

**PRESIDENT TAFT'S NEW SECRETARY.**



CHARLES D. HILLES

CHARLES D. HILLES, who was assistant secretary of the treasury, has been chosen by President Taft to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Private Secretary Charles D. Norton. Mr. Hilles will be the third incumbent of the responsible position in question. The first private secretary under the present administration was Fred Warner Carpenter. Mr. Hilles will be succeeded in the treasury department by Robert O. Bailey, who has been private secretary to Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. Mr. Hilles is a young, forceful and indefatigable man, who, by temperament and training, is well fitted to discharge the delicate duties of his post.

**STATUS OF CANCER**

**Results of Second International Congress Are Discussed.**

**Important Committee Work Has Been Carried Out and Matter of Research Has Been Organized Throughout World.**

New York.—The present status of cancer is discussed in the Medical Record. The comments of the writer are based on the second international conference for the study of cancer, which was held recently in Paris. The first conference was held in Heidelberg and Frankfurt in 1906. The writer says:

"During the interim important committee work has been carried out, the matter of research has been organized throughout the world, and now in this second meeting we are in position to understand something of what has been done along the lines projected during the last four years. The special papers read and the transactions as a whole will naturally be slow in reaching the public. But the Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift published Von Czerny's inaugural address. This was delivered before a large and distinguished audience of laymen and physicians alike. Official Paris also was largely represented.

"Statistics, despite their fallaciousness, were first discussed by the speaker. The disease seems to be on the increase among all cultured folk. But certain limited localities report a notable decrease. This discrepancy is highly significant, for it involves the whole subject of the incidence of cancer. Thus we find, say, a 20 per cent increase in recent years in certain countries; yet if we consider only restricted localities we may be justified in concluding that the disease is not only on the wane, but actually extinct. For example, in many restricted localities, not a single cancer death has occurred for twenty-five years.

"Surely this absence of cancer in certain out-of-the-way localities cannot be an accident. From such data nearly every theory of cancer might receive support—especially those of contagion, food, soil, inheritance, not to mention many others. Of great significance in the collection of statistics is the anatomical incidence of the disease; but to this is opposed the fact that in localities where cancer is especially prevalent we are likely to find all locations of the disease.

"Von Czerny admits the cogency of a parasitic theory of cancer as long as we follow statistics. If we pursue this plan there is as much support of such a theory as in the case of any infectious disease. Aside from the argument furnished by statistics the

patient. Certain growing technically local, but inaccessible because of location, may interfere with life indirectly by causing stricture and the like.

"In fact what would be termed a relatively mild, localized and operable cancer on the surface may have the most dire effects if it occur deep in the digestive tube. It may completely interrupt the digestive processes, cause stricture of the digestive tube, and its metastases, even when local, will be of an inoperable and fatal character.

"Our victories over cancer through surgical procedures apply purely to one of these general types—to wit, that which is of slow growth and externally located, without tendency to more than accessible metastases. But cancers which come thus to operation represent an insignificant minority. The remainder are made up of neglected operable cancers and those which were inoperable from the outset.

"To come back to the original subject, it is well to forget all we know and go back to school. In very recent years it has been shown that with appropriate nutrition cancer tissue may attain huge development. These cultural peculiarities are checked up in part by the role played by marked local irritation in ordinary tissues. It must not be forgotten that many irritants may cause the same or a similar effect. Hence, a special germ, or any germ at all, might at times cause a phenomenon analogous to cancer proliferation."

**GIRLS' CLUB MAY CHEW GUM**

Constitution is Prepared by Young Ladies Providing for Expulsion of Bold Members.

New York.—One hundred young women at the Labor temple, Second avenue and Fourteenth street, with the approval of Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the department of labor of the Presbyterian church, have formed the Girls' Diversity club and prepared their own constitution.

When Mr. Stelzle and Rev. R. P. Vaughan inspected the constitution they were puzzled by the words, "chewing allowed."

An investigation disclosed the true situation. They simply meant chewing gum, said Miss Panayioti Alexandrakis, the club leader. Part of the constitution follows:

"The rules should be kept honestly. Dues, a penny a week; no matter, present or absent, the penny must be paid. All are allowed to speak, but none must be bold. If a girl is spoken to more than twice for being bold she must be expelled. Chewing allowed. Stories and singing must not go on while we are working."

Wireless Carries 4,492 Miles. San Francisco.—It is claimed that a world's record for wireless communication between ship and shore was made when a message was received at a local station from the steamer Korea 4,492 miles away. The local operator heard a faint call from the Korea. The message could be distinguished: "Steamer Korea, 4,492 out; all well." The operator repeated the message and received an "O. K."

France Increases Navy. Paris.—By a vote of 461 to 76, the chamber of deputies has agreed on the construction of two battleships at private yards. The understanding is that later units will be built at government arsenals.

**COMET IS A HARMLESS HOBO**

Scientist Enabled to Announce New Results in Cosmic Evolution Induced by Others.

Vallejo, Cal.—In concluding a series of lectures on astronomy Prof. T. J. J. See, U. S. N. astronomer in charge of Mare Island observatory, announced that the new theory of comets resulting from his long researches in cosmic evolution had been confirmed by the investigations of Prof. A. O. Leuschner of the University of California, and of Prof. Ellis Stromgren of the Royal observatory at Copenhagen, Denmark.

"At the time the tail of Halley's comet came so near the earth in last May," said Professor See, "I was able to conclude that the comets as a class are surviving fragments of our old nebula, but some additional points relating to a few comets remained to be cleared up. This has now been effected by Leuschner and Stromgren, who find, as I assumed last year, that all the comet orbits are elliptical, not one being really hyperbolic or parabolic, as generally believed since the days of Kepler.

"What was so mysterious to Kepler and Newton was the high eccentricity and great length of the major axis of the orbit of the comets, and the present solution of this difficulty thus definitely settles one of the great problems of the century.

"The comets are now proved to be survivals of the ancient nebula which formed our solar system, the fragments coming to us chiefly from the outer spherical shell of this nebula, the inner portion having been eaten

out and rendered vacant through the capture and absorption of nebulosity by the planets.

"In fact, the planets have been built up out of the matter of comets which have been destroyed. Even our earth was made up of matter once existing in our nebula in the form of comets. When, therefore, we see a comet in the future, it will have no terror for anyone, for we may say, for the most part, it is mere dust, like the meteoric dust falling on the earth, and therefore harmless."

**WIRELESS WORKS UNDER SEA**

French Navy Carries Out Interesting Experiments by Transmitting Submarine Messages.

Paris.—Interesting experiments have been carried out with submarine and wireless telegraphy by the submarine flotilla at Cherbourg. By means of submarine bells messages were conveyed quite distinctly to the battle ship Bouvines by four submarines, each at a distance of seven miles. As a result of this experiment the minister of marine has given instructions that all submarines shall be provided with these bells.

The submersible Prairial was also successful in signaling to the Bouvines by wireless telegraphy, all the vessels met by her between St. Waast, Cape de la Hogue and Cherbourg, and announcing her arrival in sight of the forts of Cherbourg. French submarines will in future be provided with wireless telegraphy apparatus.

\$230 for an Empire mahogany sofa. A quaint old desk, with innumerable tiny drawers at the top, went to Harris Fahnestock for \$190. Gilt mirrors brought good prices and one in Sheraton style, surmounted by three horns of plenty, went to Mrs. Lowndes for \$200. Mrs. Gould paid \$180 for another Sheraton mirror of delicate design, with festoons of wheat at the top.

Of the chairs, a walnut Flemish style armchair went to Guy W. Walker for \$260 and two carved and caned Flemish beech side chairs to Mrs. Lorillard for \$240. Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt of Brooklyn bought a Chippendale armchair for \$105, another for \$65, and a third for \$85. A cupboard, with two drawers at top and two doors below, went to James Penmore Cooper for \$170. Another, with design in early Renaissance, went to Bernet, agent, for \$550, and a great Flemish oak cabinet in three pieces went to William E. Bailey for \$225.

If kind words never die we need a few more of that kind just for the sake of variety, if nothing else.—Judge.

**For Ear y Spring**



THE two small hats shown here are designed on novel frames, made of shirring wire. The frames are covered with mull first and then with a light silk fibre braid in a fancy weave. The braid is sewed to the shapes, beginning at the top of the crown, in the simplest manner. As the crowns and brims are separate, they are covered separately, the crowns set on and sewed to place after both are covered with braid.

In Fig. 1 the braid is sewed row after row with silk thread matching it in color. It is sewed to both upper and under brim following the lines of the wire frame. This is one of the few shapes which can be successfully covered by the home milliner. As a rule, hats are difficult this spring and require the knowledge of the professional milliner to make them successfully. As the braid is very light in weight, a heavier braid requires that the facing be of another material, such as chiffon or light weight silk or ribbon, which should, to get the best effect, be shirred on.

Fig. 2 shows strips of ribbon and braid alternated about the brim. The

ribbon is a light weight, satin surface, in the same color as the braid. Short lengths are shirred over the upper and under brim, alternating with strips of the braid sewed row on row together. A length of ribbon, and a length of braid consisting of three rows sewed together in a strip a yard long is used as a drape about the hat. A big rosette made of loops of ribbon at the side, toward the back, finishes a smart and practical hat for general wear.

In Fig. 1 a band of velvet ribbon or of crushed silk is draped in a sash over the place where the crown sets on the brim. This shape admits of quite a variety of finishes. For youthful wearers the single long jaunty quill has a lot of dash and go. It is the best solution for the simplest and smartest effects, but not appropriate for any one except young wearers. A tuft of upstanding plumes or fancy feathers for older women, or loops of lace or ribbon, or any of the mountains of flowers which form a complete trimming ready to adjust, will help out the home milliner in making her Easter headwear.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

**WIDE CHOICE OF MATERIAL**

Many Charming Textures in Which This Costume for Spring Would Be Effective.

There are many charming materials among those prepared for spring dresses that would make up successfully in this style.

The skirt is slightly full at the waist and is trimmed effectively at the lower part by silk strapping and scallops formed of silk, which gives the effect



of an added and wrapped-over lower part, a silk-covered button is sewn in each scallop.

The bolero is cut like a Magyar blouse, and is trimmed to match the skirt. The underslip is of crepe-de-chine, tucked for the under-sleeves.

Hat of fine straw trimmed with a handsome ostrich feather.

Materials required for the dress: 5 yards 46 inches wide, 2 yards silk 22 inches wide.

**The Overdressed Woman.**

By the way, Parisians are now declaring that the conservative woman is the only really well-dressed woman; that those who rush to the front with the latest eccentricity of hat, or coat, or skirt, in order to attract attention, are not only not smart in its fashionable acceptation, but over and objectionably so. They have invented a term, a contemptuous one, too, by which to express their disapproval. Unfortunately, the term itself is objectionable to English ears, and loses its point entirely in translation.—Harper's Bazar.

**Remodeling Children's Clothes.**

When children's waists become too small or short or too small in the armhole, rip the shoulder seam and set in elastic webbing. This will not only make the waist comfortable again, but will give added length to the petticoat.

**Stitching.**

When sewing on the sewing machine, if the thread breaks easily, soak spool and all in water for about two minutes.

**NEW STYLES IN LINGERIE**

Underwear Takes on More Attractions Than Usual in Offerings for This Season.

In the struggle for life this season, for at some time the lingerie has been reduced to a minimum, underwear has taken on more attractions than usual. The well-fitted models, the exquisite embroidery and the fine materials of which lingerie is now made are convincing to the woman who is searching for bargains.

For brides especially has the new lingerie decided attractions. The fine muslins without stiffening are as varied as the morning hours are from the evening. They should be kept so, too, which point is worth remembering. They are most durable when lace is absent. In other words, if you are planning a sensible outfit to last more than one year, use embroidery. Even the finest swiss and batiste embroidery outlasts lace. It can be used a second time in many cases.

Flounces should not be too full for the spring and summer. The straight skirt is slightly fuller, but does not flare. Its straight lines must not be interfered with by any underfounce.

Corset covers of allover embroidery or wide flouncing are very sensible for the dressy kind. They should be cut with little fullness at the waist, for the same reason that bulk has been eliminated from the petticoat. The fitted corset cover with the circular peplum is the most satisfactory.

Nightgowns made on empire lines are probably moving toward first place. The short upper portion is gathered into a straight band of embroidery or beading. Flowing or puffed sleeves are quite short.

As usual, the handmade lingerie has a value not to be gainsaid. The French importations will always be favored by the woman with money to indulge her longings.

The extremely plain lingerie with tape drawing strings and a plain scalloped edge is the kind that should appeal to practical minds. They combine daintiness, with excellent wearing qualities, and they are inexpensive.

Demand a good-fitting model and a high quality of material, and your lingerie will always be in good style.

**The Spring Blouses.**

With the influx of new waists of sheer cotton material, the veiled blouse has not been forgotten. These, in simple lines, are made to have a new air and a suggestion of warmer days by a relieving touch of embroidered batiste or linen used in place of laces.

A yoke and cuffs, with an insertion in the front and back, give a springlike air. The lovely new bordered chiffon, marquisettes and crepes are also pressed into blouse service with excellent results.

**A Novel Relish.**

Guests at an informal luncheon were at first puzzled by a dainty-looking relish brought on with the meat. Not until tasted was the secret revealed, when they discovered that the crisp, brown little tubes, about two inches in length, were of celery. Large, firm stalks were chosen, and after being cut were dipped in egg and cracker crumbs, fried in deep fat or sauteed in butter, and were served with a brown sauce. In the original instance this vegetable was served with fowl. It is also nice with fish, created in the chafing dish, with oysters, etc.

**A Popular Color.**

From rose petal down to glowing cerise and coral and peach tones the manufacturers have brought out irresistible pink shades which no woman could possibly resist. With the advent of the new "Helen pink" also there will be a great demand for this color since it is predicted that it will be as popular as "Alice blue."

**IN THE LIMELIGHT**

**PRESIDENT'S NEW SECRETARY**



The new secretary to President Taft who succeeds Charles D. Norton is Charles D. Hilles, until recently assistant secretary of the treasury. The selection of Mr. Hilles meets with the hearty approval of the friends of the president. Mr. Hilles is a native of Ohio, but was appointed to his present position from Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., where he was conducting a boys' school. Mr. Hilles is about 40 years old. He will receive an annual salary of \$7,500, congress having granted an increase of \$1,500 for the position. Under the reorganization of the executive force which has brought about Mr. Norton's short term at the White House, that force, with the exception of the secretary, will be practically a permanent body.

That women are keen observers and not always without a sense of humor has been demonstrated by a Virginia girl. When the announcement was made that Charles D. Hilles had been selected for the position of secretary to the president the young lady wrote to Mr. Hilles a congratulatory letter in which she invited him to read Leviticus, chapter 16, verses 20 to 23. Mr. Hilles borrowed a Bible and read the following:

"And when he hath made an end of reconciling the holy place and the tabernacle of the congregation, and the altar, he shall bring the live goat. And Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat and confess over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and shall send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness. And the goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities unto a land not inhabited, and he shall let go the goat in the wilderness."

Apparently the Virginia belle reads the political columns of the newspapers and knows how often it falls on the president's secretary to be "the goat."

**HEIR TO THRONE OF MONACO**



Prince Louis, who is heir to the throne of the little principality of Monaco, famous throughout the world as the greatest gambling resort in existence, may never wield the power now exercised by his father, Prince Albert. Although the profits from the casino pay all the taxes of the principality, thereby freeing every citizen from financial obligations to the state, the people are not contented. They have made demands upon Prince Albert for a constitution, and the prince, immediately after the expulsion of Manuel from Portugal, granted them one. They rejected it, however, demanding fuller political rights, and even made demonstrations before the palace, in which the red flag of anarchy was unfurled.

It has been charged that a corrupt condition of things exists. By the terms of the last concession granted to the Casino, about \$2,400,000 was handed over annually by it to Prince Albert, who also drew about \$500,000 a year from the local post-office and stamp duties. Of this total \$2,900,000, the prince was supposed to retain \$900,000 as his civil list, while the remainder represented the revenues of the state and were to provide for its maintenance. Now the people assert that the prince had allowed these sums and their true destination to become confused and has amassed a fortune of \$16,000,000, most of which he has, with proper caution, invested in France.

As an example of how things have been done, they point to the cathedral, for which a million and a quarter dollars were set aside. Instead of being built in a year it took about 12, and they assert that Prince Albert added the million and a quarter to his own banking account and built the cathedral out of the interest, which, if true, was most economical of him.

Whether the people will go to the extreme of revolution in case their demands are not granted only the future can tell. But the situation does not augur well for either Prince Albert or Prince Louis.

**FISHER SUCCEEDS BALLINGER**



Walter Lowery Fisher of Chicago, succeeds Richard A. Ballinger as secretary of the interior. Mr. Ballinger's resignation was presented in January, but at the request of the president, was withheld until after congress adjourned. Mr. Fisher is a lawyer, and has served in several public capacities. Singularly, he has been one of Gifford Pinchot's staunchest supporters in the matter of conservation of natural resources. He was president of the National Conservation League, which succeeded the league and of which Mr. Pinchot is president.

He has always taken a deep and active interest in conservation. He was instrumental in the formation of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago and was its president in 1906. Recently he was appointed a member of President Taft's commission to investigate the feasibility of regulation of stock and bond issues of railroads.

**MAINE GOVERNOR AN EDITOR**



Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted of Maine is a newspaper editor before he is anything else. He has passed the greater part of his life in the atmosphere of a newspaper office and will never get the stain of the printer's ink from his fingers. His apprenticeship was served under one of the old school of Maine journalists, Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, his father. For many years they published the New Age together, and the paper lives today, a monument to their efforts.

Governor Plaisted leads an ideal home life. Mrs. Plaisted was Miss Frances B. Gulliver, and for several years assisted him in the New Age office. She still retains a lively interest in that publication and, although the wife of the governor of the state, democratically lays aside her social duties and plunges into the grind of "getting out" the paper whenever she can conjure up an excuse for so doing.

The New Age office testifies to the bookish tendencies of the owner, who reads everything that can possibly be of interest and profit to him. It is impossible to name any of the books most widely read with which he is not thoroughly familiar. Supplemented by a wide exchange list of the best papers, Mr. Plaisted, the editor, is thoroughly in touch with what is going on around him.

**Do Your Own Work.**

Never let others do what you can do for yourself. You thereby strengthen your own powers, independence and fitness to cope with the vicissitudes of life.

**ENGLISH FURNITURE IS SOLD**

\$925 Paid for Table and \$550 for Cupboards—Walnut Flemish Style Armchair Brings \$290.

New York.—The people in New York who are in need of chairs have started in to buy them at the American art galleries.

"Did anyone ever see so many chairs?" exclaimed a woman examining the old English furniture sold for the Tiffany studios. There are so many chairs that they will bring lower prices than a smaller collection, but even at that the average person will not set up housekeeping with them. The single chair which brought the lowest price was the first sold, a Windsor side chair, one of those old-fashioned chairs with rounds in the back and center slat, the one in this instance having a star cut in the center.

Among other pieces sold was an old oak dining table, dating from 1620 to 1640, a long, narrow, straight table, with four heavy carved legs and a low

rail, or stretcher, connecting the legs at the bottom, carved with a shell design. One of the tables, with which long benches were used for seats, started at \$500, and went finally to W. W. Seaman, agent, for \$925. A charming Chippendale drop leaf table of mahogany, with a carved rope molding edge and a bird's claw and ball feet, went to Mrs. Edwin Gould for \$110. A mahogany tilt-top table, with the picuried edge, went to H. G. Heydt for \$180. Mrs. H. W. Bull paid \$75 for one, and another went to A. R. Shattuck for \$120.

L. V. Lockwood paid \$125 for a mahogany dumb water table and William E. Bailey \$140 for another. Albert D. Gulon paid \$250 for a pair of mahogany candle stands. A mahogany tilt table with rat's claw and ball feet went to Mrs. George C. Perkins for \$200, and another, with slightly carved feet, to Guy W. Walker for \$155.

A Hepplewhite mahogany sideboard was bought by Mrs. MacLeod for \$210. Mrs. H. S. Lowndes paid