

## MONTE CARLO TROUBLES THREATEN AUSTRIA

Gambling Craze Cause  
Of Impending  
Calamity

VIENNA A MONTE CARLO

Increase in Living Cost and Poor  
Business Send People to Stock  
Market in Hope of Quick  
Wealth — Majority Have Lost  
Heavily

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Vienna, Dec. 28.—Austria is menaced with financial earthquakes, unexampled bourse gambling, and unexampled losses, a slump in trade, the closing of factories, tightness of money, shortness of credit, and high interest—these are the symptoms; and there are sound judges who fear a worse catastrophe than the 1873 bubble when a third of Vienna's properties were lost.

The Balkan War  
Financially Austria is badly off. Up till 1906 there was a certain prosperity, but the empire has never recovered from the bad years 1907-8. The state finances are undermined. During the fourteen years 1878-1912, the budget has only thrice been balanced in accordance with estimates. Since 1908 the government has been continuously engaged in framing taxation bills. The provincial finances are still worse off.

The heavy mobilization costs. Before the last bill it paid they will reach \$800,000,000. She has suffered by the almost complete stoppage of her export trade to Turkey and to the Balkan Christian states. This last loss has been the heaviest, for the Christian states are now busily turning Macedonia into a desert. All round the buying power of South East Europe since the outbreak of war in October.

Vienna's bourse has suffered more than other European bourses. On January 1st there was a drop of 2,000,000,000 kr., which is about \$500,000,000. The losses are mostly small. Industry is badly hit, in some branches foreign export has fallen to a third, and, as a result of money stringency, home consumption has diminished. Last autumn the factories tried to meet the crisis by merely shortening working hours; but for many of these measures proved too small, and these soon closed down altogether. In North Bohemia, the greatest industrial centre, the factory closing in January, 1913, showed that in two districts the money paid in wages was a third only of what was paid in January, 1912.

The economic crisis is all the severer because it synchronizes with a greater rise in prices than has been experienced elsewhere. Already in 1910 and 1911 food was so dear that Vienna riots; and since then prices have kept going higher. It is complained that the cost of rising prices many Austrians cannot make ends meet; and these especially if they have fixed salaries—have taken to bourse speculations in the hope of bettering their lot. That has made Austria the Monte Carlo state of Europe. Where the hard-try by gambling to regain their lost standard of comfort, the comfortable resort to the stock exchange in the hope of reaching a new standard of luxury.

Dishonesty Increases.  
An increase in crimes of dishonesty is one result of the gambling craze. The number of Vienna suicides registered as due to financial losses doubled last year. In all Austria in 1911-12 the number of embezzlements increased over the preceding years by 84 per cent. The majority were traced to speculation.

Rich Austrians have the gambling craze in even fiercer form than the poor. The difference, judged by newspaper accounts of crimes and suicides—is that the poor mostly get poorer, whereas some rich Austrians have tremendously profited from the slump in values. A minority who foresaw Turkey's defeat and the following complications, carried through successfully giant bear deals. Viennese optimists hope that the catastrophe which the pessimists predict may be averted; because most speculators have already lost their money, and stocks are not likely to fall any more. Against this is put the fact that many speculative stocks, even after the fall of last winter and spring are far above their value. It is feared that when the Balkan situation clears up and the boom comes these stocks will again be hoisted to perilous heights; and that the first unfavorable political or financial symptom will bring down the empire's public and private finances with a crash.

## LOW SPIRITS FROM WEAK NERVES

Low spirits, depression, discouragement are a form of nervous disease. You worry over little things, and at the slightest ailment apprehend the gravest dangers and diseases. You form the habit of looking at the dark side of things.

Indigestion is a frequent accompaniment, and you probably do not sleep or rest well. The cause of the trouble is to be found in the exhausted condition of the nerves. To get well you must build up the feeble, wasted nerve cells by use of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food cure forms new, rich blood, and thereby nourishes the nervous system back to health and vigor. There is nothing like new nerve force to bring back hope and confidence to the weak and discouraged. This treatment works in natural ways to restore health, and, therefore, cannot fail to prove of benefit to you. Put it to the test and you will be surprised with the building-up influence that will result.

## FEAR NO INCOME TAX LEAKS, SAYS COUNSELOR OF RICH



Secretary McCadoo and Levy Mayer

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Only disappointment is in store for the tax assessor who tries to get the income tax returns to the government for his purposes, disappointment and heavy penalties for those who divulge these interesting facts. What is more, the penalties prescribed by the income tax law are going to be adequate protection to the big tax payer who is worrying over what the assessor may do to him.

The intricacies of the income tax law which have been causing no end of bother to national banks, some law suits and great anxiety, have become the subject of high priced legal opinions, the most important of which was contained in a sovereign pamphlet issued by a banking house, S. W. Straus & Co., of this city, containing an analysis by the law firm of which Levy Mayer is the head. He confirmed the assurance of the commissioner of internal revenue of the Chicago district that the income

tax files are not likely to be tampered with. The commissioner said: "Schedules of the individuals making return are not open to public inspection, and even corporations joint stock companies, or associations and insurance companies may submit schedules with full knowledge that inspection of them will be permitted only by order of the president." The pamphlet based on the Levy Mayer opinion and that of two other law firms adds: "Heavy penalties are placed on government employees who divulge information as to the return of any taxpayer or its items or details. The act forbids the treasury officers to let any one see or examine any returns or any copy thereof, or any book or abstract containing particulars thereof. The law provides a penalty up to \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year or both for printing or publishing in any manner not provided by law any income return or part thereof."

## One Meal a Day

HOW TO KEEP YOUR DOG IN PERFECT  
CONDITION

(London Daily News)

In this age of fruitarians and vegetarians there are some who, resenting the presence of even four-footed meat-eaters in the house, try to convert their dogs to a fleshless diet. This practice is strongly condemned by A. Croxton-Smith, a well known authority on all that concerns dogs. All their teeth he points out, are obviously intended for cutting and tearing. "I have seen it stated in all seriousness that if dogs are to keep healthy they must adopt vegetarian principles. The poor creatures would be in imminent danger of actual starvation under such a system."

Table Scraps  
"If only one or two dogs of small or medium size are kept," continues Mr. Croxton-Smith, "that bright little paper, 'Sundays Journal,' ordinary table scraps should provide all the meat that is required. Have a special bowl in the scullery into which go meat, large bones, pieces of bread, and a sprinkling of vegetables. These can be reinforced by some of the many biscuits or patent foods that are on the market. A little gravy or milk adds to the palatability of the mixture. The vegetables are valuable now and then for cooling the blood and acting as gentle laxatives as well. Changes may be introduced by allowing occasionally oatmeal thoroughly cooked to a thickish consistency, well boiled rice and so on."

Value of Big Bones.  
"As a general principle, it is advisable not to feed on soft stuff. Let the dog gnaw and tear his ration in a natural manner. A distinguished veterinary practitioner with whom I have often discussed the subject is convinced that most of the stomachic disorders are attributable to neglect in this direction. Bones, for instance, should not be broken into minute pieces. If the dog objects to them whole, they may be broken into three or four parts, not more. Laziness is not a thing to be encouraged. Large bones that cannot be splintered into fine sharp fragments are of the utmost value."

One Meal a Day.  
"Dogs much resemble children in showing a preference for things that are wholesome, and it may be said with the utmost insistence that the plainer they live the more they will enjoy health. Almost daily one meets sad examples of miserably fat, unhealthy-looking pets, the subject of a chronic invalidism caused by ignorant mistresses, who, imagining they are kind, are really behaving in an atrocious manner. Some day, perhaps, in a more humanitarian age the law will withhold licenses from such."

People are continually asking me how often dogs should be fed. Personally I never allow more than one meal a day. "Bathing does not enter largely into the routine of the large kennels," goes on Mr. Croxton-Smith, "for, so long as the daily grooming is observed, very little of this is really required except in the case of light-colored dogs kept in town. After brushing, I like to rub down with one of the hair gloves sold for this purpose. It is often thought that these useful gloves are only suitable for short-coated animals, but I have found them very helpful in cleaning up a long-haired white dog. One little hint may be offered. The expert sees to it that the implements with which he works are kept well cleaned."

"A common fault committed by owners of wire-haired dogs—fox terriers, terriers, etc.—is to neglect the hair on the

Airedales, Irish, Scotch and West Highland white terriers—is allowing the jackets to become hopelessly untidy. It is surprising how much hair is removed easily by a comb with fairly close teeth, and you will find much more can be taken out by the fingers without causing pain. Long-haired dogs, such as collies and others, must be combed with discretion, and in their case a comb with wide teeth should be chosen. Never let the hair become matted at the back of the ears and in other places, the task of disentangling being almost impossible. Pass the comb through patiently and gently, holding the hair with the left hand near the roots. Once a week should be sufficient if you have brushed properly every day. Any badly matted parts must be cut off. They only look unsightly, completely spoiling the appearance."

Dry Cleaning.  
Mr. Croxton-Smith advocates dry-cleaning in cold, wet weather with ordinary flour that has been well dried in the oven prior to use. Rub it well into the coat with the hand, and then brush out every particle. Otherwise, if the dog gets wet, he will be in a nasty, sticky mess. Another mixture much in vogue is half an ounce of magnesia, a small handful of sulphate of lime, and a pint of dry pine sawdust. Powdered sulphur or ordinary bran achieve the same object, and nothing is really better than wash ashes when such are available."

Dangers of Carbolic  
In washing dogs, Mr. Croxton-Smith says the water should be a little more than lukewarm. "Strong soaps are to be avoided, as setting up an irritation of the skin which may lead to eczema. My own practice is to dissolve some soft soap in the water and then use a soap that is emollient and fatty. Some people are very fond of putting crude carbolic in the bath in order to kill insect life. No doubt it does this, but unless the quantity is small one may also kill the dog. Dogs are very susceptible to carbolic poisoning, and it cannot be too clearly understood that this disinfectant can be absorbed into the system through the skin."

## CHILD ALMOST STRANGLER

You never know what minute a child will develop a bad cold or be seized by croup. For this reason it takes a great burden off every mother's mind to have at hand Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

Mrs. E. W. Silver, South Milford, Annapolis County, N. S., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for my little boy with most satisfactory results. His throat would not open in order to swallow, and he could scarcely make a sound, and I thought he would surely strangle. He grew worse, and, for, so long as 'for,' so long as the daily grooming is observed, very little of this is really required except in the case of light-colored dogs kept in town. After brushing, I like to rub down with one of the hair gloves sold for this purpose. It is often thought that these useful gloves are only suitable for short-coated animals, but I have found them very helpful in cleaning up a long-haired white dog. One little hint may be offered. The expert sees to it that the implements with which he works are kept well cleaned."

There are imitations, but the genuine Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine bears the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author.

## Beautiful Countess To Explore World's Worst Spot

GREAT ARABIAN DESERT

Fear of Death Does Not Deter  
Countess Molitor From Attempting  
to Cross Ruba, El-Khali,  
Despite Warnings of World-  
Famed Explorers

(Times' Special Correspondence)

London, Dec. 18.—Two of the most intrepid explorers living, half-a-dozen others who are only slightly less well known, and one of the greatest authorities on geography and travel generally, have been attempting to dissuade a rich, titled, young and decidedly attractive woman from attempting a project which she has set her heart on carrying out. All of them have failed.

The two explorers are Henry Savage Landor and Harry de Windt, while the great authority on travel who is joining his protests to theirs is Dr. Scott Keltie, the secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. The woman is the Countess Molitor, whose late husband was the owner of a big estate near Moscow, and who, although she is just in her twenties, already has risked her life many times and altogether has had as strange and varied a career as perhaps any woman of her age living.

Besides her estates in Russia, which she now is selling as rapidly as possible, the countess has a villa in Italy and a third home in Germany. "Yet she declares that she longs for nothing so much as a wandering life in the midst of comparative solitude—anything so long as it is not a war-torn desert. This craving it was which first made the Countess Molitor half decide to be a missionary, and which now has determined her to turn explorer, and to attempt, practically alone, to wrest its secrets from one of the earth's last unexplored and admittedly most dangerous regions, the great Desert of Arabia, where the Arabs who live on its fringes, 'The Dwelling of the Void,' a region that is three times larger than Great Britain, and upon which no European foot is known to have trod.

Only three European travelers have said they have ever passed upon the uttermost fringes of this vast desert, while the bones of those who have perished in the attempt to do so now whiten the path from the Yemen to Najran. These facts, however, do not deter the Countess Molitor, who already has wandered, with only a small escort of native bearers, through the great Desert of Africa, and been captured there and held for ransom by native tribes; who has adventured, too, among the Dunes of the Saharan Desert, known as the most bloodthirsty tribe on earth, who has crossed the Alps in a balloon, made between sky and earth, and, in a series of planes and waterplanes, been attacked by Apaches in Paris and narrowly escaped from them, and who has nursed in the hospitals of Germany and carried on rescue work in the slums of London.

So the countess made up her mind to attempt the 1100 mile journey between Jeddah on the Red Sea and Mascot on the Gulf of Oman. She has decided to sail from Southampton to Port Said, and thence to Jeddah, where she expects to devote seven days to arranging for her caravan, buying camels and getting men. At present, in spite of being every where counselled to have, at least, a male European companion, she is planning to travel with a party of only seven or eight natives, comprising one dragoman, which will number about 25 and one guide. The minimum time in which she hopes to complete her journey is between four and five months, and she estimates the cost of it at \$10,000, all of which she is bearing herself.

It would be hard to exaggerate the perils the countess is courting so blithely. The hard-bitten explorers, scientists and custodians of the "outposts" of the empire who gather together in the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society are not in the habit of using hyperbole or idle and so on.

Some of a few of the comments on the difficulties of exploration in Arabia which I find in an address that was delivered to the Royal Geographical Society by the late Sir D. G. Hogarth, one of the great authorities on the east. "It will take a bold man," declared the lecturer, "to venture out for the passage of either 850 miles west to east or 850 north to south in the zone of the world's greatest heat with no better information than we possess, and he had better still be a friendless orphan with no will to make. It is difficult to get in and yet more difficult to get out, except to another world, by short shrift of club or spear. But it will be a great day for this society, if, thanks to its support, even a corner should presently be lifted of that vast South Arabian veil."

Meanwhile, three days in every week, dressed in nursing costume the countess is in charge of a babies clinic in Plaster to which the poor mothers of that typical slum district of London bring their infants who are ailing, to be examined, bathed, and finally prescribed for by the countess, whose identity none of them guesses. For, among all her other accomplishments, this patriotic woman is an expert and qualified nurse.

The countess says that even in the event of her success in Arabia, civilization will see nothing of her for many years to come, and perhaps never again. She is bent on the exploration in Persia, and, later on, in Mongolia, travels, which, as she has provisionally planned them, will occupy many years that lie ahead of her. However, if she succeeds in lifting the veil from unknown South Arabia her fame will be world-wide, and in the case it is not likely that she will be permitted to efface herself in the nomad existence, which now appeals so strongly to this beautiful woman, who in spite of riches, talents and adulation has fired of the world and "feels a hundred" as she says.

USE THE WANT  
AD. WAY

## Chapped Hands AND Cold Sores

Are your hands chapped, cracked or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, chilblains, or a "raw" place, which at times makes it agony to go about your household duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin. Anoint the sore places at night, Zam-Buk's rich healing essences will sink into the wounds, and the smarting, and will heal quickly.

Mrs. Yellen, of Portland, says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that I was agony to put them near water. When I did so they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. I soon found that Zam-Buk was the only relief I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk, and it succeeded when all else had failed. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, soothed the inflammation, and in a very short time healed my hands."

Zam-Buk also cures chapping, cracks, sores, eczema, skin, ulcers, frost-bites, raw heels and toes, chilblains, ringworm, etc., cuts, burns, scalds, sunburn, etc. It is a sure cure for all skin troubles. Get it from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Price 50c a box.

**Zam-Buk**

Popularity Explained

"What is your boy's favorite brand of study?" "I asked him yesterday. He said 'anthropology,' replied the patient parent. 'Why, they don't teach that in his school.' 'Well, maybe the reason he likes it is that he isn't bothered by it.'—Washington 'Star'.

Still on Guard

"The agricultural department now says the crow is the farmer's friend." "Oh," grunted Farmer Whiffles. "Won't that alter your attitude toward him?" "Not a bit. I've got a lot of friends that I'm suspicious of."—Kansas City 'Journal'.

## FROM BLUEJACKET TO COMMISSIONED OFFICER

Lower Deck Promotion Scheme In  
British Navy Advanced a Stage

London, Jan. 6.—The scheme of the British admiralty for advancing a number of promising young warrant and petty officers to commissioned rank has now been advanced a further stage. This month the first group of selected candidates have been confirmed in the new grade of mate, and they are being appointed to ships afloat for a period of service before receiving their commissions as lieutenants.

With their entry into the service afloat the bridge between lower deck and quarter deck may be said to have been completed for traffic, and henceforth there will always be a continuous stream of men passing over it.

In March, 1912, Winston Churchill made the first official announcement of the decision of the Admiralty on this matter. He indicated that it had its real genesis in the need for more junior officers. In past times, when there has been a temporary shortage of this kind, owing to a sudden expansion of the active fleet, officers have been obtained from the mercantile marine. On this occasion a more popular and democratic arrangement has been tried in addition. The First Lord said that a hundred or more commissions were to be offered to the lower deck, in yearly instalments of from twenty-five to thirty, so that the navy should be opened more broadly to the nation as a whole. Those who received these commissions were to be eligible for promotion to the higher ranks, but as they would start as commissioned officers some years after those who enter the navy through the colleges, it was probable, he added, that the great bulk of them would retire content with a career which had carried them from bluejacket to commander.

## ENGLISH BUTLER LESS AN INSTITUTION NOW

London, Jan. 6.—A change has come over English customs in more ways than one of recent years, and perhaps the last to be shattered is the position of the butler, who formerly reigned supreme in the English houses of the great. There is a noticeable tendency in the West End to do without butlers nowadays partly because people are cutting down expenses in big households, and partly because butlers as a class are less popular than formerly.

Another new tendency among employers is to engage married pairs. The wife is expected to be cook-housekeeper, and the man is the butler.

The servant famine in middle-class houses is probably getting worse. In the West End mistresses are said to be more generous to the woman servants, both in money and days off than formerly, and while this is good for improvement, one does not hear of old abuses, such as obliging servants to sleep in the pantry.

## LOOK!

If you were told of a new discovery for the treatment of coughs, colds and bronchitis, as certain in its action on all chest troubles as anti-toxin is on diphtheria, or vaccination on small-pox, wouldn't you feel like giving it a trial? Especially if you could try it for fifty cents!

Peps is the discovery! Pepsalittle tablets, neatly wrapped in air and germ-proof silver foil. They contain certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapor, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air sacs in the lungs.

In a word, while no liquid or solid can get to the lungs and air passages, these Peps fumes get there direct, and as once commenced their work of healing. Peps are entirely distinct from the old-fashioned liquid cough cures, which are merely swallowed into the stomach, and never reach the lungs. Peps treatment of coughs and colds is direct treatment.

If you have not yet tried Peps, cut out this article, write across it the name and date of this paper, and mail it (with 10c stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All druggists and stores sell Peps at 50c. box.

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Do not suffer from Cough, Cold, or Bronchitis. Peps is the cure. Pepsalittle tablets, neatly wrapped in air and germ-proof silver foil. They contain certain medicinal ingredients, which, when placed upon the tongue, immediately turn into vapor, and are at once breathed down the air passages to the lungs. On their journey, they soothe the inflamed and irritated membranes of the bronchial tubes, the delicate walls of the air passages, and finally enter and carry relief and healing to the capillaries and tiny air sacs in the lungs.

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