

Five Million Women Workers in U. S. Autos Bring New Diseases

ONLY NINE TRADES CLOSED TO WOMEN—INTERESTING STATISTICS GLEANED FROM CENSUS RETURNS—OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN.

Chicago Tribune: The women at work today are using their heads instead of their hands. At first the breadwinning woman ground grain into meal, plowed the fields, or carved weapons out of stone. Her rise from manual work was gradual. There came the combination of manual and mental work—much manual and little mental; then both divided equally; then more mental than manual. The advance has been slow, but uninterrupted. Twenty years ago the quickest from manual to mental work began. It has been going on ever since.

Twenty years ago the impress of women's hands was felt in every field of industrialism. She has gone into the mills, the workshops, and the factories and transferred the home industries to the manufactory. Today she is using her brains instead of her hands. She is going from the workbench into the office, from the offices into the professions. Twenty years ago the statistician represented the woman in industry by drawing a figure with abnormally large hands to indicate the character of the labor she performed. Today the hands in the picture are of normal size and the head is out of proportion. The two pictures standing side by side represent the change of woman's position in relation to industry in the last twenty years. In 1890 the hands cast their shadow over the whole industrial field; today the brain of woman is the new factor in every field of work. The breadwinning woman has turned from her hands to her head for the means of making a living.

WOMAN'S FIELD OF LABOR ENLARGED

Statistics published for the first time a few weeks ago by the department of commerce and labor show that in ten years—the ten between 1890 and 1900—the number of women engaged in literary and scientific pursuits increased 116.1 per cent, that the number of women who had gone behind the footlights for their bread and butter had increased 51.8 per cent during the same period. The same tables showed that during the ten years cycle between the taking of the two most recent United States censuses the number of women employed as Government officials had increased 66.7 per cent, even the Government finding it wise and profitable to employ female help. The increase in the number of women teaching music was 51.8 per cent.

The number of women physicians and surgeons had increased 62.4 per cent. During those ten years even the

universities and colleges had opened their doors to women professors and instructors, their number showing an increase of 32.4, unprecedented in any preceding decade. In the other professions engaged in by women the total increase was 221.9 per cent.

And supplying a study in contrasts with the invasion of the professions by women were the figures showing the gain in the departments of labor requiring more or less manual work. The number of women engaged in domestic and personal service showed an increase of only 26 per cent, while the number of servants and waitresses had increased only 6 per cent in the ten year period, although in every city, town and village in the country homes had been built up in the meantime—new homes where servants were needed—and restaurants had dotted every thoroughfare, and inns and taverns had sprung up on every country road worn smooth by hurrying motor cars.

MANY ENGAGED IN FARMING.

And yet in contrast with these figures an increase was shown of 36.4 per cent in women in agricultural pursuits, indicating that the farmers' wives were found it profitable to carry on their husbands' business and have been able to measure up to the demands as they never were before. In all departments of breadwinning service the increases during the ten years between the taking of the census of 1890 and the last federal census are shown to have been as follows:

Agricultural pursuits, 36.4 per cent.
Professional service (all kinds), 38.4 per cent.
Domestic and personal service, 26.5 per cent.
Trade and transportation, 122 per cent.
Manufacturing and mechanical, 26.7 per cent.

From 1890 to 1900 the total increase in the number of feminine breadwinners was 1,291,925 or 34.9 per cent, and it is estimated that during the seven years since 1900 this figure has been doubled. But as no statistics for the last seven years are available comparison must be made by percentages. As, in the opinion of Oscar S. Straus, secretary of commerce and labor, the increase during the last seven years has been at practically the same rate as during the ten years preceding 1900, although some statisticians claim it had been 33 1-3 per cent greater.

MILLION INCREASE IN TEN YEARS

But without regard to predictions the cold figures of the census of 1900,

made public for the first time a few weeks ago, are enough to point out the change that has come over the working woman. In 1890 the total number of women at work was 3,121,144; in 1900 the total was 5,007,069. The increase of 34.9 per cent was distributed chiefly among the pursuits calling for the use of the brain, and in nearly every case the increases in the number of women engaged in manual work were only the growth of increases caused by the natural population, or were all out of proportion to the increases in the occupations calling for more mental and less manual labor.

The freshly printed tables present a surprising array of figures. They show that in a country where women have risen above the grain grinding and the stone carving stage in their development there are no less than 497,886 women earning their daily bread as agricultural laborers, plowing fields, planting, harvesting. The same table shows that 307,788 women are farmers, planters, or overseers, and that 6,070 women are engaged in agricultural pursuits which cannot be classified properly under any one of these three headings.

NEARLY SEVEN THOUSAND ACTRESSES.

On the other hand, there are 6,819 women struggling for fame in the glare of the theater calumny; there are 10,989 women artists bending over their palettes from dawn until sunset in the tireless endeavor to rise to the level of Bonheur or Homer. There are over 52,000 women musicians in the United States, depending upon the delight they can give to the human ear for butter on their bread. There are 327,905 women instructors and professors in the colleges and universities. There are 5,533 women barbers and hairdressers, 55,511 boardinghouse keepers, 8,545 hotelkeepers, 147,193 housekeepers and stewards.

Over 111,500 American women are common day laborers, 332,000 are laundresses, 1,213,328 are servants and waitresses, 146,000 are saleswomen, 250,000 are textile mill operatives, 342,000 are dressmakers. There are thousands, tens of thousands, of women engaged in nearly every avenue of human endeavor, and in some fields of work there are hundreds of thousands where a few years ago there were only a few.

NINE TRADES CLOSED TO WOMEN.

In the table statistics are given of only the sixty-two leading occupations or divisions of work, although women are engaged in all but nine of the 303 gainful pursuits classified in the twelfth census. Naturally no women are reported as United States soldiers, sailors, or marines; nor were any reported as Page Seventeen.

DR. POLK, OF NEW YORK, ON THE DELIRIUM OF MOTION.

Moderate Driving Healthful—Scorching Lowers Human Vitality—Disease of Motorists.

There is sound truth in the saying that you have to pay for everything you get. Every pleasure has its price, and when people draw on nature for an increase of pleasure nature sees that they settle up, and settle up well, in the end for every bit of enjoyment they have had at her expense.

That is why so many who have automobilized hard and fast and almost continuously, with scarcely a thought of the effect such an indulgence has on the system, find that they are suffering from one or more of the ailments physicians tell us are due to the overdoing of this sport.

Not a few have impaired their health almost beyond recovery; memories have faded, good looks have flown, while mental and physical equilibrium has been lost, so we are told, as a result of overdoing a pastime which can be made one of the most beneficial in the world if taken properly.

From time to time since the introduction of automobilizing, the ailments that the excessive automobilist courts: Motoritis, tuberculosis, motorpathia cerebri, loss of memory, neurasthenia, ruined complexions, disordered stomachs, alcoholism and several minor complaints which are overshadowed by the enormity of these.

MOTORITIS ONE OF DISEASES.

Motoritis was one of the first diseases to be directly ascribed to the overindulgence of automobilizing. It was noticed first among chauffeurs who drove at a high rate of speed for several hours at a stretch. Some physicians found that the dust and stones which the eyes of the automobilist encountered when driving produced an inflammation of the front of the eye which some times resulted in keratitis.

If germs gathered to the automobilist became susceptible to pink eye, trachoma and even ophthalmia.

Next a hue and cry was raised about the automobilist's lungs and tuberculosis was threatened in some cases. It was explained by several members of the medical profession that when layer after layer of dust settled in the mucous membrane of the nose naturally the process of filtration was impeded, the amount of moisture in this part of the breathing mechanism was considerably reduced and then almost anything that attacks the throat might result.

Bronchitis and pharyngeal troubles were feared, and in the event of either of these diseases attacking the automobilist his chances of getting the tuberculosis germ were increased a hundredfold. In fact, many of the most rabid thought that each time an automobilist suffering from sore throat took a long drive in a car he was inviting tuberculosis.

Then the vibration of the car was found to be the cause of a new disease, which London physicians termed "motorpathia cerebri." The constant vibration of the car when going at a high rate of speed frequently produced a temporary disorganization of those functions which are usually affected by sea traveling.

It was found after a careful investigation that it was by no means unusual for automobilists who indulge in this sport to excess to suffer acutely from nausea, giddiness and severe headaches. Women especially were subject to such attacks which were due to the constant jolting and vibration. It is a common thing to hear women say that they can seldom eat when they are taking long trips and frequently a light luncheon will cause them much discomfort.

The equilibrium of the system is upset by fast driving, physicians explain, and constant motorizing is apt to make those who indulge unsteady in their gait, while their hands will shake almost as if they had palsy.

It requires nerve to run a car, and so some men drink to keep up the nerves, and the more they drink the more they need and the more unsteady grow their eye and hand, is the explanation given by an eminent physician who blames automobilizing for increased drunkenness.

In a word, if these ailments are to be believed, there is everything to fear from excessive motorizing, and when one thinks of the thousands of automobilists who drive out daily in their cars the subject has tremendous interest.

Every owner of a car, every one who is invited to join an automobile party wonders if he is jeopardizing his health.

Are the women to lose their good looks and are the men to develop into mental and physical wrecks all on account of the automobile? This is the answer that Dr. William M. Polk, a prominent New York physician, gives to these questions.

BY DR. WILLIAM M. POLK.

Ask any engine driver how he feels after covering miles and miles of uncertain road for several hours at a stretch as fast as the engine can go. Isn't he somewhat used up when he finally reverses the lever and brings his engine to a full stop at the end of his day's journey?

Haven't his nerves been strung up to a high pitch all the time that he has been sending his iron monster over such a road?

What about his eyes? Don't you suppose that they have been under constant strain every minute of the time that he has been rushing his engine along, and isn't it natural to believe that if this strain is kept up day after day it will result in blindness?

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FRANK G. CARPENTER FINDS EGYPT'S MONARCH INTELLIGENT AND DIGNIFIED—HAS ONLY ONE WIFE—DEVOTES HIMSELF TO FARMING.

Frank S. Carpenter writes from Cairo to the Chicago Record-Herald: When I was in Cairo sixteen years ago I had a long interview with Tewfik Pasha, who was then Khedive of Egypt. Today I have had a talk with his son, Abbas Hilmi, who is now on the throne. Both of these interviews took place in the Abdin Palace, the great structure which forms the business office and official residence of the rulers of Egypt, situated here in the heart of Cairo.

The interviews were arranged by Uncle Sam's diplomatic agents, who act also as consuls general to Egypt. The first was by Consul General Cardwell, who represented us here in 1889, and the other by Consul General Liddings, who is now the diplomatic agent of the United States.

The audiences were in both cases held in the afternoon, and the dress required was the tall hat and morning costume of frock coat and light trousers, customary for official calls. We went to the palace in the consular carriage, with a gorgeous dragoman of the legation on the seat beside the coachman, and were met at the door in both instances by the soldiers of the Khedive.

The Khedives of Egypt have two official residences, one in Cairo and one in Alexandria. That in Alexandria is the Ras-el-Teen Palace, situated right on the harbor, with its windows looking out upon the Khedivial yacht and the ships of a half-dozen nations which are at anchor there.

The Abdin Palace faces a great square in the heart of this biggest city of Egypt. It is built in the form of a horseshoe, and its two stories have many windows looking out upon the square. There is a grand entrance way in the center, and to the left of this a door, which I am told leads to the harem and to other private apartments of his highness.

RECEIVED AT THE PALACE.

As our carriage drove up to the palace we were passed by a closed coach drawn by magnificent Arabian horses. On the box beside the liveried coachman sat a sober-faced eunuch whose black skin and dark clothes seemed all the more somber under his bright red skull cap. In front of the carriage ran two brown-skinned, bare-legged scyces with their hands held up in front of them warning pebbles, to get out of the way. I afterwards learned that this carriage was that of a princess about to call on the wife of the Khedive.

The palace doors were opened to us by an Arab official, clad in European

clothes and wearing red fez cap which the Egyptian never takes off whether in the house or out. We first came into a grand entrance hall, floored with mosaic, the walls of which were washed in cream and gold, and then went up to the second floor by a staircase so wide that two wagon loads of hay could be drawn up it without touching.

On the second floor are the reception-rooms for visitors and also the apartments reserved for the chamberlain, masters of ceremony and other officers of the khedive's household. Here we were taken into a large parlor by one of the khedive's cabinet ministers, who chatted with us until an official entered and told us his highness was ready to receive us.

We were then conducted across the hall to the chief reception-room of the palace, and a moment later were face to face with the young khedive of Egypt. The room was the same in which I met his father, and our reception was as free from ceremony and as cordial as that I had many years ago.

The young khedive does not look much like his father. He has more dignity and is a trifle taller. He has, however, the same light complexion, the same hazel eyes and the same broad open forehead, straight nose and full lips. He is, I judge, about five feet six inches in height, but his tall red fez makes him look taller. His father had a full beard, but the son is satisfied with a brown mustache. Both men dressed simply.

The father wore a black coat, vest and trousers, with the coat cut rather high and preacher-like. His only jewelry consisted of three gold studs, the size of bird shot, and a watchchain of thin, golden links. His necktie was black, and as I remember, it was of the butterfly variety, like those that you buy for 25 cents.

KHEDIVE SIMPLE IN MANNER.

His highness of today wore a double-breasted frock coat and light trousers, with a necktie of light-colored silk, which he had apparently tied himself.

In both instances, after shaking hands, these khedives, father and son, led the consul-general and myself to seats on the opposite side of the room and each took his own place on a divan there and sat down with one foot under him. There seemed to be nothing undignified in this attitude, the manners of both being perfectly simple and free from ostentation.

During the talk of today cigarettes were brought in and the consul-gen-

eral and myself each took one and lighted it. His highness refused, and upon my asking him if he did not smoke, he replied: "No."

I asked the same question of Tewfik Pasha, and he told me that he neither smoked nor drank, saying that Mohammedans do not believe it right to drink anything intoxicating, and that he tried to follow the laws of life as laid down by the Koran.

The present khedive drinks nothing but pure water, and he is, I am told, quite as religious as his father. He says his prayers immediately upon rising and goes to the mosque every day. Tewfik Pasha was devout. He told me that he knew the Koran from one end to the other, and that he could begin at the back and quote almost every paragraph from there to the front. He had as much faith in his religion as we have in ours, but he said, during our talk, that he thought every man should follow the faith of his father.

HAS ONLY ONE WIFE.

The khedives of the past have been noted for their numerous wives. Every one of them has had the four allotted by the Koran, and in addition concubines and slaves. The father of the present ruler was a monogamist. He was true to his one wife, and as far as I can learn, she was a most accomplished lady and queen.

When I was here before I heard many stories of the love which Tewfik Pasha had for this young man's mother, and of the pleasant home they had outside of his official career. It was probably the fact that example that made Abbas Hilmi a monogamist, and gave him a home which in its quiet and peace corresponds favorably with that of any ruler of Europe. Indeed, Tewfik, the father of Abbas Hilmi, once expressed himself strongly in favor of monogamy, saying:

"In my own father's harem I saw the disadvantages of many wives and of many children by different wives, and I then decided that when I came to manhood I would marry but one woman and be true to her. I have done that and I have never regretted it."

The present khedive is undoubtedly of much the same opinion. He had been married thirteen years, and that to a single wife who is the mother of his six children.

My conversation with his highness Abbas Hilmi covered a wide range. I dealt with the present prosperity of Egypt, and I can see that his country understands both his country and people. He thinks that the Valley has by no means reached the maximum of its possibilities, and says that by increasing the dams and drainage facilities Egypt might yield

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BRITAIN'S ONLY MAIDEN PRINCESS

WILL LIKELY SEEK A MATE AMONG THE GREAT ENGLISH NOBILITY.

Princess Patricia of Connaught is now the only maiden princess of her age and generation of English birth and upbringing. Her royal highness is naturally an object of interest to those important people who take a state as well as a sentimental interest in the matrimonial alliances of our royal family; and the princess has been more than once betrothed, by rumor, the last occasion being that on which her forthcoming marriage to the Emperor of Russia's only brother had to be officially contradicted. It has also been whispered, of late, that the pretty royal maiden will follow the example of her first cousin, the Duchess of Pife, and seek a mate in the great English nobility, and further that in that case Wales would be her home.

Despite denials, the recurrence of this latter rumor has led many people to believe in it. For it will be remembered that the King of Spain's engagement to Princess Victoria was several times publicly contradicted.

Princess Patricia, whose first name, by the way, is Victoria, is the third and last child of her parents, and she was born on St. Patrick's Day in 1886 at Buckingham Palace.

Through her mother she is descended from one of Germany's greatest war lords, the powerful Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who, owing to the brilliancy of his locks, was nicknamed the "Red Prince." The two daughters of the Duke and Duchess of

Connaught were brought up very simply, and much as were their aunts, Queen Victoria's daughters.

Great attention was paid to their accomplishments, and both Princess Margaret—who is now the future Queen of Sweden—and Princess Patricia were taught music by Signor Carlo Albani, the noted composer and pianist.

THE PANAMA MOSQUITO.

The famous Panama mosquito, with a record of perhaps a greater number of deaths than that of the late conflict between the Japanese and Russians, has been conquered, Joe Mitchell Chapple says in the National Geographic.

While we were there, it was reported by one of the guests at the hotel that a "mosquito" had been discovered, and immediately Inspector Le Prince began to think of sending for the lizards to eat it up. Much has been said of insect pests in the tropics, but not there long enough to gain much experience in that line, yet I did discover that residents have to guard against the white ants, which rapidly destroy all articles of wood.

It happens that a chair will look all right until someone sits on it, when down it comes with a crash, having been completely honeycombed by the white ants. Soft wood is often perforated by these pests so that it is a mere sponge, easily penetrated by the finger. For this reason, hard wood only should be used for furniture and other articles. Yes, the tropics have their terrors as well as their luxuries. The negroes have to be careful of their feet, because of the "chigoe," or "jigger," which works its way under the nails of the toes and hands, giving more or less pain, and likely to cause dangerous ulcers. The army ants will encircle a building and go right through it, if not barred out, eating everything that has life, and have even been known to devour an unprotected baby. They enter a house and remain a few hours, cleaning out rats, mice and cockroaches, and then leave as suddenly as they have arrived—but no living creature that they can overwhelm escapes them.

Joachim, World's Greatest Violinist

GOLD COULD NOT LURE HIM—NO MUSICIAN EVER RETAINED A HOLD ON THE PUBLIC SO LONG.

Eight years ago, when Joseph Joachim's ex-pupils from all parts of the world were celebrating in Berlin, the master's sixtieth jubilee as a public performer, it was remarked that no other great violinist had retained his hold on the public for so long a period. Yet from his advent, nearly seventy years ago, as a musical prodigy in a Hungarian town, until his death in Berlin on the fifteenth of last month, Joachim was never persuaded to visit America. Arthur M. Abell finds the explanation in this curious fact in his indifference to monetary considerations. Writing the Musical Courier (New York) at the time of the jubilee, Mr. Abell said:

"Joachim is a man of strong character. He has never at any time advertised himself, and yet his reputation overshadows that of all other living artists. He has never taken money for private instruction. He has never played in private for money. He plays but few engagements, apparently, for money, in public. He refused a fabulous offer for an American tour a few

years ago. He devotes a greater part of his time to the interests of the Berlin Hochschule at a ridiculously small salary, according to our views. Even in Germany he could earn more in one week with his violin than his salary amounts to in one year if he chooses to accept all the solo engagements offered him. In short, Joachim is above money considerations, and this notwithstanding the fact that he needs to earn money from year to year to live on. He has not amassed a fortune, though he might easily have done so. No, it is not money, it is art, that prompts him to do as he does."

In a monograph on Joachim by J. A. Fuller Maitland, musical critic of the London Times, there is a passage which dwells upon the unconscious self-revelation of the musician which takes place even when he is interpreting the works of others. The writer goes on to say:

"Besides the ideal interpretation of the music which he plays, Joachim unconsciously tells everyone who hears to hear with manner of man in himself. Truth, rectitude, earnestness of purpose, singleness of artistic aim, a childlike clarity of the inner vision, combined with the highest dignity—all these are evident to any but the most superficial listener, and there is a certain quiet ardor, eloquent, of strong emotion strongly controlled."

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SECRETS OF MANLY BEAUTY

MEN IN THE AGGREGATE DECLARED HANDSOMER THAN WOMEN.

Why are men better looking than women? demands a courageous writer in the Gentlewoman. It is a problem which must perplex and puzzle modern women, for, taking them in the aggregate, men nowadays leave women behind in personal beauty.

Various reasons contribute to this. Man has many points of advantage. Has he a weak and retreating chin, indicative of subeity and entire lack of character? There is nothing easier than to cover it with a neat Vandyke beard, and at once he assumes quite a virile and attractive aspect.

Is his mouth weak or cruel? A well-trained mustache is an invaluable asset in this case. Does he wish to create an impression of piety and moral rectitude? He may be the biggest villain alive, but if he cultivate a long flowing beard of patriarchal aspect he is at once invited to become a churchwarden, the rector refers to him affectionately as "our beloved brother," local newspapers allude to him as "our esteemed townsmen," the widow and the orphan cry to him for sympathy and consolation, little children prattle artlessly to him and put their little hands in his, while the British public point to him with pride as a representative citizen—a man seen and felt.

Yet it is within the range of possibility would be hustled out of the country in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson.

Then, again, what possibilities for a poetic appearance lie in a man's hair. Take away the flowing locks of a number of distinguished musicians and what would happen? Assuredly what is alternatively described as a convict clip would result in much fewer feminine ecstasies, a sudden slump in requests for autographs and photographs, and a considerable diminution in the number of broken hearts.

And the irony of it is that men's looks do not matter very much, and in this fact also lies a reason for their superior position. The first gray hair does not plunge them into a dark night of despair, while the initial wrinkle is passed by unnoticed. They do not worry over their looks, and so their looks give them no cause to worry.

CICERO'S BAD LATIN.

An assiduous high school student, having to retranslate into Latin a paragraph "based on Cicero," searched through the works of that author until he found the passage in the original. After reading it over to see that the English was an exact translation of the Latin, he merely copied the passage from the book, and handing it in, began to anticipate high praise from his teacher. But to his surprise his paper came back with a number of ugly blue marks.

Though desiring to disclose his deception, he decided that the joke would be on the instructor if he did so. Accordingly he confessed having copied the passage, and asked how it could be full of mistakes. But the teacher was prepared for him.

"I knew it was copied," said he, sternly. "That was apparent. But I also wanted you to know, sir, that Cicero could take liberties with the Latin tongue which you cannot." School Times.

DARING SURGERY ON THE HEART

A NUMBER OF REMARKABLE OPERATIONS PERFORMED WITH GREAT SUCCESS.

Heart surgery, or the practice of operating directly on the living organ itself, is just now attracting widespread attention. A number of exceedingly daring operations have been carried out, in some instances with amazing success.

Within a few days a German surgeon has announced that he has, he believes, succeeded in restoring life shortly after death by vigorous and direct massage of the heart. There are a number of cases on record in which the heart has actually been operated upon and sewed up, as in ordinary wounds, the patient actually recovering. The possibilities of this department of surgery are, of course, immeasurable.

Elaborate experiments have been conducted recently upon the hearts of dogs. The living organ has been laid bare and various operations have been carried out. While in many of these cases the animals have afterwards died, the number of those in which the operation has been successful indicates that such operations upon human beings give at least a great promise of success.

In the many cases recorded of operations upon the hearts of human beings, as well as in the case of the lower animals, when the subjects have died death has been due to blood poisoning in such cases is naturally very great. This, however, tends to prove that the actual danger of the operation itself is not insurmountable.

In cases where the heart has actually been cut and again sewed up death has been caused by the tearing out of the stitches. It will be readily understood, of course, that since the heart is constantly in motion, even violent motion, such stitches are likely to tear through the flesh, which death quickly follows. That the living heart has actually been laid bare in many instances and daring operations which will doubtless come as a surprise to most laymen.

It seems that wounds of the heart, according to the records, are generally due to an incision from a stab or puncture from a hat pin or a perforation from a bullet. Other injuries may be due to contusions, as in the breaking of a rib, in which a splinter of bone penetrates into the heart walls. Severe injuries of this latter type may take place without a fatal ending. When injuries take place which penetrate into the cavities of the heart the consequences are very serious.

In bullet wounds of the heart an occasionally fatal result may obtain without the detection of an apparent wound in the walls of the heart. A curious instance of this kind is related by a Canadian physician.

In this case the pericardium, or outside lining of the heart, showed no wound, although the right ventricle of the heart contained a wound large enough to admit two fingers. It is evident that the elastic pericardium was driven before the bullet into the heart, while the ventricle was forcibly distended with blood. Upon autopsy

the ball was found in the cavity of the chest, with a loss of shot. He had survived a considerable length of time after the heart had been penetrated by a foreign substance. An English surgeon mentions a boy who lived for a month with a piece of wood three inches long in the right side of his heart.

There are numerous records of persons surviving a considerable length of time after the heart has been penetrated by a foreign substance. An English surgeon mentions a boy who lived for a month with a piece of wood three inches long in the right side of his heart.

In 400 cases of heart injury through external violence 103 cases died immediately, 200 in a short time, 50 recovered and in the remainder the termination is not given. By modern antiseptic surgery and greater skill in these latter days severe wounds of the heart may be treated with greater possibilities of success. The chest may be opened, the heart exposed and the wound sewed up.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of West Point, has been most successful in capturing savage chiefs both in this country and in the Philippines. He owes part of his prowess to his remarkable understanding of the sign languages as used by the North American Indians.

Great was the scandal in Rome in 169 B.C. when it became known that Scipio Africanus (mighty general, conqueror of Carthage and head of the mighty highest Patrician family) had bestowed the hand of his daughter Cornelia on a penniless Plebeian, Gracchus by name.

Rome had long since departed from the semi-socialistic simplicity that had once made it fit to rule the world. Now the Patricians (Senators, landowners and other men of office and wealth) were yearly growing richer and were absorbing to themselves the national prosperity that should have been shared by the Plebeians, or poorer folk. The latter were in wretched state. They fought Rome's battles, filled Rome's fields, built Rome's houses. Yet their own condition was almost that of slaves.

Thus it was that Scipio's broadmindedness and lack of class prejudice in marrying his daughter to the best and most honorable of these Plebeians, set the whole city agog. But the couple thus strangely mated were very happy together. They had three children, two sons and a daughter. The elder son was named Tiberius, for his father; the younger Calus. Cornelia brought

By A. P. Terhune in the New York World.

them up under her own personal care, not leaving them to tutors and servants, as did most Patricians. She taught them statecraft, war, and most of all, patriotism. For she was a wonderful woman, and studied deep into affairs that were in those times usually left wholly to wiser men. A rich Roman lady one day visited her and chattered boastfully of her jewels and riches, describing each glittering bauble and ending with a request to see Cornelia's jewels. Her hostess led the visitor to a room where her two boys lay asleep. Pointing to the two lads, she said simply:

"There are my jewels! I have none other so precious."

Her husband died, and Cornelia redoubled her efforts to bring up her boys as ideal citizens. So successful was she that in a few years Tiberius, the elder youth, had not only won for himself lasting fame as a soldier, but was elected Tribune. Now the teachings of Cornelia began to bear fruit. She had explained to her sons how unjust it was that the rich should own all the land and the poor have none of it. So Tiberius framed laws checking the power of the Patricians and enabling

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