

"RITA" ON AMERICA

Says Indifferent Shop Girl is a "Store Duchess."

English Author Says if Almighty Dollar Could Be Forgotten Bewildered Tourist Might Escape Poverty and Misery—Novels are Slang.

London—"Rita" is the pen name adopted by an English woman, who in private life is known as Mrs. Desmond Humphreys.

"A brief two months' experience of American cities, life, manners, habits and hospitality, is scarce equipment for criticism," she states.

"The individual American is so thick-skinned that the very fact of unfavorable criticism makes him your life-long enemy.

"It seems a matter of absolute indifference to an American shop girl whether you purchase anything or not. It is not her affair.

"Benevolence and scandal are the keynotes of American journalism. It is not so much what they say—its truth or its falsehood—it is the way in which they say it that is so startling.

"To complain of unscrupulousness on the part of an interviewer is a mere waste of time. No editor troubles about that.

"The American novel is, I imagine, typical of American life and character. Most of them are too full of slang phraseology or provincial dialect to suit English tastes.

"I appreciate American humor of the Mark Twain order, the polished epigrams of Edgar Allan Poe and the quips of Alan Dale; but I confess that Robert W. Chambers and Edith Wharton and John Fox, Jr., and their kind bore me beyond description.

"I visited and was entertained at many private houses—or should I say 'mansions'—while in America, but I cannot remember seeing a library in any of them, or finding books left about on tables or shelves as if meant to be read.

"When young, he, the American man, is so badly dressed as to be an affront to critical eyes; when middle-aged he is corpulent and unhealthy looking as well.

"I questioned him, President Taft, on copyright law, on his injustice to English authors. He replied: 'My dear lady, I do not make the laws. Congress does that.'

"Confronted with so unexpected a confession of helplessness I had no more to say. I knew so little of the mysteries of American politics, American government and American laws that I had deemed the president the most important and autocratic personage in the country."

The English reviewers do not take the book seriously.

It is a remarkable literary coincidence that the death of Sir Charles Dilke should have occurred a few days after the publication of H. G. Wells's political novel, 'The New Machiavelli,' for Wells's hero, Romington, was modeled partly on Dilke's career.

TUNA CHEESE NEW DELICACY

First Importation of This Confection to Texas Expected to Start Considerable Trade.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico.—A shipment of five tons of tuna cheese from San Luis Potosi to San Antonio, Tex., marks the first serious attempt to introduce this article into the markets of the United States and from this district. It is reliably reported that next season a New York commission house will bring considerable quantities here for the New York market.

The variety of tuna most favored for making cheese is the tuna carnea (Opuntia strycanantha) of a deep-red color with white spines; but the tuna is also used. The food qualities of this fruit have been fully set forth in bulletin 116 of 1907 of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry by David Griffiths and R. F. Hara.

Both the fruit and the cheese are cheap, because of the abundant supply, lack of means of preserving the fruit, and because the cheese is made by hand labor in the household.

The term cheese is descriptive only of the consistency of this product. It is rather a confection, and will be sold in the United States in small packages as a confection. If it should take the fancy of customers in the United States it offers a chance for an enterprise profitable to a promoter and beneficial to this section.

YOUNG MAN IS "HEN MINDED"

Pastor Says Wealthy Members of Fair Sex Refuse to Exchange Riches or Barter for Titles.

Chicago.—The American young men, and not the young women of today, are the ones who are becoming "hen minded," declared the Rev. Percival H. Barker, pastor of the Maywood Congregational church, in an address before the Hull House Women's club.

Dr. Barker placed the average American woman of wealth upon a high plane, picturing her as a woman of ambition and intellectual attainments. He said the women who were a peril to the American home were those who have a champagne taste with only a beer income.

"The ordinary woman of wealth refuses to exchange her wealth or barter her name for empty titles. She would rather live with a plain ordinary American with no title except his manhood; no castle except his character, and no wealth except a strong right arm and a true heart; would rather dwell with such a man in a shack over which waved the stars and stripes than live with any prince, count or no account in some lordly castle filled with dusty portraits of a defunct ancestry.

"Lincoln pleaded with women to uphold the home, the school, the church and the political meeting. He said that woman had a high mission in life, to serve. Lincoln gave his mother great credit when he was praised for his goodness and his attainments.

"We have few women who are 'hen minded,' and we can see a greater peril in the lack of intellectuality among our young men. It is truest to say of many young men of today that they are 'hen minded' and are 'slaves of pleasure.'

"Unless men awaken the latent power within them we will rapidly come to an age devoid of heroism and power among men."

Ancient Country House Sold. London.—The executors of the late Sir Francis Cory-Wright have disposed of the historic house Osen Wood Towers and its beautifully timbered upstate at Highgate, N. The purchaser being Thomas Frame Thompson, civil engineer of London wall.

Recalls Peace of Ghent. Brussels.—A committee has been formed at Ghent to arrange for the celebration in 1914 of the centenary of the congress of Ghent, where peace was concluded between Great Britain and the United States in 1814.

GIRLS CARVE CATS

Wellesley Has Nothing on Students at Cleveland College.

Heart of Fluffy Little Pet May Turn Up in Bottle of Alcohol in Fair 'Maid's' Collection—No Quails of Conscience.

Cleveland, O.—Wellesley college at Wellesley, Mass., where the man-of-all-work about the college has been arrested for stealing cats for college girls to dissect, has nothing on our own Women's College at Western Reserve—except the distinction of having one of its attaches arrested, says a writer in the Leader.

Wellesley's girls, who cut up cats, would be backed off the boards—if we may use that expression in this scientific discourse—if they were to see the stunts that our "dear girls" at the Women's college make a part of their daily routine.

For do they stop there. They have no conscience qualms about the methods of getting material. Mysterious disappearances of fussy dogs and ferine divas are common in the East end.

Friends of the college girls should be wary when asked by them: "Would you like to see my collection?"

One would expect to see postcards or pressed flowers or pennants or some feminine thing like that. But don't say "yes" too soon. The girl may bring forth the heart of a frog in alcohol and tell you how it was still beating when she took it out in the laboratory.

It seems as if many romances may be spoiled, for can Elsie's small hands look quite the same again after you know how cleverly she slices up animals with them? Does the fact that she knows how to dissect dogs' and rabbits' spinal cords make her quite as desirable for a wife as if she had spent those hours reading history—or hemming up the window curtains for her room?

The sociology courses are not conducted in the Women's college, proper, so the girls must go to the Adelbert laboratories for them.

Those who elect "zoo"—college for sociology—delight in telling all the details of their experiments to their shuddering classmates whom they dub "squameish." And they show a great interest in getting "material."

A nice little doggie wanders down Euclid avenue trustfully looking for his master and mysteriously he disappears. He never gets under any one's feet again, never again chases automobiles, snapping at the whirling tires, never barks—the girls at the College for Women are finding out just how that bark was made and how the muscles cling around the bone in those legs that made him run so fast.

Cats were scarce this past year, so the girls couldn't get any of those to cut up. Rabbits, dogs and small pigs made fair substitutes, however.

The conversation of these girls can hardly be understood by one who doesn't know. They mutter about strange things that are parts of some animal or other, when they are at their meals and ought to be thinking of salads.

"I made one clean little incision this way," one explains to another, drawing a diagram on the tablecloth with her knife, "and then you see I had only to reach in for the heart."

They are thoroughly interested—but are they as interesting? More girls each year are taking the course. In some colleges the scientific fever has gone so far that vivisection is employed, but this should be done only in research work, one of the professors at the Western Reserve university believes, so perhaps Cleveland will be spared having its girls learn to kill things by torture.

\$1,500,000 TO BUILD ROAD

Delaware Philanthropist Plans for Boulevard 100 Miles Long as Gift to Native State.

New York.—Gen. T. Coleman Du Pont of Wilmington, Del., is arranging with New York lawyers a deed of gift for an unusual philanthropy. He plans to contribute \$1,500,000 for a boulevard the length of Delaware, from Claymont on the north to Shelbyville on the south. The proposal will be submitted to the Delaware legislature.

Gen. Du Pont proposes the roadway be 100 feet wide and 100 miles long. It will be given outright to the people. The only condition is that a majority of the legislature consent to it.

This is the first offer of the kind made to any state.

X-Rays to Find Pearls. London.—Dr. J. Hall Edwards, in a lecture at Bishopgate Institute, said that the only practical use to which he knew X-rays were put apart from medicine was the discovery of pearls. Instead of the oyster being destroyed in order to find if it contained pearls the rays could be used, and if nothing was discovered the oyster was put back into the sea in the hope that it would grow pearls.

WILL TEACH GIRLS FARMING

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Plans to Start School of Agriculture—Sets Aside Lands Needed.

New York.—After a year's investigation of the industrial conditions in and about New York city, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has reached the conclusion there is an oversupply of women factory workers and that the best relief is to persuade girls to take up farming as an occupation.

With this end in view she has set aside about 200 acres of her land at "Brookholt," Hempstead, Long Island, for a school of agriculture for women.

An experienced woman farmer has been engaged to instruct the pupils in practical agriculture and there will not be a man about the place, except a boy or two to do the chores for the first few weeks.

"Of course, I expect the undertaking to be self-supporting just as soon as it gets fairly started," said Mrs. Belmont. "Many farmers admit their best and most reliable helpers, although there seems to be a general impression among city people that women cannot do farm work. The few women who are today working and managing their own farms have certainly demonstrated there is not a thing done on the farm that women cannot do."

"There are many women wage earners who enter the already overcrowded field of unskilled labor, because they have had neither the incentive nor the opportunity to learn some healthy, remunerative occupation. The shirtwaist makers' strike last year in this city and the recent garment workers' strike in Chicago revealed working and home conditions fearful to contemplate."

"While the young girls have been spending the best years of their lives in overcrowded workrooms and insanitary tenements for less than a living wage, our rich soil has been speckled with nomadic tramps, staying at one farm just long enough to work their way back to the next town to spend the money earned."

Mrs. Belmont explained there would be a man on her new farm who also would teach the girls cooking, housekeeping, and home making. The pupils are to be paid while learning and their wages will increase proportionally to their skill.

USE OF WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

Physician Declares That at Least 80 Per Cent of Grain Should Be Used for Bread.

London.—"It is most important," said a well known physician, "that the public should realize that the color of our standard bread may vary from the every palest cream color to a rich warm brown. We urge that at least 80 per cent of the whole wheat be retained in the flour. Bread containing from 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the whole grain (including, of course, the germ and the semolina) makes the ideal household bread."

The color of such a loaf depends on whether white or red wheat is used and also on the fineness of the flour. Bread made from the same wheat, but coarser ground and containing not 80 per cent, but 100 per cent of the wheat, will, of course, be much darker in color. Absolute whole meal bread, that is 100 per cent bread, while containing even more nourishment than our 80 per cent loaf, might have too irritating an effect on the digestive tract to allow its complete digestion. Hence children might not derive as much benefit from it as from our 'standard loaf.'

The all important value of the germ and the semolina lies in their richness of nitrogen, fat and gluten. The germ, which is the embryo of the new wheat, while forming only about three per cent of the total grain, contains most important nutritive elements. Semolina is the name given to the grain at a certain stage in the milling. Modern milling, according to the secretary of the Bread and Food Reform league, obtains about 50 per cent of semolina bearing valuable nitrogen, ash and fat concentrates.

The semolina is to varying extents removed from ordinary household flour.

HEN'S DAINTY BILL OF FARE

Eastern Farmer Feeds Prize Biddy Steak and Oysters, Clams, Baked Apples and Tea.

Winsted, Conn.—"What do you feed the hen that lays four eggs a day?" N. J. Walton of Oxford was asked. He replied without a moment's hesitation:

"Boston brown bread with round steak and onions for breakfast; corn bread and long clams on toast for dinner; bread and butter, baked apple, cold roast beef for supper; crackers and weak tea with malted milk for midnight lunch."

"I found the hen on the nest very early one morning," said Walton. "I began feeding her differently and soon found her on the nest at dark, and to treat her nicely I placed a good light that shone on her nest and also on her perch."

"About 11 p. m. I went to see how she was getting along, when she hopped from her nest and left an egg. After walking around a little she took her perch for the rest of the night. At ten o'clock next morning she laid another egg."

"Now, both of these were laid within 12 hours and were both double yolk, equivalent to four eggs within the 12 hours."

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS

Ten Eastern States to Be Visited This Year.

Seventeen-Year Variety Shows Indistinct Signs of Appearing in New Jersey and Other Nearby Commonwealths—Habits of Insect.

Ocean City, N. J.—According to State Entomologist John B. Smith, New Jersey and nine other states will experience a plague of locusts this year. The state entomologist has a corps of workers studying methods to ward off the threatened plague, among whom is Mrs. E. S. Starr, of this place, who, under his direction, is observing the underground habits of the insect.

"There are 15 species of the cicada septendecim, or 17-year locust, in the state bureau of entomology. This makes the study of the insect almost continuous. With each appearing of the insect something is added to give the entomologists a new problem to work out. In Cape May county the insect gave indisputable evidence of its presence months in advance of its regulation date for appearing, in April, when its seventeen years' sleep underground will end."

Last summer a breaking out on the surface of the earth was noticed. It resembled circular spots about four inches in diameter. The soil in these spots was different in color from that nearby. The layers of the mounds were even and appeared to have been blown from a central cavity, such as the ashes from a volcano. There was no central opening visible, but investigation showed that it had been covered with sand. There was no change in these mounds until after a rain, when the central portion seemed to rise. Later galleries in the mounds were discovered. Some of these extended more than three feet beneath the surface of the earth. It was in these that the locusts were sleeping.

"The range of the outbreak, so far as has been discovered, extends along both sides of the West Jersey and Seaboard railroad from Mt. Pleasant to near Ocean City, and over uncultivated ground for a mile to the northwest. There are mounds to be seen in the woodland but they are different in formation from those in the open country."

"With the first indications of an eruption word was sent to Dr. L. O. Howard of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, and to Doctor Smith of the New Jersey bureau. Both pronounced it the work of the 17-year locust, but without precedent, it then being a year in advance of the time scheduled for the insects to appear. Doctor Smith sent an assistant to make an investigation. He reported that the mounds were the work of the cicada septendecim, but that it was of an unusual character. A careful observation of the appearing of the locusts is to be made in Cape May county, where, it is believed, they will be more numerous."

"Brood XII of the cicada septendecim is due to appear in ten states next spring, the territory ranging from Saratoga county, New York, to western Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, and ending in the north central portion of North Carolina. In New Jersey the locusts underlie the state. The last appearance of the locusts was in 1894, when in Cumberland and Cape May counties the discarded shells of the insects covered the ground. Trees and lumber today bear traces of that visit."

"Doctor Smith has sent out a warning against the pruning and setting out of orchards until the locusts disappear."

URGES BABY EVERY 2 YEARS

Dr. Elliot, Harvard's President Emeritus, Gives Recipe for Happiness Though Married.

Boston.—As a result of difference of opinion between Dr. J. Lovett Morse and Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, on the subject of large families, Boston women are up in arms.

"I don't agree with Dr. Morse in his advocacy of small families," said President Elliot. "I believe no restriction of the birth rate can be supported by morals or economics. The durable satisfaction of life depends upon having the normal number of children, and the normal number of children is five or six to the family. A mother should bear a child every two years."

"Granting that marriage should come at the average age of twenty-four, this periodical child bearing should continue until the mother is forty, resulting in eight children. This high number, however, would be lowered in average by the death of either parent or two or more of the children. I believe in monogamy, equal chastity and the normal birth rate."

"Durable satisfaction of life is not obtained by families that have only one or two children. Therefore, I am not able to accept the economic excuse for limiting the number of children. The number to be born has a natural limit, and the economical limitation is wholly unnatural."

Bureau to Hire Preachers. St. Louis, Mo.—An employment bureau for ministers is to be established by the St. Louis presbytery, north assembly. B. F. Fullerton, secretary of the home mission committee, advocated the idea at a meeting here the other day.

German Navy to Shift Base. Berlin.—It is reported that the German submarine flotilla will shortly be removed from the Baltic to Wilhelmshaven, which is to be its base in the future.

DEMAND FOR KANSAS WOMEN

Alberta Man Embassador to That State to Secure Wives for Hunters and Lumbermen.

Ottawa, Kan.—"We want marriageable women," was the substance of a message received here by W. R. Hutchinson, from Alberta, Canada. "We understand that Ottawa has lots of good looking widows and girls of marriageable age, who have no immediate prospects or intentions in a matrimonial way."

Oliver Moore, formerly of Ottawa, now of Alberta, who is here on a visit, was the bearer of the message. He was in earnest, too. "There are no women at all up there," said Mr. Moore. "It has been 80 degrees below zero for a week now."

The hunters and lumbermen of Alberta have organized themselves into a society for the purpose of mutual assistance in a search for wives. Mr. Moore, who came down to Kansas on business, was given full authority to bargain for as many women as he could get. He agrees to take all who will go under the promise of being married inside of 30 days after they are there. He has gone to counting noses here, with the assistance of his friends, and he has found 82 who could "just as well go as not."

Several women have been interviewed and have given their consent to carry on a correspondence with some of the most likely Canadian ninnies. It is rumored that Ottawa is going to lose some of its feminine population and that a few trucks are being packed with "dainty things" just now.

This sudden demand for wives has caused the young men of Ottawa a good deal of nervousness, and Judge Chaffee of the probate court has lowered the price of marriage licenses from \$3 to \$1.85.

Moore said he would probably extend a similar invitation to other cities shortly in behalf of his brothers in the north. "And," said he, "Kansas City will likely be next on the list. Of course Ottawa would be first, as it was my home town. But there are no better looking girls on earth than those in Kansas City."

Moore is a wealthy land owner and lumberman in Alberta.

"GREEN" TEAS TO BE BROWN

After First of May No Artificially Colored Product Can Be Imported Into Country.

New York.—Popular brands of low priced teas, including "gunpowder" and other time honored favorites, will soon a motley garb after May 1. After that date, according to government direction, no more artificially colored teas can be imported, and as a result many of the teas which have appeared in beautiful green shades for 100 years or more will come in hereafter in hues of brown, yellow and green.

According to a statement from the Importers' association, "the trade all over the country is unanimous in approving the new regulation. Green tea will still be green, but the color will be more natural. The artificial coloring heretofore used by the Chinese to emphasize the greenness of their product and to impart a uniform color and gloss to the leaves, a harmless dye, will be eliminated."

"The general public here knows little about tea. America is not a great tea drinking nation. The per capita consumption is only one pound a year, whereas in Canada it is six pounds and in Great Britain nearly seven pounds. Tea is popular all over Europe because of its economy. A 50 cent pound of tea will provide at least 250 cups of generous strength, while a 25 cent pound of coffee, the American beverage, is good for not more than 80 cups."

OHIO WILL INHERIT CLOCK

State to Come Into Possession of Famous Time-Piece When the Last Heir Dies.

New York.—The will of Rear Admiral David B. Macomb, U. S. N., former commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, died the other day, makes provision for many of the famous Macomb family relics, among them the original family deed of Grosse Ile in the Detroit river. Admiral Macomb died on January 27.

To one of his daughters, Mrs. Margaret A. Bell, to whom he presented the original deed in Grosse Ile, which is to be presented to the Michigan Historical society at the time of her death, he also willed a family clock designated as the Worthington clock. The clock was bequeathed as follows:

"Never to be sold or bequeathed except to a lineal descendant of Thomas Worthington, and in case there should be none of such issue or descendants of the name of Worthington to buy or inherit it, the Worthington clock shall revert to or be given to the Historical society of Chillicothe, O., or to the state of Ohio for safe keeping."

Teach Farming in City.

Kansas City, Mo.—The state agricultural school at Columbia will open a night school of agriculture in the Central high school. City men will hear the instructors lecture on such subjects as "The Money-Making Farm" and "Improvement of Wheat."

German Navy to Shift Base.

Berlin.—It is reported that the German submarine flotilla will shortly be removed from the Baltic to Wilhelmshaven, which is to be its base in the future.