



WORLD'S MOST SPLENDID ARMY Emancipate Turkish Women **MAINTAINED AT FRIGHTFUL COST**

There is a Reverse Side to German Military Glory That Sheds a Lurid Light on Conscription System-Sufferings of Men Through Enforced Service and Through Astonishing Cruelties on the Part of Many of the Officers.

Princess Fatima ed Melmed, a mere woman, is destined to exercise a very great influence in the future of Turkey. Women, heretofore, have been a negligible quantity in this country, but if the princess has her way they no longer will be. for she is trying to bring about the for she is trying to bring about the total emancipation of Turkish women. A princess, reared in a harem and speaking in public to thousands of wo-men-yes, and men too-about woman's rights in the very heart of the sui-tan's denominions! To European ideas this seems incredible and yet it is one of the wonderful transformations work-ed by the recent revolution. Princess Fatima's meetings are at-tended not merely by the European visitors, but by the wives of mer-chants, small officials and under of-ficers--the most conservative classes in

ONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26 .---

special Correspondence.

visitors, but by the and under of-ficers—the most conservative classes in Turkey. The most wonderful part about the gatherings is the fact that the women come unveiled. She is an excellent speaker and talks in an earnexcellent speaker and tarks in an earli-est, convincing way. She advocates everything that will tend towards emeverything that will tend towards en-ancipating her sex. She is forming a league and there is already a huge membership, even amongst the women of the lower and middle classes.

UNBOUNDED ENERGY.

UNBOUNDED ENERGY. Fatima's energies seem to be limit-less. She is founding schools for Turkish girls, whose parents cannot afford to have foreign governesses. Now, this means a great deal, because the Turkish woman of the middle class is about as ignorant as a human be-ing can be. If her husband is wealthy enough to keep slaves she does noth-ing all day long but sit on a cushion, eat a sickly sweetmeat and play with cheap German toys. She never reads, eat a sickly sweetmeat and play with cheap German toys. She never reads, rarely sews and has not an interest in the world beyond the harem and its petty squabbles and intrigues. Though a princess, Fatima ed Mel-med knows this wearisom life very well. Her father was a rich merchant Mediate one of the most conserva-

med knows this wearisom life very well. Her father was a rich merchant of Medina, one of the most conserva-tive towns in Turkey, and married her to a poor prince. When she entered her husband's family she saw how great was the difference between the life of aristocratic Turkish harems and those she had been used to. She saw that the inmates of the former had French and English governeses. spoke foreign languages fluently, wore dresses from Paquin and hats from Virot and had their rooms furnished in a strange fashion, including brass bed-steads and wooden chairs. She, on her marriage, could not even read and write Turkish. In a few years after her marriage she had not only mastered her mother tongue, but could speak and read French and English as well. But the more she learned the more she longed to learn and see. She longed to walk about in the streets and go to visit her female friends on foot. Only on very rare occasions did she leave the graden of the harem and then she was always in a closed carriage, with the birs eith blinks lowgred and a stifting

carden of the harem and then she was always in a closed carriage, with the blue silk blinds lowered and a stifling vell over her face. Her husband had but one wife, not so much because he approved of European ideas, but be-cause he said he could not afford more since French cookery and English fur-niture had become the fashion. His niture had become the fashion. His brothers lived with him and their wives lived with Fatima. If the wives gave lived with Fatima. If the wives gave a party, only women were present, amongst them being the wives and daughters of men engaged at the dif-ferent embassies. If the husbands gave a party, only men were present. gave a party, only men were present. When Fatima heard the foreign am-bassadors' wives and daughters de-scribe their parties, where men and women conversed freely, and talked, not only of love, but of books, people, politics and art, she says that she de-termined that if she could possibly being it about Turkieh women should oring it about, Turkish women should also be free and be treated like grownup people instead of dolls. But this was not so easy as it seemed. Not only her husband, but his and her own family refused to let her change her life in he least. 'You speak three foreign languages and that is enough emancipation for anybody," they said.

father wished to have her arrested and brought back to her "home" by force. This would certainly have been done had she arrived there a few weeks earlier. But revolution had already wrought great changes in Turkey. The members of the "Young Turkey" party who were in the town declared that not a finger should be raised against her. At this the reactionaries, to whom her At this the reactionaries, to whom her father and husband belonged, were fu-rious, and called a meeting at which they declared that all the revolutionists wanted to do was to get a constitu-tion in order that the women might go about unvelled. This announcement caused such an unreact in the tame that Special Correspondence. D caused such an uproar in the town that all the "Young Turks" would have been mobbed had not a number of troops arrived and dispersed the crowd arresting the agitators.

PRINCELY RECRUITS.

After this Fatima began a preaching tour through Turkey, which she is still continuing. Her story soon became known and very many educated Turks declared themselves to be on her side.



PRINCESS FATIMA ED MELMED.

Turkish Woman Who Ran Away from a Harem, Studied in Berlin and at the Outbreak of the Recent Revol ution Returned to Her Native Country to Emancipate the Women.

But this was not a difficult fortress to , peror could fight and vanquish a com-But this was not a difficult fortress to storm, because no aristocratic Turkish household keeps up eastern custams in their entirety, and, when revolutions are going on, great changes can take place in a short time. Amongst those who support her warmly is Prince 'Sa-bah ed Din, a prominent liberal and a very cultured man. "You are perfectly right," he said to her at a recent meeting she held in Constantinople. "Our women must be educated enjoy home life, should go bination of any two other armies, and probably a combination of any three

probably a combination of any three other armies, in Europe. In case of war with France, they would overrun French territory and occupy Paris within a fortnight, incidentally annex-ing Holland and Belgium to secure their right flank. Experts acknowledge that they could accomplish the invasion of England, and within a few days strike a death blow at the heart of the British empire by seizing London be educated, enjoy home life, should go about unveiled and receive visitors The efficiency of the German army about unveiled and receive visitors without restriction like other women is a marvelous product of discipline and do. But you must be prudent and mod-erate or you will not only spoll your own cause but that of Young Constl-tutional Turkey as well." organization. The management of all the different departments of the army, which is conducted with perfect order and regularity, is a masterpiece of or-ganizing genius. At the word of com-mand from the kaiser 4,000,000 men The prince put the situation in a nutshell. If Princess Fatima and her followers press their cause too hard would be summoned to rally around the flag. Every one of these men knows where he is to muster, where he can obtain his rifle and uniform, where he will be quartered at the critical mo-ment. If the antagonist be France, they will not only turn middle-class Turks and the lower orders against them, but will turn them against the New Turkey and its constitution. throwing them back into the Igainst kinds. hundreds of trains will convey within a arms of the reactionists. For, in spite of the revolution and the foreign customs observed in aristocratic hous-es, the provincial Turk, though he may few hours the German legions to the appointed places along the frontier; if the enemy be Russia, the same elabo-rate arrangements would concentrate mighty forces along the eastern fron-tion of the concentrate of the concentrate have but one wife, is averse to any changes at all in his house and private life. Badly educated himself he does tier of the empire. The German army is superb; it is impossible to contem-plate it without a feeling of enthusiasm not see why his wife and daughters should be taught to read and get "new ideas." Most, nay, nearly all the small provincial towns are like Medina and and without a burst of admiration. GERMAN CONSCRIPTION who advocated women's emancipation. It is amongst this class that the But this magnificent military organiation is maintained at a terrible cost changes ought to be made if Turkish women's future is to be more enlight-ened than their present; and it is just this class who will receive changes with and involves bitter sacrifices on of the entire population of the part country. The financial cost of the army in the shape of taxation for the maintenance of military armament is the smallest burden in this respect. The anything but a smile of welcome. This is what makes Princess Fatima's task so hard though all really liberal Turks real financial sacrifice is involved through the withdrawal every year of wish her success and help her not only with words, but with gold, which she spends upon the cause she has se three or four hundred thousand young men from productive occupations to serve their term of compulsory milimuch at heart. HOWARD WETMORE. German must enter the army between his eighteenth and twentieth birthdays.

D ERLIN, Nov. 26 .- There is a reverse side to the glorious picture of the German army that is exhibited to the world. That the withdrawal of hundreds of thouarmy, numbering in round figures 4,-000,000 of trained soldiers, is the most imposing and the mightiest fighting or-

been lost.

ganization ever created in the world's history. It is the solid, massive foundation on which the whole government of Germany is built up, with the Hohenzollern dynasty at the top. The legions of expert soldiers under the supreme command of the German em-

the withdrawal of hundreds of thou-sands of young men from their chosen occupations in life. Many young men, just as they have entered upon a career and have made a promising start are dragged out of their posi-tions to undergo their period of compulsory service in the army. When they return from the colors they find their posts occupied and their own efficiency in that particular branch lessened and impaired by two or three years of absence. The brilliant op-portunity which was within their rrance is gone, and discouraged and disheartened, they have to begin again at the bottom, frequently without any real chance of regaining what has been lost.

STERN DISCIPLIN. If there were compensating advant

If there were compensating advant-ages in the German military system it would be possible to view all these dis-advantages with some degree of equan-imity. But the German military sys-tem is based on a ferocious discip-linary plan that brutalizes the soldiers and degrades them balo automatic fight:

linary plan that brutalizes the soldiers and degradesthem into automatic fight-ing machines, without training their in-telligence or elevating their moral character. From the moment the young soldier enters the barracks to undergo his term of service to the mo-ment he doffs his uniform to resume his civilian occupation he is literally a slave, bound under terrible penalties to obey all the commands of his super-iors, and exposed to punishments of savage severity should he swerve in the least degree from the path of un-questioning obedience. SYSTEMATIC CRUELTY.

SYSTEMATIC CRUELTY. No efforts are spared to conceat the systematic cruelty practised by the offi-cers and non-commissioned officers of

the German army to insolve the com-mon soldiers under their command with the necessary fear of their power and the desired obedience to command. From time to time astonishing details of the methods of maintaining disci-pling cet info public urint and send

of the fact into public print and send a thrill of horror through the ranks of the German nation. Sometimes these details emanate from the Social-

these details emanate from the Social-ist members of the reichstag, some-times from the Socialist newspapers, whose editors are ever on the alert to expose abuses of this kind. There is one paper in Berlin, the Volks-Zeitung, which makes a regular practise of publishing monthly lists of convictions of officers and non-commissioned offi-cers of charges of cruelty to their sub-ordinates, and these lists, with their dry details and statistical facts, throw a

details and statistical facts, throw a flood of light on the real character of German militarism. Some crueities to soldiers are worthy of closer examina-

A court martial, which sat at Grau-denz, sentenced Sergeant Zuehlke of the Tenth company of infantry regi-ment No. 129 to degredation from the rank as non-commissioned officer

and to one year's imprisonment for

mous and cannot be expressed in fig-ures. Apart from the injury inflicted through this loss of the life blood of the nation, there is an enormous sum total of individual suffering caused by ry system, crushes the soul and sap the celf-respect of the soldier. He ic comes inspired with such fear of in conces inspired with such lind acquics, conce in the whole system that he will suffer these cruelties silently and with-out complaint rather than boldly ieil the truth about the treatment meted declared it was necessary practically to pull it to pieces which meant an enor-mous further outlay. Nothing daunted, she set to work to find the right people out to him.

COLD FACTS.

The Zuehlke case unfortunately is typical. The official returns presented to the reichstag toward the end of the Miss Dodge has ideas of her own and The Zuehlke case unfortunately

Special Correspondence.

one of the most unhealthy houses in London, without ever having gone over t. It seems her original intention was

to have it redecorated and made spick and span and forthwith open it. When, nowever, she imspected the mansion she



PRINCE SABAH ED DIN.

Prominent Turkish Reformer Who is Actively Supporting the Princess in Her Work.

last session stated that during the 12 months ending March, 1908, 18 officers and 380 non-commissioned officers were sentenced by courts martial for cruel treatment of their subordinates, and the evidence given at all these trials revealed more than 10,000 individual cases of maltreatment.

of maltreatment. There is an amazing variety about the acts of cruelty perpetrated on German soldiers. Their, tormentors seem to have resorted to every pos-sible parctise that can hurt the soldier morally or physically. The mediaeval instruments of torture employed in the dark ages cannot have inflicted more acute sufferings on their victims than these data ages cannot have inflicted more acute sufferings on their victims than these data ages cannot have soldiery of the solution of the town in the early spring. Miss Dodge is before all things a per-sonality, a woman who will, and must be recognized. It was Mrs. Choate, the wife of the late American ambassador who introduced her to British society and although she is not yet to be seen at the gatherings which include royal-ties, that is a recognition which is bound to be accorded to her shortly.

determined that the home of the

"King-maker's" descendants was to ex-press her views as to what she con-sidered a home should be. At last the mansion is on its way to completion and she hopes to have a house warming there which is to be the talk of the town in the early spring. Miss Dodge is before all things a per-sonality, a woman who will, and must

onfirmation of confirmation of the statement but neither has it been contradicted. The Duc is a very wealthy man, a little past middle age. He has a magnificent hotel in the Avenue Wagram, a vilia in Nice and a shooting box in Scot-land. No man is better known among the American set in Paris where he spends the greater part of each year. For years he has been the despair of designing heiresses, for although his title is not an old one, it is a desir-able one and his personal counts for much. the statement but ONDON, Nov. 20 .- "Who is Miss Dodge?" is a question which is being asked a great deal here in the magic inner circle of society. As a matter of fact society in general knows very little about this interesting woman, except that she is an American. is reported to have colossal wealth, and that about 15 months ago she bought Warwick House, the historic mansion of the earls of Warwick, reputed to be

Who Is Miss Dodge? Is Query

Asked by Americans in London

19

title is not an old one, it is a desir-able one and his personal counts for much. Another central figure in the best set in Paris is the handsome Mise Yanaga who kately hus taken a charm, ing apartment there and makes it headquarters for the Breater part of the year. Clever, cultured and well-read, Miss Yanaga has been sought after by the effic of Parisian society. Like her sister. Clustelo, Duchess of Manchester, she is a brilliant and amusing talker and, like all women of the day who esolre to be considered smart she has a fund of good stories. Her friends have always credited her with the determination never to marry, it being a well-known fast that she has declined with thanks some of the most desirable matri-monial offers both in England and on the continent. As the Due de Pornar has a great deal of English blood in his veins—if I remember correctly bis methor was an English-woman—the rumared engagement is also arousing much interest here. MRS, REID POPULAR.

MRS. REID POPULAR.

MRS. REID POPULAR. "I do not know what we would do without Mrs. Reid these dult autumn afternoors," is a saying you hear fre-ouently jest now when so little is go-ing on. There is no hostess in London, with such an idea of her duty towards her own country people as Mrs. Reid and her frequent afternoon parties are especially welcome at the moment. By 4 o'clock the reception rooms at Dor-chester 'house' are a blaze of light and look delightfully cosy as the hostess welcomes her 'friends. The Ridgley Carters are always much to the fore, their daughter in her Parisian gowing coming in for a great deal of attention. Every cake, sweet, and American driftk worthy of mention is to be found in which is much appreciated by Mrs. Reid's own compatriots. Trom the typical London 'at home" parties these gatherings are as differ-ent as sunlight and moonlight. At Dorchester house every one seems at her ease and in good humor. There is nothing of the stony stare and the freezing atmosphere of the. London drawing room where every one seems afraid to speak. The new garage at Floors Castle is

drawing room where every one seems afraid to speak. The new garage at Floors Castle is now complete. It is built of non-in-flammable compositions and is the largest private structure of its kind in the kingdom, being capable of holding a hundred cars. Unlike the usual gar-age, the duchess insisted that it must be of picturesque construction and had it built as much in keeping with the castle itself as possible. It is lighted by electricity from the private plant on the estate.

the estate. The duchess is a great connoisseur in of any importance. Although she never appears at the "wheel" she knows everything there is to be known about the mechanism of an automobile. She the mechanism of an automobile. She rarely, uses a car more than three or four months, or less, with the result that there are always several in her garage ready to be disposed of. These, however, are never sacrificed, the duchess being before all things a business woman and determined to ret the full worth for anything she is selling. Her cars are always especways fitted for her and have all the ially latest luxuries. An electrical heating apparatus is supplied for her cold weather cars and an arrangement which contains ice is inserted for warm weather and keeps the car and ts inwates delightfully cool on the ottest day. So enthusiastic a motorist is the Duchess of Roxburghe that she will undertake some of the longest journeys by automobile, a fact which is very trying to the machinery of her cars, as trying to the machinery of her cars, as some of the roads in the north are by no means what they might be. Oc-casionally she motors from Floors Castle to London. This, however, is not often done as it involves too great an expenditure of time and, true to the institutes of her courkry, she is us-ually in a hurry. LADY MARY.

MAKES HER ESCAPE.

Then Fatima determined to run away to Europe, to study and to see how women lived there, so as to speak with some authority when she came back again. Even running away was al-most impossible, so closely was the harem guarded, but at last she bribed German governess to smuggle in a European woman's dress and hat, and one morning after her German lesson she walked boldly out of the harem, her hair cropped close to her head, the paint and powder (which even Turkish nen use to an enormous extent) washed from her face and a hundred dollars worth of Turkish money, secretly hoarded up during three years, in her pocket

STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

Aided by the German governess, Fatima went to Germany and wrote thence to her husband and her father. telling them what she had done and her reasons. They wrote back to say she should not have any money at all unless she swore to return home at once. This she refused to do and began to fight against starvation in Ber-in, while attending some higher cours-is for women. Only a Turkish woman. de for women. Only a Tarkish woman efficately nurtured in the lap of east-en luxury, can form an adequate idea of what this woman went through. It wis then that she saw the other side of the medal—the rough side of independ-ent women, who must think for them-sides out here the world tram the door. lies and keep the wolf from the door. At her small stock of money was soon some she gave Turkish lessons in the emoons to a few youths who wished enter a diplomatic academy, going her lectures in the mornings, and preparing g for her examinations all the evenings and into the mall hours of the morning. But very and Fatima often dined on nothing better than a plate of ill-made soup and a piece of coarse bread-fare that she would not have touched a few months before. But perseverance had its reward and finally Fatima obtained her diplima of higher education. More months before ban that, she had studied the right and wrotgs of the women's movement in Europi and, as soon as the revolu-tion brokeout in Turkey in the summer of 1908, she determined to take advan-tage of what was going on there to rehome and persuade her sisters, not only to insist on being educated, but o institute home life in place of ha-

HER WILL FINDS A WAY.

Having ni money she went to the liter of a terlin paper and asked for chiror of a Ferlin paper and asked for a loan-in return for which she prom-ised to send lim "copy" about the rev-olution. He was very much surprised at this offer fom a woman who looked like a foreigter; but, on hearing her story, acceded. A week later she was in her native own of Medina, preach-ing empendent to a copyed of women ing emancipation to a crowd of women of the lower classes. Her husband and

IT IS A WONDER.

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and must serve for a period of two years if he belong to an infantry regi-ment, and for a period of three years if he be attached to the artillery, cavalry or engineering corps. A small percent-age of the recruits who have enjoyed a college education and have passed a difficult examination are privileged to limit their period of service to one vear

ARMY OF 400.000 MEN.

The standing army numbers close upon 400,000, and they are all with-drawn from productive occupations to be trains for two or three years and to live during this period on the pubic revenues of the country. The econ-omic loss to Germany of the compul-sory idleness of the flower of the youth-2 ful menhood of the nation is enor-

and to one year's imprisonment for systematic cruelty to soldiers. The evi-dence taken in this trial yielded the proofs that Sergeant Zuehke had been guilty of 517 cases of cruelty to his subordinates during a period of eight months. Corporal Leibig was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for aiding and abetting Zuehlke, and Corporal Mahlke to four weeks' detention for the same offense.

BEAT MAN WITH HEAVY WHIP.

All the details of the acts of cruelty where the solution of the action of the action of the perpetrated by Zuchike came out in the course of the trial. It was shown by sworn evidence that it was his custom to go round in the early morning and thrash the soldiers with a heavy leather whip as they lay in bed to stimulate their speed in jumping up and dressing. He seemed to derive pleasure from beating their bare bodies until the blood flowed and they were disfigured by gap-ing wounds. He varied the early morning thrashing by jumping on the bodies and stamping on the prostrate soldiers with his heavy cavalry knee bootst. Occasionally he would introduce another element of variety by pour-ing a pail of icy could water on the heads if the sleeping soldiers.

REFINED CRUELTY.

During the military exercises which the soldiers had to perform every morn-ing Zuehlke made use of his whip, his heavy boots, the butt end of a ride, the sheath of his sword and the flat edge of sword to chastise his unfortunate subordinates. It was proved that in pelled soldiers to stand close to a heat-ed stove in their heavy winter overcoats until they fainted from the effects of the overpowering heat. In one case he broke three ribs of a soldier he

knocked down and kicked as he lay prostrate on the ground. Witness af-ter witness appeared to testify to the same revolting details and the same systematic pleasure in torturing his subordinates. The court martial ruled that 517 individual cases of cruelty were proved within eight months, and addee that all the evidence given tended to show that Zuehlke had been practising the same savage atrocities during the previous ten years of his career as a non-commissioned officer.

The cases of cruelty which are brought before the public notice are appailing, but there is no doubt whatever that for every case that is dis-covered and punished there are dozens and scores of cases that remain unknown except to the perpetrators and their helpless victims. Again and again coldiers who after long months of suffering have in despair appealed for

German empire in the twentieth cen-tury. Practically all the descritions from the German army are brought about by cruelty, and every year an appreciable number of soldiers com-mit suicide rather than submit to the treatment meted out to them. During the last six months 27 cases of suicide due to cruel treatment have been re-corded in the German newspapers.

CASULALTIES IN PEACE.

The external glory of the German army reaches its climax in the great maneauvres held every September, un der the personal supervision of the kaiser, to which foreign monarchs princes, military experts and writers, are invited in order that they may all pay their respective tributes to Ger-many's war lord and his mighty legions. A mimic war is conducted under extremely realistic conditions, and when the sham campaign is over a chorus of enthusiastic praise is heard in all quarters. But these magnificent exhibitions of the strength and effi-ciency of the German army are bought at a terrible cost. In the magnificent cavalry charges of which the kaiser is especially proud and which he de-lights to show to his distinguished uests there always are a number of soldiers unhorsed, overridden and crushed to death under the hoofs of hundreds of horses following them

Other soldiers are pierced by the fixed lances of their comrades and sent in this way to a premature grave.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

When the infantry regiments make narvelous forced marches which de nonstrate their magnificent power of ndurance to all the world, scores of oldiers fall by the wayside in utter exhaustion, unable to carry out the oner numbers of cases these permanent de-fects of the heart or other illnesses acouired during the arduous exertions of the kaiser's mimic wars. In order that realistic conditions of war may be observed the troops bivouae at night without regard for cold and wet, and many thousands, of German men can trace permanent rheumatic troubles and other forms of disease to the effects of these exposures to the rigorou limate of north Germany.

APPALLING STATISTICS.

No official statistics are available. and such figures as are given cannot be

royal cannot resist the omnipotence of

WHEN SERVANTS REVOLTED.

Miss Dodgo is regarded as the most ambitious Yankee who has set foot on these shores since the days when the present Dowager Lady Abinger, who was Helen Magruder, landed in Eng-land as a bride and solemnly vowed at Liverpool that she would yowed at Liverpool that she would make Queen Victoria, who had a rooted aversion at one time to American women, ac-knowledge her. It is said Miss Dodge means to inaugurate a salon after the order of that held by famous French omen of the past-a daring idea considering the numbers of social lead-ers in British society who have failed in the attempt. The wife of the pres-ent prime minister has tried her hand

nt prime minister has then net taken t organizing a salon and met with iefeat. Mrs. Asquith's interpretation f the salon was a collection of inter-f the salon was a collection of intersting people from the ranks of art nusic and dancing as represented by Maud Allan, interspersed with olitical and religious lights! But Mrs Asquith's dream had a rude awakening when she discovered that some of her wn servants refused to wait on he uests. They said in their form places" they were in the habit of erving their superiors not their m riors, and that things should be ry low ebb when they came to havng to wait on ballet dancers!

It will be interesting to discover Miss Dodge's idea of what constitutes a salon and how she will manage hers. The king, who is an admirch of all original and daring people is said to be greatly interested in Miss Dodge's social future. If she begins well and can manage to hit upon an entertainment which will set people talking she is bound to be one of the reat American hostesses of the imediate future.

PARISIAN SOCIETY CHAT.

Floating around Parisian society is Floating around Parisian society is the rumor of the engagement of the well-known and very popular Duc de Pomar and Miss Emily Yznaga, the sister of Consuelo, Duchess of Man-So far there has been no hester.

omplete, because as many accidents horities. It is known, however, that 1904 the killed in the maneuvers numbered 10 and the wounded (i. c. those injured enough to be sent to the hospitals) over 1.000. In 1905 the dead numbered 55 and the wounded approxi-mately 800. In 1905 the number of fa-1000 and 1,000 were incapacitated In 1907 only 13 men were killed, so far as known, and between 500 and 600 injured. This year the casualties are said to have been reduced still further. fured. but the anti-militarists have a suspi-cion that this means only that in-creased precautions have been taken

against leakage of news on the sub-It must be understood that maneuvers are not merely the great au-tumn maneuvers held under imperial supervision, but that there are maneuvers going on in all parts of the country throughout the spring, summer and autumn months. Apart from the great autumn maneuvers, in which upward of 100,000 troops are engaged, each army corps carries out its own maneuvers in its own district. The facts and figures given here, therefore, apply to maneuvers held in all parts of the country from one end of the year to the other

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