. Fear that he plans an uprising in Bavaria led to the declaration of martial law in Germany.

Nobility



First photo to reach this country of Marion Louise Prendergast, daughter of Arthur Prendergast of Cincinnati, O. She now is Lady Eden, having married Sir Hennessy Eden, son of the third Baronet of West Auckland.

Hoch!



Von Hindenburg, former head of the German armies, now spends many days in hunting. Here he is fully equipped and ready for a hunting expedition in the mountains of Bavaria. It's his very latest photo.

ARCTIC REGIONS ARE WARM; DON'T WORRY

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The warm weather reported from the Arctic regions is not to be taken seriously, according to Prof. Karl Kassner, of the Berlin Meteorological Institute. A hot wave hits the North Pole about every 35 years, and this is the time it is due. The climate does not really change. Warmer weather comes in cycles, and history is merely repeating itself. An idea of the sun are supposed to be responsible for the changes which come in the Arctic regions, as well as elsewhere in the world.

The rise in temperature in the Arctic regions has been going on now for several years, Dr. Kassner continues, if the reports of Norwegian fishermen may be believed. Dr. Boel,

the Norwegian scientist, discovered new coal fields in Spitzbergen last August because of the thin covering of ice which lay over the ground. A Norwegian captain who has sailed the Arctic for 34 years reports that he began to notice the appreciable lessening of the ice five years ago, and that the flower and animal life have been much changed by the milder climate.

A proposed list of those who are to be awarded the Nobel peace prize include the following names: Jane Addams, Secretary Hughes, Lord Robert Cecil, Professor John Maynard Keynes (author of the Economic Consequences of the Peace), Francisco Niza, Carl Lindhagen (mayor of Stockholm), Warren G. Harding. There is no rumor against post-mortem award of the prize.

Donart tans hides.

BONAR LAW, FORMER PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN, IS DEAD

(Continued from Page One)

many years been engaged in giving and taking blows from Bonar Law but they never left any scar behind them. Lloyd George, in reading the retiring chancellor's letter of resignation, repeatedly choked back sobs and expressed the hope that his friend might return to his duties after a prolonged rest. Finally the premier, who had been so effusive and powerful in the conduct of the war, sank back into his seat with a gesture indicating his inability to continue.

Breakdown Complete.

Bonar Law's breakdown dated from shortly before the Paris peace conference of 1919 which he attended as one of the British delegates.

The disposition of Bonar Law to take the most positive stand on grave public questions caused him some embarrassment before his first retirement. He was an uncompromising foe to the Irish republican movement and when Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork lay dying, a hunger striker in Brixton prison, James Henry Thomas, president of the Trades Union Congress, representing 6,500,000 British workers, blamed Bonar Law as "the one man more than any other who has justified in Ulster and in Parliament the spirit of rebellion." In a speech in Edinburgh the chancellor prophesied that the government would fall unless it was "firm" in dealing with Sinn Fein.

The desire of Lloyd George and Bonar Law to resume trade relations with Russia through the Soviet government also met with determined resistance from Earl Curzon, the foreign secretary, Winston Churchill, then secretary for war, and Austin Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer. The difficulty of the situation was made greater by the attitude of France and America, where there was much opposition to the British plan.

Born in Canada.

Bonar Law was born in New Brunswick, Canada, September 16, 1858, the son of the Rev. James Law, M. A., of New Brunswick. In early youth he was taken to Glasgow where he attended high school and finally became bookkeeper for an iron firm. Later he was made a member of the concern and when he retired from business to enter politics was one of the biggest iron merchants of Scotland. Golf and chess were his favorite recreations.

Nine years before his election to Parliament he married Miss Anne Elsie Robley of Glasgow who died in 1899. Four children were born to them, two sons and two daughters. One daughter, Isabelle, became the bride of Sir General Frederick Sykes in London in 1920. Two sons, Anthony and Lien, and C. T. Bonar Law, were lost in the war.

HEAD STUFFED BY CATARRH OR COLD?

If your nostrils are clogged, your throat distressed, or your head is stuffed by nasty catarrh or a cold, apply a little pure, antiseptic, germ-destroying cream into your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage, soothing inflamed, swollen membranes, and you get instant relief.

How good it feels. Your nostrils are open. Your head is clear. No more hawking, snuffling, dryness or struggling for breath. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from any druggist. Colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed up. Relief is sure.—Adv.

A gypsum bed 99.8 per cent pure, extending ten miles inland for a mile along a branch of the Moose River, midway between Cochrane and James Bay, Ontario, is said to be one of the world's most important. It was but recently discovered. The outcropping can be seen at the river's edge, where the deposit is forty feet thick.

FORMER ROYALTY PITIFULLY POOR

MONTEUX, Switzerland, Oct. 29.—The escapades of some royal ladies of Europe in the days before the war, romances in some cases and in others just plain scandals, have pursued their more or less thorny paths of recent years without attracting much attention. People have had more important things to think about. But now more lightsome topics find room for discussion, or the end of some woman's search for happiness will revive memories of the "beautiful princess" who, a score of years ago, left the beaten tracks and went off at a tangent looking for love in a cottage.

Today the rate of exchange on German marks is showing up as a big factor in the final chapters of the lives of more than one such woman. So long as marks were good, the allowances paid by generous families anxious to preserve what was left of the ancestral name, sufficed for comfortable and quiet living at some Italian watering place. But the income in marks that equalled \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year a dozen years ago is now no more than a few francs a month. So Louise of Saxo-Coburg Gotha, in a Paris hotel, is considering the offer of a casual American acquaintance to give her the money to pay the funeral expenses of her count, Count Matthei, and Louise of Saxo-Coburg, actually in penury on a beggarly stipend is depicted as "little old woman in great physical misery, spending most of her days in prayer in a bare chapel."

Two years ago an elderly woman, calling herself Madame Toselli, rented a little house near Montreux. No one then remembered her as Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, or as the Countess Montignoso. It was only when she asked the Saxony authorities to increase her allowance, in marks, that her identity became known. No increase was granted, and the income that in 1912 gave this woman \$10,000 a year, now amounts to less than 20 cents a day.

Her brother, at one time Archduke Leopold of Austria, is now plain Leopold Woelfling, a Swiss citizen. He was compelled last year to seek pauper's aid in Regensburg.

Louise of Saxony, whose husband later became the Saxon King, found court life dull in 1902, and ran away with Andre Giron, the tutor of her children, of whom she had six. They went to Geneva, where the princess said the royal rank of the crown prince, her husband, did not make up for his royal stupidity.

Giron did not last. The princess' friends said he was only a means to an end, liberty. Saxony gave her an allowance, the title of Countess Montignoso, and let go. But for years there was bickering over the children particularly the baby, Princess Anna Pia Monica.

Louise lived in England, with frequent visits to the winter resorts of Italy. She met an Italian pianist named Enrico Toselli. Music was a bond between them, and she married Toselli in London in 1907. She was then 37 years old and he was 24. Referring to her earlier life Louise then said: "Now my future is going to be happy, as plain Madame Toselli."

But this Louise was not so fortunate as Louise of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha, who could say the other day in Paris, referring to her husband: "I have lost him who was the whole world to me." Five years after the London marriage the Saxon Louise was estranged from her musical husband, and they were quarrelling about their only child, a boy.

Louise displayed her musical ability by writing an opera, "The Bizarre Princess," which failed, however, to do what she most wanted, bring in a little money. Also she published an autobiography in 1911 in which she treated some of her relatives without gloves.

During the war Madame Toselli was lost to the public view. Now she has emerged again in this cottage at Montreux, 52 years old, living in sorrow and poverty, trying to raise money, spending most of her time in prayer, thinking of the days when her bold escapades created one of the greatest scandals in the courts of Europe.

More than 80 per cent of the population of Brazil cannot read or write.

Donart remodels repairs and cleans old furs.

Way Back in 1490

Didn't know they thought of airplanes back in 1490? Well, they did. William P. Garber, who makes the models for the Smithsonian Institution, is shown with a model made from plans drawn by Leonardo da Vinci in 1490. So far as is known these plans were the first practical step towards mechanical flight.



Ooh La La!



And she was only third prize! An odd contest was staged in Paris recently—to find the most perfectly formed cupid bow mouth. Miss Alice Funet took down third honors.

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Donart has ready-to-wear furs for sale. 70-71

Turnover Is The Life of Trade

HERE'S the best way to waste money: To have a store full of bargains and nobody coming for them.

Look at the cost of the store.
Look at the cost of the money tied up in goods.

Look at the cost of help.
Look at the cost of insurance.
Look at the cost of your own time and effort.

Then—
By way of contrast—
Look at the comparatively small cost of advertising that would bring a buying public in to get these bargains.
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