

**Immigrants Enslaved.**  
The Italian immigrants and other laborers sent to the south and west by New York padrones are the victims of cruel treatment and repression is one of the statements made by License Commissioner John N. Fogart in the annual report of the work of his office, which he submitted to-day to Mayor McClellan. Mr. Fogart reported: "The Italian immigrants are too generally the victims of the padrone. It is characteristic of the Italian immigrant that he looks with suspicion on everybody but his own countryman, and in him he puts a confidence that is almost incredible. The padrone has practically instituted slave system among his countrymen. He hires the immigrants by the hundred to go out of the city to work on contracts and obtains from the employing corporation what is known as the commissary privileges; that is, he furnishes the workmen with food and lodging, deducting the cost from their wages. As the padrone is the sole arbitrator of the cost of these necessities, it can be imagined how much the ignorant immigrant obtains as the result of his labor. In recent cases brought to the attention of the commissioner of licenses it was shown that hundreds of Italian immigrants who believed they were going to Philadelphia or Pittsburg were really landed in the swamps of Florida and the wilds of North Carolina, where they were kept on railroad construction work under the surveillance of armed guards until they became too sick to be of value, when they were turned loose to make their way back to New York as best they could."

**Value of Services.**

It only remains to decide who shall determine the value of the individual's service in industry. Shall it be determined by public officials who have no direct interest in the matter, or shall it be left to the judgment of those who receive the service? As to which is the safer method, says an Atlantic writer, there can scarcely be a moment's doubt. Granting all that may be said about the depravity of popular tastes and the whimsicalities of fashion, of the maltreatment of the genius and the prosperity of the time-server, all this and more may be said about the insolence of office, and the arbitrariness and stupidity of public officials, elective as well as hereditary. Obviously, no one is in so good a position to appraise the value of a service as the one who is to receive it. His judgment or his taste may be perverted, but the same is equally likely in the case of any functionary to whom it may be entrusted. If the individual is to be left free to pursue his own interest in the way of performing service, it seems to follow necessarily that he must also be left free to pursue his own interest in the way of securing the services of others.

**"Shape" Bars from Job.**

Shape counts for more than scientific knowledge as a qualification with the civil service commission, according to the assertions of Miss Dana L. May, a comely miss from Michigan. Miss May is in Washington camping on the trail of the commissioners. She is a graduate of Ann Arbor high school and the state normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich. She brings documentary proof to show that on her mental examination she made a string of 100s in every branch except two or three. The result of her physical examination was a disappointment, and when she sought explanation she was informed, she says, that she was not tall enough in proportion to her width. Miss May confesses she is in the "short and stout" class. "If I were a society miss with a wealthy father I suppose I would be called 'petite,'" said she. "As it is I am short and stout."

While John D. Rockefeller is enjoying life abroad the manager of his huge estate in the Pocahontas hills is paying 25 cents each for all snakes killed on the property. This disbursement is at the request of Rockefeller, who is mortally afraid of snakes. They abound in the Butterfield hill section and the oil king never sets foot on the ground there, always having a carriage. He also offers two dollars for every dog killed on the estate, though he had some difficulty with neighbors on this account. His offer for the extermination of snakes has, however, been welcomed by everybody in the neighborhood.

It would not be advisable for the average man to follow the example of Gabriele D'Annunzio in the matter of traveling outfit. Recently on a journey D'Annunzio took 14 trunks and an Italian newspaper had the enterprise to make an inventory of their contents with the following result in part: Seventy-two shirts, 144 pairs of plain socks, 24 pairs of silk socks, 48 pairs of day gloves, 24 pairs of evening gloves, eight silk mufflers, eight violet umbrellas, ten green parasols, 20 dozen handkerchiefs and 100 colored cravats.

Joe Tung Lee, a Chinese junior in New York university, took second prize at an "oratorical contest" there. A young Jerseyman named Limonzo took first; he is a licensed Methodist preacher and is working his way through.

Judge McVey of the district court at Des Moines has ruled that a man who smokes cigarettes is not a fit person to have the care and custody of a child. Some of these district judges know what's what

# LOVE, HOPE AND WORK

## How Lina Cavalieri, "Most Beautiful Woman of Europe," Has Won Her Way to Fame and Fortune by Hard Work.

### IS AIDED BY HER SISTER'S DEVOTION

#### Love Affair with Prince Alexander Baratinski the Beginning of Resolve to Give Up Easy Life and Fit Herself for the Trying Roles Written by the Most Famous Masters of Music--Now the Idol of Adoring Paris.

Paris.—That "the most beautiful woman of Europe," may be discontented with her job is shown by the extraordinary case of Lina Cavalieri. As a music hall star of the first magnitude she was flattered and feted. She had but to show her beautiful person and warble a few ditties to earn heavy money. The world had practically told her that her loveliness was all-sufficient without talent. Lina Cavalieri tossed aside the brilliant siren and plodded the hard road leading to grand opera. When Parisians learned it they shrugged at the unpractical choice and as good as forgot her. Now she has just given them a mighty jolt by coming back as a grand opera star, with a rumored engagement at the Paris opera itself, and furthermore she has just bought a splendid mansion in the Avenue de Messine. But why she grew discontented with being "the most beautiful woman of Europe," and how she threw up the music hall sinecure on the off-chance of succeeding in grand opera remains a secret.

The secret spring of Lina's change of base began with a great hope, continued through a great despair and ended in a great devotion. The hope and the despair were those of worldly love. But the devotion was that of a sister. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the lives chosen by the two girls. When their widowed mother died in Rome in 1889 Ada was 15 years of age and Lina 17. As there were no relatives and the property was small, friends put them in a convent school of aristocratic connections, whose side specialty was the edu-

considerable Russian house and a young man about Paris.

Prince Alexander came to have immense admiration for the talent, the voice, the beauty and the goodness of the girl.

"You must cultivate that voice," he told her. "You are wasting yourself on the music hall stage, which is not worthy of you. Take up opera!" he advised her.

**On Road to Grand Opera.**

Like the camel that is being loaded, Lina groaned in spirit. Like the camel, she was slow in getting started. But, still like that reliable creature, once started, she kept going. In 1896-7 the music halls saw no more of Lina Cavalieri; and it became known that she was diligently cultivating her voice under Mme. Mariani-Masi.

Three years passed in work and love and hope. Then Lina's chance came in 1900, when she was allowed to make her debut at no less a musical center than the Theater Royal of Lisbon as Nedda in "Pagliacci."

Unhappily, the Lisbon public is a hard one. When it pays for grand opera it insists on having something near perfection. The debutante was young, exceedingly lovely, with a sweet voice; but she showed inexperience. Did she not also display nervousness due to emotion over some lovers' misunderstanding? One would prefer to think so—for the judging of Prince Alexander!

The first night the Lisbon public made no sign. The second night it simply chased the whole company from the stage of the Theater Royal.

Alas for work, for hope, for love! There was riot in front of the curtain

Baratinski never defended himself properly. He may have been too chivalrous or he may have had no excuse.

Baratinski fled to his yacht. Simply that.

Cavalieri moved with dignity to the railway station. On her lonely trip from Lisbon to Paris by the Sud Express, accompanied only by a faithful maid, the company disbanded—who knows what bitter thoughts may have been hers? Ah, work that had all gone for nothing! Really, I know of no more pathetic figure than that of the disabused and lonely girl returning to Paris.

A few weeks later in Paris she learned that Prince Alexander had sold out by the sheriff. The young folks never met again. Prince Alexander shortly afterward married the young Princess Yourievski, morganatic daughter of the deceased Czar Alexander II, living with her mother in high Parisian society. And Lina Cavalieri remained "the most beautiful woman of Europe!"



Here the devoted sister intervened with force from her humble employment at Genoa.

Too Beautiful for Governors. On leaving the Roman convent school three years after her elder sister had quitted it, Ada Cavalieri (to give her the family name adopted and made famous by the other) had to face the same hard proposition that confronted Lina.

She was quite as beautiful as Lina. Indeed—as you shall learn, if you have not already heard it—the sisters look so much alike that photographs of one have been mistaken for the other. Also, she had a voice. Yet she never hesitated. She had been educated for a governess. It was correct and honorable to be a governess. And a governess she would be. Even after she had lost her first three places by a strange and unique fault she never wavered.

Surely, it was a unique fault. "This young girl is too beautiful to be a governess," wrote her first employer to the superiors of the school as she returned her. "Her conduct has been irreproachable. She is goodness itself, intelligent, patient and with a talent for teaching. Yet I will not keep her. Her presence cannot but prove a danger in a household."

At last a good and generous lady—beautiful enough herself not to be jealous of another's beauty—took the persecuted Signorina Ada as teacher for her two small children. I may not give her name; she was the wife of a foreign consul.

Ada Cavalieri had watched her brilliant sister's triumphs with uneasy wonderment that grew to terror.

She had fought with Lina to give up the music hall career. She had never ceased bombarding her with letters of exhortation. Later on she compromised.

Urged Sister Onward. "If you will not give up the stage, be a real artist!" was her final appeal. When Lina had begun studying with

Mme. Mariani-Masi she began to hope. And when at last Lina was to make her debut in grand opera at Lisbon she was waiting anxiously to learn the result.

When she learned the pitiful result Ada Cavalieri took a great decision. Quitting her place at Genoa she hurried to Paris.

She settled down beside her wounded and reckless sister. Did she try to comfort her? How could the born old maid comfort her? But it is certain that the frigid Ada wrestled with the fiery Lina seven days—and triumphed!

Groaning in spirit like the camel, Lina again renounced the easy life and money of the music halls. Again she took up the burden of grand opera. Love, with great shining eyes, no longer beckoned her. But on and on she bore the burden, with her sister always by her. How she finally succeeded is well known.

In 1901 she was singing the principal part of Mimi in Puccini's "Die Boheme" at no less an opera house than the San Carlo of Naples. Next she secured a brilliant engagement for an entire season at the Imperial theater of Warsaw—singing Violetta in "Travolta," Marguerite in "Faust," Mimi in "Die Boheme"—and taking fine revenge on the cruel Lisbon public by an overwhelming triumph as Nedda.

**Girl Horsebreaker.**

Miss Winnonah Von Ohl, a New Jersey girl 20 years old, is making quite a reputation as a horsebreaker. Five years ago, a slender slip of a girl, she went to South Dakota with her mother, who had been sent thither for a change of climate. Miss Winnonah learned to ride bronchos out there and on returning east she took to training and breaking horses, in which work she has been remarkably successful. She has never sustained any injury while thus engaged.

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right Starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and fineness of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the wearing quality of the goods. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly because of its greater strength than other makes.

Sacrifice Made by Judge. Justice Holmes, of the supreme court, in order that he may preserve his mind free from distractions of information and misinformation that would impair his efficiency and wisdom as a jurist, does not allow himself to read the newspapers.

**Little Girl's Desire.**

Mabel had always worn high-topped shoes, much to her own dissatisfaction, and one day while admiring her mother's slippers she said: "Mamma, can't I have a pair of low-necked shoes next summer?"

Any man who has to get up and get his own breakfast while his wife lies in bed is likely to feel like turning the "God Bless Our Home" motto to the wall.

Defiance Starch—Good, hot or cold—the best for all kinds of laundry work, 16 oz. for 10c.

One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, unless it is by not paying their bills.—Puck.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c. Many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The amount of work a boy puts into baseball would raise a lot of potatoes for him to eat.—N. Y. Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic. See a bottle.

It requires the burning of a good deal of money to make a "hot time."

**OPERATION AVOIDED**

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When a physician tells a woman suffering with serious feminine troubles that an operation is necessary, the very thought of the knife and the operating table strikes terror to her heart, and our hospitals are full of women coming for just such operations.



There are cases where an operation is the only resource, but when one considers the great number of cases of menacing female troubles cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound after physicians have advised operations, no woman should submit to one without first trying the Vegetable Compound and writing Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is free.

Miss Margret Merkley, of 275 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis., writes: Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "Loss of strength, extreme nervousness, shooting pains through the pelvic organs, bearing-down pains and cramps compelled me to seek medical advice. The doctor, after making an examination, said I had a female trouble and ulceration and advised an operation. To this I strongly objected and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The ulceration quickly healed, all the bad symptoms disappeared and I am once more strong, vigorous and well."

Female troubles are steadily on the increase among women. If the monthly periods are very painful, or too frequent and excessive—if you have pain or swelling low down in the left side, bearing-down pains, don't neglect yourself; try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home. One tin kills the entire season. Harmless to persons, (cats, dogs and will not hurt anything.) Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, send postcard for 25c. H. B. H. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.



and panic and recriminations behind it, and in a row that would not have been out of place in a Latin quarter cafe Lina Cavalieri and Alexander Baratinski spoke their parting words.

We know no more than this. Was it one of love's hateful treasons? Was it desertion in the hour of need? The girl had worked and slaved to please him. The world would have liked to see him stand manfully by her in her hour of failure. That Lina has never accused him proves nothing. She may have been too proud—or she may have been in the wrong. And, note, that

there was 51 per cent. In arithmetic the contrast was even more remarkable. Sixty years ago 29 per cent. of the class had solved the problems correctly, while in 1906 65 per cent. were correct.

So much for Springfield. The tests made in Brooklyn, N. Y., were even more striking. The questions were given to boys and girls in the eighth year of the elementary schools, where the children were much younger than in the tests made in 1846. The percentage of correct answers at that time had been 29, while in Brooklyn it was 71 per cent. In the arithmetical tests in 1846 the percentage of pupils who received 70 per cent. or more was 17, while in Brooklyn it was 35. Sixty years ago more than two per cent. missed every word and more than ten per cent. spelled but one word correctly. In the Brooklyn test there was not a pupil who missed every word nor one who spelled but one word correctly. Again, in the test in 1846 some 27 per cent. missed 17 words or more, while in the Brooklyn test but a trifle more than one per cent. spelled so badly. The figures speak for themselves.

Very positive conclusions may be drawn from these figures. Instead of neglecting the three R's, it will be seen that our pupils are twice as proficient as were the children of 60 years ago, for all their oldtime brain tiring and uninteresting drill. Meanwhile our modern course has been extended to include execution and expression in improving those attainments that depend chiefly on judgment and memory. The acquisition of skill in any intellectual or bodily function develops a reserve of intellectual power to be drawn upon when occasion requires.

The work is becoming less theoretical and more practical along all lines.

## The Place of the "Three R's" in Modern Education

By WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, Superintendent of New York City Schools.

THE public schools have been a good deal criticised for what is said to be a neglect of the "Three R's" and the tendency to special courses. As a matter of fact, the so-called "Three R's" have probably never been more carefully taught than now. I know that there are many people who would return to the barren instruction of 60 years ago, despite modern educational methods. It is said that children to-day do not spell and cipher as well as those of half a century ago, and great has been the lamentation over the change.

But the facts are quite different. It is not generally known that actual tests have been made by submitting the examination questions of 60 years ago to the children of to-day in similar grades. In the test made in Springfield Mass., it was found that whereas in 1846 there were but 40 per cent. who spelled in the test correctly, in 1905

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