

TWO POPULAR NOBLEWOMEN IN PARIS



The two most popular women of the aristocracy in Paris are the Baronne de Poliakoff (left), wife of the czar's adviser in French affairs, and the Countess de Montebello (right). Both are lavish entertainers of members of the "smart sets" of America and Great Britain and are noted for their charm and beauty.

DISCOVERY THAT GRAVITATION IS CAUSED BY ELECTRICITY, ANNOUNCED

Prof. T. J. J. See, Government Astronomer at Mare Island, Upsets Newton's Law, He Claims, and Shows Gravitation Is Transmitted With the Velocity of Light, 186,000 Miles Per Second—Has Worked on Problem for Thirty Years.

San Francisco.—Prof. T. J. J. See, government astronomer at Mare Island, announced his discovery that gravitation is caused by electricity. He has upset Newton's law, he said, and shows that gravitation is transmitted with the velocity of light, 186,000 miles per second.

For 30 years Professor See has worked on the problems of light and gravitation. Able, impartial and experienced men of science, he said, assure him that the way is now opened for more important developments than any which have occurred in the physical sciences for two centuries. If he lives the work will occupy his attention for at least ten years to come.

Insulation of the wire, the clothing and bodies of men and animals, as in case of the emission of the X-ray apparatus. The particles of metal carried away, as the current revolves round the wire, have mass, and when expelled and driven away into space with the velocity of light there is an equal reaction of "kick back," and often times the "kick back" is so strong as to twist up the wire. Electricians do not seem to have understood either the twisting of a wire by an escaping current, or why it is so destructive to life, and so powerful mechanically.

The particles of light are similar to the particles carried away in electric currents, but much smaller in size; and the whole theory of Aether is abandoned as having no real existence. This elimination of the luminiferous Aether represents a milestone in modern progress, and is sure to awaken lively discussions in the scientific circles of Europe and America. In April, 1911, quite a discussion was carried on at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical society in Philadelphia, and it was then agreed, by numerous physicists in attendance, that the doctrine of the Aether was essentially wrong, but no one was able to substitute a better explanation.

Hitherto astronomers have not understood the nature of gravitation and nothing has been known about its velocity of propagation. Laplace tried to investigate the velocity of transmission over a century ago, and reached the conclusion that velocity was at least fifty million times greater than that of light. On account of the high authority of Laplace in astronomy, it was a long time before anyone attempted to further investigate the nature and velocity of gravitation. But for some years it has been known that method of calculation employed by Laplace was faulty; and a good many would have believed the velocity of gravitation similar to that of light, if they could have discovered any mechanical basis for such a theory.

Recently Professor See was able to show that all electric currents carry solid matter with the electricity; in fact electricity cannot be separated from matter, and an electric current as it runs along a wire curls around it in corker's fashion, and in this helical motion throws off at every step millions of particles of solid matter moving with the velocity of light. These solid particles are charged with electricity, and go right through the

but only one towards each other; the four extra guns on each ship throwing shells away from the other are not counterbalanced by any projectiles thrown in the direction of the other ship, and thus the two vessels, under the action of incessant firing, will gradually approach. The reaction drives the ships towards each other, and a similar reaction is incessantly at work among the heavenly bodies when an infinite number of particles of fine dust is expelled from them with the velocity of light and totally imperceptible to our senses. Thus gravitation is due to the action of repulsive forces in nature, and is really not an attraction after all.

A similar explanation to that made for gravitation is given of magnets, and the magnetism of the earth, which has puzzled philosophers for over three centuries, since Gilbert published his first work on magnets in the year 1600. The magnets are receiving and transmitting outwardly streams of minute corpuscles moving with the velocity of light, and the reaction thus arising gives rise to apparent attraction, the intensity being greatly augmented over that of gravitation because the molecular groups are so arranged as to direct the repulsion of the particles uniformly along certain lines, whereas in gravitation there is a haphazard arrangement of the molecular groups, and the reactions largely destroy each other, leaving only a feeble residue of attraction equal in all directions.

In the case of the earth, under the incessant orbital revolution of the sun, electrifying our globe for hundreds of millions of years, the streams of electrically charged particles containing iron and other substances running through it with almost the velocity of light, has converted our planet into a great magnet, thus confirming the old idea of Gilbert. In confirmation of this view, Professor See points out that the magnetic poles of the earth are essentially perpendicular to the ecliptic in which the sun revolves, showing a fundamental dependence. An intimate connection between the earth's magnetic storms and the sunspot disturbances has been known for three-quarters of a century; but the significance of the observations of John Allen Drown about 1845 that there is a magnetic tide in the earth depending on the moon and varying according to exactly the same law as the tides of the sea, has not been previously appreciated. This magnetic tide is direct observational proof that Weber's electro-dynamic law governs the universe, instead of the Newtonian law.

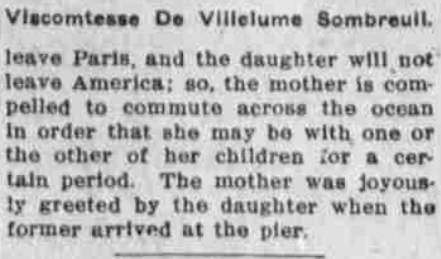
In conclusion Professor See pointed out that the electro-dynamic law of Weber accounts for all the known attractive phenomena of the heavens and the earth, and he therefore cabled Lord Raleigh that it is the fundamental law of nature, operating uniformly throughout the sidereal universe.

Previous investigators could not see any mechanical basis for Weber's law; and even Weber himself (1804-1891) a contemporary and friend of Gauss at Göttingen, did not understand the basis of his law.

COMMUTES ACROSS THE SEA

Son of Viscountess Sombreuil Leaves Paris, Daughter America, Forcing Mother to Travel to See Them.

New York.—Viscountess De Villeneuve Sombreuil, who arrived here aboard the steamship Oceanic, has two children, a son and a daughter. The son loves Paris more than any other city on the map, and Egle, the daughter, thinks there is no such place as America. The son will not



Viscountess De Villeneuve Sombreuil. leave Paris, and the daughter will not leave America; so, the mother is compelled to commute across the ocean in order that she may be with one or the other of her children for a certain period. The mother was joyously greeted by the daughter when the former arrived at the pier.

Northwestern Co-Ed Under Restraint. Chicago.—Northwestern co-eds have been forbidden to give chafing dish parties and make fudge for lingering young swains in the dormitories at midnight.

Deer Wrecks a Kitchen. Cold Springs, N. Y.—Frightened by dogs, a deer bounded into Albert Spangier's kitchen, wrecked the place and escaped.

Boys Beat Girls at Biscuit Making. Newport, R. I.—Two boys out of a class of eight, won a biscuit making contest against a class of 16 girls at Rogers high school.

Cruelty Charged to Husband. Atlantic City, N. J.—Mrs. Thomas Damed charged that her husband tied her to a chair and made her daughter hurl knives at her.

Making Tomorrow's World

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SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME

Melbourne, Australia.—On the first pages of the morning newspapers in Melbourne—where newspapers follow the conservative British custom of excluding news from first pages—may be seen an advertisement with this opening sentence: "We will relieve you of the worries of managing your own affairs."

It is not, as might be expected, an advertisement of the policy and practice of an Australian government nor even of the advanced socialistic element in the Labor party. It is the business announcement of a company which acts as trustee, attorney and agent. It does represent, however, the drift of Australian political thought, as shown in vote, party platform and legislative enactment. For Australia is seeking to relieve the individual from the worries of managing his own affairs and turn this management over to the state or commonwealth government. That government, apparently, is regarded best which governs most.

Paternalism of the State. To enumerate the enterprises in which the government of the commonwealth or of one or more of the Australian states has engaged, would be to supply a long catalogue. Private contract between employer and employe has been abolished as far as it affects a minimum wage. Arbitration of industrial differences has been made compulsory. Collective bargaining by labor has been established by statute. The trades union has been given preference. The right of society as a whole to interfere in private business has been recognized in the fundamental law.

Engaged in Many Enterprises. In another direction, the right of the state, representing society as a whole, to engage in business of any kind is unquestioned. The railways are nationalized. Excepting a few miles of private lines run to coal mines or factories, all the Australian railways are owned and operated by the state. The same is true of many of the tramway or street railway systems. The state of New South Wales, for example, owns and operates the

street car system of Sydney, its chief city. If the state of Missouri owned and operated the street car system of St. Louis or the state of Illinois the street car system of Chicago, the case would be a parallel one. The telegraph and telephone lines are state-owned and state operated. The state lends money to farmers who wish to buy land or stock farms. It builds houses for workmen to purchase on easy terms or rent. It aids miners in prospecting for and developing mineral properties. It gives bounties and subsidies to manufacturers. It operates nurseries which supply trees and shrubs without cost. It owns and operates irrigation works, brick-making plants, abattoirs, meat-freezing works and engages in many other enterprises ordinarily left to the initiative of private interests. The Australian may borrow money from the state to buy a farm and stock it with sheep or cattle, he may ship his produce to the state market over a state railway, have it slaughtered by state butchers, direct its sale by state telegraph, learn the results through a state telephone, as he sits in a state concert hall listening to an organ recital by a state organist. And the end is not yet.

Low Telegraph and Telephone Rates. As to some enterprises in which the Australian state has engaged there is little or no difference of opinion. The telephone and telegraph service are regarded as properly in the hands of the government. The cheapness of this service, its comprehensiveness and excellence have commended it. One may send, for a shilling (24 cents), 16 words by telegraph as far as from New York to San Francisco, while for a penny (2 cents) one may talk five minutes through a public telephone from the street corners in the larger cities within the radius of the city, or suburban service. Few would change the telegraph or telephone aid to the settlement of land, to immigration, to the development of the "back blocks" or new country is generally approved by leaders of all parties. As to the wisdom of complete na-

tionalization of railways there is considerable dispute, though the opponents of nationalization are apparently in a small minority. There are suggestions that private capital be encouraged by grants of land or other bonuses to build lines of railway in the vast interior of Australia where the states have as yet been unwilling or unable to do so. Another suggestion is made that the state-owned railways be, as in India, leased, under suitable restrictions, for operation to private companies. But neither suggestion has any considerable political support. The railway service is crude, its finances are muddled and it has followed in the development of the country, rather than, as in the United States, preceded and brought about this development. The "back blocks" have not as many votes as the suburbs of Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne or the city wards. An apparent improvement is noticeable in the railway service and the general management shows betterment. The politician, through the pressure of an enlightened public opinion, is coming, though slowly, to regard the railway systems as non-political enterprises. The evils of the system have been largely due to hot-house politics.

Socialism Partially in Force. "Socialists and Anti-Socialists in Australia," said W. M. Hughes, labor member of parliament and former attorney general, "have the most extraordinary ideas of what socialism really is. It is not something to be brought about by act of parliament or by vote. It is a growth just as a boy grows into a man. Socialism will come in Australia but by slow growth. Complete collectivism, when we get that far, will appear the most ordinary, natural and inevitable thing in the world for those who live under it. Many will think it a perfect system and others will object to it, but by all it will be regarded as perfectly natural. Socialism, which, as I understand it, means the substitution of co-operation for competition, will replace individualism gradually but surely because it is the fittest to survive. The belief that socialism can be achieved by any coup, violent or peaceful, can only be entertained by those who fail utterly to understand not only what socialism is but what those factors which make for change are. The Lambeth conference committee wisely concluded that 'any system of social reconstruction may be called socialism, which aims at uniting labor and the instruments of labor (land and capital) whether by means of the state or the co-operation of the poor.' Modern socialism is

initiative is not so keen. The average Australian leans against the wall or the fence or the lamp post. In material affairs he leans on the government. The chief end of life to him is not business, but the chief end of business is life. Governments are instituted among men, according to his view, not to preserve order and permit individual effort, but to give high rates of wages and establish holidays. There is much idealism in the growth of socialism in Australia but more materialism. It aims at larger leisure and greater pleasure.

Play First, Then Work. "Will you describe the Australian as developing under your moderate colonialism?" I asked a distinguished English ancestor? "I will not do that," was the reply, "but I will tell you a story. An Englishman, discussing Australia, told of a young official in his business house who was efficient and ambitious. This official aspired to be the head of the firm one day and allowed no other idea to engage his thoughts. It chanced that he was sent to Sydney, Australia, to a position of responsibility for his firm. He returned after five years. His outlook on life had entirely changed. As regards work he was as efficient, as quick, as reliable. But his chief ideal now was to enjoy life; the headship of the firm took second place to that. He had acquired the Australian viewpoint."

SHARE FARMING IN AUSTRALIA

Plan That Seems Worth Copying Is Especially Successful With Big Wheat Crops. In view of the fact that the estimate of the present season's wheat crop of New South Wales is set down at nearly forty-two million bushels, exceeding last season's record by nearly nine and one-half million bushels, it is proof of the value of the share farming that a considerable number of the wheat farms of New South Wales, and particularly the large ones, are worked on what is known in Australia as the "shares" system.

Under this system a farmer possessing the necessary team and implement arranges with the land owner to crop a certain area for a season or for a number of seasons. The usual form of agreement provides that the land owner shall provide land, seed, two-thirds of the manure, where manure is used, and bags for his share. The farmer does the cultivating and harvesting, using his own plant; provides one-third of the manure, and bags for his share.

Up to a specified yield of the crop the owner and farmer take equal shares; any excess becomes the property of the farmer as a bonus to encourage good and thorough farming. This method of working large areas is invariably a success where the arrangement is drawn up on a truly co-operative basis, and is one of the most satisfactory ways of working large estates. Share farming enables a settler with little money at his disposal to accumulate enough means to buy land of his own.

New Yorker Shoots Polar Bear. The shooting of the first polar bear was delegated to Mr. S. Osgood Pell of New York, a privilege of no secondary kind in a party of rather keen sporting appetites. It was midnight—the transparent gauze of a half darkness. A sailor called our attention to a blot of white moving cautiously toward the ship, and in a few minutes was plainly visible, ambling along faster and faster. When within a hundred yards he uttered an angry growl and raced toward us, with the manifest intention of clearing the Neptune and her passengers off the map of the Arctic. Mr. Pell's first shot hit him in the shoulder and tumbled him off the "gang" into the water. He attempted to dive, but rifle after rifle took a line on him and landed four or five shots before he gave up the fight. We lowered a small boat, photographed Mr. Pell and his bear, and brought the first real trophy proudly aboard.—Wide World Magazine.

Gladstone's Persuasive Power. Stafford house was the Garibaldi headquarters in London during the visit of 1864; and a society peasantry of the time was a proposal to marry the hero to the old duchess of Sutherland. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff tells how some severely practical person objected that this was impossible, because Garibaldi had a wife already. "Oh!" said Abraham Hayward, "we'll put up Gladstone to explain her away."

Oldest Power Plant in New York. The oldest isolated power plant in New York City, according to the Engineering News, is that in the Mills Building in Broad street. It was installed in 1833, or only four years after the announcement of Edison's incandescent lamp. Here are the fifteenth and nineteenth Edison dynamos, still running with their original steam engines. These have been running every day for 31 years.

The Way of It. "So the man you dunned for that money was very angry? Did you manage to placate him?" "No, I tried to, but he got the strange hold first."

A Home-Made Remedy. He—My dear, see that I am not disturbed. I have to write a paper on the abatement of the smoke nuisance. She—That's easy. Stop using cigarettes. Thing of Most Importance. "What matters the nature of our work so long as it is well done? We do not glean happiness according to our station in life, but according to how well we adapt ourselves to that station."

HOME TOWN HELPS

MOVE TO ABOLISH FENCES

Pittsburgh Newspaper Regards Idea With Favor, But Has Doubt of Its Practicability.

Baltimore comes forward with a community back yard idea, already the subject of practical experiment in that city, remarks the Pittsburgh Dispatch. It aims to abolish the unsightly back yard and its rubbish-hiding fences, and to create instead a neighborhood open space or park and playground that would keep the children off the streets and offer residents instead of a little coop-up and practically useless piece of private domain a chance to stretch themselves and enjoy a freedom of movement to be had in no other way.

A correspondent who directs attention to the scheme suggests that it might be expanded into a factor in reducing the cost of living if the community would devote part of the open space to growing fruit or garden truck. Admirable as the idea may seem in the abstract, it may be questioned whether neighborhood human nature has arrived at the perfection necessary to its success. It is not difficult to imagine a refractory resident angered by some neighbor spilling the whole plan by restoring his fences. It may be doubted, too, whether this could be avoided by any binding agreement being secured in advance. Then, also, there is always the possibility of an untidy neighbor musing up the community back yard, of clothesline fights and dogs and chickens and all the numerous troubles that add spice to the sweetness to neighborhood existence.

GOOD IN GARDEN MOVEMENT

City of Duluth Has Demonstrated That It Is of Value in Many Different Ways.

In the summer of 1913, the Duluth Commercial club obtained three vacant lots in different parts of the city and put a man in charge of the three tracts. He conducted demonstration gardening through the season; was always available to help puzzled gardeners; guided the school children in their work, and otherwise stimulated the garden movement in the city. From an importer of garden products, Duluth became at least a producer of its own supplies. Duluth's hinterland is developing agriculturally, but the garden movement in the city has lost none of its significance. It has promoted the ownership of many homes; it has drawn children from the street and made them garden enthusiasts; it has induced greater efficiency among wage-earners through contentment and more healthful surroundings, and it has made Duluth a city of gardens beautiful to behold.

Of greater value to Duluth is the moral effect on the city. The rising generation is one of gardeners. Factory workers and office employees not only raise their own vegetables, but they have developed their bodies by the exercise. The demand for saloons, gambling houses and similar resorts is dying out.

Camphor Trees for Streets. A trade journal quotes a Texas nurseryman as saying that the camphor tree is very popular for street planting in the southern part of that state; that it is never troubled by insect pests and that mosquitoes will avoid it.

No tree is exempt from insect pests, and camphor trees may be found with such a thick incrustation of the red scale of the orange that bark on twigs may scarcely be seen. Mosquitoes avoid camphor and its fumes and therefore will not literally "roost" upon the tree, but they do not avoid the general territory in which it grows. The camphor tree is a prime favorite in southern California and we do not allow fear of insect pests to deter us from planting it wherever and whenever opportunity presents.—Los Angeles Times.

Encouragement of Thrift. In Chicago there has been started an association for the encouragement of thrift. Far-seeing men are behind the movement, confronted with the enormous waste in time, opportunity, and material which has been a natural inheritance from a generation that found everything to spare at hand. This condition no longer exists. A changed economic condition calls for changed methods of living, to which the people must be educated. As the lasting and formative influences are those belonging to childhood, the school garden may be counted upon to play no small part in bringing about a better understanding of the elements of living, all the way from the market basket onward to the best that goes to make happy and prosperous homes.

Does More Harm Than Good. The charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride and from mendacity its salutary shame.—Southey.

His Own Detective. In Schenectady, N. Y., a farmer recognized in a leather shop the green hide of a horse which had been stolen from him but two weeks before. By means of the hide he traced the thief and eventually was paid for the horse.

PLAY HOAX ON THE KAISER?

Constant "Discoveries" Revive the Story of Planted Relics to Fool the Emperor. Berlin.—Considerable amusement has been caused here by the daily bulletins of the archaeological activities of the Kaiser at Corfu. Every time an ancient relic is discovered by the excavators, working under the emperor's eye, exhaustive accounts are circulated in the German

press by the faithful official telegraph agency. Roland von Berlin, the society weekly, repeats a story, first published a year or two ago, that the relics are carefully planted at Corfu that they may be discovered by the Kaiser. Roland quotes a remark, said to have been made at the Potsdam Military Casino by Crown Prince George of Greece, in a convivial moment last year: "People are busy at Corfu the whole