

Wee Willie Winkie Is New Vision in London Gallery

Mr. Arthur Rackham, the Artist of the Nursery, Displays His Drawings of "Mother Goose," "St. Ives" and Other Friends of Childhood.

EXHIBITION OF BLAKE'S PAINTINGS AT THE TATE

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON.

THOSE of his friends and critics who thought that Mr. Arthur Rackham was wasting his natural talent in Wagnerian subjects will point to his exhibition at the Leicester Galleries as a complete justification of their opinion. The drawings for "Rip Van Winkle," "The Golden Legend," and "The Merry Men," are among the most impressive of his work. His genius finds fullest scope, not in imaginative flights, but in the faithful and the grotesque, particularly as they appeal to children of all ages. He is the artist of the nursery, just as William Miller was its laureate. With rare insight and charm he illustrates the latter's:

"Wee Willie Winkie runs through the town,
Upstairs and downstairs in his nightgown,
Tiptoeing on the window-eyrie at the look-
are the weans in their beds, for it's most
ten o'clock."

Most of his water colors at the Leicester are pictorial commentaries and appreciations of "Mother Goose" and other nursery rhymes. "As I Was Going to St. Ives" shows Mr. Rackham's fancy in its happiest mood. He himself figures as the fortunate pilgrim to St. Ives—fortunate that is, to have seen such an avalanche of cats and witches, and even more so in his ability to present his fantastic visions in this graphic fashion. Very symbolically he enters into the joy of the squirrels and the brownies as they watch the fat maid who, on the first of May, perpetuates her beauty by washing in dew from the Hawthorn tree—a legend which recalls Stevenson's lines:—"And ye shall wash your linen and keep your body white."

In rainfall at morning and dewfall at night.
The fun of "Hark! Hark! The Dogs Do Bark, the Beggars Are Coming to Town," is infectious. With the little lad in front you go piping down the street to the amusement of old and young. "Mother Goose," "There Was an Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," "Cook-a-Doode-Do," and "Jack Sprat and His Wife" also are genuinely humorous, and they reveal the artist's happy power of observation and rare technical skill.

The remarkably comprehensive exhibition of the works of William Blake organized by Mr. Charles Atkinson at the Tate Gallery will once more raise the old question:—"Was Blake a genius or a madman with held moments?" Some will find the answer to both questions at this exhibition. The artist himself says:—"The

Lloyd's List to Become a Daily

Now Incorporated with Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, it Will Soon Appear Separately.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON.

THE announcement that Lloyd's List is to have a separate existence as a daily newspaper next year is of interest from the fact that, with the exception of the London Gazette, it is the oldest newspaper in London.

It was started by the city coffee house keeper, Edward Lloyd, who gave his name to the great corporation of underwriters. Lloyd kept a coffee house in Tower street, but about 1692 he removed to Lombard street. To his house were attached the merchants engaged in ship broking, and in the course of time they made it their usual meeting place.

Lloyd was a man of business and enterprise, and he conceived the idea of issuing a newspaper devoted to shipping and commerce. The first number appeared in September, 1689, and was called Lloyd's News. It was a very modest production, consisting of a single sheet printed on both sides, one letterpress measuring only 10 1/2 inches by 8 1/2 inches. There was no regularity of publication, its appearance being regulated, evidently by the supply of news, but this news would seem to have been forthcoming in abundance at times, for there were weeks when as many as three numbers were issued from the press.

But the newspaper had a brief career, and with the seventy-sixth number (issued on February 23, 1697) it ceased publication. In the final issue, Lloyd had apparently given offence to the government by announcing that the Quakers had petitioned the House of Lords to be excused from all offices. According to the Protestant Mercury, Lloyd was "desir'd that the statement being groundless and a mistake, he does rectify in his next."

This the coffee house keeper decided to do, but he promised not to publish any further numbers for a time.

The British Museum, in its great collection of newspapers, has but one copy of Lloyd's News, but in the Bodleian Library at Oxford there is almost a complete set of the entire issue, only the first six numbers being missing.

It was not till 1728 that the newspaper made its reappearance, and then with the title altered to Lloyd's List. Whether Lloyd himself was responsible for its publication it is impossible to say, but at any rate it was issued from "Lloyd's Coffee House."

It is this newspaper which still exists to-

Queen Alexandra and Her Relatives



The group photograph shown herewith was taken recently at Bernstorff Castle by special command of Her Majesty. Reading from left to right, the figures are the Duke of Cumberland, Princess Victoria, Princess Olga of Cumberland, seated; Prince George of Greece, Princess George of Greece, in front of whom are standing their children, Prince Petros and Princess Eugenie of Greece; Prince Petros recently broke his arm and is seen carrying it in a sling; Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie of Russia, the Duchess of Cumberland, Prince Valdemar of Denmark, his son, Prince Aage of Denmark, and Prince Antoine of Orleans.

FROM MILL TO COLLEGE



The accompanying portrait is that of Miss Annie Evans, an eighteen-year-old cardroom worker of Stalybridge, England, who has just won the Herbert Rhodes scholarship founded to help promising Stalybridge musicians and tenable at the Manchester Royal College of Music. Miss Evans worked until recently in a cotton mill and although she left home at half past five o'clock each morning, found time to devote a part of the day to her musical studies. She has a soprano voice and is a clever violinist.

FINDS CHECK FOR PHILIPPINE PLAGUE

Dr. E. L. Walker Makes Announcement as to Means to Fight Amoebic Dysentery.

EXPERIMENTED 3 YEARS

Declares That It Is Possible to Eradicate Disease from Any Well Kept Community in the Tropics.

(Special Dispatch.)
MANILA.

AFTER three years of experiment to determine the nature, prevention and cure of amoebic dysentery, Dr. E. L. Walker, of the Bureau of Science of the government of the Philippine Islands, has just made public some important discoveries regarding the insidious tropical disease. His statement, printed in the Philippine Journal of Science, gives the history of many experiments in which information was gained by feeding various kinds of amoebae to volunteers.

In the problem of tropical sanitation there is at present no more serious consideration than that of amoebic dysentery, and effective measures to prevent spread of the disease have been sought for many years. Amoebae are to be found everywhere in the tropics, in the water, on soil, on plants and even in the air, and the ease with which the ailment is contracted, together with the difficulty of curing it, has made it a vital menace in tropical countries.

One of the results attained by Dr. Walker is the proof that only one species of amoeba is pathogenic and that it is possible to eradicate the disease from any well kept sanitary community in the tropics. He has found effective treatment for those persons who are partially afflicted with the harmful amoeba to undergo treatment and enables the physician to forestall with treatment attacks and relapses of the more serious quality of the disease.

The precautions that must be taken to prevent infection of the virulent amoeba must be generally known by all persons living in the tropics, since the pathogenic amoeba can propagate only as a parasite in the intestines of man. It has been definitely established that every case of amoebic dysentery must originate directly or indirectly from some other case of the same type and the steps to stamp out the disease must therefore be organized and general.

"We have made it clear that water or raw vegetables of themselves, or in consequence of the common amoeba in or upon them, cannot cause amoebic dysentery. It is only when they are contaminated with faecal matter that they become passive carriers of the infection. There is a possibility, of course, of contamination of water or food in cases where sewage is allowed to enter into a water supply or where contaminated fertilizer is used to produce vegetables. The matter, therefore, rests largely with care and sanitation, and a great amount of the disease can be curbed in this way alone."

Headquarters.

Judge:—"Do you have as much trouble finding your cuff and collar buttons as you used to?"

"No; I always find 'em in one place now."

"Indeed?"

"Yes; I go to the vacuum cleaner."

HARD ON THE CANARY



This is the method adopted by England to test the atmospheric conditions of coal mines. The picture shows a miner with a caged canary, which is lowered into the shafts to test the state of the poisonous air.

Now Build Ships Longitudinally

Lloyd's Register Shows Striking Departure in Construction on Isherwood System.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON.

CONSIDERABLE prominence is given in the annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping to the remarkable increase in the amount of tonnage classed by the society in respect to vessels intended for carrying oil in bulk, but there are other matters to which Lloyd's pays special attention, and as shipowners and shipbuilders look to Lloyd's for "a sign of the times" it is possible to form a fair indication of the things that count among the maze of new inventions.

From the point of view of the tonnage involved and the advantages offered to the shipowners, irrespective of the nature of the propulsive power, comes that most striking departure in systems of ship construction known as the Isherwood system. Using the actual words of Lloyd's report, "the number of vessels built and building upon the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing has largely increased during the last twelve months. Up to the end of June, 1913, 115 such vessels, representing 562,944 tons, had been assigned to the society's classification, and there are now in course of construction under the inspection of the society's surveyors eighty-five of these vessels, representing 451,244 tons—altogether a total of 1,014,188 tons."

Any rumors that Diesel internal combustion engines are unsatisfactory are entirely dispelled by the report, which, after referring to the satisfaction given by the boats in service from one foreign yard, states that "with further experience on these engines, increased economy has been effected, and the improvements have been such that they have also been applied to the older vessels. The confidence which has been obtained as a result of the successful working of the earlier vessels has led the builders to reduce the number of cylinders in the later designs from eight to six per shaft, and at the same time to make the cylinders of such larger dimensions that a considerably higher power will be developed upon each shaft."

The question of the rules dealing with the burning and carrying of oil fuel is also discussed. After pointing to the revision of the rules, dealing with fuel the flash point of which does not fall below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, the report points out that "the use of oil fuel with a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit has not yet become sufficiently general to warrant detailed rules on the subject being formulated by the society. The committee, however, give careful consideration to proposed arrangements in any case in which it is desired to use low flash oil fuel, and they have in fact already approved several installations of this kind."

Payment for Votes Already an Exact Science in China

Election of Yuan Shih-kai to the Presidency Attended by Amazing Circumstances, in Which Recalcitrants Are Bulldozed and Even Starved While Forced to Vote.

"BOODLE" ABUNDANT AND NONE OF IT WASTED

(Special Dispatch.)
PEKING.

THE recent election of Yuan Shih-kai to the Presidency of the Republic of China affords most interesting examples of that peculiar thing called "boodle." Payment for votes is reduced to a fine art, and the ostentatious display of force is reduced to a finer one. That is where the would-be President in China has the advantage. If he happens to have been in power over the army, the election which has just placed Yuan Shih-kai in the Presidential chair, came ahead of the constitution which he swears to uphold. The committee which occupied the Temple of Heaven in its work of drafting a constitution was making remarkably slow progress when information was conveyed to them at the instance of the President that it would be well if they first of all drafted the section dealing with the election of the President and postponed the remainder for a later day. The hint permitted no evasion. It came just as Yuan Shih-kai arrived on top of the rebels and after the "heroes" had placed the Seal of Japan between themselves and what they had previously euphemistically described as "the greatest Republic on earth."

The members of the Constitution Committee were convinced upon reflection that it would be profitable to be wise in time, and forthwith the draft of the rules and regulations for making of Presidents in China was produced. One rule placed the term at six years; another prevented a President from seeking re-election, and a few other placed restrictions which were aimed directly at Yuan Shih-kai, the members hoping by Parliament, but paying the adopted by Parliament, but paying the objection arose to them, by declaring that they were only the basis for consideration and that was all the committee was expected to prepare.

Very little time elapsed before the members of the committee began to hear gentle remonstrances from various military and police organizations. Some conveyed sinister threats, others a hint that considerable freedom were not given the President, perhaps there would be no need of a constitution at all.

When the draught reached Parliament the military and police assuming a more dictatorial tone, demanding that wide scope be accorded to the President, and that more than one term be provided for. Representation to the President by the indignant members of Parliament brought a rap over the knuckles for the "interfering military and police," but the man in the street was not so blind that he could not see the tongue in the official cheek.

Prevented from openly reminding the members of Parliament of their duty, the military and police adopted other means. Circulars were issued to individual members and were publicly distributed in front of Parliament House, warning recalcitrants of troubles in store if any amendments were shown in mounding a section of the constitution of which they did not approve.

The campaign was not without its interest. Members known to be opponents of Yuan Shih-kai who had previously proved immune to the temptations of dollars being clamored, and when the voting stage was reached they were prepared to let amendments defeating their own object go through without much question. Therefore the term of the President was set at five years, with the right of re-election for a second term, and provision for an exhaustive ballot was agreed to.

Taking the Ballot.

For the first ballot a three-fourths majority out of a two-thirds attendance of the members of the joint houses was required to elect a President, and if that failed a second ballot, on similar terms was to be held. A second failure to elect the two candidates with the highest vote being put up to the vote, a bare majority to elect.

Although it was fairly certain that Yuan Shih-kai would be returned, a suspicious lurked in quarters that perhaps the majority would go against him when voting time came—the vote being secret—and again the military became active. The well known leaders of the opposition were once more warned, and on the day of the election the aggressive attitude of the military was not disguised.

Members of Parliament and the public in general found the locality of Parliament House occupied by mounted men, or infantry and policemen, with a large number of soldiers in multi standing by to enforce reason if it did not display itself voluntarily. It is estimated that three thousand soldiers were on duty, and that many others had been placed throughout the city.

Early the rumor was allowed to spread that trouble was brewing, and members "felt in their bones" that if they kicked over the traces and did not elect Yuan Shih-kai the Parliament buildings would be assailed, the city would be the scene of fires and looting, and the soldiers would rush to the Presidential palace and declare Yuan Shih-kai Emperor. This, of course, may have been merely a figment of the imagination, but the rumor was entertained by foreign residents as well as by Chinese that something untoward would happen if opponents of Yuan had the temerity not to elect him.

As members of Parliament approached the House they were accosted by elderly men who knelt on the road and begged them to "elect Yuan Shih-kai, so that China may have peace," and "then some of them were asked who suggested that method of appeal they stated that they had been paid twenty cents each for the performance. As the members passed in through the gates and saw the formidable array of troops and the ominous looking self-appointed guardians of the interests of Yuan Shih-kai, most of them, no doubt, made up their minds that they had better pocket their prejudices and cast their votes as the men with the arms wished, but the result was not so speedy in favor of Yuan Shih-kai as was at first thought. It would be.

To the surprise of every one the first ballot resulted in the Provisional President being 99 votes behind the requisite number to elect him. The opening of the ballot boxes was awaited with tense interest, and when the result became known among the soldiers there was a restless movement that boded no good for the unhappy Parliamentarians confined in the building. Members who stood about the grounds and who attempted to leave were promptly refused permission to do so. The gate was crowded by a large noisy mob of soldiers, who threatened physical violence if any one left and so prevented a quorum.

The members who wished to escape were thus defeated, and sullenly they responded to the bell for the second ballot. It was now long past luncheon time and no food was to be obtained in the enclosure, nor could any be got in parcels and packages suggested bombs to the guardians at the gates, and they refused them admission. Anyway, should there be a little and so be brought to their senses. By six o'clock in the evening the second ballot was counted, and once again Yuan Shih-kai failed to obtain the required vote. There was a murmur of astonishment among the visitors in the galleries, but the members in the Chamber regarded the result good naturedly, hungry as some of them were. The soldiers were less restrained in their feelings. They had had enough of the whole day's wait and considered the second failure to elect as a deliberate slight of the provisional President. Certainly it was a blow at Yuan Shih-kai's prestige that he should be submitted to a third ballot to be elected.

The sight of a member near the gates aggravated the soldiers outside, and some very pertinent advice was given to those within hearing. The trifling broke into activity whenever an unhappy comrade happened to provoke a warrior or some other spectator ruffled a guardian's feathers. There were several short and sharp scuffles, and some unfortunately took away broken heads to remind them of the election.

Meantime the bell rang for the final ballot, and members determined to rush it through. By eight o'clock it was declared and amidst wild cheering the Speaker announced that Yuan Shih-kai had been elected President, with a vote of 507, Li Yuan Hung being the other nominee, with 179.

The "Bombs" Exploded.

As the Speaker read the result an enterprising photographer flung a flash for a photograph and precipitated a panic. The members and the spectators, who were without warning of the intention of the photographer, broke for the doorways and windows. There was wild shouting, a fighting mob and a room full of smoke. Every one thought a bomb had been thrown and sudden death was about to be let loose upon them. It was an anti-climax, but the shock strengthened the nerves of the hungry members who had been shut within the grounds since eight in the morning. It was now eight o'clock, and the bulletproof which followed realization of the cause of the flash and the smoke was deafening. Echoes reached the fallings where the troops still held guard, and feeling it to be the sign that Yuan Shih-kai had been elected, cheered accordingly. But they had formulated a plan to find out if possible those who had voted for some other person and thus delayed the result. As the first man appeared at the gate to reach the street a rush was made at him and wild yells told him to raise his hat and cheer. The man happened to be a foreigner. "What for?" he demanded. "Because Yuan Shih-kai is President," they replied, and forthwith he swung his hat, despite the commands of officers that "he is a foreigner; leave him alone." The Chinese who came out were scrutinized carefully, and any hesitation to wave the headgear would have meant serious handling. As the crowd surged out the word went back that the mob was endeavoring to detect opponents of the President and consequently all were prepared, the mob catching none.

Thus was Yuan Shih-kai elected.