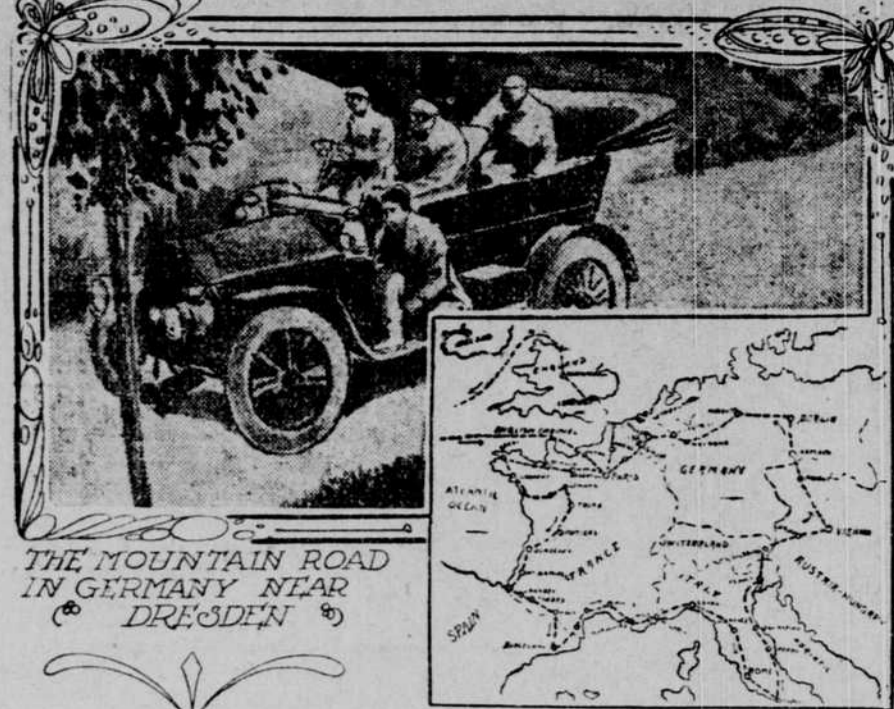


AUTO CARAVAN TO TOUR EUROPE



THE MOUNTAIN ROAD IN GERMANY NEAR DRESDEN

DOTTED LINE SHOWS COURSE WHICH THE PROPOSED AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE TOUR WOULD MAKE

American automobilists who have toured Europe in their cars have discovered that what has been said regarding the excellence of the roads in that part of the world is true, and this is the reason that the foreign tour is more popular to the auto enthusiast than the touring of America, and thus has undoubtedly led to the planning for a gigantic tour this coming summer. The itinerary as planned by the American Automobile association will cover a circuit of 4,000 miles, going through seven countries—France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, and England—and allowing for visits to scores of quaint, historic towns as well as to the cities of Paris, Bordeaux, Barcelona, Marseilles, Florence, Genoa, Rome, Naples, Venice, Dresden, Berlin, Cologne, Brussels, London, and Liverpool. The tour itself will occupy from 60 to 65 days but the daily runs have been carefully arranged, so that on not more than 15 days will 100 miles or over of traveling be required. When it is considered that in the open stretches of France and some of the other countries a speed of from 25 to 30 miles an hour is permissible, it is easy to see that with the excellent roads of Europe this will be no severe tax either for the cars or the occupants, and plenty of time will be left over for sightseeing.

In addition to these two months on land, two weeks or a little over will be spent in ocean travel, so that the tourists who leave New York about June 20 on a French line steamer will return about Sept. 10 on a White Star steamer from Liverpool.

George Dupuy, the originator of the scheme and its general manager, believes that 30 and probably 40 cars will be included in this remarkable American automobile caravan. A few of the cars will be runabouts, but the majority will be big touring cars carrying five persons. Averaging four persons to a car, with a possibility of 35 machines, will give a total of 140 tourists, representing an outlay of \$140,000 for the round trip. With the possibility of so large a sum of money coming in, the committee is enabled to make hotel and transportation rates on the most reasonable terms, while no expense is incurred in furnishing cars.

Pleasure, however, is not the only object of the tour. It is to be, in addition to a pleasure jaunt, an endurance test for a \$3,000 gold cup. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Jefferson De Mont Thompson, chairman of the racing board of the American Automobile association, and other prominent autoists have subscribed for the trophy, and it will be awarded to the owner of the car making the best showing under the rules that have been formulated.

In anticipation of the possibility that some owners of cars may not care to try for the trophy, and so be subject to the rules, the committee has decided to divide the motor cars into two sections, and each will be adorned with its distinctive emblem. In keeping with the principles of the tour, an American eagle will be emblazoned on or affixed to every car. The gold cup competing cars will carry red eagles, while the noncompetitors will carry blue eagles. For individuals who wish to go on the tour the committee will arrange seats in the cars that have not been filled by the original entrants, as it is stipulated that each car must carry its full complement of passengers.

The tour will prove in a more comprehensive and public manner than has ever before been attempted the ability of the American car to cope successfully with the popular foreign car under all conditions and in the home land of the foreign-made machine.

SAID DICKENS EXAGGERATED.

Dr. John Bourne, who recently died at Wealdale, England, at the age of 85, was educated at the grammar school at Wolsington and was intimately acquainted with the family of the supposed prototype of Wackford Squeers of *Dombey and Son*, immortalized in "Nicholas Nickleby." In his opinion Dickens' story, so far as Dombey's hall was concerned, was exaggerated and he would not admit that exceptional punishment was ever meted out to the pupils of that academy.

WEATHER A WAR ELEMENT.

Plays an Important Part in Some Campaigns of Note.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Meteorological society of England the president, Richard Bentley, in an address showed how upon upward of 300 occasions the course of history was greatly influenced by weather conditions. Often invasions were frustrated or greatly impeded from the time of the destruction of Mardonius' fleet off Mount Athos to the attempted French invasion of Ireland.

ANOTHER FOREIGN COMPLICATION.

"I suppose you know Reggie has always wanted one of these tall Mexican sombreros?"

"Yes. What of it?"

"Well, his head fills it now."

"Fills it?"

"Yes—fills a long felt want."

Here they clinched.

GREAT RELIGIOUS REVIVAL ON ALL OVER THE WORLD

Beyond Precedent

HARVEST OF CONVERTS LARGER THAN EVER KNOWN.

Historic Movement of 1857 Far Eclipsed in Intensity and Fervor—Starting with the Work of Torrey and Alexander in Australia Four Years Ago It Has Spread to All Civilized Countries—What the Evangelists Say of It.

Chicago.—The greatest religious revival of modern times is in progress. Throughout the United States the manifestations of enthusiasm have been no more marked than in foreign countries. The movement seems to be world-wide. China and India are sending to this country most remarkable reports of the religious awakening in those countries. Everywhere the revival spirit is marked beyond all precedent.

In the central part of the United States, with Chicago as the focal point, the series of "old-time" religious



Dr. R. A. Torrey.

meetings and the harvest of converts have been the most notable in the history of the country since 1857. In that year occurred a religious movement that has become historic by virtue of its intensity and scope. Considered in proportion to population then and now, the movement of 1857 probably was as important as the one now in progress. Taken without reference to population, the movement of 50 years ago was but as a drop in a bucket compared with the scope of the revival movement that is abroad to-day.

The history of religious movements of this kind shows that they almost invariably have followed on the heels or have occurred during periods of deep industrial distress. In the United States this has been particularly true.

Distress Affected Souls.

The religious outbreak of 1857 apparently had its origin in the distress of the people, and thousands of those who had suffered financial losses in material things flocked to the churches to pray for relief from their troubles. Monetary disaster rendered the people susceptible to religious influences, just as misfortune in individual cases is a potent factor in the introspection that often leads to the acceptance of religion. The great revival of the late '70s appears to have had its origin in a similar national condition.

The historic religious movement led by the late Dwight L. Moody in Chicago and running synchronous to the world's fair took place when the country was entering the throes of one of the most disastrous industrial panics in its history. The same is true of other nations.

In this respect the present religious movement differs from nearly all others. There have been ten years of unprecedented prosperity. In material things the country and the people as individuals have been and are more prosperous than ever before. Yet, contrary to history, in the midst of this marvelous prosperity there arises and is maintained for at least four years a constantly growing tide of religious enthusiasm. The men guiding the movement say that they see no evidence of the approach of the end of the revival spirit. The number of converts is increasing daily, more men are going into the evangelistic work, and everywhere preparations are being made for wider activities in the revival movement.

Revival Began in Australia.

In its current religious enthusiasm, the world-wide sense, dates from the work of Torrey and Alexander in Australia four years ago. On this Australian tour these evangelists

made 10,000 converts in a month and thousands upon thousands followed the first great crowd of converts in their acceptance of religion. The fire thus kindled spread throughout New Zealand and Australasia. It has continued to burn steadily in that part of the world, flaming all the time and breaking out fiercely at intervals. The men who started it went to London and the results of their work there are well remembered. England, Scotland and Ireland caught the contagion. The famous Torrey and Alexander meeting at Cardiff, Wales, started the Welsh revival, which was one of the most amazing religious manifestations of either ancient or modern times. Since that time the movement has gone on as a rising tide.

New England in a Fever.

The present revival spirit in this country appeared in its most distinct form soon after the wonderful successes of Torrey and Alexander in England. New England, cold temperamentally and rock-bound religiously, cast off its traditional reserve and laid itself open to the influences of the "old-time" religion. In Boston the evangelistic work under Rev. A. C. Dixon and others resulted in an unprecedented number of conversions. All over Canada the same was true. A four weeks' campaign in Toronto by Torrey and Alexander resulted in 4,300 conversions.

Philadelphia next was attacked by the evangelists, and the enthusiasm whipped to a high pitch, a small army of men, women and children professing conversion. Every section of the country, outside possibly of the Pacific coast, has fallen under the wave of religious enthusiasm.

Felt Throughout the West.

The revival in the middle west cannot properly be said to have spread from Chicago, because the religious fervor in this part of the United States has been as much in evidence in the cities surrounding Chicago for as long as it has been in the city. The proportion of converts to population in the smaller cities and towns also has been much greater than in Chicago for obvious reasons.

The exact number of converts in Chicago within the last six months is not obtainable, for the reason there have been so many individual revival movements in Chicago without any central controlling organization whose business it is to keep track of the converts, each church doing this work for itself. The principal evangelists working in this city estimate the number to date at from 4,000 to 5,000. Besides these many "backsliders" have been reclaimed and much interest has been aroused among persons who have not affiliated themselves with any church.

Enthusiasm in England.

In England in the Established church the religious enthusiasm with-
ling. Some of the most effective evangelists in the field decline even to tell



Wm. A. Sunday.

their audiences what church they are formally affiliated with. In most cases in the last year has been unprecedented, and evangelical work of wide scope is being carried on in much the same manner as the revival work is being done in the United States.

From the headquarters of the Salvation Army there come reports of extraordinary interest in the work of that remarkable organization and of an unusually large number of "saved." The work of the army, however, following the great humanitarian dictum of Gen. Booth that "we should be willing to do as much for a man as for a horse," partakes in its daily manifestation much of the character of a revival and the difference therefore is not so noticeable. As an army officer said: "We are whooping 'or up all the time, anyway. With us it's always revival time."

Standing out as the chief feature of the present movement is the blotting out of sectarian lines in the evangelistic work. The men who have met with the greatest success are those who have paid no attention to either sectarianism or denominationalism. This is known, but doctrinal prejudices

and preferences are being kept in the background as never before.

This elimination of sectarianism in the evangelical movement may be either cause or effect—even the evangelists differ on this point. Some say that the movement is unprecedentedly strong because those lines are being ignored, while others protest that they are being ignored because the general revival spirit is so strong.

What the Evangelists Say.

If you ask one of the evangelists who are making big successes in the revival field for the cause of the present movement he will tell you that it is answer to prayer. This is what Rev. A. C. Dixon said:

"We who believe in the efficacy of prayer believe that God is answering the petitions for the cause of the present movement he will tell you that it is answer to prayer. This is what Rev. A. C. Dixon said:

"But I realize this answer will not satisfy those who do not believe in prayer. The unchurched, while forced by what they see to admit the strength and scope of the present revival movement, demand other reasons for its existence. And there probably are other reasons. History shows us that faith comes in waves. For some years we have had the higher criticism, and educational force destructive of faith in the Bible. Dr. Briggs in the east,



"Gypsy" Smith.

Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago in the west, the leaders of the Welhausen-Graft school in Germany and many others who have been in the front of the higher criticism movement have done much to destroy faith. But there is a swinging back from this. Darwinism is on the wane. These things seem to come in cycles, but each wave of faith in the Bible that appears is much stronger than its predecessor, and in the end faith must triumph."

Rev. Mr. Sunday's Views.

"Billy" Sunday has some very material reasons for the strength of the present movement. Here they are: "The plan of gathering together great audiences under one roof is one source of success. There is enthusiasm in numbers. Formerly they tried to convert a town by holding revival meetings in a church that would not seat one-fiftieth of the population. Most of the successful revivalists insist nowadays on the erection of a tabernacle big enough to hold thousands, if there is no such building already in the town. And people now are so prosperous that they freely give money for this purpose where they formerly would not.

"But back of it all is prayer. The scoffers deny this, but if a large number of scoffers were to ask a human power to give them a certain thing in a certain way at a certain time and they received this thing they would be pretty likely to think it came from the power they petitioned for, even if they could not actually see it given."

Complaint of the Scientist.

Dr. W. C. Farabee complained quite one day before he set out on his ethnological investigations among the Indians at the head waters of the Amazon about the slighting way in which the world still looks on science.

"Only in Germany," said Dr. Farabee, "does science get her due. In some countries she is so hardly used, indeed, that the deduction of the western trapper comes to mind. This trapper, noticing a place where roots had been dug up, examined the spot and then said calmly as he rose and brushed the dust from his knees: 'This must have been done either by a wild hog or a botanist.'"

Persia Sparingly Populated.

Large tracts of Persia are uninhabited. The total population is about 9,000,000, which is only 14 to the square mile. The nomads (Arabs, Kurds, Leks, Turks, Lurs, Baluchis and Gypsies) move from place to place, according as their animals need pastures or as their other interests demand.—Persia, Past and Present.

but we may mention two which are, at any rate, not referred to in the official abstract before us and are sufficiently remarkable to deserve special notice. The one is the defeat of the barbarians by Marcus Aurelius, A. D. 176, owing to a sudden hailstorm which, according to ecclesiastical history, came on at the prayer of the Melitene Legion, afterward known as the Legio Fulminatrix, and the other the sudden frost and gale which upset the plans of Maurice for the combined attack by water and land upon Antwerp in 1622, then in the hands of the Spaniards.

From a medical point of view weather has many times affected the course of campaigns by being favorable to the spread of epidemics, such as typhus and typhoid fevers, and more especially when the campaign included a long siege. Abnormally wet or dry seasons have also brought about their respective effects upon armies. Exhaustion and parched thirst were in great measure responsible for the terrible disaster to the arms of Portugal at Alcarcerquivir in 1578.

Graceful Figure Essential with the Empire Gown



THE IDEAL FEMINE FIGURE IS BROADER IN THE HIPS THAN IN THE SHOULDERS

EARLY IN THE MORNING SHE TAKES A FEW GYMNASTIC EXERCISES

Physical culturists all over the world are busily engaged in working upon the empire hips. They are seeking a solution of the stout difficulty. It isn't so much the waist that counts as the hips. A fat, thick waist may be concealed, but hips that are not symmetrical will spoil the finest empire gown that ever came out of Paris. Good, well-shaped hips are essential to every nice figure. But the woman who lets her hips get elephantine—and one does see elephantine hips—will surely lose her good looks. It is the beginning of the end of contour.

The woman who is going to work the fat off her hips and abdomen should give her body plenty of freedom. She should take off her tight garments; she should put on something loose, preferably an empire gown, and she should allow the air to touch her skin so that her flesh muscles will feel young.

Sitting on the floor is one of the simple but very effective things to do. A specialist who reduces the weight of queens and titled Americans advises his patients to cultivate

the habit of sitting upon the floor. It is not necessary to sit crosslegged like the Turk, but one can choose a pretty and comfortable position. The Japanese woman, who never gets fat, has a trick of sitting upon a rug or anything that is very low in preference to higher seats. Indeed, she has almost nothing which corresponds to our idea of a chair. The result is that she constantly bends the muscles of the waist, the back and the hips.

The idea of reducing with calisthenics and with rigid starvation diet is old fashioned. The latest reduction specialists advise plenty of good food, a great deal of vigorous body work, plenty of loose clothing and some incidental bending movements. These, with the habit of sitting upon the floor and letting the spine breathe will help any woman to acquire the slender proportions of the statuette figure. Drinking plenty of weak tea is said to make a woman slim, but the trouble is that few women get it weak enough. They drink lye and wonder why they get fat and nervous. The hips should be a little wider than the shoulders for beauty.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

Hatpins are always changing. The prettiest and newest things in that line are huge round gold balls. It is quite the proper caper to have all of one's hatpins to match instead of the motley collection that is usually seen.

Place the veil so that the lower line at the center comes over the chin, draw either end up snugly at the back of the hat, fold into a neat little knot, and turn in the loose ends, fastening with a fancy pin. The top of the veil should not be crumpled over the hat brim, but laid in trim, neat, close lines.

Stiff short sleeves continue. Some women declare that short sleeves are becoming very common, appearing in even the cheapest gowns. The same thing may be said of long sleeves; they were common for many, many years.

Like Old Style Designs.

The printed chiffon cloths, silk mousselines and marquisettes are lovely beyond words, and one of the striking novelties in this class is printed in Persian design and colorings, recalling instantly the Paisley shawls of blessed memory. Over white this Persian mousseline is remarkably beautiful, though probably too unusual to find general approval. Less extreme are the chiffons and silk mousselines in white with deep Persian borders similar in color and design to the all-over Persian printing.

BLOUSE OF SUEDE SILK.



A pretty blouse of suede silk plaited and draped and trimmed with motifs of embroidery in colors. A band of the material piped with velvet finishes the round neck. The sleeves are trimmed in the same way, and the little gumpie, hardly more than a collar, and the sleeve ruffles are of lace.

SOFT FABRICS FOR SPRING.

Linon Being Used Extensively for Princess Gowns.

However inconstant fashion may be in all other things, she is ever faithful to soft flowing fabrics, and one of her prime favorites is linon. This material is being used extensively for princess gowns, which are built over silk linings and extensively trimmed with lace and embroidery. Simply bewitching is one of the new creations in black silk linon over white, with a border of Persian design of oriental coloring worked into the hem of the skirt. In turn, this border is outlined top and bottom with tiny folds of black moire ribbon. Above this, small panels of tuckered linon, with borders of embroidery, are stitched into the skirt, and the bodice has a deep yoke of white lace with an odd oriental embroidered design outlined by wide bands of edging to match.

The sleeves are puffed at the top, then comes a band of embroidered lace, and below this is another cuff, drooping over the elbow at the back with an inset of lace on the inside.

Plastron Effects.

Plastron effects are seen on many of the white chiffon and white lace bodices worn at matinees by fashionable women and girls. A chiffon waist with a yoke and sleeves partially of lace have a square or otherwise shaped plastron set on the front, the lower part perhaps swinging loose. Indeed, a part of all these plastrons swing loose, otherwise they would be appliques or insertions, depending on the manner of their application.

Some of the fine lace blouses have swinging squares or oblongs across the front or back, of heavier laces, and vice versa, but much skill and taste must be used in their application at the proper point and in the proper way, or the results are anything but pleasing.

Colored Linens.

Predictions indicate that more colored linens than ever are to hold sway, and indeed the prophecy has everything in its favor for its ultimate materialization, for some of the smartest linen dresses that have been designed this season were in soft colors, made on simple lines with no trimming save a few stitched straps and dashes of hand embroidery done with coarse white linen thread. A good many of these little frocks are made with separate gumpies or chemisettes with blouse and skirt attached by means of a fitted girde.

Yokes of Lace.

Yokes and neck garnishments of all evening dresses are of white or cream lace, except in the case of an all-black gown. Even the dyed laces, so profusely used as decorations in other ways, either give way to the yoke of white or are lined with white chiffon, or net.

WAS A TELEGRAPHIC MISTAKE.

The Trouble Caused by an Error of Just One Letter.

"I received a telegram the other evening that kept me busy for an hour before going out on my train," said John G. Alexander, conductor of the Alton's B. & E. express. "The message was signed by a gentleman who lives in Kansas City, but spends a great deal of time on the road. It was from Shackelford, Mo., and read: 'Please get my overcoat and suit case from Johnston's safe and leave at Higginsville.'"

"It did not at once occur to me that a safe is an unusual place in which to store garments and baggage and so I made five or six trips over the 2.74 miles of Union depot property trying to find our porter, whose name is Reardon. When I found him I asked if he maintained upon the premises a safe for the storage of the trunks of absent minded travelers. Thinking I was joking him he, after finding out what I was looking for,

tried to make me believe the articles had been stolen.

"When I at length reported for my run I tossed the message over to Dispatcher E. A. Howard with the request that he tell the man at Higginsville that I had not yet seen the joke. As I was about to take leave the second track man on the east end, T. J. Carey, cut in to remark: 'I wouldn't say that a plug operator sent that message, but I'll guarantee some man received it; you'll find that toggery at Johnston's safe.'"

"And sure enough," concluded Alexander, with a smile, "I did."

"The operator who received the message had mistaken the C for an S."