

## WHAT NEW YORK ENJOYS AFTER MIDNIGHT

Gothamites Want the Best to Eat and Drink in the Small Hours of the Morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—(Special).—New York's taste in food changed in the past 10 years? Well, I should say it has—changed as radically and as completely as the face of Broadway itself, between the upper and lower sections.

This from Charles E. Rector, who has done as much as any man to bring about that change and is now on the eve of temporarily retiring from the restaurant business—a retirement that will last only as long as it takes contractors to put up the new hotel and restaurant for him on the site of his old place, says "The World."

Certainly no one is better able to write a gastronomical history of New York in the last decade than Rector. He was almost born in a restaurant, as he says, and has been in the business nearly ever since. He first became a proprietor in Chicago, and ten years ago came to New York.

Here is Rector's ideal. "Gustatorially speaking," continued Rector, "New York is the Paris of America, and frankly speaking, it is an addition to become the Mourier of Broadway. Who is Mourier? He is the king of chefs—the double-distilled quintessence of perfection in the kitchen. He is the man who is responsible for the Café de Paris, which all wise Americans immediately make for when they go to Paris. In addition he has Favot's in the Latin Quarter and d'Armonville and Fre Catalan in the Bois de Boulogne.

"He sets the fashion in food, as Worth and Paquin do in hats and frocks, and his brain is working day and night like an eight-day clock, evolving new dishes. My son spent two years in his kitchen, and it is the best training any man can have who aspires to be a restaurateur. But to get back to New York. When you ask me how tastes in the city have changed since I have been here I think I had best confine my observations to Broadway in food and drink. I may as well admit that it is principally the tastes of Broadway that I can speak of with authority.

"When I first came here I set about studying the tastes, and what I fancied to be the tastes of the people who give a good deal of thought to the business of dining, and it was my aim to give them what they wanted.

Broadway Wanted French. "But I pretty soon found out that with some exceptions they didn't know what they wanted, and that the thing to do was to set a dish before them and say, 'This is exactly what you want—new and wonderful, and above all, it is the latest from Paris.' I found that it was easy to make them think they wanted something that I wanted to give them.

Individually in American food? Well, there is no such thing. In the far north, perhaps, where the Negroes have originated a certain school of cookery, but nowhere else. It is all French. Print a menu in long-syllabled French words, have a French maître d'hôtel and polite, voluble French waiters, and give your patrons French food, and they are happy.

The French taste in food, and the French taste in the kitchen, is the dominant factor in the tastes of New York diners. It is, on the contrary, to their credit. I personally am with them in this regard. The French tend to cook, the French waiters are the best. I would not have a German or an American waiter in my place—only French and Swiss. They are the most courteous, the most deft and skilful. They know how to please a fastidious woman, and they have the art of subtly suggesting a menu to a customer so that he is convinced that he himself originated it.

Keep Up With Paris. "One of the first things I learned was that it would pay me to take a couple of trips a year to Paris and keep up with the latest and most ingenious wrinkles. I have done, and I have cultivated an acquaintance



PAUL MORTON, FORMER SECRETARY OF THE U.S. NAVY, is pictured in high diplomatic circles that the British Embassy has admitted to the American State Department the acceptability of his appointment as Ambassador to London.

## USE GERM VACCINATION TO CURE THE INFLUENZA

Sterilized Liquid Solution of Bacilli of Disease Injected With Good Results.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Research work on a new treatment for influenza, interrupted during the summer months by a dearth of influenza patients, has recently been taken up again at St. Mary's hospital, Paddington. The new treatment, which consists of injecting hypodermically a sterilized liquid solution of influenza germs, is similar to the vaccine treatment for granular tuberculous and acne, which, under the directions of Sir Almroth Wright, have been in use for some months at St. Mary's.

The bacilli are artificially grown on a suitable serum or broth. When the requisite strength and reduplication of the bacilli have been obtained all further germ activity is prevented by heating the culture broth until the bacilli are killed.

Nature Antitoxin Utilized. The resulting solution, which consists of dead bacilli and the toxins which they have formed during growth, is then standardized so that the physician can accurately gauge the strength of his dose.

The new treatment is based on the theory that recovery from any infectious disease such as influenza results from the killing of the attacking germs and the neutralization of their poisons by antitoxins which nature automatically forms in the system as soon as the fight begins.

If the toxins overwhelm the antitoxins the germs flourish and multiply, while more and more poisons are produced until the patient succumbs. If nature's antitoxins are the stronger, the attacking germs are gradually killed off, the poisons are neutralized and recovery ensues.

Doctor Controls the Dose. The artificially prepared influenza serum, when injected into the tissues, causes nature hurriedly to put forth an extra supply of antitoxins and so helps to put an end to the disease. The bacilli contained in the serum having been killed by heat before the vaccine is injected, no further poison production can take place, the doctor absolutely controlling the amount of toxins introduced.

While promising results were obtained with the new treatment at St. Mary's last year, it has been impossible to take up the work again this winter until recently, owing to the unusual freedom from influenza London has been enjoying.

Crowded Court. Hoot Condemned Man. LONDON, Feb. 19.—An almost unprecedented scene occurred at the Anglesy assizes the other day, when William Murphy, a laborer, of Leigh, Lancashire, was sentenced to death for the murder of Owen Ellen Jones, at Holyhead, on Christmas Day.

As the death sentence was pronounced vehement yells of execration broke out against the man, among the excited crowd in the court room. "Have you no decency among you?" sternly asked Judge Pickford, but the crowd broke into another howl of indignation as Murphy left the dock to the cells with a cynical smile on his face.

## GAINS 30 POUNDS IN 30 DAYS

Remarkable Result of the New Flesh-Building Protone, In Many Cases of Run-Down Men and Women.

Prove It Yourself By Sending Coupon Below For a Free, 50c Package.

"By George, I never saw anything like the effects of that new treatment, Protone, for the building up of weight and lost nerve force. It acted more like a miracle than medicine," said a well-known gentleman yesterday in speaking of the revolution that had taken place in his condition. "I began to think that there was nothing on earth that could make me fat. I tried tonics, digestives, heavy eating, diets, milk, beer, and almost everything else you could think of,



Any Man Or Woman Who Is Thin Can Recover Normal Weight By The Remarkable New Treatment, Protone.

but without result. I had been thin for years, and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable successes brought about by the use of Protone, so I decided to try it myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now I think it is somebody else. I have put on just 30 pounds during the last month and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life."

FREE PROTONE COUPON. It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. The Protone Company will send to anyone a free 50c package of Protone if they will fill out this coupon and enclose 10c in stamps or silver to help cover postage and packing, and as evidence of good faith, with full instructions to prove that it does the work. They will also send free a booklet on "Why You Are Thin," free of charge, giving facts which will probably astonish you.

If you want to put on more flesh fill out the following coupon today. Free 50c packages can only be had by writing direct to Detroit.

The Protone Co., 224 Protone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## WAGE EARNERS ROOM WELL

Woman's Municipal League of New York Has Club House Where Girls Live Comfortably

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—There are more than half a million homeless girls in New York, that is, girls living more or less transiently, without or away from family ties. This estimate includes the girls who are studying in the various trade schools, art schools and musical conservatories, as well as the great bulk of feminine wage earners, the proper housing of whom at reasonable expense has been one of the problems of past years and is now being worked out along many lines.

An interesting tenement colony of self-supporting women on the upper East side, on East Sixty-fifth-street, is demonstrating the idea of the Woman's Municipal League of New York, that working-girls may live in this city in homes of their own at a cost no greater, than living in hall bedrooms demands. Here book-keepers, clerks, newspaper workers, stenographers, trained nurses, shirtwaist makers, social workers, musical students, interior decorators, dressmakers' assistants and students from the nearby Rockefeller Institute keep house in two, three and four-room flats, tucked in among regular bona fide families, the presence of the latter being expected to retard any atmosphere of feminism, such as is likely to prevail in a woman's hotel.

At a rental of from \$1.37 to \$2.75 each week these residents enjoy complete homes with steam heat, gas ranges, stationary tubs, steam laundry dryers and other modern conveniences. Many of the girls prefer to do their own cooking, but for those who do not there is always the co-operative dining room, where luncheon may be obtained for 25 cents and dinner for 40 cents.

Girls' Dinnerpalls. An ingenious device is the receptacle used by many of the girls for carrying cooked food from the dining room to their own little dining rooms, there to be served in privacy. This receptacle, porcelain lined, has a place for the hot soup in the bottom, the meat and vegetables coming next, with the dessert on view at the top. The food is good. For private dinner parties and luncheons there is a special small dining room of which the residents may have the use for a nominal sum.

Walking into one of these two-room flats in which two girls live, each paying \$1.30 a week, the visitor finds himself apparently in a charming little red study, apparently, because the room is undeniably charming and little and red it is not a study, but a sitting room. The hour being seven o'clock, the curtains are drawn, and the chintz lined glass doors of the bookcase open to disclose rows of dishes and cooking utensils, and thus attractively guarded, the girls are seen every Thursday afternoon and evening.

Truly palatial in this city of hall bedrooms are the \$4.50 a week two-room flats, four rooms and a bath, such as is occupied by three girls who have achieved success professionally and have found this the best substitute for a home. "It is only \$1.60 a week from each of us!" exclaimed one of the three. "And just see the home we have."

And she proudly led the way thru a parlor, of the living room, the dining room turned out to be a Dutch kitchen; a sitting room and one bona fide bedroom.

"Think of the price of all this!" she said enthusiastically. "It is not so much that the price is cheap, but that you get so much for the price!"

The tenement is rapidly gaining favor with the wage-earning girls, and every Thursday afternoon and evening Miss Gertrude Barnum of the Woman's Municipal League, who lives in one of the apartments, is kept busy showing prospective tenants these miniature homes. The demand has been greater than the accommodations could satisfy and the junior league has just subscribed \$200,000 for the erection of a new flat building on Seventy-eighth-street, for which plans are being worked out.

Play Hostess in Turn. Akin to these uptown tenements are the apartments for self-supporting women and girls in the Philipps building on Thirty-first-street. Down here two young women are putting a pleasurable variation into their rather monotonous routine of life by their manner of home living.

Having apartments neighboring, they take turns playing hostess and entertaining each other. One week the one looks up her habits and the other the guest of her friend who cooks and does the household work and the next week it is the turn of the other. Each declares that the arrangement has entirely made over what was their New York existence.

Typical of the woman's hotel intended to harmonize with small incomes is Trowman Inn at Abington Square. Built to accommodate women and girls earning less than \$12 a week, it provides for both transient and permanent occupants, being conducted on the same principles as a woman's hotel, but with a few questions asked, free coming and going.

Of a distinctly different type and run on entirely different principles is the constitutional home which is four in comparatively great numbers. The Clara de Hirsch Home on Sixty-third-street, between Second and Third-avenues, founded and subsidized by the late Baroness de Hirsch of England, houses 250 girls, predominantly Jewish, who are studying in the trade schools of the city, serving apprenticeship and, in rare cases, regularly employed.

For \$3 a week all living expenses are paid. The girls eat in a common dining room, have individual bedrooms, and access to the big library of books, newspapers and magazines, and may dance together every evening; there is free instruction by a dancing teacher for those who desire it. Weekly receptions are given by the matron and there is Sunday afternoon tea, and not the least significant feature

of the social life is the number of marriages that annually take place as a result of the matron's seeing to it that her girls meet men at the home's entertainments. Men that she deems the right sort. An alumnae association composed of those at one time residents of the home flourishes.

Student's Clubhouse. Out of the Clara de Hirsch Home grew an immigrant home on Tenth-street where immigrant girls working by the day live comfortably and during seasons of unemployment. Here also an employment bureau is conducted.

Yet more different is another type of living in practice among many hundreds of girls in New York. This is the club life, so called, the banding together of those of congenial tastes and occupations and their living in apartments or houses. These clubs are of diverse characters, ranging from moderate priced accommodation for the art or music students to the elaborate houses called home by the most successful professional woman or practitioner of any of the arts.

Over on the upper West side, on West End-avenue, the members of the Teachers' Club are housed in a comfortable dwelling about 50 girls, mostly students, matronized by a house mother. They know none of the terrors of the boarding house, for the club is a comfortable element of a home life is preserved.

The house itself is a dwelling, unpretentious, and the simple service of reception for friends, the serving of afternoon tea and an unending series of simple entertainments make up very pleasant substitute for a home life to the girls who are fortunate enough to get off the waiting list into the house. Residents are confined to the club, and the house mother, a recent water color exhibit and another preparing to make her debut in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Wealthy Women Help. A new club just launched, the Cosmopolitan, is patronized by many wealthy women, and while its immediate aims are social, furnishing living accommodation for all members and living accommodation for a limited number. It is hoped that as the club grows it may enlarge its quarters as to be able to shelter more of its members. Its headquarters are in the Gibson Studio building, 152 East Thirty-third-street, in a beautifully decorated apartment at one time occupied by the late Stanford White.

The college dormitories of course occupy a place by themselves in caring for students in all particulars. Brooks Hall, the dormitory of Barnard College, has about 100 residents who live under typically boarding school regime. Whittier Hall, the dormitory for the women students of Teachers' College, and the graduate schools of Columbia University partakes of both the characteristics of the typical college dormitory and the city hotel for women. The complexity and diversity represented by 250 women striving professionally naturally brings this about.

In Whittier Hall are a limited number of semi-professional women engaged in various business pursuits in the city, but taking extension courses in the college, which permit their residence in the dormitory. Extremely

comfortable rooms are here obtained, the rental of which, combined with board and plain laundry, makes an extremely moderate total, ranging from \$20 to \$40 for the academic year of nine months. Many teachers in the city schools have taken advantage of the extension privileges and live in the hall.

Social life is here carefully planned, and maintained by a house mother, Miss Lucetta Daniell, who is also the director of Teachers' College and a social secretary. The housekeepers and the dieticians in charge of the dining rooms are under the control of the authorities of Teachers' College, and the services of a resident nurse are provided free of charge. As a specimen of a combined college dormitory and woman's hotel Whittier Hall stands unique.

Believer in Northcliffe. Editor of The Sunday World, Dear Sir: As you suggest in the Sunday issue of "The World" that:

"If Lord Northcliffe needs defending from attacks of the Canadian Press he need go no further than The Toronto News. Its editor is in Northcliffe's employ as chief Canadian correspondent of The London Times. Arguments from an impartial source would carry more weight."

I am not employed and never have been by Lord Northcliffe, but have been connected with The London Press for some years, during which time I had the opportunity of meeting many who knew Lord Northcliffe and some of his views on Canada.

I am sure Lord Northcliffe has done much good for this country and can do a great deal more. He is interested in Canada, not purely from a business point of view only, he is interested in the welfare of the country itself. I happen to know this is correct. He sent a gentleman I personally know on a visit here, might I term it: a "Patriotic Trip," which was, I am told, very successful.

Lord Northcliffe is likely to be of much service in many ways to Canada. He has already sunk capital and started business in the country, and also employs Canadians, which proves he has faith in Canada's future. Why are such men as Lord Northcliffe subjected to unfair attacks, when there are so many wealthy and influential men, who spend their time and sink their capital in foreign countries, and employ foreign labor.

Knowing the reputation, The World has for fair play, I trust this letter containing an argument from an impartial source will reach you, while the cupola has not been only been asked. Yours obediently, G.R.

## A WONDERFUL REMEDY



Orange Lily is daily curing the most distressing cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, etc., are all relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive, scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an applied treatment; that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help have a beneficent influence. I receive from 10 to 50 letters daily speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing, and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 35c box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price \$1 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. Orange Lily is recommended and sold in Toronto by The T. Eaton Co., Limited.

## WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL TELESCOPE IN GERMANY

Trepton Observatory Embodies Some New Features Which Mean Large Saving to Astronomers.

Trepton Observatory, near Berlin, now boasts the most powerful telescope in the world. Dr. Friedrich S. Archenhold, director of the observatory, admits that the lens of this instrument is smaller than the telescope lenses of the Yerkes and Lick observatories, but despite of that, says The Canadian Inquirer, it has a magnifying power greater than any yet built.

The Yerkes lens has a diameter of 104 centimeters, the Lick lens ninety-six centimeters, while the Trepton instrument has a lens of only seventy centimeters in breadth. The Lick telescope magnifies 4500 fold, while the Archenhold telescope has a power of 4000 diameters under favorable atmospheric and light conditions.

This increase of power with a smaller lens is explained by Professor Archenhold as possible thru a great focal distance. Thus, the length of the Yerkes telescope is eighteen meters, that of the Lick fifteen, while the Archenhold is twenty-one meters.

The lens is of extraordinarily fine workmanship and cost \$12,500. It was cast in Jona by Professor Abbe and Dr. Schott. Dr. Steinhilber of Munich, was responsible for the delicate work of cutting it. This, the length of the telescope proper is enclosed in an outer metal covering, so that the temperature may be more uniform and the instrument protected from vibrations caused by the movements of the atmosphere. The apparatus weighs 5500 pounds, and is operated by electricity.

The distinguishing feature of the Trepton Observatory is that it has no revolving cupola. The advantages of the cupola are obtained thru the outer metal enclosure of the telescope, and the cost of the observatory is greatly reduced by not having the great revolving chamber usual in observatories. Dr. Archenhold estimates that with such a cupola the present equipment of the Trepton Observatory would have cost \$1,000,000, while without the cupola the cost has only been about \$75,000.