#### PAY FOR ACTING BY YARD.

Public Demand Regulates Prices in Film Productions as in Other Things.

Bernhardt's acting is worth a cent a yard, Coquelin's costs 5 cents and Eva La Valliere can and does draw 10 cents for every three feet of her possing. These illuminating statistics came to light in the course of a suit which one of the moving picture companies is bringing because several miles of the product furnished them was said to be below standard.

That posing ought to be paid for by the yard is no new idea, although it is not generally stated with such brutal frankness. An evening's "enaertainment" has to last a certain conventional number of minutes or it is "not worth the money." It has to be ∢ut into a conventional number of pieces and adorned with a certain kind of conventional embroidery. The "star" has to be on the stage a good portion of the time; in other words, he or she must contribute a certain number of yards of acting at every performance or the public will go where they can get more stuff for their money.

Bernhardt gets less from the moving picture people than Lavalliereabout one-tenth as much. That, also, is a good, concrete illustration of the market for tendencies which we deplore in theory and encourage in practice throughout our own theatrical season. Public demand, after all determines the prices if not the values of theatrical commodities just as it does in other industries. If we can be induced to pay most for the tinsel and paste, for the shoddy and the highly colored cotton, it is hardly fair to put all the blame on the managers. To use one of the classical expreswions of our modern Rialto, theatrical managers are not "in it for their

#### GETS NOTED ENGLISH CASTLE

Deal for Countess of Warwick's Home
is Said to Have Been Completed
by Wealthy American.

London.—The Pall Mall Gazette states that one outcome of the counters of Warwick's recent visit to the United States is the report that Warwick castle will be let on a long lease to a wealthy American. The newspaper gives no hint as to the identity of

the American.

Warwick castle stands high above the River Avon a little under 100 miles to the northwest of London. Extensive lawns and gardens are inclosed within the walls. The walls are flanked by towers dating back to the four-teenth century. The highest of the towers is 147 feet. The view from the castle along the Avon, with its wooded banks, is regarded as one of the

most attractive in England.

Warwick castle is at present the residence of the earl and countess of Warwick. The countess has become widely known for her socialistic views. She even has made speeches from a cart in favor of labor candidates at elections.

For many years the castle was involved in the wars of early England. It was strengthened after the Norman invasion and much of the castle as it stands at present bears a date more recent than the battle of Hastings.

Tradition, however, dates the first eastle at Warwick back to the time of Ethelfreda, daughter of King Alfred. Henry III made the castle his head-quarters in the wars against the barons, and Edward IV was imprisoned there. Other sovereigns have been entertained there. Queen Elizabeth was one of these. She was entertained with pagennts which were reproduced in July, 1906, under direction of Louis N. Parker, the playwright.

## ADOPTED THE WHOLE FAMILY

Rich Cleveland Merchant and His Family Wanted One Child, But Took Three.

Cleveland, O.—Harry W. Griggs, one of the leading merchants of Cleveland, and his wife, decided they would adopt a child.

After inquiry they learned of a little girl they might have. They called to see the child and fell in love with her at first sight. She was three years! bid and devoted to her two elder sisters, one six and the other seven

Observing the devotion of the sisters, Mr. Griggs suggested that they adopt two so that the little one might

Mrs. Griggs remarked that the plan seemed good for the little one, but not so good for the one that was to be

"Well," said Mr. Griggs, "we will take them all."

Today three happy little girls are playing in the Griggs home.

Scheme for Killing "Skeeters."

Scheme for Killing "Skeeters."

New York.—Late returns from the most thickly populated Jersey districts indicate that the mosquito problem is solved. Arthur Bingham, a Newark mechanic, thinks he has achieved that benefaction to humanity.

Why not, be argued, attach a vacuum cleaner to the lawn mower and draw in the mosquitoes that were playing afternooneek in the grass. He tried it.

But Mr. Bingham will not put his invention on the market until he has perfected an arrangement whereby the lawn mower will also chop the heads of the peaky critters off prior to their introduction into the vacuum cleaner. Until then Jerseyltes must have them,

# NOTED OLD RANCHES

San Joaquin Valley Acres Now in Business Hands.

Tejon Ranchos, With More Than 276, 000 Acres of Land, Constitutes
One of the Very Few Great
Tracts Left.

Los Angeles, Cal.—One by one the great ranches of old California, the immense grants of early days, the lordly domains of wheat and barley magnates, have melted away before the relentless sweep of progress. For half a century and more the change has been going on, the passing of each vast rancho marking a swift epoch in the history of some section of the state. The subdivision of the first great rancho in California may be said to have marked the passing of a feudalism of the soil in this western world, for the old California was in truth almost a land of overlords, and even supported something like a peasantry population all its own. And yet something may be justly said in defense of the pioneers, both Spanish and American, and of the pastoral system of that early day. There was then known no such thing as the system of small farms and comparatively dense agricultural settlements which marked, and now more than ever mark, the east and central west. In California land had to be acquired, if acquired at all, in immense tracts.

Between Los Angeles and San Francisco, here and there in the mighty reaches of the San Joaquin valley, and interspersed like enaggerated white squares on the curious checkerboard whose black squares, representing acres of something that perchance may be called "intensive" agricultural development, greatly predominate, may still be found a few of the oldest ranches of old days. Most of them, it is true, are more or less under the sway of the surveyor's rod and the modern idea, but a few (you can count them on one hand) are almost as they

were a half century ago.

Such a place is the great tract now known as the "Tejon Ranchos," the original Gen. Beale rancho, which lies well at the bottom of the San Joaquin valley, in the elbow formed by the Sierra Nevada and the Coast range. The recent sale of this vast pastoral empire to a group of Los Angeles land buyers makes the sensation of the recent of California real estate circles.

year in California real estate circles.

Forty years ago, in his interesting volume, "California, a Book for Travelers and Settlers," Charles Nordhoff declared the Tejon to be the most magnificent estate in a single hand in America." And Mr. Nordhoff, who was the correspondent of the New York Herald, had traversed continents

In the service of his paper.

The Teron Ranchos, with their more than 276,000 acres of land, constitute one of the very few great tracts of the old days which has not through all the years lost a whit of its identity. Today this landed empire now, as for nearly half a century past, an undivided principality, is in essentially the same condition in which it was when Mr. Nordhoff visited the spot as the friend and guest of its owner, Gen.

Edward F. Beale.

Boasting an incalculable wealth of undeveloped agricultural and horticultural possibilities, together with certain, though unestimated, mineral and timber resources, the enormous holding has remained during all the intervening years what it originally was, a live stock rancho. With a fine sentiment that has taken small reckoning of financial exploitation, the heirs of the late Gen. Beale have clung steadily to the old regime in their management of the great estate.

The name of Gen. Beale, scholar, warrior, gentleman—the companion of Kit Carson in the lively days of the southwest, and the greatest of all the surveyors of transcontinental roads—is indissolubly linked with the history of California. The crowning achievement of his career, gauged by the history he helped to make—gallant as was his career as a fighter—is now realized to be the record of accomplishment which he made as a sur-

## ITALY PLANS NEW KINGDOM.

Vienna Hears of Plot to Unite Archipelago Under the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Vienna.—"There is a strange story in circulation to the effect that the recent assassination of Kopassis Effendi, the prince governor of the island of Samos, and the present agitation in Crete are the result of a scheme concocted in Rome. Another part of the plan is the creation of a kingdom in the archipelago, the crown of which would be offered to the duke of the Abruzzi. Such a state, it is believed, would turn the balance of power in the Mediterranean in favor of Italy.

"Custard" Pie Condemned.
Sacramento, Cal.—When is a custard pie not a custard pie? When it has corn starch in it, answers the city board of health. The pie was before the board at its meeting.

It has been confiscated by C. L. Megowan, a market inspector. Its owner did not defend it. The physicians on the board debated some time, but decided that inasmuch as corn starch is not custard, a pie made of corn starch cannot be labeled a custard pie. It may be just as good and just as wholesome, but it is not custard.

The state of the s

## WHERE BRAINS ARE CHEAP.

Low Range of Salaries Paid to Higher Class of Educators in the United States.

New York.—The range of salarles for the heads and faculties of state aided institutions of higher learning in this country is given in a bulletin issued by the United States bureau of education.

According to this authority one can see that Bert Williams, the negro comedian, can make a great deal more money than even the highest type of college president. The best paid head of any institution of this class is the president of the University of California, who receives \$12,000 a year and a house. The presidents of Illinois university and Cornell university each receive \$10,000 a year and house, while the president of the University of Minnesota gets \$10,000 without a

house.

From these figures the presidents' salaries run down as low as \$2,400. The salaries of the faculty members range from \$50 a year for the least paid tutor to \$6,000 a year for the best paid full professor, both extremes being touched at Cornell.

The bureau of education's bulletin shows that the United States now contains exactly 100 universities and other institutions of higher education which depend in considerable measure on the state or federal government for their support.

Of these, sixteen are agricultural and mechanical colleges for negroes. Four of these state aided institutions have more than 400 members on their faculties—namely, the University of California, with a faculty of 421; the University of Illinois, with 530; Corpell university, with 652, and the University of Wisconsin, with 486.

#### SPIRIT MESSAGE FROM FUNK

New York Psychic Asserts She Has Heard From Late Head of Publishing House.

New York.—Through its psychic, Mrs. Carrie S. Thomas, the New York Institute for Scientific and Religious Research asserts she has received a spirit message from Dr. Isaac Funk, the pate president of the Funk & Wagnalls Publishing company, who died at his home in Montclair April 4. Dr. Funk was one of the advanced students of psychology and for many years had manifested an intense interest in the subject.

The message which purports to have been received from Dr. Funk is as follows:

"I want to say for publication this day, the 23d of April, 1912, 3:20 p. m., that about 20 days ago I passed into spirit and was instantly consclous of the confusion in the home, but at once recognized a disembodied spirit. But not instantly was I able to drift very far from my body. I was conscious of all my faculties and remembered my name. Was also conscious of the presence of spirits—both family connections and others. I was flooded with thoughts, mingled with spirit and material, and was able to separate the material thoughts from the spiritual

ual.

"Through the kindness of spirits I was able to gether strength and impress the mind of mortal, and at once my spiritual vision seemed to be opened and from that time on I have been able to be satisfied.

"Much can be and will be revealed but honesty is the best principle."

## CHILD IS BURNED TO DEATH

Strikes Matches on Celluloid Comb and Flare Sets Clothing Ablaze.

Hanford.—Matches and a celluloid comb caused the death of the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Olevim, on their ranch south of Hanford. The little girl was terribly burned, but lived several hours in agony.

Leaving her three small shildren to go to a neighbor's, the mother was called home to find her youngest child, May, so badly burned that portions of her body were charred.

The little one had found matches and a comb belonging to her mother. When she struck a match on the comb it flared up and burned her fingers. Little May dropped the comb into her lap and her clothing caught fire. Running screaming into the yard, she was found by a neighbor with all her clothing burned off but the neck and wristbands of her dress. Her limbs and body were cooked.

## TWO CHILDREN DIE ON RAILS

Brother Makes Vain Attempt to Save His Sister as Train Hits Them.

Cincinnati.—While their father was in Cincinnati listening to the election returns, Iva and James Newcomb, children of a fisherman near Addyston, wandered on the Big Four railroad tracks near their home and were killed. The engineer saw the boy, who was thirteen years old, pick up his eleven-year-old sister in a vain attempt to save her life. The train was upon them the next instant despite frantic efforts of the engineer to stop.

Cows invade Judge's Office.
Portland, Me.—Three cows climbed
the stairs in the Edmunds block at
West Brook and entered the office of
Municipal Judge Frank P. Pride.

Only One Male Student.
Westfield, Mass.—In an enrollment
of 207 at the State Normal school,
there is but one male student.

# SOCIAL SIDE OF TRIP

When Ships Were Smaller People Were Acquainted.

Attitude of the Captain of Modern
Ocean Liners Toward Passengers Entrusted to His Care
-Old Privileges Gone.

New York.—Ever since the Titanic disaster there has been much discussion relative to the extent to which the officers of a big liner mingle socially with the passengers. The statement has been made that many captains of big ships nowadays pay a great deal of attention to the social side of a voyage and spend a great deal of time promenading with passengers or chatting with them in the lounge or the smoking room when their attention ought to be devoted to the ship.

Persons who have been crossing the ocean ever since the days a 5,000 ton ship was called a "leviathan" say that the amount of general sociability on a ship has steadily diminished with the increase in the size of vessels. In the days when there were three long tables in the dining saloon, with the captain presiding over the middle one, the purser at the head of another and the doctor commanding the third, the captain frequently knew everybody by name. Anyhow, everybody knew the captain and said "Good morning" to him, for in those days everybody in the first cabin got to know everybody

When marine architects began superposing deck upon deck and the first cabin accommodation of a ship stretched to 200 and 300, and then to 600, and accommodations became so luxurious that one could pay \$1,000 or more for a trip across the Atlantic—the figure has now grown to something like \$5,000—it became impracticable to know everybody. In a ship of the size of a modern liner there are now so many places where a passenger may go other than his stateroom that if he wants to be exclusive he can readily accomplish his desire.

On the Titanic he could have had even a private promenade deck all to himself. On the Olympic you have the choice of four decks for your stroll and if anybody is looking for you he may have to visit the main dining room, the restaurant, the tearoom, the gymnasium, the two open air cafes and the big companionways on the various decks before he finds you. There was a time when besides the one promenade deck one had to go only to the smoking room or the dining room or perhaps the writing room to

One result of the increased size of the ship and of her passenger list is that nowadays you can cross the ocean without making a single acquaintance, and there are really some who consider this an advantage.

## PERILS LIFE: SAVES CHUM.

Coney Island Lad Hit by Car. Has Nar row Escape—Passengers are Panic Stricken.

New York.—In trying to save his little four-year-old chum, Milton Eccardt, from being killed today by a Smith street car, at Coney Island, four-year-old William Moore nearly lost his own life.

The boys, crossing the street, vere in the middle of the tracks, with the car almost upon them, before they realized their peril. The Moore boy seizing young Eccardt by the shoulders, threw him forward, but the edge of the car platform hit the child hurled him several feet.

The moment's delay of the Moore boy in trying to save his chum gave him no chance to escape himself. The car was moving at considerable speed when it struck the child and dragged him under the fender. The boy clung to the fender and was carried about fifty feet. Passengers had heard the boy's scream and panic ensued. As the car stopped men and women leaped off and aided in pulling the Moore boy out from under the car. He was unfurt, except for a few bruises.

## TRAIN SEVERED GIRL'S FEET

Five-Year-Old Child Becomes Confused In Trying to Dodge It While Playing on Track.

Wilmington, Del.—Playing along the tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading railway in the vicinity of Stroud street. Josie Mikalsjewska, aged five years, of 805 Wright street, was run over by a passenger train and both feet were cut off at the ankles.

The child was trying to get out of the way, but became confused and, before any one could reach her, a train being backed from the King street station, struck her.

She was knocked down and had rolled almost to safety when the wheels caught her feet. At the Delaware hospital it was said the girl would live.

U. S. Giri is English Selle.

London.—Miss Alice Chauncey, the daughter of Mrs. Cecil Bingham (formerly Mrs. S. S. Chauncey of New York), is one of the gayest, most popular debutantes of the season in London. She goes everywhere with her mother and is much admired for her beauty, but has the disadvantage of having as her chaperon one of the most strikingly handsom, women in

# GERMAN APACHE PLANS FAIL

German Police Quickly Kill Three Terrorists When They Attempt to Escape.

Berlin.—German stoicism as far as officialdom is concerned put a quick end to what threatened to be the transfer of French apache methods to this city. As a result, three robbers are dead, while there were no casualties among the law and order forces.

Shortly after midnight a shopkeeper reported to a policeman on duty in the suburbs that three robbers were looting stores in the vicinity and threatening all who opposed them with death. The robbers, he said, were armed to the teeth with automatic pistols and were plainly desperate characters.

The policeman burried to a nearby railway station, and deputizing the station master and his assistants as aides started in pursuit. When they came in sight of the trio, who were trying to make off heavily laden with booty, an exchange of shots followed. One of the robbers dropped dead with a bullet through his head. The others threw away their loot and fied, closely pursued.

One of the band was slightly wounded in the leg. and. this interfering with his movements, he tried to commit suicide. He only wounded himself, and his companion stopped long enough to send a bullet crashing through his brain before continuing his own flight.

For a time it seemed that the third man would escape, but he was finally cornered in a patch of woods and shot to death by the policeman, who then caimly reported to the station the "necessity of killing three robbers who had resisted arrest."

#### HAS 1.400 ODD SCARF PINS

New York Traveling Man's Collection
Displayed in Indianapolis
Jewelry Store.

New York.—J. H. Reed, jeweler, recently had on display part of a collection of 1,400 odd scarf pins collected and owned by A. M. Brinckle, a New York traveling man.

Brinckle has been collecting scarf pins for many years and has invested from \$28,000 to \$30,000 in them. He carried between 200 and 250 pins with him on each trip, and wears at least half a dozen different pins each day.

Any scarf pin that is odd can find its way into Brinckle's collection, whether it costs 15 cents or several hundred dollars. One of the pins that was displayed here is set with an Egyptian scarab, which has been pronounced genuine by officials of the Smithsonian institution and which Brinckle values at \$900.

Another pin is set with a tiny Chinese idol that has been covered with pearl. In China there is a custom of placing tiny idols in an oyster shell; where the idol becomes covered with pearl. As long as the idol is in the shell the person who placed it there is presumed to have good luck. Another unique pin is set with moss agate on which there is a perfect reproduction of a tree placed there by nature, the leaves and branches plainly showing.

## SACRIFICE SHEEP ON SHIP

Mohammedans Hold Strange Rites at End of World Cruise—Thank Allah for Safe Return.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Mohammedan sailors composing the crew of the German steamship Warturm, which docked at Christian street wharf recently, completing a round-the world cruise, held weird religious ceremonies aboard the vessel and killed a sheep as a thank offering to Allah for the successful termination of the veyage.

Only the blood of the animal was sacrificed. The head was severed with one stroke of a huge, keen knife in the hands of the leader of the Oriental seamen. The blood was allowed to flow upon the deck and the sailors prostrated themselves with their faces turned toward. Mecca and intoned prayers of thanksgiving. After the religious rites were ended the carcass of the sheep was prepared for food.

The Warturm left New York about a year ago and visited Singapore and other ports in India, China and Japan. Her return was by way of Ceylon and Calcutta. She was 45 days making the run from Calcutta to this city. The crew includes 57 Lascars and 12 Christians.

## HEAD BROKEN; EGGS SAFE.

Connecticut Man's Fatal Fall is Mystifying to the Coroner—Has Deep Cut in Head.

Winsted, Conn.—A question puzzling Coroner Herman is how could a man fall to his death with a bag of twelve eggs in one hand and not break a single egg.

George Wilcox, 66 years old was found sitting beside the highway in Sharon at the base of a wall, dead, with two deep cuts in the back of his head.

head.
In a bag beside the lifeless body
were a dozen eggs and not one of them
was broken

Jumps From Morse at Ciff.
Los Angeles.—Ascending a mountain trail on her handsome black mount. Chancellor, Miss Marjorie, Moon of Pasadena met a pack train on a narrow ledge. Chancellor was pushed over the edge and Miss Moon scaped going with him by leaping from her saddle as the horse's footing gave way. The horse rolled down the mountain for several feet and was laved from serious fnjury by a tree.

# U. S. IS MINUS CAP

England Only European Nation
Without Headgear.

Headdress Worn by Breton Women— Every Town In Brittany Has its Special Variety—Pretty Dutch Designs.

London—There is no such thing as a national headdress in America. Even the millions of immigrants and descendants of immigrants from countries possessing a characteristic headgear promptly discard any such distinguishing mark during their first week in the new world. Perhaps the fact that the English dominated our early history may account for our lack of pecultar headgear, for England is the only country in Europe which has not a distinctive national headdress.

In Scotland there survive the Tam o' Shanter and the Glengarry, the last by the way, an importation from Sweden, where it still flourishes. In Ireland the colleen is not complete without her head shawi or handker-chief and in Wales the maiden clings to her frilled cap and conical beaver.

In England a few old fashioned folk troddle about fragrant out of the way gardens sunbonneted and smocked, but they have no pride in the attire. Their idea of dignity in dress is represented by bonnets rigid with bugles and jet and the stiffest and most rasping of broadcloth suits. When the English laborer spends his money "on his back," says the Queen, he makes a conscientious effort to "ape the gentry."

The cuit of the cap is generally strongest where the cuit of dress is weakest. In Brittany, where the sequined and embroidered gala dresses are heirlooms, a woman of the lower middle class seldom buys a whole new dress, and, indeed, wears the same heavy black gown all the year through. The scanty living that can be wrung from Breton soil does not favor the purchase of anything more costly than patching materials. But every Breton town has its special variety of cap.

And caps form no small item in the housewife's expenditure. A waitress in a hotel at Pont Aven declared that her caps cost 20 francs apiece. The Pont Aven cap is fortunately substantial, being round and generally reminiscent of a coarsely feed wedding cake. It is redeemed from hideousness by two horns which curve gracefully over the main erection and end in streamers down the back. Something akin to it is seen at far famed Pont l'Abee, where Breton dress is at the heightest.

its brightest.

The Pont l'Abee cap is, however, more delicate in texture, being finely embroidered and devoid of horns. It ties quite coquettishly under the chin and is finished by a rosette of satin ribbon under the left ear. At the great sardine fishing port. Concarneau, as also at ancient Quimper, the usual headgear is a plain starched bonnet, which on fete days is laid by for a similarly shaped cap of prettily em-

broidered net.

In other places is worn an atrocity of the starchiest cambric with a wide flapping brim extending two-thirds of the way round the crown. Toward the front, however, the brim stops abruptly, leaving the unfortunate wearer's face to the mercy of the sun. It is, by the way, extraordinary that the Bretonne does not more often fall a victim to supstroke.

## PATIENTS BALK AT SNORER

Human Foghorn Drives Sleep From Persons Confined in Hospital Ward at Cincinnati. O.

Cincinnati.—The almost incessant snoring of a patient in Ward E of the city hospital has caused a revolt among the fifty or more other patients confined in that ward. For about twenty-two hours out of each twenty-four James Ramsey, a sufferer, sleeps. His sleep is accompanied by a deep sonorous sound which not only disturbs every patient in the ward, but can be distinctly heard in the corridors and adjacent wards.

"For the love of Mike, take that human foghorn out of here!" one patient affected with a nervous disease said to the head nurse.

"I'm going 'dippy,' I know," another patient said, after trying to sleep, but being unable to do so on account of the noise. "Make that fellow turn over on his side or we will never get

## STARTS A RHUBARB RANCH

any sleep."

Mechanical Engineer Will Raise Pie Material on a Large Scale at Risito, Cal.

Rialto, Cal.-F. W. Axe of South street has started a new industry in this city, namely the raising of rhubarb for the market. Mr. Axe is enthusiastic over the prospects, having given the matter a close study before launching into the enterprise. His health impaired by indoor application. Mr. Axe, who is a mechanical engineer, came to this city last July. He bought five acres of unimproved land on South street between Riverside and Lilac avenues, and put up a frame cottage. He wanted out-of-door employment. He had given the subject of rhuharb raising some consideration, and on studying the situation decided his five acres was just the spot on which to raise the pie.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS