

TO AUGUST 15. S. TREASURE AMERICAN HOSPITALS SUPERIOR

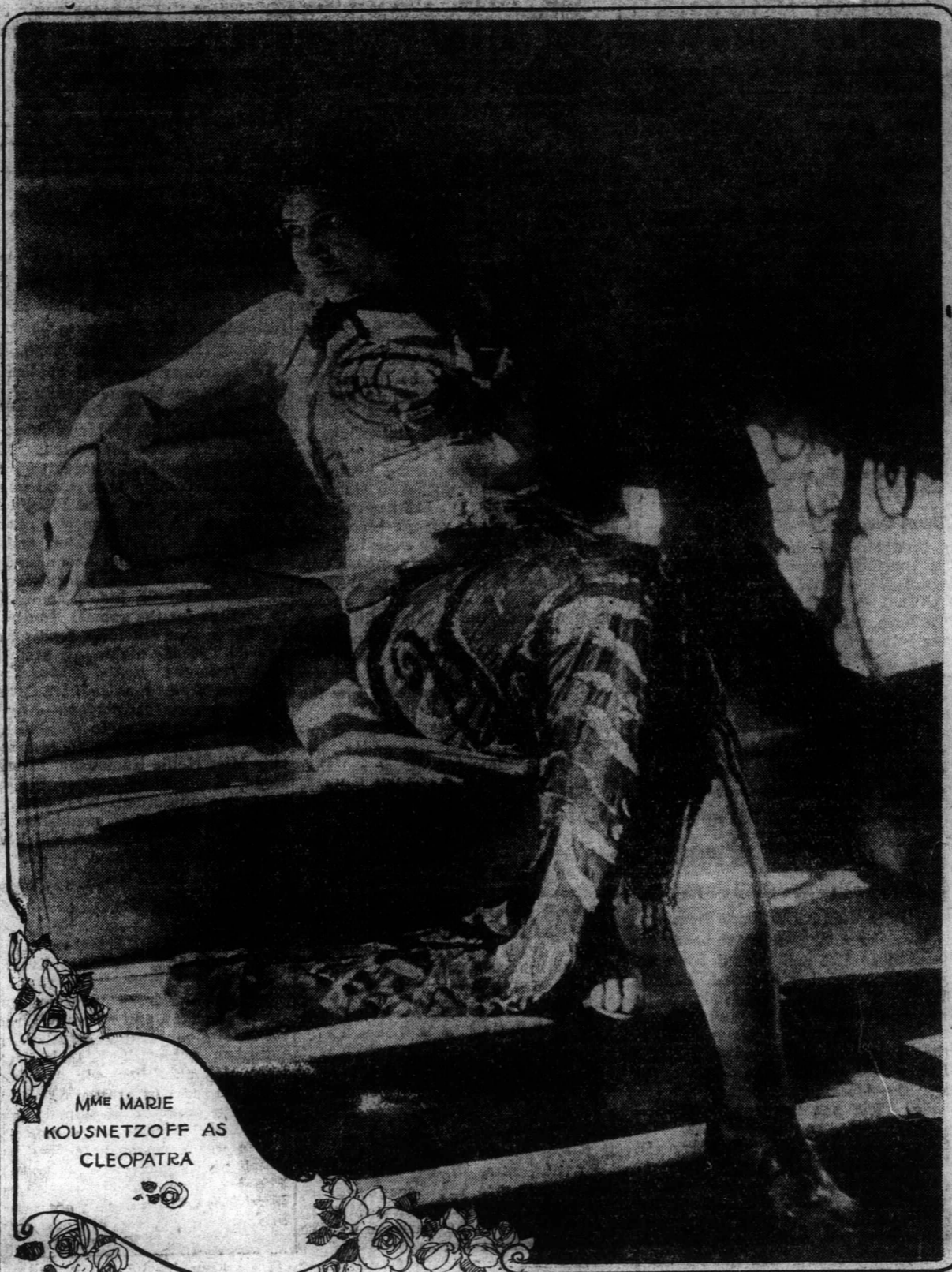
Rare Treat for Admirers of Robert Louis Stevenson

Autograph Letters and Portions of MSS. That Have Never Been Published Are To Be Sold to the Highest Bidder in London This Week.

INTERESTING BITS OF EARLY PHILOSOPHY

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 18. LOVERS of Robert Louis Stevenson have in the sale at Sotheby's next Friday of a large number of autograph letters and manuscripts of his never before published, a treat that is likely to fill the salesrooms to the limit. The earliest of the autograph notes is the following, written in the spring of 1878, when he was twenty-three, still a law student, with no more than literary tastes and all his literary life and adventure before him: "I think now, this 5th or 6th of April, 1878, that I can see my future life. I think it will run stiller and stiller, year by year, a very quiet, desultory, studious existence. If God only gives me tolerable health, I think now I shall be very happy; to work and science calm the mind and stop gnawing in the brain, and as I am glad to say that I do now recognize that I shall never be a great man I may set myself peacefully on a smaller journey; not without hope of coming to the inn before nightfall. "O Jass mein Leben. Nach diesem Ziel ein ewig wandelndes!" In a letter of October, 1874, addressed to his mother, he refers to Mr. (now Sir) Sidney Colvin, whom he first met in the previous winter at Mentone, and also to meeting at the Saville Club (his favorite London haunt) a man named Markheim, whose name he has given to one of his most powerful short stories: "You must understand (I want to say this in a letter) that I shall be a nomad, more or less, until my days be done. Just wait until I am in swing; and you will see I shall pass more of my life with you than elsewhere; and take me as I am, and give me line. I must be a bit of a vagabond! It's your own fault after all, isn't it? You shouldn't have had a tramp for a son!" Stevenson and Christianity. In a letter written to his father, from the Cafe de la Source, Boulevard St. Michel, Paris, February 15, 1878, he speaks of his attitude toward Christianity, the question which since his student days had clouded the deep attachment between them: "I have had some sharp lessons and some very acute sufferings in these last seven and twenty years; more than even you would guess; I begin to grow an old man; a little sharp, I fear, and a little close and unfriendly; but still I have a good heart and believe in myself and my fellow-men and the God who made us all. There are not many sadder people in the world, perhaps, than I; I have my eye on a sickbed, but I have been consistent with my character. And of all that has happened to me since then, strange as it may seem to you, everything has been in one way or another bringing me a little nearer to what I think you would like me to be. 'Tis a strange world indeed, but there is a manifest God for those who care to look for Him. "This is a very solemn letter from my surroundings in this busy cafe, but I have in my heart to write it; and indeed, it is lighter," etc. Rough beginnings of a projected autobiography written at Samoa, entirely different from the studies included under this title in the collected works, are among the papers. The longest of these fragments describes Stevenson's youthful memories of Honolulu, which he visited in 1862. To this one of the shorter fragments, a list of chapter headings entitled "An Onlooker in Hell," also refers: "I heard first in Honolulu the continuous ringing of counted money on the tables of a gambling house. Sitting on the terrace, I became suddenly aware of it with a thrill of that pleasure of hearing not yet forgotten; a fine band of music played there daily, and I have forgot the music; but I think when I come to die I shall still recall (as I do now) the more delicate concert from within. It chanced I was to hear it again and yet again in the course of my vagrant life. I thought I had already, as I still think to-day, that there are few sounds to be compared with it in nature; it is a singular thought to me now, and in this faraway place, that the song of the money is still going on in Etruria, like the song of the birds, perennial. "He recalls his childish emotions in the gambling rooms, which exercised upon him "an attraction of inverted horror." He had been told the attendants were spies on the visitors, and would place himself near one, "try to follow the direction of his eyes, and thrill all over with the sense of secrecy and peril." He was assailed by a thought of "horrid penetrations, and of dreadful living, of blackness not to be looked upon." The worst that he saw, he says, was an old countess, who was exceedingly old and frail, and had an evil face. Reveals Secrets. In a letter written by Stevenson to Mr. Lloyd Osbourne in the autumn of 1890, from Vallonia, where he had just settled with his wife, he refers to the famous missionary, the Rev. James Chalmers ("Tamate"), and then goes on to reveal the real names of some of his characters: "He (Dr. Chalmers) writes English like some strange native language. He is very polite to me; but words can't express my devotion to the man. He is a hero; the only one I have ever met; and as heroes are my daily bread, I batten on him like beef and ale; he feeds me.—Did I tell you I had confessed to McClure? (the publisher of 'The Beach of Falesa?') Find-

THE SERPENT OF OLD NILE AS IMAGINED IN THE BIG PRODUCTION OF "CLEOPATRA"



Mme. Marie Kousnetzoff as Cleopatra

Hen Pheasants in Masculine Garb

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 18. HEN pheasants occasionally appear dressed in a plumage which resembles that of the cock pheasant to a greater or less degree. It is known that a transformation in sexual characters may take place, not as the bird grows up, but after it has passed through several seasons as a normal hen bird. A typical instance, a case investigated by Hunter, the founder of the Surgeons' Museum, is now on exhibition at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is the case of a pea hen which had the following remarkable history:—She was "the favorite pied pea hen of Lady Tynte and produced chickens right several times. Having molted when about eleven years old, the lady and family were astounded by her displaying the features peculiar to the other sex and appearing like a pied peacock. In the third year she died the same, and in addition had spurs resembling those of a cock. She never bred after this change in her plumage and died in the following winter during the hard frost in the year 1778-9. "Biologists have recently realized that such cases provide them with opportunities of discovering the secrets which underlie the differentiation of sexes. Medical men are also interested in such cases, for, although a direct transformation of sex has never been observed in a human being, yet cases of a somewhat similar nature do come under their notice. The investigations begun by John Hunter a century and a half ago are being continued by the officers of the museum. There are at least three kinds of "mule" pheasants—the term "mule" being the one used by sportsmen to denote birds of uncertain sex. The common "mule" pheasant is a hen bird which, like Lady Tynte's, mated peahen, begins, in old age, to assume the plumage and characters of the cock. The reproductive glands in such birds are found to have atrophied, lost the structure natural to the female, and in some cases taken on an imperfect male character. The changes in the external appearance of the "mule" pheasant are, it is believed, secondary to the alteration in the reproductive glands. In a very rare class the "mule" pheasant represents a male assuming the female plumage. Such cases have been recorded recently by Professors Slatkoff, Schumann, and by Dr. Hammond Smith. A "mule" pheasant sent from Sanderson represents a new or third class—one in which the sexual disorder is congenital. In such birds the reproductive system begins their on arrival and they are really neuter.

Modern French Art in London

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 18. AN exhibition of modern French art which the Duke of Westminster lent to the galleries at Grosvenor House is, perhaps, the most comprehensive yet seen here, including representative specimens of the chief painters from the days of Ingres and Delacroix down to our own day. By "the chief painters" is meant the chief in the eyes of the advanced school of critics and their friends; persons who scarcely grant the name of painter to the gods of yesterday, such as Meissonier, Edouard Detaille and Rosa Bonheur. The men and women here chosen as the great ones of French art are the two above mentioned, with Corot, Manet and Degas; Claude Monet and Sisley, Renoir (represented by two of his best pictures), Lautrec, Gauguin, Berthe Morisot and Mary Cassatt. The Comtesse de Greffulhe, helped and encouraged by the two Ambassadors of the Entente, Sir Francis Bertie and M. Paul Cambon, and by a committee in Paris and in London, prepared the pictures for exhibition. She was enabled, with their aid, to persuade many prominent owners of collections in either city to lend pictures, in the hope that the sight of them would stimulate the interest of the two nations in each other's art. It is hoped that next year the Duke of Westminster and his friends will make a similar display of English art in Paris. There was one, it is true, in the Exposition Universelle of 1900, but that is long enough ago to have been forgotten. The first room contains three good pictures by Delacroix, including that of the banquet at which the Archbishop of Liege was murdered. By Corot there are, here and elsewhere, two of his delightful portraits, gray in tone, and two landscapes, one large and fine and the other a view of "La Villa Bella," Italianate, Claude-Lorraine, and rather conventional. The long corridor is lined with landscapes by Monet and Sisley, very agreeable and true in feeling, if only the admirers of those men would be content to stop there and not to place them as artists on a level with Rubens, Turner and Corot. The large gallery where the big canvases by Rubens appear to have been boarded over—contains the main part of the show, of which we must be content to name the fine Ingres, "Portrait of M. Devilliers," the large Courbet, "The Femme dans une Serrure," the "Danceuse" and the "Portrait" of Renoir, the former a well known picture, comparable with Whistler; several other scenes by Degas, so good that it makes one sad to find so supreme a talent placing them as artists on a level with the spiritless little picture of a horse race.

England and Russia Cooperate

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 18. ENGLAND and Russia are "getting together" in the true sense of the term. More than thirty Siberian peasant farmers who arrived the other day at Hull are studying British agricultural methods and co-operative systems. Much of advantage to both countries is expected to result from the visit. These men are the elected delegates of the greatest farming co-operative society in the world, they hail from a vast fertile region, specially adapted for the grazing of cattle and the rearing of pigs and poultry. Little was done for the development of this region until the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The country was first exploited by Russian merchants, who bought up the butter from the farmers at starvation prices. At length the latter pooled their produce and sent it direct to market, dividing the proceeds in proportion to each member's contribution. This system proved advantageous. Reorganization on a broader basis became necessary, together with strict regulations as regards membership. The chief industry was and still is the making of butter. Arrangements were entered into for placing this commodity on the English market. Gradually the union of peasant farmers assumed gigantic proportions. The success of the enterprise was in great measure due to Mr. A. A. Balashkin, director of the union, who is regarded with loving reverence by the three hundred thousand souls to whose well being he has devoted his life, and by whom he is affectionately spoken of as "the little grandfather." Powers of an exceptional order were required to organize and control so vast an enterprise. Central factories to which the milk is sent from the different farms, each farmer being credited with the amount of cream derived by the separators from his milk, had to be erected. About three-fourths of the value is paid him in cash; the rest, depending upon the market price actually realized by the butter, is settled periodically. No farmer is admitted to the union until his premises have been approved and his cattle certified free from tuberculosis or other disease. More than one-fifth of the butter consumed in Great Britain is derived from Siberia, which sends upward of 50,000 tons annually. In addition vast quantities of eggs, as well as cheese, are sent here, for the Siberian union a few years ago engaged English instructors to teach them the making of Cheddar cheese.

American Surgeons' Paris Trip Seen by Colleagues

Foreign Visitors to French Hospitals Are Likely To Be Disappointed, Except in the Matter of the Absolute Impartiality Shown All Applicants for Treatment.

FRENCH NURSES ARE INFERIOR TO AMERICAN

(Special Dispatch.) PARIS, July 18, 1914. AMERICAN surgeons to the number of 131, who are making a tour of Europe to study surgical methods and the progress the Old World has made in surgery, began their tour in Paris, where many of them were interviewed by your correspondent in order to record some of their impressions. These impressions, indeed, are very interesting to read, for surgery has arrived at a high pitch of perfection in America, and numerous French surgeons frequently go to the United States with a view to becoming acquainted with the latest methods invented by American surgeons, who justly enjoy a great reputation for bold and skilful operations. When foreign medical men come to Paris, French doctors cannot always show them medical and surgical installations as perfect as their own. Many of the Paris hospitals are very old, and their equipment is sometimes not all that may be desired. But there are also some modern, up to date buildings which may rank with the best to be found abroad. Grade of Hospitals. It may be asked why it is that in a city like Paris, despite the enormous expenditure of the Assistance Publique amounting to upward of seventy million francs a year, there are still any hospitals of an inferior grade. The immediate reply to this question is that the present situation is merely a transitory one, and that as far as resources allow new hospitals are being built, while those that do not come up to the modern standard are being closed. It is, therefore, only a question of time, and not of indifference or negligence. Nevertheless, although the new hospitals have made a vivid impression on the American surgeons, they have not been sparing of their criticisms of the old ones, which it must be admitted are not worthy of praise. It is also true, as one of the surgeons remarked, that there is a great difference between the American hospital nurses and the French. The former are undoubtedly superior. But as regards French nurses, improvement is again only a question of time. Mr. Mesurier, director of the Assistance Publique, has formed at the Salpêtrière a school for nurses, which now supplies a well-trained personnel. These nurses will gradually replace those of the older type, who, however devoted they may be, are not always sufficiently well educated to be perfectly equal to their duties. Status of Nurses. On the other hand, American nurses are generally drawn from a higher social grade than the French nurses. In this direction, too, the situation is improving. The nurses of the new school, being better trained and more highly educated, are valuable aids for the doctors and surgeons. Dr. Andrews was surprised to find that in the Paris hospitals there are no wards reserved for patients able to pay for them, as is the case in America. But the fundamental idea of a hospital is quite different in France from that in America. The French medical syndicates insist that hospitals shall be exclusively reserved for the necessitous, and to achieve this result they have conducted numerous campaigns, which have contributed to the maintenance of the present situation. There are very few isolation wards in Paris hospitals, and in the majority of cases patients paying about \$1 a day are accommodated in the wards common to all. Accordingly, wealthy persons who are attacked by contagious diseases or are obliged to undergo operations, and who in America would not hesitate to go to the hospital, where they find very comfortable rooms, never entertain the idea of doing so in France. Question of Treatment. It is certain that if French hospitals also had comfortable rooms, where well to do patients might come for treatment the situation would be completely changed. And so a change would also benefit the poorer patients, since the money contributed by paying patients for maintenance and treatment would proportionately diminish the demands made on the Assistance Publique for the treatment of indigent persons. Consequently these funds would be available for the improvement of the hospitals and also for the treatment of a greater number of necessitous cases. One of the defects of French hospital organizations is that the Paris hospitals depend entirely on the Assistance Publique and have no self-governing powers. Many people think that it would be better for each hospital to control its own affairs, so that it might receive donations specially contributed for its sole use and that it might be governed by wealthy and charitable persons of the district, who would take a special interest in a hospital dependent on them and placed, to some extent at least, under their responsibility. The American surgeons appear to have been struck by what has been done in France to combat tuberculosis. As a matter of fact, there are some very remarkable installations for this purpose in Paris. These include the anti-tuberculous dispensaries and offices. The dispensaries, of which the typical one is the Léon Bourgeois dispensary, are especially devoted to combating tuberculosis. They undertake the treatment of patients who apply to them and also direct them either to a sanatorium or to a special hospital, tuberculosis patients and those brought into contact with them. Besides this type of dispensary there is

Influence of Modern Schools on Mortality

Marked Decrease in Deaths Among Children Since Mothers Accepted Authoritative Guidance.

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 18. INFANT mortality in England has decreased to a gratifying extent since the establishment of schools for mothers. It is, perhaps, not fair to other influences to state that these schools are entirely responsible for the improvement. It is certain, however, that their share is a considerable one. Most of the direct and indirect influences, such as improved sanitation, better housing and greater prosperity, had full opportunity of proving their worth in this connection during that period of unexampled reformation which extended from the middle to the close of the last century. The death rate among adults continued to fall during this period in a way that falsified the preconceptions of statisticians. Nevertheless the death rate of infants under one year of age remained at exactly the same figure during the last four years of the nineteenth century as it did between 1861 and 1865—namely, 155 per 1,000 births. The infantile death rate has steadily declined during the last fourteen years to the comparatively satisfactory one of about 95 in England. In London itself it has declined to 91. These striking results must clearly be due to some new influence not in operation before 1900. "This decline in the death rate coincides with the very rapid development in English methods of teaching mothercraft to the poorer classes. The movement began in quite a small way with the establishment of health societies in various parts of the country, mainly in the North. Most of these health societies included in their programme some system of home to home visiting by health workers, who gave poor mothers instruction in the details of infant management. Marylebone, the first regular infant consultation, to which the mothers could bring their infants for expert medical supervision and examination, was founded in 1906. This consultation, working in conjunction with a fully equipped health society and in closer association with the Public Health Department, performed such splendid services not only in instructing the mothers in the essentials of mothercraft, but also in educating a large staff of highly efficient health workers, that the movement rapidly extended throughout the country. Following this a number of societies, some calling themselves "schools for mothers," some "infant societies" and others "welfare centres," were opened in St. Pancras, Stepney, Reading, Birmingham and elsewhere. The existing societies were federated in 1909, under the name of the Central Society of Infant Consultations. Known later as the Association of Infant Consultants and Schools for Mothers, this Central Association, which is an independent department of the National League for Physical Education and Improvement, has now more than 200 local branches. Its work is mainly concerned in the promotion of new branches, in the collection of statistics, and in the propaganda work. It organizes mothercraft competitions, in which the individual mother attending particular schools takes part.

NO OBJECTION TO TUNNEL

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 18. IT is hoped that a decision will soon be reached in the matter of a tunnel between France and England. Lord Sydenham of Combe, who was a soldier of distinction and Governor of Victoria and Bombay, said before a committee of the House that the measure of precaution to be taken might be summarized as follows:—Means of holding up any train in the tunnel actuated from each of two independent forces; forts to command the exits from the tunnel with guns which could not be silenced from the sea, and exposure of portions of line to fire from the sea. To these might be added, if the old women of both sexes so desired, provision of mines actuated from either or both for blowing in the crown of the tunnel. Lord Sydenham said that if England had to send forces to France, Belgium or Holland the tunnel would be of enormous importance. There were no valid military objections to the scheme. General Sir Ivor Herbert, M. P., said that the fetish of the silver streak was only valuably if it developed it a little and really looked upon it as a symbol and emblem of sea power. Sea power, he said, was what England must depend on, and the command not only of the "silver streak" but of the whole ocean would be as necessary after the creation of the tunnel as it was to-day. Sir William Bull, M. P., after remarking that he was convinced that public opinion was distinctly in favor of the Channel tunnel, said they were waiting for Mr. Asquith to give the decision of the Committee of National Defence.

WHERE SHALL GIRLS LUNCH?

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 18, 1914. BECAUSE of the scarcity of good clean restaurants where working girls may lunch at a moderate price conferences are being held to discuss the formation of an association of working girls' restaurants and dinner clubs. There are to-day in London twenty-nine dining rooms for working girls, most of them established as part of the activities of institutes, clubs or hotels. Many of the factory girls have no facilities for proper meals. They leave their workrooms they have brought with them in ill-smelling cloak rooms during the morning and eat them in hole and corner fashion in the workrooms or in the street. The women and girls' Dinner Hour Club was reorganized a year ago for the benefit of workers in the Kingsway locality. A substantial five penny lunch is served in a big room sunny and cool. Here is a sample menu:—Entrée—Roast mutton, cold lamb and mint sauce and salad, steak pie, minced beef, potato, cabbage, haricot beans. Street—Rice and pudding with currant and jam, stewed figs, lemon tart. For the uniform sum of fivepence meat, two vegetables and sweet (pudding, fruit, or pastry) are served, or meat, two vegetables and cup of tea and biscuits, and the daily menu is well varied. A club subscription of twopence a month is paid and there are at the moment about 130 on the books, the average daily lunches or dinners served being about one hundred. For this club subscription there is the use from noon until five o'clock, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, of a pleasant club room on the second floor with easy chairs, a piano, library, papers and games. Many social evenings are also arranged in connection with the club. The club members are junior typists, cashiers and shop assistants. Paw Knows Everything. Cincinnati Equiner.—Wille-Paw, what is a writ of attachment? Paw—A love letter, my son.

ent of B. C. is Anxious... Public Sentiment, Makes but Unsuccessful Effort to Recover Island Miners'... information sent out by... the striking miners on... land was hopeless, and... anxious to return to... is being given direct by... the miners themselves... ing down terms proposed... owners, and said to... by the provincial govern... effort to have the big... settled, and wiped... known for some con... past that the McBride... is on the anxious seat... at the growing public... against its policy in regard... strike. It is therefore ex... tious to have an agree... without further und... der that its burcling may... before the next electoral... which will soon be in or... are putting up an effec... as a matter of fact, it... stood that they fully... out. They intimate... that they will accept... that does not accede full... of the United Mine... America. There is no... the coal mining industry... straits and that the... already cost the coal... enormous sum of money... absolutely making no... ever. The only labor in... composed almost en... tly of Chinese, Japanese... and Japs, employed... of the law of the... government evidently... is to his best interests to... after straightened out be... nter appeals to the people... er what steps may be... at the ultimate outcome... consensus of opinion... McBride administration... se a number of seats... siding in with the barons... the military to overawe... The United Mine Work... Federal of victory, no mat... concerned the politicians... the prolongation of hos... are out to win, and the... rry with it what they... renously fought for—the... of the union. RA AT HESPELER AR, July 18.—The local... posse team "are in line... their game with Flora... lar played a tie game... in the northern town, last... s and Old... g... ramic... Edition... RIER... NTS... WSEALER... ng may be had... Telephone... from... n and... mbined... ACTION because of its... IRON is simply made... ost economical iron on... pside down for boiling... borne Street... TING