

GERMANY'S WARLORD

Enjoys the Diversion of Creating Feminine Tin Soldiers.

Military Titles Are Freely Bestowed by the Kaiser Upon Women of the Royal Families at Home and Abroad.

Despite his sometimes queer doing, Kaiser William is no faddist and his most trivial moves in affairs of state if followed to their source lead to the fountain head of his policy—the army first, last and always. Since the day of Joan of Arc the sight of a woman on horseback in the full panoply of war has been sufficient to arouse enthusiasm in the most phlegmatic soldiery and to stir the latent loyalty of peaceful citizenship. So it is not improbable that there is method in his appointment of women to military posts.

At the very head of the military women stands the empress herself. No more popular officer is there in all the German army than Augusta Victoria, and familiar as is her appearance at the head of the famous Prussian curule, she never fails to receive an ovation at the hands of the loyal soldiers. When she leads her regiment in review before the war lord, the Kaiser, who wears white with red facings, the scarf of the Order of Hohenzollern and a three-cornered hat, with large drooping plumes, until recently Grand Duchess Victoria Milka of Russia shared military honors and popularity with the empress. Perhaps the most enthusiastic of all the royal colonels, she is commended by the noted One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry Regiment.

Other women of royal blood who have been honored thus by the Kaiser are the Empress Alexandra of Russia, who is colonel of Germany's Second Regiment of Dragoons; the hereditary princess of Saxe-Meiningen, who commands the Second Grenadiers; the crown princess of Greece, the empress's sister, who has an infantry regiment; and Princess Louise, duchess of Connaught, who has the dragon regiment known as "Von Armin No. 12."

The queen of Wurttemberg, "Konig Wilhelme I," the Princess Wera, of Wurtemberg, who was a Russian grand duchess, the Princess "Konig Karl," the Princess Charles, of Prussia, the Princess Albert, of Prussia, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the queen regent of the Netherlands, the Fifteenth Westphalian Infantry, the grand duchess of Baden, the Fourth Regiment of the Grenadier Guards, and the Dowager Queen Margerite, of Italy, a Neapolitan Tapan (11th) Regiment. Perhaps of all this list no one is destined to more general popularity among the soldiery than the duchess of Connaught. Educated under the eye of her father, the famous Prince Frederick Charles, the "Red Prince" of the Franco-German war, she has the military spirit strong within her.

Though there are innumerable lady colonels only two women in the world may wear the three-cornered chapeau and the four stars and stripes of an admiral. These are the Dowager Empress Dagmar, of Russia, and Queen Olga, of Greece, who owe their honors to the late czar. The Empress Dagmar is an admiral in the Russian navy, while Queen Olga is attached to the Russian Mediterranean Squadron. The latter, who is passionately fond of the sea, uses her yacht as often as other ladies call for their carriages, and she has also passed the necessary examinations to secure a sailing master's certificate. She often commands the royal Greek yacht, the Amphitrite, and she is certainly better equipped for the rank of admiral than many of her sister sovereigns are qualified for their military duties.

Nations Banded to Protect Birds. An international agreement for the protection of birds that are useful to agriculture was signed at Paris on March 19 by representatives of Belgium, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, Greece and the principalities of Monaco, Liechtenstein and Luxemburg. Germany is expected to join the league. Nature calls attention to the fact that Italy, within whose boundaries many migrating birds are annually killed, does not appear among the nations signing the agreement. The protection afforded in the case of the most useful insectivorous birds is so absolute at all seasons, covering their eggs and nests as well as the birds themselves. Protection is denied to ravens, magpies and jays.

FINE FRUITS AND COFFEE

Porto Rican Products Established by Attorney General Harlan, of the Island.

"The American people never will know what coffee is until they have drunk Porto Rican coffee. The aroma of it remains in the nostrils, the delicious taste of it lingers on the palate as a distinct pleasure."

These declared Attorney General James S. Harlan, of Porto Rico, in Chicago lately on a visit to his brother, John Maynard Harlan and Richard Harlan, president of Lake Forest University, reports the Record-Herald.

"Porto Rican coffee tastes no more like American coffee than cherry wine tastes like old port," Mr. Harlan continued. "By good heavens it is considered the best in the world, even when not made in the Porto Rican way. Depend upon it, most of the coffee grown in Porto Rico will come to the United States when the Americans have tasted it."

Mr. Harlan next extolled the agave, which Americans call an "agave pear." "Between the rind and the stone of the fruit is the meat, which is of the consistency of butter. The natives make salad of it; they spread it on their bread in place of butter; they also dry it and turn it into flour. The Americans are sure to acquire a taste for it, and the exporters in time will reap a fortune."

"Porto Rico is a good place for men without capital to stay away from," continued Mr. Harlan. "The Americanization of the island has resulted splendidly for the natives, and has brought about prosperity, but for all this prosperity the American without capital would better remain at home. I know three Chicago young men—an electrician, a stenographer and a carpenter—who went there. They thought they were going to a new country, where there was abundance of work and the possibility of a fortune. They found a civilization older than our own, an island crowded with people, but plenty of skilled workmen for every job. They were assisted home. Porto Rico, I believe, is still a good field for the investments of capital, though it is not so good as it was a year or so ago."

HAWAII WAS HIGH HOPES

Canal and Cable Are Expected to Quadruple the Value of the Islands.

The canal is longed for by us in the mid-Pacific, says the Honolulu Star. Given the canal and the Pacific cable and the value of these islands will be of the greatest importance. They are important and valuable islands now, their value and importance will then be easily quadrupled. This will be the entree to an immense trade. It will also be a great base of supply to the merchant navies of the world. Our prosperity will then not depend upon one branch of industry only—viz., sugar—it will depend upon our commercial interests. There will not be a steamer passing across the broad bosom of the Pacific that will not leave its due toll upon our shores. We shall have to keep large stores of supplies on hand, and we will be able to dispose of agricultural products for which we have now, practically, no market.

The Americanizing of the Hawaiian Islands has been one of the steps in their advancement. It has put us in a position to profit by the canal, when it is built, as we never could have profited by it had we not become a territory of the United States. Every thing points to a brilliant future for us. It may take a few years to realize, but it will come most certainly. If it does not come to us, it will to our children. One of the main factors in this future will be the completion of the transoceanic canal.

Nationalities in Hawaii. There is no place in the world where such various nationalities, and such widely different races can be found in so small an area. It is true that on the mainland such races are to be found, but not all in one spot. Few people realize how many different nationalities are to be found in our schools, and that few schools are confined to one nationality. The statistics of school children give us Hawaiians, Part-Hawaiians, American, British, German, Portuguese, Scandinavian, Japanese, Chinese, Porto Ricans and scattering, which are classed as "other foreigners." The tabulation of teachers gives Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiians, American, British, German, French, Belgian, Scandinavian, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese and others. The Japanese and Chinese teachers are not employed in the public schools of the territory, but are engaged in private schools. The main body of the teachers in the public schools are American, Hawaiian, Part-Hawaiians and British.—Honolulu Star.

Getting an Egg in China. An English traveler who has visited every nation in the world is authority for the statement that one food is universal throughout all countries. "There is not a part of the world," he says, "where you cannot get an egg." While in western China, however, he at first had some difficulty in getting even eggs. The natives could not understand him and refused to recognize the pictures he drew as pictures of eggs. "The way I got out of the difficulty," he adds, "was that I squatted down on my haunches, flapped my wings and cock-a-doodle-doo'd until the entire nation grasped what I wanted, and I was simply provided with hundreds of eggs."—Chicago Chronicle.

A Waterpump's Activity. The rotation of a waterpump at the surface of the sea has been estimated at 334 miles an hour, or nearly six miles a minute.—Science.

WHEN SOME WOMEN SHOP.

The Trouble They Give the Tracer of Lost Parcels Illustrated by One Instance.

Who can fathom a woman's fancies or predict what she will do next? She advertises her pretty apartment for the sake of the persons it brings to her door and she spends days in purchasing articles for which she has no money to pay.

A well-dressed woman will look perhaps at handsome silks, apparently with an idea of purchasing. After great deliberation she finally decides upon one, asks the clerk to cut off four or five yards, as the case may be, gives the man an address and requests that the silk be sent C. O. D. Next morning the delivery wagon goes to the address given and finds a vacant block or perhaps no such number in the block. The returned goods become remnants, and the little game goes on, relates the New York Herald.

Quite as surprising episodes take place in the ready to wear departments. A woman will enter and ask for a reception gown, something handsome. She tries on a number of them; finally decides upon one at, say, \$300. The girl who has succeeded in making the sale is pleased at her good fortune and takes no end of pains about it. Alterations are needed, and the customer asks that the gown may be sent to her by special messenger, as she wishes to wear it that evening. The girl who has made the sale remains after hours, taking a personal interest in it, and as the customer has an account the gown is sent. The next day she returns, asks for the saleswoman, and says: "I wish you to send for the gown I bought yesterday; it does not fit and I shall not keep it." "But, madam," the girl exclaims, "you tried it on yesterday, and it fitted perfectly!" "I insist upon returning it," is the answer, and after seeing various heads of departments she does return it, much the worse for the wear she has given it the previous evening.

Perhaps in no department are there more peculiar experiences than fall to the lot of "the tracer," the man whose business it is to hunt lost parcels. Such an accurate record is kept of each article that it is an easy matter to trace a parcel to its destination, if it ever reaches there. Then the trouble begins. A parcel is known to have been delivered, but the purchaser never has received it, and insists that it has not been sent. Serrants are questioned and know nothing of it. The mistress of the house asserts that her maids have been with her many years, and are both truthful and honest. The tracer is sent to the house, talks the matter over and asks if he may look about a bit himself. He thinks of Sherlock Holmes and determines not to give up.

An idea occurs to him, and he asks: "Has any one looked in the refrigerator?" They are shocked at the suggestion. "Of course not." "Would you mind looking?" To satisfy this persistent man, some one goes, and to his astonishment, in the back of the refrigerator is found the missing roll of goods. When explained it seemed credible enough. The cook was preparing dinner, the household dressing. The bell rang, cook answered it, took a parcel from the messenger and intent on dinner, she noticed her refrigerator door open. Absent-mindedly she placed the parcel inside as she closed the door and the article seemed lost.

IN BEHALF OF THE LOBSTER.

United States Fish Commission to Increase Supply of Him in the Future.

If the lobster—which comes near to being the national sea food—is not preserved it will not be the fault of the United States fish commission. The commission has worked with exceptional industry this year to increase the number of lobsters in the waters off the New England coast, and there are signs that some progress is being made, although the demand is growing, says the New York Mail and Express.

The great trouble about cultivating lobsters is that if you put 12 lobsters—little fellows—into a vat, and one happens to be a little older than the others there will be but one lobster in the vat at the end of a week. This one lobster will be the oldest of the outfit, and the other lobsters will be in him.

The lobster appreciates to the full extent the sweetness of his own meat, and in addition there are many species of fish that feed upon the lobster. So, between the fondness of the human race, the fishes of the deep and lobsters themselves for lobster meat the government has had a hard time to prevent the extermination of the species.

The latest systems for hatching and cultivating lobsters, however, are proving a success, and there is expected to be a gain in the supply in the next few years. It may be noted that crabs, both hard and soft shell, are also high extermination from the same causes that get the lobster into trouble. Crabs and beer are quite the thing in Washington in the summer-time, but during the present season the crabs have been dispensed with because the supply was not equal to the demand.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

HOW TO PRESERVE YOUTH.

Fifty of Pure Water, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Exercise, Air and Sunshine.

Flesh food, especially old beef or mutton, carries within it all the elements of death and decay. Nuts supply all the essentials which are derived from a meat diet and are infinitely superior from a humanitarian standpoint. Fruit and nuts form an ideal meal. Fruits and vegetables are valuable factors in retarding age, on account of the large amount of water they contain. As years increase, the proportion of solid constituents in the body is greater than the fluids. This tends to produce stiffness and dryness. Plenty of pure water should be taken daily to retard the calcareous deposits and to wash from the system all waste matter. Distilled water is particularly useful for this purpose, as it is a natural solvent of the earthy salts which produce ossification. Water externally and internally, to assist in the carrying off of waste particles, is one of the best agents in holding time at bay, writes Stella Stuart, in Ledger Monthly.

With the frequent use of water should go the thought of purity—within and without. Feel that the sparkling fluid is eliminating all that is waste, all that is diseased and poisonous, all that is old, from the system. Try to realize youthful freshness flowing in to fill and rejuvenate every pore of your being. Do this with every glass of water you take. Forget your face and cease to count your birthdays. When your system is cleansed from impurities, not by drugs, but by Nature's gifts of water, air and sunshine, then it will be time to attend to your face. While cosmetics exist, while effete deposits (old age) are poisoning your system through the circulation, you will be old. No facial massage will rejuvenate you.

Consipation is the greatest foe to womanly beauty, the greatest factor for old age, the most determined enemy of health that exists. Banish it, and the process of regeneration will have begun. Body massage worth all the drugs ever compounded, and root this foe of youth and beauty. The daily stirring up of the vital organs and plentiful drinking of water is the first requisite for retaining or regaining youth.

HOW HE WAKED HER UP.

Brutal Experiment of a Fastidious Husband Who Tells Funny Stories in Bed.

The man who won't take the time to work off any conversation upon his wife until after they are in bed, and who then begins to tell her the day's stock of funny stories after she is too sleepy to stay awake, so that she always goes to sleep on his hands while he is talking to her, had an awfully funny one to relate unto her after he had doused the glim and crawled into bed a few nights ago, relates the Washington Post.

"Ha! ha! ha!" he gurgled, as he settled back on his pillow—his wife had been in bed for about 15 minutes then. "Heard a Jim Dandy of a story about Billy Fantoids this afternoon. It seems that Billy took it into his head to go fishing up the river one afternoon last week, and, b'ing, he hired a leaky skiff over in Georgetown without knowing that the blamed thing was leaky. Well, when he had rowed out to the middle of the river, why, he—"

At this stage of it the narrator heard an exceedingly gentle feminine snore alongside of him.

"B'jee, if she hasn't gone to sleep on me again," he said to himself, aggrievedly. "Mary," he said, aloud, "are you awake?" There was no reply.

"Huh! wonder she couldn't just be civil enough to keep awake while a fellow's telling her a good story, anyway," he growled to himself, and then he had a sudden idea.

"Well," he proceeded, in precisely the same tone that he had employed in starting out to tell his funny story, "as I was saying, this awfully queer that gave me the goo-goo eye on F street this afternoon weighed about 158 pounds, and she was built from the ground up, too, I'm a-telling you, and she had the swaggiest bunch of golden hemp and the nicest violet eyes you ever saw, at that; and so when I pranced up to her and asked her if I hadn't met her somewhere and then took her around the corner to have a bite of lobster and a little something to drink and a quiet little chat, why, we—"

"John Forwhich, how dare you have the hardiness to lie there and confess such outrageous things to me!" his wide-awake spouse broke in just at this psychological moment, and then he had to spend a good part of the remainder of the night explaining to her that he was only fooling in order to see if she would wake up and it is not altogether a cinch that she isn't suspicious of him yet, at that.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Marine Insurance is First Mentioned in 43 A. D. The Roman Emperor Claudius Insured one of his ships.

It takes a year to visit the islands of Maine if one is visited every day. There are just 365 of them.

The spoon is very ancient, and many fine specimens are in existence that were used by the Egyptians in the seventeenth century B. C.

The most curious cemetery is situated at Luxor, on the Nile. Here repose the mummified bodies of millions of sacred cats. Their remains are side by side with the bodies of kings and emperors in mausoleums.

Iowa has a law which provides for the confining of habitual drunkards in insane asylums. It is popularly known as "the old toper law," and its enforcement is reported to be having a wonderful effect. Many men who for years clung to the habit of getting drunk regularly have reformed and become more or less useful as citizens.

New York city revenues last year included \$35,350 from concert licenses, \$31,800 from theater licenses, \$28,000 from a charitable bequest, \$20,400 from railroad franchises, \$38,340 from licenses, \$560 from the conscience fund (exclusive of \$25 contributed to this same fund in Brooklyn) and unclaimed salaries and wages to the amount of \$24,800.

What is described as an "ancient draft board" has been discovered in Crete. It must by all accounts be a fine piece of work, since it is composed of natural crystal, ivory, gold and silver, but it is by no means unique. Chess, drafts, or the game from which both are derived, was known to nearly all the ancient civilizations, and Greek and Egyptian boards are by no means uncommon.

FARM LABOR POORLY PAID.

Men in Various States Are Forming Union to Better Their Hard Conditions.

According to the census of 1900 there are 5,321,067 daily wage earners in the United States, and of that number there were 1,322,100 who were regularly employed as farm "hands" working by the day or month, exclusive of farmers who own and operate their own farms. Of late years farming has been yielding large profits, yet the farm "hands" have received the poorest wages of any class of labor in the land.

The scale of wages paid them is from 60 cents to \$1.25 per day, or \$20 or \$25 per month and board. The wages for helpers, extra and regular, amounted to \$365,505,921, while the value of farm products was over \$4,700,000,000. The average expense for each farm so far as the labor is concerned, was \$64 in 1899, while the average value of the products per acre was \$4.47. White farmers paid more for their help, on the average for each farm, principally because their farms were larger. Approximately each white farmer paid \$71 for his hired help throughout the year. Of course, some of these farmers did not hire any help at all, harvesting their grain in midsummer alone. But, on the other hand, some of the "big" farmers of the corn and wheat belts paid out from \$100 to \$500 daily for helpers during the gathering seasons. It costs more to run sugar farms, \$1,985 being paid for each plantation of this kind which harvested a crop in 1909. In 1909 the price paid for the running of various cereal and produce farms is given by the census bureau as follows: Per farm, wheat and grain farms, \$76; cotton, \$25; tobacco, \$51; nurseries, \$1,136; vegetable, \$106; dairy, \$105.

Besides the regular number of farm helpers about 100,000 are employed in addition during the wheat-cutting season in the grain belts. These are known as harvest hands and are paid from \$1.50 to \$3 per day. These harvest hands are now forming themselves into unions for their own protection from overwork and low wages. Many labor unions for regular farm hands are being organized in Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and the southwest. The young man who has made his home on the farm year after year is paid less than any other class of workers. He has had longer hours and no vacations. He has brought to his employer larger returns for the work than the coal miner, the steel worker or the mechanic of ordinary skill. The total expense, for instance, on an acre of wheat is \$6. Of this \$4.10 goes for horse hire, twine, seed, etc., while the remainder is paid to the two men who gather it and the one who plows the soil and sows the grain seeds. The profits upon their \$1.90 worth of labor yield from \$5 to \$8 to their employer. Corn is produced for \$5.85 per acre, of which \$2.25 goes to the man and his team. Generally the horses are owned by the farmer and the man is getting \$20 per month. The duties and wages of the farm hand of to-day, it may be seen, are not commensurate with the profits of his employer.

The Sultan and the Beans. If the report can be believed the new sultan of Zanzibar is fond of Boston baked beans, but whether this indicates esthetic longings or merely a low grade of simianlike imitation, it is impossible at this distance to say. Probably there are Boston scientists who will study the developments of the sultan's character as a ruler, and if it proves creditable we can rest assured that the bean pot will receive full credit.

The noble sultan of Zanzibar is calling again for his beans. His clamor is echoing near and far with a terrible rumble and rumpus and jar, as back on his throne he leans.

The noble sultan of Zanzibar is calling again for them hot. The silence of night gets a terrible scar. His howl rises up to a shuddering star—and down goes the entire lot!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

Distance from Seattle to Its Various Commercial Centers—Agricultural Possibilities, Etc.

The relative distance between the various cities of Alaska and the western ports of the United States can scarcely be realized without a careful study of the map. From Seattle to the southernmost point of that portion of Alaska which stretches southeastwardly along the western coast of North America the distance is about 450 miles; from Seattle to Skagway, located in the northern portion of the narrow strip which stretches southwardly along the coast from the main body of Alaska, and from which place a railway line passes northwardly over the mountains into British Columbia to the navigable waters of the Yukon river, the distance is 1,000 miles; from Skagway by rail to White Horse, at the head of navigation on the Yukon, the distance is 111 miles; and from White Horse by steamer to Circle City, the center of mining operations on the Yukon in Alaska, 787 miles, making the total distance from Seattle to Circle City 1,887 miles.

The distance from Seattle to Unalakleet by the most direct line is 1,456 miles, and from Unalakleet to Nome about 808 miles, making the total distance from Seattle to Nome by the most direct line 2,264 miles. By way of the Behm river, which is directly upon the arctic circle, the distance is about 300 miles, and other gold fields lie about 250 miles still farther north on the Iliupkuk river, and only about 250 miles from Point Barrow at the extreme north of our Alaskan possessions.

Thus the distance from Seattle to the nearest point in Alaska is less than that from New York to Cincinnati, and from Seattle to the most distant point in Alaska about the same as from New York to San Francisco. The length of time required for a trip by comfortable steamer from Seattle to the nearest point in Alaska is about two days, from Seattle to the Yukon gold fields by ocean steamer, rail and well-equipped river steamer, about six days; while to Nome the time required for the voyage by steamer is about twice as great.

Until within a comparatively recent period the agricultural possibilities of Alaska have been considered of but slight importance. As the country was explored, however, and its conditions of climate and soil studied, its natural products observed, and experiments made with various classes of agricultural productions, it became apparent that the agricultural possibilities of the country, and especially of the south and southeast, where the climate is modified by the Japan current, were of considerable importance in view of the practicability of furnishing at least a part of the food supply of the population which the varied resources of Alaska seem likely to sustain and make permanent. These observations and experiments lead those who have participated in them to the belief that vegetables in great variety can be produced all along the southern coast and in the valley of the Yukon, and by some the possibility of the successful production of wheat and oats is strongly supported.

The grasses for the support of cattle are abundant, and the experiments with live stock thus far justify the belief that this feature of the food requirements of Alaska may be furnished by the development of stock farms in the southern sections. In the north vast areas are covered with a moss similar to that upon which the reindeer thrives in other parts of this fact the introduction of reindeer from Siberia was begun a few years since and has proved extremely successful, about 3,000 now being distributed through northwest Alaska, and the experiment has advanced sufficiently to justify the confident belief that the reindeer will within a few years prove an important feature in furnishing both the transportation and food supply of northern and northwestern Alaska.

The timber supplies of Alaska, especially those of the extreme south-east are of considerable value, but have as yet been little developed or utilized, owing to the fact that the public lands have not been surveyed or passed from the ownership of the government, and that those who attempt to utilize the timber upon government lands do so at the risk of severe punishment under the laws relating to the protection of timber upon them. While a large portion of the timber of Alaska will only be of value for local consumption, considerable areas in the extreme southeast are covered with valuable timber, which will contribute materially to the lumber supply of the United States when it becomes available through the opening of these lands and their transfer to private ownership.

Up Against It.

Tired Tatters—Here's a piece in dispaper wots a insult to de profesh. Weary Walker—Wot's it say? "It sez dat a feller ortn't ter eat nuttin' when he's tired." "Well, wot's de matter wid dat item?" "Wot's de matter wid it! Say, do youse want a feller ter starve ter death?"—Chicago Daily News.

Preposterous!

Lige—Did yo' heah 'bout dat celled man what died 'um eatin' too many watahmillions? Rastus—Too many watah-millions! I didn't know dey wuz dat many.—New York Journal.