

German Ex-Crown Prince

Unfaithful and Brutal.

Wife Now Seeks Divorce

THE former German Crown Prince, Prince Cecilie, has taken steps to divorce her husband, Frederick William, according to a statement given to Swiss newspapers by the former Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mother of the former Crown Prince. The statement says that it long has been the desire of Cecilie to divorce her husband, but that the pressure of the Hohenzollern family up to this time had prevented her from carrying it out. The statement of the Grand Duchess charges Frederick William with cruelty to his wife, saying: "On one occasion some time ago the situation became so unbearable that my daughter actually fled her home. She almost succeeded in reaching Switzerland. Orders were



PRINCESS CECILIE.

sent from Berlin to intercept her and she was captured at the German frontier like a common criminal and taken to Berlin under arrest.

"My daughter will be able to place before the German court overwhelming evidence against her husband and will be able to prove many instances of the grossest cruelty against him. His infidelities were numerous and there is absolute proof of them. His brutality was atrocious. On more than one occasion my daughter was treated with actual violence. She was bruised and her face was disfigured by her husband's blows."

Berlin despatches by way of Zurich on February 3 that Frederick William had instituted proceedings for a divorce, but there have been no further reports on the case. The former Crown Prince and Princess Cecilie were married in June, 1905. The pair have five children, the youngest having been born in 1915. The former Crown Prince is now in exile. His family has remained at Potsdam.

The former Grand Duchess Anastasia was a grand duchess of Russia before her marriage. Since the war she has been living in Switzerland. She renounced her German nationality and renewed her allegiance to Russia late in 1914.

Odd Numbers.

It has been wisely remarked that an ancient and universal belief is not to be lightly ignored; there must be "something in it."

Odd numbers have always and everywhere been held in peculiar reverence, and if that is mere superstition, then it only proves that, despite our civilization, we are still superstitious.

A hen is always given an odd number of eggs to be hatched. Why? There is no reason at all, except superstition.

Salutes from warships, forts, etc., are always given in odd numbers, yet no valid reason can be adduced. It is a remnant of the old "odd numbers are lucky" superstition. "Virgil" records all sorts of charms and spells practiced round odd numbers—never even ones. And we still, after two failures, make another attempt, and murmur hopefully: "Third time lucky." The odd number again; and the old superstition! Seven is the favorite Biblical number, and old divines taught that it held a mystical perfection. It's an odd number. Three is the number of the Trinity—an odd number again.

Falstaff, in the "Merry Wives," is entrapped for the third time. He himself said: "They say there is a divinity in odd numbers" because of the old belief that the odd time would be lucky.

Physicians of other days always insisted that "bleedings" should be in odd numbers—one, three, five, etc., and never an even one.

The number two was avoided and had an evil reputation, because on the second day hell was created.—Tit-Bits.

Canadian Commands Finns.

Reuter's gathes that Finns to the number of about 1,500, known as the Red Finn Legion, who compose the auxiliary forces attached to the British armies in North Russia, and who were recently causing trouble, are commanded by a Canadian colonel, whose powerful personality and strong will have since their enrollment built them up into a disciplined and valuable body of troops. They have their own native officers, who in turn are controlled by British officers on the colonel's staff.

Stainless Steel Cutlery.

The making of stainless steel cutlery, which originated in England, was suspended during the war. The result is achieved by adding about 13 per cent of chromium.

HAPLESS RUSSIA.

British Chaplain Describes Orgies of the Reds.

How Odessa suffered from a systematic campaign of murder, robbery, and outrage, after the first entry of the Bolsheviks on March 13, 1918, is described by Courtier Forster, a British chaplain at Odessa, in an article published in the Daily Chronicle. He says:

"If the brutal tyranny which the Bolsheviks compelled the terror-stricken Russian people to accept in the name of 'freedom of the mind and body' punishes all liberty of thought with torture, outrage, and death, freedom of the body is equally traversed by unthinkable cruelties, unless the term is accepted as synonymous with bestial indecency and moral depravity. Women and girls engaged in shopping commissions in the lower parts of the town were seized by hands of men from the Red Army and carried off to warehouse yards and similar places, where their fate was worse than death. Indeed, in many instances they were found dead on the following morning. Orgies which defy description were of daily occurrence."

"Wine shops and cellars were by degrees broken into and looted. Throughout the city free drinks from pails and buckets were given to all who cared for them. Women returning from market in the morning were stopped and compelled to drink from pails held on high by two soldiers. On one afternoon it was my fate to come away from a shop and find the streets running red, with hundreds of gallons of wine pouring from smashed vats of a great store. Numbers of Bolsheviks lay flat on the pavement, with faces in the gutter, drinking from the stream which flowed past, carrying with it the accumulated filth and refuse of the uncleaned city."

"This is the Bolshevik idea of freedom of the body coupled with the right to make the public parks and gardens a scene of indescribable obscenity, and the recognition of murder and assassination as customary methods of dealing with those whose ideas of 'freedom of the body' savor of sympathy with the wornout and benighted standards of the effete of civilization of the Allies."

"The brutality of assassination increased daily. There lived, a few houses further down the street in which I had my quarters, a young wife and little son of a junior officer who was at the time in Petrograd. She went one day to draw her allowance, which amounted to only a few pounds. Small as the sum was, it aroused the cupidity of a few watchful Bolsheviks. On the following morning her apartment was found looted and she and her boy were found dead in bed, pierced through and through with thrusts from bayonets."

"In the same street, the Kanatnaya, another ghastly affair came to my notice. One morning two quietly dressed ladies were standing at a corner awaiting the coming of a tramcar. A party of Bolsheviks approached and noticed them as members of the persecuted 'bourgeois' class. Without the formality of any arrest or the mockery of a trial, both were shot dead on the pavement at the street corner."

"It is a return of this wanton brutality and reign of terror which awaits those harassed and luckless citizens who find themselves once again in the clutches of the Red Army. Odessa has fallen, and Soviet Russia thrills with triumph at the defeat of the Allies. The effect of the armies of Denekine and Koltchak will be immediate. The anti-Bolshevik allies of the Entente will be weakened and disheartened. God help those who fall into the power of Lenin's armies! For a mortal blow has been struck at the prestige of the Entente in the home of Bolshevism."

Animals at Home In Water.

Nearly all animals are said to be better swimmers than man, and to take to the water naturally. The rhinoceros and hippopotamus are wonderful swimmers and divers, while the Indian elephant crosses great rivers with heavy loads.

The elk and the reindeer are first-class swimmers. The elk keeps his head above water and crosses directly from bank to bank to avoid turning. The reindeer, on the other hand, turns as often as he likes, keeping his head only a little above the surface. But of all swimmers of all climes the best, though not the swiftest, is the polar bear, who passes half his time in the water swimming and diving. His swimming power is nothing short of miraculous if it be remembered that the water in the regions he frequents is invariably cold, and that cold is normally prohibitive to good swimming. It is said there are bears that can swim from twenty-five to thirty miles without great effort.

One of the swiftest swimming animals is the squirrel. A sportsman on one occasion, having at hand a squirrel born in captivity, which had never seen water, wanted to see if it could swim, and took it with him in a rowboat to the centre of a lake. The squirrel turned toward the bank, head and paws above the water, back and tail underneath it, and began to swim so rapidly that it was with the greatest difficulty that the man recovered it when it reached the shallow water near the land.

Artificial Limbs.

Willow or other wood of a similar nature has heretofore been made use of in the manufacture of artificial limbs, but a cheaper and at the same time superior substitute has been found in a composition in which celluloid largely enters. The composition is made use of by spreading up on pieces of fabric, which are then wound about a mold. The new material is said to be light, easily worked and of trivial cost.

Flax.

The average Argentine linseed (or flax) area of 3,000,000 acres is approached only by that of British India. The United States follows with about 2,000,000 acres.

Marquis Saionji a Japanese Leader

MARQUIS SAIONJI, leading member of the Japanese peace delegation, has been for almost half a century a unique figure in Japanese politics, according to a Japanese correspondent of the London Times. The writer says:

"Born of one of the proudest houses of the court nobility, he has been an enlightened and persistent advocate of liberalism. When the revolution of 1868 broke out—the revolution which overthrew the time-worn military autocracy of a feudal hierarchy and ushered in a new constitutional imperial regime, Marquis Saionji, though still a minor, found himself, in virtue of his birth and intelligence, in a position to take part in the great debate at the imperial court which decided the issue of the revolution. Soon afterward he was placed at the head of an imperial army sent to pacify nascent or open discontent. But when the new imperial regime was solidly established Saionji resigned office and honors and went abroad to study."

"From 1869 to 1880 he lived in Paris, studying law and literature and mixing with the young Radicals of the Third Republic. With some of them, for example M. Clemenceau, he contracted a lifelong friendship. At the same time he was much influenced by the writings and personal magnetism of the late Emile Acollas."

"On his return he found the political atmosphere congenial. The country was then dominated by the oligarchy of two great clans which had taken the largest share in the imperial restoration of 1868, and young Saionji, with the collaboration of a few others of like mind, issued a short-lived paper for the propagation of liberal opinions. On the other hand, he found in a leading member of the Government a kindred spirit, with whom co-operation in politics seemed possible. This was Mr. (afterward Prince) Ito. Between them there sprang up a lifelong friendship. Saionji shared every important task undertaken by Ito, and, on the latter's retirement from active politics, becoming his successor in party leadership."

In 1882 Saionji went abroad as a member of the Ito commission to study the constitutional parliamentary working of European countries. Three years later he became Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and afterward filled the same office at Berlin.

"By 1890, when the first Japanese Parliament met, he returned home and, in 1893, became Vice-President of the House of Peers, of which Prince (then Count) Ito was the first President. He was twice Minister of Education—in 1894-96 and 1896—in each case under the Premiership of Prince Ito."

"Political parties were growing in influence, and the mind of Prince Ito, the leading statesman of the day, was becoming rapidly convinced of the necessity of a national party. When in 1900 he announced the program of the Seiyukai, or Constitutional party, Ito, the great Marquis Saionji stood behind him as his trusted adviser. In Prince Ito's first Seiyukai Cabinet Marquis Saionji became President of the Privy Council, and twice acted as Deputy Premier. In 1903 Prince Ito and Marquis Saionji, as the Pichu-Kurino former becoming President of the Privy Council and the latter the leader of the Seiyukai. During the Russo-Japanese War Marquis Saionji's leadership of the party was particularly brilliant. At its close, when a universal feeling of opposition arose against the terms of the Portsmouth treaty, it was Marquis Saionji who, by a timely public pronouncement in his favor and by the weight of his personal authority, saved the country from a grave national crisis."

Before the end of 1905, Marquis Saionji resigned as his successor by Premier Katsura. The first Saionji Cabinet lasted till 1907, the noteworthy event of the administration being the nationalization of the railways. It was during his premiership also that the agreement with France, known as the Pichu-Kurino convention, and a similar convention with Russia were concluded. In 1910-12 Marquis Saionji became Premier for the second time in succession to Prince Katsura. The chief event during his second premiership was the consummation of the Pichu-Kurino convention, and the accession of the emperor. In this connection Marquis Saionji did good service in democratizing the ancient court customs and usages so as to bring the crown and the people closer together. In 1915 he resigned his premiership of the Seiyukai, giving place to his able lieutenant, the present Premier, Mr. Hara."

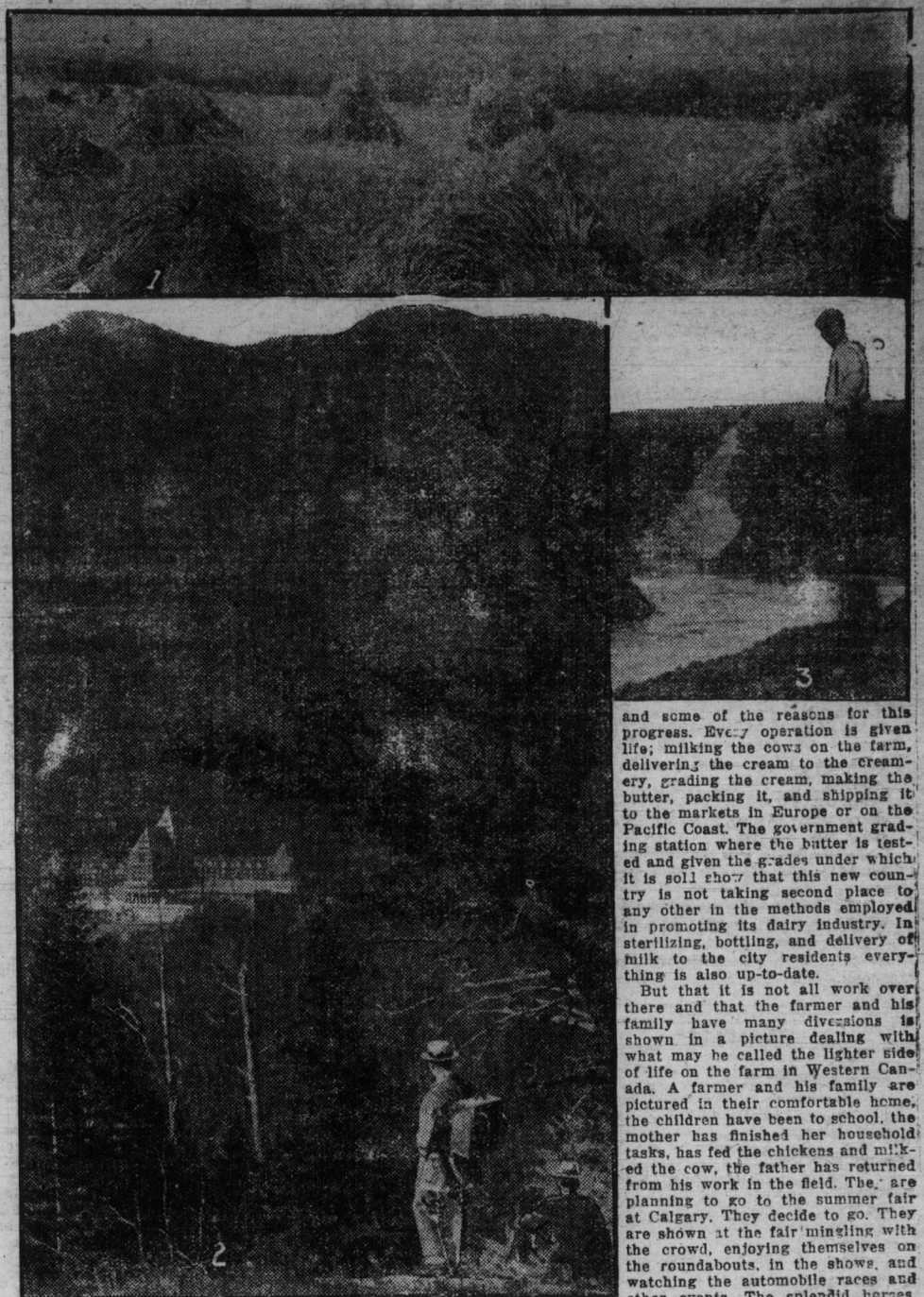
An Old Saying.

The most popular explanation of the origin of the expression, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high," is this: That it comes from the southern country amusement known as "goose pulling." A goose, known as "goose pulling," a goose, its neck carefully plucked and well greased, was hung by its feet to a branch of a tree, says an exchange. The men would ride past at a gallop, trying to catch it by the neck and pull it head off. The better the goose was in dodging the greater the fun. When the goose hung high, so that the competitors had to stand in their stirrups to grasp at it, the joy was greatest. Another suggested origin is that it refers to the fact that wild geese fly in clear weather; this explanation would change "hangs" to "honks."

Efficiency.

Efficiency experts have been studying files and find that the life of one of these tools, on the average, is 25,000 strokes. To employ a file for more than its normal period of usefulness, it is claimed, more than doubles the cost of the work.

The Canadian West In "Movies"



(1) An Alberta Wheat Field.
(2) Movie Men Near Banff Springs Hotel.
(3) An Irrigation Stream.

At the present time there are being shown in various parts of the United States some pictures of actual scenes of various phases of farm life in Alberta, one of the prairie provinces of Canada. They show this country in a very different light from what many had been led to believe it to be. The films, which have been produced under the direction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Department of Colonization and Development, deal with irrigation farming, the dairy industry, and the lighter side

of the farmer's life in Western Canada. The film dealing with irrigation farming shows the land being prepared for irrigation, the application of water, growing crops of grain and alfalfa, harvesting, and livestock on the irrigated farm. It also shows the irrigation works, including the great Bassano Dam, the largest of its kind in the world. The idea one gathers of these structures from the picture is that they were built to last, and that those who provided the money had great confidence in the country and the undertaking. The dairy film shows the rapid progress this industry has made in Alberta during the last few years.

and some of the reasons for this progress. Every operation is given life; milking the cows on the farm, delivering the cream to the creamery, grading the cream, making the butter, packing it, and shipping it to the markets in Europe or on the Pacific Coast. The government grading station where the butter is tested is also shown, and it is said that this new country is not taking second place to any other in the methods employed in promoting its dairy industry. In sterilizing, bottling, and delivery of milk to the city residents everything is also up-to-date.

But that it is not all work over there and that the farmer and his family have many diversions is shown in a picture dealing with what may be called the lighter side of life on the farm in Western Canada. A farmer and his family are pictured in their comfortable home, the children have been to school, the mother has finished her household tasks, has fed the chickens and milked the cow, the father has returned from his work in the field. They are planning to go to the summer fair at Calgary. They decide to go. They are shown at the fair mingling with the crowd, enjoying themselves on the roundabouts, in the shows, and watching the automobile races and other events. The splendid horses, cattle, sheep and hogs on view at the exhibition are also pictured. Altogether the party spends a very enjoyable day.

Later in the season, they go for a holiday. They have not far to go. They find in the same province holiday resorts that afford an excellent change. They go to one of these places on the shores of a large inland lake. Here they enjoy themselves bathing, boating, fishing, and basking in the sunshine on the sands. Afterwards they visit Banff, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, and in connection with their visit, some magnificent mountain scenery is thrown on the screen. Evidently the life of the farmer in Western Canada is not all work and no play.

CAPRONI'S AIRSHIP.

Constructed to Carry Hundred Passengers Per Voyage.

Signor Caproni, inventor of the Caproni plane and Italy's foremost maker of flying apparatus, announces he has nearly completed a triplane of the Caproni model capable of accommodating 100 passengers for a long trip.

This big passenger plane will be equipped with cabins, berths, appliances for preparing and serving food, etc. It is the first of a series of similar planes that will be used for commercial transportation.

Signor Caproni points out that the shape of Italy makes a trip between its northern and southern ends a time-consuming effort and transportation between Italy and its island and African possessions very much more so.

By these big passenger planes a trip from Rome to Naples would take an hour and a half, from Naples to Messina or Palermo, Sicily, two hours, and from Palermo, Sicily, two hours, and from Palermo to Tunis, Africa, less than two hours and a half.

Besides passengers these planes will carry mail, newspapers and compact express merchandise. Signor Caproni is assured in advance of business enough to carry the expense of the service and he anticipates a good profit.

To guard against disabling accidents the planes will have two reserve engines, capable of sustaining flight, and there will be also a reserve pilot always on duty against any human failure at the controls.

All this, remember, is not a dream or a vision of the future. The first of these 100-passenger triplanes is nearly ready for its first flight and the construction of others is financed. Italy's progressive transportation interests are taking up commercial airplane use promptly and in no timid way.

Giving Rooster Its Due.

On my way to the railroad station with Victor, with whose parents I was spending my vacation, I remarked that he had lovely hair. Whereupon he said: "Yes, but our rooster has a better comb than I have hair."—Chicago Tribune.

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