

## THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

### ENGLAND'S CITIZEN TROOPS IN CAMP.

The Conditions Were Made to Resemble Those on Active Service.

A goodly portion of old London moved out to Salisbury Plain for the first two weeks of August, when the Metropolitan Territorials went into camp. Thirty thousand men in uniform tented and manoeuvred on the plain. Not since the South African war has London seen so many men in khaki. Getting the men and horses and equipment out to the camp was a huge business, and the work fell heavily on the Great Western and South Western Railroads, which had at the same time to handle the usual Bank Holiday excursion crowds. The start was made on Saturday afternoon and as evening advanced Waterloo Station became a picture of warlike preparations.

Regiment after regiment came along, all in khaki and carrying their field kits. The entrances in Westminster Bridge road to the new platforms were reserved for the troops, and many corps made that the place of assembly, the men falling in smartly and entraining with great speed as soon as the empty vehicles drew up to the platforms.

#### GREAT PLAIN TOO SMALL.

So great has been the growth of the Territorials that the spacious Salisbury Plain seems to have grown small and cramped. Five thousand acres will be added to it as soon as the War Department can obtain possession of the land. The work began on Monday, and, mostly for the sake of the newly-joined men, company and battalion drill occupied all of the first week. The manoeuvring ground on the downs was divided into practice areas upon which the units could carry out their exercises separately. For the senior men there were more ambitious exercises. Small mobile columns were formed, with guns and cavalry, and these marched, each column carrying its own tents, stores and equipment and bivouacked at an appointed distant spot. An expeditionary force was sent out for a two-days' march and eventually had to fight its way back to camp.

#### MOBILE COLUMNS.

The first of these mobile columns was sent out on Thursday night, after the men had become somewhat used to camp life and a little hardened to the work. An interesting little campaign had been worked out by General Vesey Dawson, commanding one of the divisions, and Major Ruthven, his chief of staff. The situation had been imagined of a victorious invading army marching upon Winchester. They had scattered the defending army into small parties, capable only of carrying on guerilla warfare. Through the country in which the guerillas were operating a reinforcing column was to march towards Winchester, their care being to get through as quickly as possible without being impeded by the small but desperate bodies possibly lurking in the way. The reinforcing column sent out consisted of the Fifth London Infantry Brigade, comprising the London Irish and the battalions from Poplar, St. Pancras and Blackheath, with three batteries of the Sixth London Artillery Brigade, the Eighth London Howitzer Battery and the Field Ambulance and Army Service Corps of the Fifth Division—a handy little column. Their arrival was of great importance to the besiegers. Each man carried a blanket and two days' rations only.

#### THE ENEMY REPULSED.

Before they had left camp General Vesey Dawson inspected them and wished them good luck. Colonel Nugent, the brigadier of the brigade, led them away. They marched out eastwards upon the plain to Netheravon at one of the crossings of the much-troubled Avon, and there, having crossed the river and cooked their dinner from supplies carried with them they wrapped themselves up in their blankets with their rifles ready to their hands. Whether or not they would still have to fight they did not know. They had no knowledge that they would be attacked, but that guerilla bodies of infantry were roaming the downs about them they had reason to suspect. As a matter of fact, they were attacked but repulsed the enemy.

#### OPERATIONS AT NIGHT.

Night marching and the taking up of outpost positions were made essential features of the training, and one or more units were sent out every night or so. When darkness settled down over the plain, the men marched off clad in overcoats. This marching to the compass had to be carried out as noiselessly as possible, with no talking or smoking, for the enemy, it was assumed, were ever on the alert. When the outpost line had been taken up, a surprise attack followed to test the vigilance of the defenders, and the operations

were made to resemble as nearly as possible those on active service.

### SHAM FIGHT WITH REGULARS

While the London "Territorials," as they have been nicknamed, went through their elementary drill on the western side of the plain, the Wessex Territorials, some 20,000 strong, were completing their manoeuvres on the eastern side. As a grand finale, a sham battle was arranged between the regulars in quarters at Bulford on one side and the Wessex division, together with the boys from the public schools, on the other. The scheme outlined supposed a small force holding Silk Hill to cover the operations of the army from which it had been detached on the other side of the Avon. This force was wholly composed of regulars under the command of Brigadier-General Drummond. To the opposing army it was of great importance to capture the Silk Hill position, and for this purpose reinforcements which had arrived were sent forward. This body the Wessex Territorials and the public school boys represented under the command of Major-General Blomfield.

The result was that the battle culminated in a final charge up the hill on the part of the attackers, and a charge down the hill on the part of the defenders, and in what would have been a glorious melee with clubbed rifles but for the intervention of the umpires and the signal to cease hostilities.

It was an exciting finale to the battle, as it looked as if the attackers and defenders were bound to clash, and the officers saved the situation in the nick of time.

#### OTHER BRIGADES IN CAMP.

Salisbury Plain, though it had 50,000 men on it, was not the only armed camp in Britain at the time. A large number of Provincial brigades of artillery and infantry went into camp at other places. Twelve battalions pitched their tents in the New Forest, the Warwick Brigade at Sway, the Gloucester and Worcester at Lyndhurst, and the South Midland at Beaulieu. The Middlesex and Surrey Brigades mustered at Arundel, while at Dover there were three camps: the Royal Engineers from Kent and Sussex, the Kent Cyclists' Battalion, and the Sussex and Kent Royal Garrison Artillery.

#### PREDICTING THE WEATHER.

Frenchman Says It Can Be Done Months Ahead.

Dr. H. H. Smeets, of Paris, the distinguished meteorologist, believes that real progress has at last been made in the direction of determining in advance the general character of the seasons. Wide and continued observations of the behavior of the atmospheric movements of ocean currents seem to him to establish already certain general laws and to furnish the hope that we should soon be able to predict the weather for months ahead. He says:

"For thirty years I have been studying the movements and centres of high and low pressure. I observe certain interesting and suggestive phenomena. For instance, in the summer, when the oceanic high pressures, whose centre is in the neighborhood of the Azores, remain south of England and west of Europe, we enjoy normal weather and clear skies. If, on the contrary, the high pressures are driven back toward the south, they leave the field clear for atmospheric vortices with low pressure, which ordinarily remain in the latitude of Iceland and west winds with gentle rain predominate in Western Europe. If high pressures reascend north without expanding over Europe, we have cold winds, rain and hail, and in the winter equally interesting facts are observed.

"Now it is the differences of temperature in marine currents, like the Gulf Stream, that influence the behavior of atmospheric depression. Prof. Hildebrandsson, the Swedish savant, has given himself for some years to the study of the relations of high and low pressure areas and marine currents. From one of a series of very suggestive curves that he has drawn the curious fact is made clear that the temperature at North Cape in summer is the opposite of that of Iceland the next springtime. The spring of a northern port in North America is of the same character as the weather in Iceland in the March of the year preceding. Likewise, one is able to deduce from the observations in Iceland what will be the character of the seasons in Newfoundland six months later.

"The behavior of atmospheric pressure at North Cape in springtime is regularly the opposite of that of the corresponding season reported from Debreczin, in Hungary."

He has great hopes that results will attend the establishment at Monaco by the conferences last May of an organization for co-operative meteorological reports from all parts of the world, from Spitzbergen to the South Pacific islets. Man is just beginning to understand that he need not be the ignorant victim of the weather.

Love is blind, and self-love is hopelessly so.

## A MARVEL IN STATISTICS

### WOMAN WHO IS A VERY CLEVER FINANCIER.

Miss Florence Spencer Is Librarian of One of the Largest Banking Institutions.

There has been great stateswoman. Women of to-day are among the most ardent students of practical science. Business women of eminence throughout the world are many. The heads of the largest mercantile establishments in Paris and Berlin, as well as one in Chicago, are women. But women as financiers have never been distinguished.

#### ROYAL FAILURES.

Cleopatra was a failure in strictly money matters. Queen Elizabeth left financial affairs to her ministers. Maria Theresa was utterly lost in the intricacies of finance. Catherine of Russia knew the value of a soldier far better than the worth of a rouble. Marie Antoinette—Maria Theresa's daughter—when told there were no francs in the royal treasury, asked naively, "Then why don't you make some?" When Jay Gould died his daughter, Helen, knew her Poor's Manual of Railroads as well as any stock broker. But her knowledge was confined to railways. It did not extend to the wider field of industrial corporations, of government indebtedness, of domestic and foreign exchange, of letters of credit, of trustees, etc., etc.

#### THE EXCEPTION.

But there is now a young woman in New York city who embraces a very extensive scope of finance. She is not only a rarity in that respect but in the respect of being the chief of a financial library. The term "financial librarian" inevitably conjures up a bloodless being, shrivelled in body, a yellow and terribly wrinkled face; white, untemperament hair; quite deaf; a harsh voice; a man neither of manners nor of conversation.

#### A WOMANLY WOMAN.

This conventional conception holds good everywhere except in the instance of the librarian of the National City Bank of New York. Miss Florence Spencer—that is her name—despite her stately height, is young—she is in the early thirties—dark eyed, with a face that reads Shelley and Tennyson and Swinburne instead of Adam Smith and Ricardo and John Stuart Mill; read periodicals of the Economist and the Financial Chronicle; read the literary and music and drama columns, instead of the financial pages of the daily newspaper.

A few minutes' talk with the young lady will convince you to the contrary, will assure you that she is an encyclopaedia of financial information. You will also notice that in having steeped herself in economical literature she has not sacrificed a single womanly attribute nor lost any of the charms of refined femininity.

Under her direction the financial library of the National City Bank at New York is become one of the most complete private collections of that kind in the country. Every volume of any value written in English on fiscal subjects is there. What is of equal importance, every financial periodical of standing printed in the English language is on file.

#### MISS SPENCER THE HEAD.

Miss Spencer has assistants, of course, but every detail of this literary branch of the National City Bank is under her direct supervision. After noting the brilliant results and especially after meeting with Miss Spencer, the conclusion is inevitable that woman's sphere at no distant date will be still further enlarged. There will be a woman banker—a woman the president of a bank. And she will have one advantage over man—the advantage of a stronger and surer intuition. Theoretical knowledge and practical experience count for much in banking. But intuition also counts for something. It counts for a great deal in critical moments and in appraising character.

#### MEXICAN KNIFE GRINDERS.

The knife grinders in Mexico are all Spaniards, and come chiefly from the province of Galicia. Although some are from Asturias, Clad on a linen smock reaching to the knees, often with a boina (a cap worn by the Basques) on the head, they trundle through the city streets a one-wheeled contrivance with a pedal attachment which affords the power for the little grindstone and emery wheel. They make their presence known by a little tune played on what is called the Pandean pipes, or syrinx. The melody varies according to the taste and musical ear of the grinder; it is usually in a minor key. In Spain, however, they do not use this instrument; but simply cry "Ahador" (grinder).

## ADVERTISING FOR WIVES

### PECULIAR REQUIREMENTS OF WOULD-BE BENEDICTS.

Irishman Wanted One Who Was Able to Fight a Round or Two.

Some marry for money, some for beauty, but an eccentric old gentleman named Tasino, who lives in a village hard by Naples, Italy, cares for neither looks nor beauty. Tired of single blessedness, he offered his land and purse to the lady who could best cook his pet delicacy, macaroni.

Tasino was reputed the richest man in the village, so a great flutter was caused by his announcement, and no fewer than 120 ladies entered the contest. Tasino himself acted as judge, and a week later led the prize-winner—a respectable middle-aged widow—to the altar.

#### AN HEIRESS PREFERRED.

A study of matrimonial advertisements will reveal some queer "wants" in the shape of both husbands and wives. This is from a Bengal journal: "Wanted for marriage, a fair girl Hindu, kayastha, for a graduate student. Very respectable heiress apparent preferred. Address sharp, confidentially," etc.

The word "kayastha" refers to caste, but the idea of a "fair Hindu" who is an "heiress apparent" is distinctly amusing to British ideas.

The following requisition appeared in a paper hailing from the West of England: "Wanted immediately, with view to matrimony, handsome, sporting young man, hard rider, but not drinker; must own hunters."

If this advertisement is not a joke, it must have been written by a lady who knew her own mind pretty thoroughly. It is seldom that you find so many requisitions succinctly set forth in three lines.

#### ABLE TO COOK AND WASH.

They are practical folk in Australia. Listen to this from a New South Wales journal: "Wanted a wife; must be able to cook and wash. Lady preferred." This man, at any rate, was honest, and no doubt many girls would much sooner trust themselves to an advertiser of this kind than to one who angled for looks or money.

#### LITTLE BUT GOOD.

Workhouse guardians not infrequently receive applications for wives. The Ecclesall Board considered one which, in which a Yorkshire workman, who described himself as "steady, very homely, no drinker, and not quarrelsome," set forth his requirements in a letter. His chief anxiety seems to have been that his bride-to-be should not be too tall. "If you would be kind enough," he wrote, "to supply me with her name and height of body, I mean she should not be taller than five feet or so—and with age and respectability, I would provide her with a very new, comfortable home."

The opinion of an Irish tramp upon the ideal wife is distinctly amusing. She should be, he says, "between forty and fifty years of age, not handsome but temperate. She should be able to walk twenty miles a day, and be good at begging bottles and potatoes, and also at ballad singing. She should not be quarrelsome, but able to fight a round or two, to defend her husband when in action."

#### WILLING FOR A FOURTH.

One is driven to wonder whether there were any replies to this curious advertisement, which appeared in a London daily paper: "Wanted, a respectable gentleman—widower preferred—to marry the housekeeper of an aged gentleman, whom he would like to see happily married before he dies. She has had three husbands, but is willing for a fourth." If anyone did volunteer to make "number four," he was certainly braver than the average man.

The following, which is taken from the columns of a New York paper, appears to form an appropriate conclusion to an article of this kind:—"A young man of agreeable presence, and desirous of getting married, would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."—London Tit-Bits.

#### POOR FELLOW!

Once in a while a man is too proud to beg and too honest to steal—then the only alternative he has left is to go to work.

## THE KAISER'S COUNTRY

### SOME STRANGE CUSTOMS IN GERMANY.

Of Her Domestic Conditions There is Little Known in This Country.

In the country districts the German people are steady and hard working, and save money during a month or two at a time. But as soon as they have a nice round sum saved they go off to the nearest city, or some holiday resort, and get rid of it in about one-twentieth part of the time it took to save it. They have no fear of becoming paupers in their old age, however, because of the pension fund towards which they are compelled to subscribe a certain portion of their wages each week, says London Answers.

#### DANCING OUT THE NIGHT.

In many large cities, and notably in Berlin, there is not much to be said in favor of the younger workers of the community, especially the unskilled. Instead of going to bed at a reasonable hour, they go off, after supper, to one of the numerous ball-rooms and dance the night through, drinking—a very light beer, it is true—most of the time.

In the morning they have an air of lassitude, and are by no means sprightly about their work. In the work-rooms of the large shops at meal hours you will find the girls snatching the repose they ought to have had the night before; and even the domestic servants are permitted to indulge themselves in this way.

Under German laws, certain minor offences are dealt with in a way that should commend itself to our lawmakers. For instance, a man, when under the influence of drink, is rather noisy, and, perhaps, breaks a window. He is escorted to the nearest police-station, where his name and address are taken, after which he is conducted home safely. Next day he receives a little account, as:

Damage to window	10mk.
Fine	10mk.
	20mk.

He pays, after which no more is heard of the matter.

#### OBEEDIENCE AT ALL COSTS.

For certain offences, again, the German policeman can administer summary justice in the street.

Suppose a man spits on the pavement, the policeman stops him, and commands him to wipe it off, for which he offers a receipt. If the offender is a foreigner who does not know the power of the law in Germany he may be tempted to spit again in defiance. All right. The guardian of the law will remain quite imperturbable, but the stranger will have 50 cents more to pay.

In this country, people who reside in boarding-houses or furnished apartments generally escape all taxation; but this is not so with the Kaiser's subjects. In Germany, even bachelors have to pay taxes, and the foreigner who is only in the country temporarily has also to pay a share, and a substantial one, too.

Of course, you may protest that you are only in the country for a couple of months, and refuse to pay. You will receive a visit from two or more officials, who will seal your boxes, your dressing-case, and your handbag, and dare you to open any of them, under dire penalties, until the tax has been paid.

#### AMONG GERMAN STUDENTS.

A great many are serious, hard-working young men. But there is also a curious survival among them in the form of various students' societies, and in the most select of these duelling is still carried on. With these students the highest possible ambition is to get some nasty scar on the face in a fight with broadswords, and frequently these bouts end fatally.

Bullying among students takes a peculiar form. You may be sitting quietly in a cafe, having some refreshments, when, looking up, you find some great, hulking fellow staring at you. If you have the temerity to meet his rude stare unflinchingly he will presently point to your glass. This is an order to empty your glass at a draught, as a sign that you have no desire to offend, and if you refuse, it will be followed by a challenge.

#### FIGHT, OR BE CUT.

If an Englishman finds himself involved in such an affair, he had better choose to fight with pistols, as he is not likely to stand much chance with the broadsword against a German student, unless he has had very considerable training in this art.

A refusal to fight would lead to ostracism from all society recognizing the German gentleman's code of honor.

No doubt this stupid practice would have died out long ago, but for the fact that the Kaiser and most of the highest Ministers and officials of the country are members of students' societies and these dwelling ones.

## AN AIR FLEET SERVICE

### SOON TO BE ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE.

Balloon Services Will Be Started Between Paris and Certain Towns.

Regular services by dirigible balloons are shortly to be established between Paris and a certain number of French towns. The company which will undertake the business is called the Transaerial Company, and it will be under the management of Mr. Henry Kapferer. Five balloons are to be constructed, the first of which, named after the city of Nancy, will be ready soon, and it is hoped that the other four will be completed by the end of the year. The Ville de Nancy is of precisely the same type as the Bayard-Clement balloon. The length is 60 metres, and its cubic capacity is 3,500 cubic metres. The engines are of 120 h.p., with a total weight, in running order, of 750 kilograms. The speed is set down at 50 kilometres per hour, with a crew of eight passengers, and the balloon can remain in the air for ten hours.

#### CARRY FIFTEEN PASSENGERS.

The two next balloons, now being built, are double the size of the Ville de Nancy, and they each have two entirely separate engines of 120 h.p., with three screw propellers, a large one in front and two smaller ones in the rear. It is estimated that the larger balloons will each carry 15 passengers and lift a total weight of 2,500 kilograms. The fourth airship will have a capacity of 4,000 cubic metres, it will carry 10 passengers, and will be able to travel 48 kilometres per hour.

This air fleet will be employed to run on four different services—the first will be from Paris to Nancy, by way of Meaux and Reims. The departure station at the Paris end will be close to the parade ground of Issy-les-Moulineaux, and the station shed is nearly completed. It is constructed to hold two dirigible balloons, and it is hoped that the station at Reims will be finished in about two months. The southern line will connect Paris with Fontainebleau, and will ultimately be extended to Lyons. The two stations at Juvisy and Fontainebleau will be put in hand at once.

#### SOUTHWESTERN SERVICE.

The southwestern balloon service will be directed towards Pau, passing by way of Orleans, Tours and Bordeaux. The terminal station at Pau is under construction, and the one at Orleans will be commenced forthwith. The western line will unite Paris and Rouen, with a stopping place at Sartrouville, where sheds already exist. It is intended during the fine weather to run daily services over all these four lines.

A school is now being organized in Paris, for the study of aerostatics, and it is hoped to make a start in October. This institution is destined to educate engineers skilled in the construction of balloons, aeroplanes, and motors. The students will be drawn from the ranks of the great schools of the country, and they will have to pass an entrance examination which will comprise the subjects generally demanded in the case of engineers. The course of studies will embrace mechanics, strength of materials, construction and driving of motors, and practical work in the shops, together with a special study of the science of aerostatics. The president of the council of administration will be N. Daumer.

#### FISH FROM THE CLOUDS.

Picked Up on Hillside—Instances From India.

Recently a number of townspeople taking a walk on the stones of Knockscallert Hill were surprised to see on the grass near Summerhill a large number of very small fishes, varying in length from 1½ to 2 inches, says the Campbelltown Courier. The fish appeared to be the young of the herring, and their presence on the hill in considerable numbers created much speculation.

In August, 1904, a shower of herring fry was experienced at the head of Longrow, but there was no doubt as to whence the miniature fish had come, for they fell from above on the hats and clothing of several men, and at the time a small black cloud of remarkable density was directly overhead.

The phenomenon of fish from the clouds is, says our contemporary, of more common occurrence than is generally supposed. It is undoubtedly due to some small fry of fishes having been lifted from the water and carried over dry land by what is popularly known as a waterspout.

Many cases are reported from abroad, and they are common in India. Last year Calcutta reported a shower of small fishes, which were identified as herring fry, and there was also a similar occurrence in Ross-shire.

Frogs, insects and other living creatures have also been known to be thus transported through the air.