

PROMINENT PEOPLE

U. S. STUDENTS FRIVOLOUS?



If his complexion were a shade lighter, a short heavy, spectacled man who has been nearly a month in this country studying conditions and lecturing at universities, could easily pose as Rudyard Kipling, the great English author. He is Dr. Nitobe, Tokyo, Japan. So much does Dr. Nitobe resemble Rudyard Kipling, at one view of his countenance, that it is really startling. But it is a one view effect only. When he turns again he looks only like the typical Japanese that he is.

His mind is filled with impressions that are registered by two sharp brown eyes that look through heavy spectacles. Dr. Nitobe, who has been studying the country, and its people, and incidentally has been giving some thought to the student while lecturing at universities, is the first representative of the pedagogues who are to come to this country under the arrangement provided by means of the Carnegie fund. Dr. Nitobe is president of First Higher college of Tokyo.

He says that he does not find the boy students in the United States occupying the high moral plane that he had expected. Also that he observed that the men are for less serious in the work than the Japanese students.

"In this country there is not the application that is characteristic of the Japanese students," said Dr. Nitobe. "Here one finds less grinding, less midnight oil is burned and there is less disposition to take the course seriously. Probably we are too serious in Japan. I sometimes think we are. Yet I do not think that the average student here really has his heart in the work."

TO FOUND NEW CITY OF ZION

Mrs. Jane Dowie, widow of the late John Alexander Dowie, first apostle of Zion, is attempting a reconstruction of the Zionist movement in Chicago.

Believing herself divinely inspired to carry out the work her husband began, Mrs. Dowie came to Chicago last fall and gathered about her the few remaining members of the prophet's original flock. An exile from Zion City and the tabernacles her husband founded, she planned to rebuild the Zion congregation with the aid of Gladstone Dowie, "unkissed" son of the departed Elijah II.

The younger Dowie was in full sympathy with the plans of his mother, but apparently lacked the divine inspiration for the task she has undertaken. He had already resigned from the present church at Zion City following the assumption of absolute control of Wilbur Glenn Voliva, general overseer and successor apparent to the first apostle and is now studying for the Episcopal ministry.

Mrs. Dowie has not allowed the defection of her son to dismay her, but has regained spiritual communion with nearly 1,000 of the original congregation. The renunciation of the present flock, she declares, does not mean a schism from the religious teachings of the parent church.

Faith healing, as in the original Zionist code instituted by John Alexander Dowie, occupies the most prominent place in the work of the reconstructed congregation. Mrs. Dowie claims the power to heal all bodily ills through the medium of prayer and administers to the needs of her own little group of followers.



VICTORIA WINNER IN SPAIN



Queen Victoria of Spain is slowly but surely winning the affection of the Spanish people, who at first strongly disapproved of her and her English ways. In fact, if King Alfonso succeeds in keeping his throne it will be due in part to the domestic virtues of his wife. Queen Victoria has set a new fashion in Spanish society, that of mothers taking personal interest in their children.

Queen Victoria practically devotes her life to her babies. She oversees the work of the nurses and occasionally may be seen on the grounds of the palace wheeling the Princess Beatrice in her specially imported English perambulator just like any English mother. All this is in defiance of the rigorous court etiquette of Spain, which demands that a queen should leave the care of her children entirely to others.

When the prince of the Asturias was born, according to historical custom, a peasant woman from Catalonia was engaged to act as nurse to the heir to the throne. She was a very handsome Catalonian and wore the elaborate and picturesque national costume, but Queen Victoria soon discovered that she was entirely ignorant of hygiene and modern ideas concerning the care of a baby. The result was that the queen firmly refused to deliver the young prince over to the new nurse and no expostulation moved her from her position.

She finally gave the Catalonian peasant a sum of money as well as a new outfit of clothes and sent her back to her native province.

AMERICAN WIDOW WINS NOBLE

A white and gold gown, with a collar and tiara of diamonds and sapphires, won for the beautiful Mrs. Wylie Reynolds of Jackson, Mich., an Italian nobleman with the blood of Bourbon kings in his veins, and Paris dressmakers and modistes are busy upon one of the most elaborate trousseaus which has left the city since Princess Marie Bonaparte married Prince George of Greece, in 1907.

Mrs. Reynolds is the widow of a millionaire banker. The Italian nobleman whom she has won is Baron di Francisel, son of Marchese di Trianara. His family is connected with the Bourbons of Parma and the Bourbons of the Two Sicilies, who are royal houses in the world. Baron di Francisel is even richer than his fiancée, and takes an active interest in the life of his country. Added to this is the fact that he belongs to the oldest Neapolitan nobility, all of which make him, in matchmaking eyes, the best catch of the season, in that country.

The widow met the baron at a reception given by Count Primoli, when she wore the diamond and sapphire tiara and white and gold gown.



Latest in Parasols



Photo. Copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

An odd shaped parasol is the "peak parasol" of unique design. It is of a deep lace edging made of the same material as the little lace jacket worn by the model. The jacket is worn over a gown of changeable silk. It is for seashore wear and worn without a hat.

COMPLETE COSTUME.



Natty blue cashmere is used for this costume; the Magyar bodice and skirt are cut together, and fasten at back; the square neck is filled in with a yoke of piece lace. A fold of material is put down left side to represent a wrapped seam, buttons with braid are sewn inside this, a simple embroidery pattern trims front. The undersleeves are of piece lace; the waist is drawn in by gathers that are covered by a stitched band of material.

Materials required: 2 1/4 yards 46 inches wide, 1/2 yard lace 18 inches wide, 1 dozen buttons.

Glass Buttons.

Glass buttons are quite the fashion, and come in all colors and sizes; they are a distinctive mark of this season's suit wherever seen. Red and black ones are shown in two sizes; these have the appearance of bone; others resemble clouded amber beads, and are appropriate for the most dressy gown; others come in transparent crystal of all shades, dark and light blue, green and black; and in black there are those which look like shoe buttons. Mother-of-pearl buttons are also largely in demand, square and round; the large square ones with flat surfaces, are 25 cents each.

Serges Are Popular.

Serges are prime favorites for the tailored suits. Poiret uses these modish materials for a number of his best creations. Whipcord is in two-tone colors in a great variety of qualities are also popular. Tans, grays and dull blues are the leading shades. The interest in white, cream and fancy woven serges increases as the season advances.

PLAIN LINES MOST POPULAR

This Season's Linen Suits Are Made With None or Very Little Trimming.

While the coarser linens are used, those made of the finer twisted thread are liked quite as well. Very little trimming is needed. The lace collar and cuffs or the lingerie frill at neck and wrists suffice, though, of course, buttons and buttonholes, lace and embroidery may figure as trimmings. Oddity of cut is, however, the only thing necessary for those who wish something different. It is surely different enough to have the back of the coat and skirt cut across on the bias or otherwise manipulated. Yet, such manipulations offer no difficulties to the laundress. These suits may be made coat and skirt fashion or in the coat and dress effect. Both styles have their good points, many considering the former the most economical, since a fresh blouse may be donned as often as the wearer pleases. And sleeves and necks do have a way of becoming soiled before it is necessary to send the entire dress to the laundry.

Many dresses are being made, too, in linen and kindred weaves. The severity of these all-in-one gowns is beginning to disappear. While the puffs seen on taffetas are not available there are pippings, inlayings and bands in contrasting fabrics.

Fancy linens and linens with openwork borders are effectively utilized, though one who is at all clever at designing will be able to achieve very fine suits with the plain sorts. It's the design, cut and finish that counts, also the accessories. One girl, for example, is to look smart in her white linens this summer; the only color she is to add is sapphire or coral, as the spirit may move her. Whether she chooses the blue or the odd pink shade she will wear it in the shape of silk stockings, ribbon watch fob and necktie, and no other color will appear except she chooses to carry a parasol in the color she is wearing.

Wired Feathers for Hats.

As the hats are all trimmed very high wired feathers arranged to sew on hats may be purchased, and flowers also in pompon effects. One of these feather tower effects costs \$4.50; others are near the one dollar margin; the price varies according to the quality and kind of feathers. Aigrettes are still in evidence, though more in white than black. In buying white ostrich feathers of the less expensive grade it is well to run one's hand gently down the length of the quill, pressing back the feather to see that it has been properly dyed, as these are apt to show the brown of the natural feather in the outdoor light and the breeze.

For the Summer Resort.

The very thin negligees are so delightful that one sometimes forgets they may not be practical, for many summer resorts are cool at night and in the early hours of the day, and for these places it is better to take something of heavier weight, such as an albatross negligee. These may be had with a deep collar of dotted Swiss, made with Valenciennes insertion and edged in pastel colors. The sleeves are finished with a deep cuff of dotted Swiss and lace.

SOMETHING for the LITTLE ONES

BRONX CAMEL IS HOMESICK

Animal in New York Zoo Quite Downhearted and Loses All Interest in Life—Strange Case.

That animals may suffer from homesickness is indicated by a story in the New York Times concerning a Bactrian camel in the Bronx park zoo. Sheik is not up to his usual spirits. Sheik, it must be understood, is not sick. He is simply downhearted, and his interest in life has lessened. It was Curator Ditmars who finally diagnosed his case, and according to his theory Sheik is simply suffering from homesickness.

He will crouch for hours outside his house, and often he will turn his face toward the street and gaze with eyes in which there is a faraway expression out upon the boulevard. His interest is not in those who pass, for he had even become indifferent to the jest about the camel's abstemious habits. Mr. Ditmars, who holds the opinion that animals have minds and can exercise them, believes that Sheik, in his mind, is once more on the desert.

The cause of the camel's state of mind, in Mr. Ditmars' theory, is a most remarkable one, and one of the strangest which he has come across in his animal studies. There is a great



Sheik, the Homesick Camel.

deal of building being done in the Bronx in the vicinity of the park. In addition just now trolley tracks are being laid within view of Sheik's enclosure. As a result of these operations great quantities of sand had been deposited within the animal's view. It was a pile of unusual size and spread out over considerable space.

In the few warm days the heat of the sun arose in a haze from the sand. As Sheik looked out upon this mixture desert, warm in the sun and comforting to his eyes, he was filled with a longing for the days before he became a mere specimen in a collection of animals, wild and otherwise.

GAME OF TENNIS IS POPULAR

Matchless as Lure to Open With First Breath of Spring and Not Abandoned Until Fall.

The tennis player will tell you that his game is matchless as a lure to the open with the first breath of real spring, and not to be abandoned until "the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock."

If the derivation of the name golf be in doubt, though it is quite certainly from the Dutch "Kolve," meaning club, the derivation of tennis is yet more obscure. The best that can be said of it is that it is probably from the old French "tenes," the imperative of tenir, to seize, or take, that is the ball. Tennis as it is played in the open, usually called "lawn tennis," is the legitimate daughter of the ancient English game of racquet which was played in the covered court, and therefore the name "tennis court" which is used for the place of the game anywhere.

Nobody can see a game of lawn tennis and not be fascinated with it. As played in America it is usually a social game of the sexes, and Dan Cupid is often an invisible but very palpable spectator, paradoxical as that may seem. The place of the play is a "court" in more ways than one. For the cultivation of grace of physical action, no game ever invented was superior to lawn tennis. It quickens the mind and eye, appeals to every sense and sentiment. Possibly no other game has been responsible for so many honeymoons, and a misfit ball is not the only thing caught in the net. The pretty racquets, whose owners care for them as a virtuoso cares and cares for his violin, when wielded by masculine muscle or beautiful feminine hands, with arms, body, hips, head, neck, legs, all lithe and all in graceful action, forms a pretty scene of life and gaiety.

Slightly Twisted.

A certain Sunday school teacher in town who has a class of boys of "assorted sizes" established the custom in her class of repeating each Sunday a scripture passage in unison until it was firmly implanted in the "vagrant minds." The selection for the Sunday in question was, "Tis I, be not afraid," and after the usual mental gymnastics had been gone through, after an expectant hush, one promising youth volunteered the information that he knew. "Well, what is it?" asked the teacher. "It's me, don't get skeered," was his rendition of the verse.

FIND AMUSEMENT IN PUZZLE

Object of Invention By Maine Man Is to Remove Rings From Around Body of a Grotesque Manikin.

An amusing and by no means easy puzzle has been invented by a Maine man. The object of the puzzle is to remove a ring from around the body of a grotesque manikin. For the purpose of the puzzle the legs and the rest of the figure are in separate sections, the legs being pivoted at the lower part of the body. Also, the legs are bowed outwardly so that their



Amusing Puzzle.

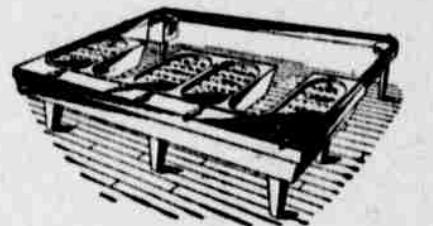
width is more than the inside diameter of the ring. The arms of the figure are stretched far out so that the outside diameter of the ring is less than the distance between the outstretched arms. At first glance, taking these things into consideration, it would seem impossible to remove the ring, but it can be done, and, as you will realize on second thought, the secret lies in moving the legs to the right position.

GAME APPARATUS IS UNIQUE

Pastime Called Gun Billiards Requires Considerable Skill in Playing—Affords Much Amusement.

In describing a game apparatus invented by A. Reibstein of New York, the Scientific American says:

"The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved game apparatus, which is preferably called gun billiards, and arranged to require considerable skill in successfully playing the game, and to afford amusement to the players and the onlookers. For the purpose mentioned, use is made of a continually moving ball carrier having speed supporting means for supporting balls carried



Game Apparatus.

past the muzzle of a manually-controlled gun, for knocking off the balls from the carrier onto a counting table having retaining means for the ball. In the accompanying illustration the game apparatus is shown in a perspective view."

MAN'S LANGUAGE TO BRUTES

Peculiar Click and Chirp Used to Start and Hasten Horses Used in Many Parts of World.

The tale of the farmer in the Arabian Nights who could understand the language of animals and fowls in his barnyard probably had its origin in the ancient myth which asserted that in primitive times men and beasts were able to converse together.

In truth, as everybody knows, there are certain sounds, or words, which horses, dogs and other animals can be taught to understand; and, on the other hand, some of the sounds uttered by domestic animals have a meaning that man can understand. All this is, of course, a very different thing from scientific interest, evidenced by the various investigations that have been made.

It has been shown, for instance, with reference to the language used in talking to domestic animals that people unconsciously attempt to lower their language by abbreviations, etc., to the comprehension of brutes, very much as they do when they talk to young children. A curious fact is that the peculiar click and chirp used to start and to hasten the movements of horses are employed in widely separated parts of the world, but sometimes in a reverse sense. In India, for example, those sounds are used to stop instead of to start horses.

Food for Fishes.

"Now, Susie," said the Sunday school teacher, "you may read the next verse."

The little girl read, "Cast thy bread upon the waters."

"Why should we cast our bread upon the waters?" asked the teacher. "Cause the fishes have to be fed," was the reply.

Brother Was Too Small.

Elsie, aged 4, was taken in to see the new baby brother that had recently arrived. "Mamma," she said, after looking the baby over, "why didn't you pay a dollar more and get a size larger?"