

ARE QUEENS OF HOMES AS WELL AS EMPIRES



EVER since Queen Victoria, some fifty or sixty years ago, roundly spanked a small son who was cutting up dodos—and that right in public in the midst of some big procession or other—the English throne has set about the most forceful example of strict attention on the part of its queens to the principal business of womanhood that the modern world has seen.

Not that publicly chastising a naughty child is of itself an index of the right sort of motherhood, by any means. But in these particular circumstances it certainly was. For it served to show the entire world that the queen of Great Britain and empress of India put nothing, not even royal decorum, above the business of motherhood.

She did not, as many mothers might have done, allow the offender to keep on in his evil course until the royal parade was at an end, and then get down to maternal first principles.

Nor did she loftily wave him out of sight, as we fondly imagine all kings and queens may, when brought face to face with an unpleasantness of whatsoever sort.

Instead, she spanked her own right royal hand.

The act was simple, human and illuminating, even if a jar to that English hallmark of good-breeding, deadly composure under all circumstances.

Queen Victoria set the example of supreme maternalism at a time when to be motherly and domestically inclined was not considered in the best of social form. Queen Alexandra after her, and now Queen Mary, continue to make a fashion of it, as much as anything can be made a fashion of, that requires all that is best in one to perform.

Makers of Homes.

In trying to get hold of the salient characteristics of Alexandra, now called the Queen Mother by her own wish, and Queen Mary, upon whose shoulders the royal mantle worn by Alexandra for nine years now falls, the curious fact presents itself that they have almost no existence outside the role of mother and housewife.

That is, whatever distinction they have attained has been through being devoted mothers, splendid house-maids, companions to their husbands when companionship was desired of them, and conservers always of the name they took in marriage.

While the English people have loved her, their feeling is nearer reverence than fellowship. She has stood alone in a little world of her own, aureoled by pure goodness.

Perhaps the fact that she is more than slightly deaf has caused this separatism from human foibles. Perhaps it has saved her pain, too, for people may whisper, but they will not shout about scandal.

Alexandra is a lover of horses and dogs, particularly dogs. At one time she was the champion woman tandem driver of England. She adores music and flowers. In Edward's dead hands she folded one white rose before he was shut forever from the world.

The queen who succeeds Alexandra on the throne, Mary, is the first British consort that has sat on the throne of England for hundreds of years. While resembling Alexandra in the most womanly of her traits—love of home and children—she gives every promise of being a more aggressive factor in the final summing up of the reign in which she figures.

Personality of New Queen.

She and her husband have led so secluded a life that very little has been heard of their private affairs—but it appears that she is renowned as a determined patronizer of English textile manufactures, refusing to wear anything not woven in British realms. She is no sportswoman. She likes to skate, but will skate on nothing but natural ice. She is a gentlewoman, and will have none but gentlemen about her, so "freak dinners" and cotillon presents running into four or five figures are about as likely to win her suffrage as murder or arson.

Queen Mary is very good to the poor, liberally aiding bazars, etc. She has guarded her privacy jealously, has reared five splendid children, one of whom is a girl, and has allowed herself to be photographed in an en-

gaging picture with the young prince of Wales riding pickaback on her shoulder.

Queen Mary was brought up in a straight-laced, rigid fashion by her mother, who sent her to bed instead of to parties. Mary is a cousin, twice removed, of King George. She was engaged to the duke of Clarence, the heir apparent, who died in 1892. Against Alexandra's will, but greatly to the joy of Queen Victoria and the English people, who longed to see an England princess on the throne, being against any more German alliances for the reigning house, she was won over to an engagement with her former betrothed's younger brother, George. They were married on July 6, 1893, when Mary was about twenty-six years old.

Their Realm the Home.

It is a curious fact from this point of view that there is no part of such a role not open for emulation to the poorest wife and mother among all the subjects of these queens.

Both Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary are famous throughout Great Britain as splendid housekeepers, exquisite needlewomen, practical mothers, with thorough understanding of the care of nurseries, and educators of their young children. As housewives and mothers they have lived with a single-minded devotion, not surpassed by the most rigid of British matrons.

To be sure, no evidence appears that either of these women is highly endowed intellectually, or could by force of her brilliancy and wit reign over salons. But they might have tried. That their natural promptings have been to devote themselves to home and children indicates much, however, and the force of example has been something tremendous.

Helen Vacaresco, the Roumanian writer, tells of seeing Alexandra in her youth. She pictures her as of fairy-like beauty, with the loveliest of blue eyes, the sunniest of golden hair, and the walk of a goddess.

Lady Randolph Churchill's "Reminiscences" bring her nearer, for Lady Churchill is too brilliant a woman to be satisfied with drawing merely a lay figure of royalty. She spent some time at Sandringham with the prince and princess of Wales, and her delineation of the woman whose dressing table was so crowded with pictures of her children and bibelots that she had no place for comb or toilet articles, has the human touch.

An aged white parrot occupied the stand of honor in the middle of Alexandra's dressing-room, where he was as cross as only an old parrot can be.

Lady Churchill tells how the princess used to rap unexpectedly on the door of a guest's room at night, ostensibly to ask if the guest was comfortable, but really to speak a little word of sympathy, advice or encouragement, according to what had occurred during the day to necessitate it. The princess had abnormally keen eyes for sorrow and trouble, she says, and won all hearts by her unflinching sympathy.

Has Known Sorrow.

In 1871 Princess Alexandra lost a child. Later in the year Edward lay almost at the point of death with typhoid. During his sickness a stable boy was stricken with the same disease and died. Alexandra visited his mother, attended the funeral, and gave the stone erected over his grave. It bears this legend, which shows how gracious her tact was: "One was taken, and the other was left."

There are numberless stories of her simple goodness of heart and lavish generosity.

When she came to England her bountifulness of spirit made difficulties for her. She gave to all who sought and could not believe, until time demonstrated that people were preying on her well-known kindness.

The story of her betrothal to Edward, debonair prince of Wales, has a tender touch of romance, for he fell in love with her picture. She was the daughter of a Danish prince, whose house gave an empress to Russia and a king to Greece, but her youth was spent quietly in domestic pursuits. Her father was not then king of Denmark. The home was a simple one, in which frugality and simple living prevailed. There was a remarkable bond of love between parents and children, however, that sweetened all

through all the after years unbroken, save where death intervened. This is in part demonstrated by Alexandra's recently establishing her summer home near Copenhagen with her elater, the dowager empress of Russia. Here, it is said, she will retire, in companionship with her sister.

Edward and Alexandra were married in 1863, when she was but nineteen. In all the years since then, during which she has had to pass through the ordeal of getting acquainted with the English people, and has had to maintain a tremendously difficult social role as princess and queen, not one single social blunder has been charged against her.

She has shown herself to be "a woman of singularly blameless life, loving and lovable," as one chronicler puts it. You cannot review her life without getting the impression that generally prevails about her in England, that she is a woman of superlative goodness of character. And not without keen intelligence, or she could never have picked her steps so carefully as neither to give offense nor seem to be offended.

For 37 years the wife of a prince whose score, both by inclination and circumstance, was entire social, a "good fellow" in the widest sense of the word, a man of boundless energy, superlative good nature and eager admiration for brilliancy and wit in either man or woman, Alexandra maintained a character so self-contained, so truly pure and good, that, as one writer says, a veil seems to have fallen between herself and the rest of the world, so that not even her most spontaneous act brings her near to common human nature.

Tasks Ahead of King George.

About King George's past there hangs a romantic rumor of a morganatic marriage with the daughter of Admiral Seymour. He has made a good husband, however, being without any good fellowship or club notions whatever. He is no "mixer" in the sense that King Edward was.

They say that while many members of his father's court did not know him by sight when he succeeded King Edward, his was a familiar figure in the councils of the workmen of the East End. However that may be, it certainly "listens good" in the pass in which King George finds himself today, called upon to stem the tide of one of the greatest political revolts that Great Britain has ever known.

In her pictures Queen Mary has the face of a little puritan, which she is said to be. Her training has not been such as to liberalize her views socially, at any rate in the way that Queen Alexandra's have been—or shall we say that Queen Alexandra has allowed it to appear? Queen Mary was born to a great position. Her mother was a favorite English princess and the English people have never concealed that of all women she would be the choice for England's queen.

Married to a man sharing her quiet tastes, her lack of particular care for fashion and the ostentation of wealth—in fact, of everything that King Edward stood for, including unparalleled popularity—it is but natural to believe those who predict a startling reversal to the manners of Queen Victoria's court in England; chiefly in the rigid exclusion from royal circles of all persons who cannot back up brilliancy, beauty or richness with blue blood and unspotted escutcheons.

Already Queen Mary takes out a piece of needlework or a bit of crocheting for the poor after dinner in the drawing-room and works at it standing up, for she believes that it is good for the health to stand up after dinner.

Of course, the only thing for the ladies of the court to do is to follow suit. So they, many of whom gathered around the pleasant braid tables or evenings heretofore, stand also and teach their stiff, unaccustomed fingers the gentle art of wielding the ladylike needle again.

It is probably going to be a thoroughly well-bred court at St. James hereafter, with a blue-blooded attendance. There will be no surprises in the way of introductions thereof of celebrities in arts, not commonly recognized as polite. For which reason by many it is feared that it will be a much duller court, too. Which, of course, remains to be seen.

An Amazing People.

It is extraordinary how few Jews there really are in England, considering their great influence and insistence, says London Opinion. Mr. Herbert Samuel is the one Jewish member of the ministry. There are only four Jewish privy councillors, and only four Jewish peers. Eight Jews sit on the London county council; between twenty and thirty are members of the house of commons. British journalism has many Jews among its members, and American journalism more. The newspapers in Paris are largely influenced by Jews; in Berlin their influence is greater still, and in Vienna it is predominant. Finance is entirely controlled by Jews, and hence it may be said that wars are in their hands, and the fate of nations. Yet there are only 11,000,000 Jews in the whole world, and less than two hundred thousand in London! Truly an amazing people!

Hands Up!

"It's just twelve o'clock," said the timid man, tremblingly, when he had consulted his watch at the request of the polite highwayman.

"Thank you," was the polite highwayman's acknowledgment. "And now, sir," he begged, "will you be so kind as to place your hands in the same position as those on your watch, so that I will be enabled to go through your pockets with as little trouble as possible!"

A SERIOUS PROBLEM

IT IS THAT OF CARING FOR INCREASING INSANE.

PATIENTS NEED MORE SPACE

Governor Shallenberger Says He Will Endeavor to Relieve the Situation as Much as He Can.

Nebraska faces a serious problem in the matter of caring for insane patients who fall upon the mercy of the state. A few days ago Robert Smith, clerk of the district court and a member of the Douglas County Insanity commission, wrote to Governor Shallenberger, calling to his attention the inadequacy of the Douglas County hospital and the lack of accommodations for the insane. A reply was received Thursday morning. The governor states that all state institutions are crowded to their capacity and that the increasing number of insane persons for whom the state must provide is demanding more and more, that further provision be made. A paragraph from the governor's letter says: "Our state institutions for the insane are very much overcrowded at present. There has been one building completed at Norfolk, which has somewhat relieved the situation there and another is being completed. I understand, at Hastings. Everyone of our institutions are crowded beyond measure, and it seems as though the state is confronted with the fact that these unfortunate people are constantly increasing in numbers that must be cared for by the state. I will endeavor at once to relieve the situation as much as I can."

No Pardon on Fourth.

The governor did not issue a pardon under the Fourth of July pardon act to Hawkins of Frontier county. Hawkins was the only prisoner eligible to pardon under the Fourth of July law. He is serving a life sentence for the murder of an old man named Jensen who was tortured and mutilated, supposedly in an attempt to compel him to tell where he had money hidden. He was finally killed and his body was thrown in an abandoned well. The warden of the penitentiary applied for Hawkins' pardon, but the governor also received telegrams of protest.

Jerry Hanks to Give Bail.

Jerry J. Hanks of Dawson county, sentenced to seven years for a criminal assault upon Florence Weaver, has appealed to the supreme court and the court has suspended sentence and permitted the defendant to give bail in the sum of \$2,500. George Crister of Harlan county who, with young Heddendorf, was charged with complicity in the murder of William C. Dillon, has appealed to the supreme court, alleging that when his case came up for trial in Franklin county, the case was dismissed without prejudice to a new action, but that he is still held in jail.

State Institutions' Expenses.

At the July meeting of the state board of public lands and buildings vouchers for state institutions were allowed amounting to \$54,978, which is about the amount usually expended for maintenance, salaries and wages and repairs. Land Commissioner Cowley who keeps tab on the vouchers allowed finds that the June expenditures of state institutions comprise \$29,435 for maintenance, \$2,485.08 applied from institution cash funds for maintenance, \$17,465.88 for salaries and wages and \$4,591.75 for repairs.

Hartigian Issues Order.

Adjutant General Hartigian has issued the following order: 1. The rifle and revolver teams authorized by general order No. 2 will report at the state range near Ashland on July 18, 1910. Company commanders will send with rifle teams from their commands a detail of one enlisted man as marker, and all will be equipped for field service. Tentage and subsistence will be provided at the range. 2. The commanding officer of the hospital corps will detail one medical officer, one noncommissioned officer and two privates to report at the range on July 18, 1910, with necessary medical supplies and equipment. 3. The commanding officer of the signal corps will detail one noncommissioned officer and five privates to report at the range on July 17, 1910, with necessary equipment for the installation of telephone service on the range. 4. The following officers are assigned to duty: Executive officer, Brigadier General J. C. Hartigian; chief range officer, Major E. H. Phelps.

Wayne Normal School.

The Wayne Normal school, purchased by the state, will be opened September 19. This is made possible by a decision from Attorney General Thompson in which he holds that it is legal to use the remainder of the \$30,000 appropriated for the purchase of the school, to maintain it. State Auditor Barton and Treasurer Brian both have approved the decision, so there will be no hitch. There will be \$20,000 for the maintenance of the school which is sufficient to keep it going until appropriation is made.

NEBRASKA DAIRYMEN.

A Bulletin From the State Agricultural College.

The following bulletin to Nebraska dairymen has been issued by the department of dairy husbandry of the state university:

The present hot, dry season is proving to be a most disastrous one for keeping up the milk flow and it will be necessary to use extreme measures to prevent a severe loss. Reports have been received from various parts of the state telling of dry pastures and a severe decrease in milk production. This is a most serious condition when we consider the month of June as the best in the year for pastures and volume of milk produced.

As most of the cows freshen in the spring, they should be at this season of the year at the height of their production. If they are allowed to shrink now they are not apt to be profitable fall and winter producers. It must be understood that a cow must produce a certain amount of milk and fat during the year in order to prove a profit to her keeper. Thousands of cows are made unprofitable through lack of food at critical seasons of the year, and this is certainly a most critical season.

The first cutting of alfalfa has now been harvested and milk cows should have access to some of this new hay. They should also be given a small grain ration, which could be given in amounts according to the production of the cow. As the flies are getting very bad, it is well to use once or twice a day some fly mixture which can be put on with a hand sprayer. The milker will find his work more agreeable if he would put his cows in a dark stable while they are being milked. If this is impossible he can use a gunnysack blanket, which, thrown over the animal during milking time, will prevent switching and discomfort to the cow and milker. The main quality for profitable production may be expressed by the simple term, "cow comfort"; in other words, when a cow is comfortable she can then do her best. Should she be tormented with flies, forced to eat short, unpalatable grass or suffer hunger, it is impossible for her to make her most profitable production.

We are quite likely to get some good rains later on in the season, which will revive the pastures and give the animals more succulent feed, but until such a condition is had the feeding process must go on. Few cow keepers realize the great difference in profit between cows giving a normal flow and those reduced to a scant flow. Briefly, this may be explained in the following way: A 1,000-pound cow requires each day about twelve pounds of alfalfa hay to sustain her. This is termed the "maintenance" part of the ration. If this cow is producing thirty pounds of 3 per cent. milk, she will need about forty pounds of alfalfa hay per day to make the milk. This added to the twelve pounds for maintenance would mean she must receive fifty-two pounds of hay. The same figures in terms of grass would mean she must eat thirty-seven pounds of grass for maintenance and sixty-six pounds of grass for production, or a total requirement to keep up body and milk flow of 103 pounds of grass, which under the present conditions, is a physical impossibility.

Saunders' Name Filed.

Charles L. Saunders of Omaha filed his name as a candidate for congress in the Second district. Mr. Saunders is a republican and this is his second trial for the nomination.

Prohibition Conventions.

The prohibitionists have announced a grand mass convention here for 9 a. m., July 26, to which every member of the party is invited. The state convention will meet at 2 p. m. the same day.

State Treasurer's Report.

State Treasurer Brian's monthly report shows that he had a balance of \$676,487.65 at the close of the month of June. The balance on hand June 1 was \$876,410.68. He now has cash and cash items on hand amounting to \$27,584.48, and \$648,903.17 on deposits in depository banks. The amount in the general fund has climbed up in one month from \$135,567.09 to \$301,495. The report shows that the amount of uninvested trust funds was \$261,563.78 on the first day of June and \$220,358.98 on the last day of the month. More than eight and one-half million dollars of trust funds are now invested. The total is \$8,594,074.21, of which \$8,432,215.80 is invested in bonds and \$161,860.41 in university fund warrants. The trust funds invested are as follows:

Permanent school	.....	\$7,838,213.86
Permanent university	.....	186,652.43
Ag. Col. of Ed.	.....	513,007.98
Normal endowment	.....	56,000.00
Total	.....	\$8,594,074.21

Files for Congress.

Judge Abraham L. Sutton of Omaha filed his name with the secretary of state as a candidate for congress in the Second district. He states that he desires the republican nomination.

Guard Loses Expert Rifleman.

Earl J. Meixel of Company H, Second regiment, Aurora, an expert rifle man, who has for several years been a member of the Nebraska rifle team in the national competitions at Camp Perry, Ohio, has been honorably discharged and will make his home in Chicago.

A CALL AT BEVERLY

WM. LOEB IS ASKED TO COME FOR CONFERENCE.

TALK WILL BE ON POLITICS

No Chasm to Bridge, as There is No Break Between the Former President and Taft.

Beverly, Mass.—Beverly was about to tuck itself away to sleep Sunday night after a dull and sultry Sunday, when William Loeb, Jr., right-hand man of Theodore Roosevelt, motored into town. There had been no warning of his coming and his arrival caused a flutter of excitement, only second to that on the day that Mr. Loeb's former chief in the White House visited President Taft at Burgess Point.

Mr. Loeb will see the president Monday afternoon and it was frankly admitted that politics would be the subject of their interview. It will be the first politics, by the way that Mr. Taft has talked since Mr. Roosevelt was at Beverly. The president started in on a ten days' vacation last week but there are indications that the period of rest is ended and a number of important conferences will mark the coming seven days' period. Then Mr. Taft is going to sail away "down east" for a ten days' cruise along the shores of Maine.

Recent incidents at Oyster Bay, Mr. Loeb declared, had nothing to do with his visit. In fact, he said that Mr. Roosevelt probably knew nothing of his coming to Beverly.

It developed later that Mr. Loeb was sent for by Secretary Norton, with the knowledge of President Taft. "I came to talk over the general political situation with the president," said Mr. Loeb when pressed for an explanation as to his visit. "As a representative of the colonel?" was asked.

"No; I come as the old friend and loyal supporter of President Taft."

During all of Mr. Taft's term Collector Loeb has been a frequent caller at the White House in Washington, and his presence there, coupled with the general manifestations of friendship between him and the president, have done much to contradict the stories of strained relations between Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt. During his candidacy for the republican nomination and his campaign for the presidency Mr. Taft had no more ardent advocate than Mr. Loeb.

Mr. Loeb was asked by one of his interviewers if there was a possibility that his visit had something to do with bridging a "chasm" between Beverly and Oyster Bay.

"There is no chasm," he replied with emphasis. "There never has been a break of any sort and relations could not be any more pleasant. Mr. Roosevelt told me he had a perfectly bully time when he visited the president. The president and Colonel Roosevelt are acting as independent Americans, each along his own lines, but to the same end."

THE POSTAL DEFICIT.

More Than Ten Millions Cut Out of It in First Nine Months.

Washington.—More than \$10,000,000 reduction in the postal deficit was made in the first nine months of the fiscal year just ended, according to final returns just received by Postmaster General Hitchcock from the auditor for the Postoffice department. The deficit for the nine months was \$2,709,000 as against \$12,832,000 in the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

Territorial Trade Heavy.

Washington.—Trade of the United States with its non-contiguous territories for the fiscal year just closed aggregates about \$190,000,000, according to statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, which has just been published. The department contrasts this with the record of 1897 when the trade with non-contiguous territories aggregated only \$35,000,000. Imports from the Philippines in the eleven months, ending with May 1910, were valued at \$15,887,418 against \$8,860,429 in 1910.

Large Gold Importation.

Washington.—The belief is expressed by treasury officials that the import movement of gold from Europe will approximate possibly \$40,000,000 by the Christmas season. During the last fiscal year the United States was drained of coin and bullion to the extent of more than \$50,000,000.

Nine Want to Be Governor.

New York.—Up to the present time nine men are actually in the race for the democratic nomination for governor of New York, or their friends are urging their fitness for the place.

Government May Prevent.

Washington.—While officers of the state department declined Sunday night to discuss the report from Montgomery, every precaution will be taken to prevent the launching of such an expedition toward Nicaragua. This government throughout has striven to maintain a neutral attitude towards the contestants in the Central American republic and every agency will be utilized to prevent the expedition of five hundred militiamen from putting through their rumored plans.