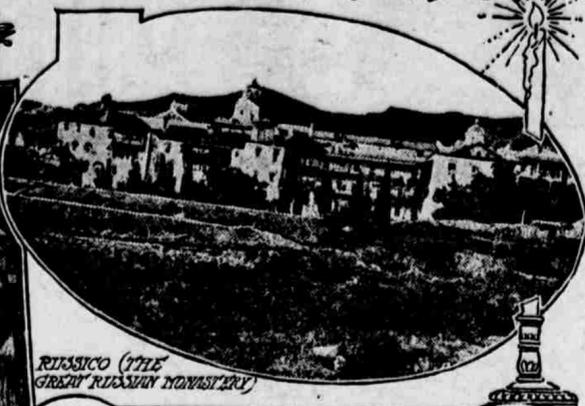


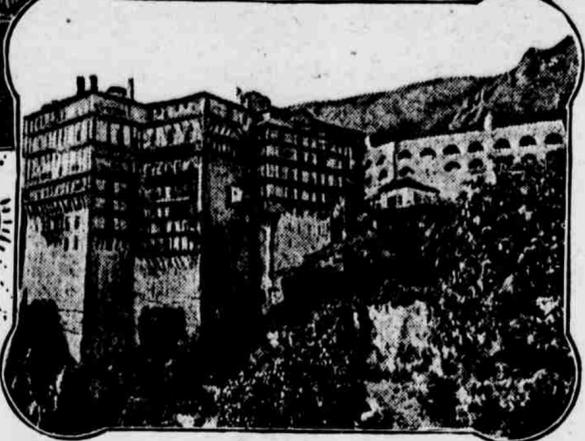
WHERE NO WOMAN MAY TREAD



A GROUP OF MONKS



RUSSICO (THE GREAT RUSSIAN MONASTERY)



SITOPETRA



AT YATOPEDI



XENOPHONT

It was reported recently that the ambassadors of the powers had decided that Mount Athos was to be regarded as an independent ecclesiastical republic. Mount Athos, near the gulf of Saloniki, is a locality little known, but it is one of the most interesting in the world. On the end of a peninsula jutting into the Aegean sea, the mountain shoots up more than 6,000 feet, and its peak of white limestone is a landmark for many miles out to sea. The old Greek legend was that the giant Athos hurled this mountain at the gods upon Olympus, but that it dropped back and fell at the edge of the sea.

The entire peninsula, of which Mount Athos forms the southernmost point, is about forty miles long and from four to seven miles in width, cut by numerous ravines and by long arms of the sea. The narrow isthmus which connects the mountain with the main peninsula was cut by a canal built by Xerxes when he came to invade Greece, and traces of the canal are still visible, though it has long since become dry land.

The slopes of Mount Athos have for many centuries been the home of monks and hermits of the Greek church. Most of the monasteries which cling to the steep slopes of the mountain were founded by Byzantine emperors; one of the oldest, the monastery of St. Laura, has been in existence since 968. There are still several thousand monks living upon the mountain, supporting themselves by tilling hillside farms and living very much as their predecessors did a thousand years ago.

In 1,500 years no woman has been allowed to set foot on Athos. Few travelers ever come to Athos; it lies out of the beaten track of travel, and the monks would not welcome intruders.

Since the fall of the Byzantine empire and Constantinople, in 1453, Athos has been nominally under Turkish rule. The Turks, however, have been liberal in their treatment of the Greek Catholic monks, and have permitted them practically to govern themselves. A council composed of representatives of the several monasteries has maintained law and order in the colony.

The comparatively few English and European travelers who have ever been to Athos unite in enthusiastic praise of the natural beauties of the place. The steep sides of the mountains are heavily wooded with huge oak and chestnut trees, while here and there pine and cypress give a touch of deeper color. The roads wind in and out along the mountain side, frequently affording glimpses of the deep blue sea which frets at Athos' feet.

Through the Middle Ages the Athos monasteries were the treasure houses in which much of the learning and culture of the Greeks was preserved to the world. The monks must have spent a world of time patiently copying the works of the old masters, and the libraries of Athos, even today, contain much that is fascinating to the antiquarian and the booklover. But the monks themselves have fallen into sad ignorance; the libraries of the monasteries are little used and some of them have been permitted to go completely to rack.

At Mount Athos, according to legend, the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas were wrecked and then miraculously saved; and since that day of grace no female foot has been allowed to tread the peninsula of Athos; indeed, since the eleventh century no female animals whatever have been permitted there. It is said that the only exception ever made to this rule in the last five hundred years was in favor of Lady Stratford de Redcliffe, and it is kept so strictly that not only must the whole population be masculine, but hens even may not live on the rock, hence all the eggs, of which a great number are consumed, are imported. The population of the Holy Mountain, called generally "The Garden of the Mother of God," is between six and seven thousand, made up of some three thousand monks and three or four thousand lay brothers. Most of the monks are Greeks, but there are also many Russians, a few Roumanians, and some Bulgarians, Servians and Georgians. The Turks respected

the privileges of the monks, who submitted after the capture of Salonica and agreed to pay tribute. The republic has, up to this time, been directed by a council elected by the monasteries. The common seal of this council, which is divided into quarters for that purpose, is in the custody of the four senior members. Mount Athos, the second most holy place in eastern Christendom, is at the extremity of the peninsula of Athos, the easternmost peninsula of Chalcidice in Macedonia, which projects into the Aegean sea and is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, which was pierced by a canal during the invasion of Xerxes. The monasteries are scattered over the entire peninsula.

A most interesting account of a visit to Mount Athos is contained in a book written in 1837 by an Englishman, Robert Curzon, who went book hunting to the mountain. Speaking of a visit to one monkish library, he wrote:

"The library I found to be in a dark closet near the entrance of the church. It had been locked up for many years, but the agoumenos (head of the monastery) made no difficulty in breaking the old-fashioned padlock by which the door was fastened. I found upon the ground and upon some of the broken-down shelves about 400 to 500 volumes, chiefly printed books, but among them now and then I stumbled upon a manuscript. Of these there were about thirty on vellum and fifty or sixty on paper. I picked up a single loose leaf of very ancient uncial Greek characters, part of the Gospel of St. Matthew. I made bold to ask for this single leaf as a thing of small value.

"Certainly," said the agoumenos, "what do you want it for?"

"My servant suggested that perhaps it might be useful to cover some jam pots or vases of preserves which I had at home.

"Oh!" said the agoumenos, "take some more," and without more ado he seized upon an unfortunate thick quarto manuscript of the Acts and Epistles and, drawing out a knife, cut an inch thickness of leaves at the end before I could stop him. It proved to be the Apocalypse, which concluded the volume, but which is rarely found in early Greek manuscripts of the Acts. It was of the eleventh century. I asked him if he would sell me any of the other books, and he said certainly; they were of no use to him."

One monk whom Curzon talked with in the course of his journey round the mountain could never remember having seen a woman. He asked the Englishman whether they all looked like the pictures of the Virgin Mary. Curzon had an amusing experience with the agoumenos of another monastery. He tells it thus:

"The agoumenos declared his willingness to show me everything the monastery contained.

"But first," said he, "I wish to present you with something excellent for your breakfast."

"So I expressed my thanks for the kind hospitality of my Lord Abbot, and he, sitting down opposite me on the divan, proceeded to prepare his dish.

"This," said he, producing a shallow basin half full of a white paste, "is the principal and most savory part of this famous dish; it is composed of cloves of garlic, pounded down with a certain quantity of sugar. With it I will now mix the oil in just proportions, some shreds of fine cheese and sundry other nice little condiments, and now it is completed."

"Now," said the agoumenos, crumbling some bread into it with his large and somewhat dirty hands, "this is a dish for an emperor. Eat, my friend, my much respected guest; do not be shy."

"My servant saved me at last; he said that English gentlemen never ate such rich dishes for breakfast, from religious feelings he believed, but requested that it might be put by and was sure I should like it very much later in the day."

Mount Athos has seen few changes in the last 100 years. Except for an earthquake, which did some damage to the monasteries in 1905, the country is much as it was when Curzon visited it in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign. But the proposed republic which is to be founded there upon the downfall of Turkey may bring about a great awakening in the "sacred mountain."

BEAUTIES OF THE SOUTH

The world is just awakening to the fact that South American women are beautiful and fascinating and that the palm for charm and loveliness is fast being wrested from their North American sisters. Perhaps the most beautiful of all these new beauties come from Argentina, the land of surprises and wonders, and they seem to have found what Ponce de Leon sought further north—the fountain of youth.

The Argentine women dress better, look better and have finer manners than any other women in the world. They are enchanting creatures, and even now Europe is learning of their great charm and beauty. They are fond of home life and make ideal mothers, although they are not domestic to a sordid degree. They are as fond of society as the women of the United States, only they are absolutely without the faintest trace of snobbishness, which is probably due to their breeding. They are wonderfully well informed and well bred—women, and strangely enough their social obligations are never such as to interfere with their home life.

They are a pleasure-loving people, fond of music, drama and entertainment. The latest styles are brought over from Paris, which is responsible for the introduction of the first artists of Europe, who are frequently heard in Buenos Ayres before they come to the United States. The people of Argentina make less of their three weeks' sail to France than we do of our one week's sail. They are very fond of Paris, and adopt more customs and manners from the French than from Americans or English.

The South American woman is becoming a great factor abroad. She has attracted the attention of shopkeepers, for she is as rich as the North American and even more lavish with her money and grace, for she has no duty to pay on her purchases and spends her millions with an open hand. She loves rich and beautiful things, and wears her clothes well with a great deal of dash and splendor, so that the great modistes and milliners have been turned away from the North American beauty and her scrupling purchases because of her duties and pouring all their amiability upon the belles from Argentina and Brazil, and even Chile. For oh, they are rich! And they are growing richer with their mines and vast herds of cattle and sheep and their rubber and coffee plantations, their new railroads and real estate deals, and all sorts of other enterprises that make for sudden and vast wealth in new countries.

The rich South American woman makes Paris her playground. One rarely finds her in London. She does not like England or the English, but Paris and the French people just suit her, as she, like them, is of the Latin race, with all the warmth and gaiety of such people.

The Simple Life.
"Are you able to be happy since you lost your money?"
"Oh, yes. I find simple food agrees with me better, and you have no idea how many worthy people go in for walking as a fad."

Best Physician.
Guest—Yes, my wife has been ill, but she is out again now.
Hostess—What doctor did you have?
Guest—No doctor at all. I bought her a new hat.

TO SUPPORT RIGHT

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF WORKING GIRLS.

THE NEBRASKA LAWMAKERS

Brief Mention of the Work Being Done by Nebraska Solons in the Houses of Legislature.

A plea against partisan influence in governmental affairs was the burden of Senator George W. Norris' address to the state legislature Wednesday afternoon.

"For my part," he said, "I intend to support what I believe to be right, regardless of the party. I shall sustain the president whenever I believe him right, and I hope I shall always find him right. Elected from the state of Nebraska, I conceive it to be my duty to represent not any political party, but the people, regardless of party."

Senator Norris attacked the secret caucus. He declared the glory of the nation today to be the advancing ideals of citizenship. Very largely, he found this manifest in the decline of partisanship. He decried the system of public office patronage and prophesied that the democratic administration would find it a two-edged sword, harmful alike to the one who wields and to him who receives the blow.

Some of the New Laws.

Among the bills signed recently by the governor and which now are or will become laws at the expiration of the time named by the constitution, are the following: \$15,000 deficiency appropriation for the state penitentiary; the bill changing manner of road building under the inheritance tax fund in various counties according to population; the bill creating the state treasurer the fiscal agent of the state; the proposed constitutional amendment provided for a graduated income tax; the bill declaring it a felony to steal \$20 worth of water; the Smith bill providing an occupation tax on the gross receipts of express business within the state. H. R. 234, by Cronin of Holt, appropriating the mill levy for the state aid in building long bridges was also signed by the governor.

Working Girls' Wages Too Low.

That 1,257 girls out of 4,759 whose wages and working conditions were investigated by the legislative committee chosen for that purpose—or more than one girl of every four—is working for compensation entirely inadequate to keep her soul from the squalor of immorality, is the substance of a report made to the house by Chairman Losey and associates who conducted the investigation. The report follows a personal report made by Representative Losey, in which conditions surrounding the work of female employees of the South Omaha packing houses were laid bare to the people of the state. The committee reported that, according to the evidence given by the female employees, a girl who had no home cannot live respectably on less than \$8 or \$9 per week. The employers, however, swore that the female employees must serve an apprenticeship for a greater or less time before they are qualified to earn those wages.

Bills of General Importance.

Among the many bills on final passage in the house during the week, the following of general interest were passed and sent to the senate: The bill appropriating \$23,000 for the benefit of Mrs. Roy Blunt and infant son, whose husband and father was killed by officers in the convict chase of last year; the bill placing the state prison board on a straight salary of \$1,000 each per annum; the bill providing for a board of mediation for strikes and industrial disputes; the bill requiring railway commission to give notice of hearing on application for change of rates of public service corporation; telephone and telegraph poles on public highways to be set within six feet inside boundary lines; appropriation of \$20,000 for hospital building at Millford soldiers' home.

Senators Cordeal, Heasty and Saunders, working as a sub-committee spent Saturday with F. M. Coffey and one or two others, making over the senate bill on workmen's compensation which is to be taken up in the senate this week. The amendments proposed are practically the same as those which were attached to the bill that the house killed on Thursday.

Passes Electrocution Bill.

The Reuter bill substituting electrocution for hanging as a murder penalty has passed the senate with an amendment setting out that it is to become effective October 1, 1913, instead of January 1, 1914.

In the senate, Hoagland of Lincoln county presented a resolution asking the regents of the university to comply with the state law and place fire escapes on the home economics building at the state farm where he says more than fifty women sleep.

Capital Punishment Bill.

The senate committee on judiciary decided to report out the bill from the house for the abolition of capital punishment. The committee will place the bill on general file with an amendment providing for the punishment by hanging of persons who, while under conviction of murder in the first degree, kills a keeper or another in the act of attempting to escape from the penitentiary, or who kills another after having escaped. This provision has been upheld as legal in the state of California.

A HIDDEN DANGER

It is a duty of the kidneys to rid the blood of uric acid, an irritating poison that is constantly forming inside. When the kidneys fail, uric acid causes rheumatic attacks, headaches, dizziness, gravel, uric 7 troubles, weak eyes, dropsy or heart disease. Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys fight off uric acid—bringing new strength to weak kidneys and relief from backache and urinary ills.



An Indiana Case
Mrs. George Harrington, Crawfordsville, Ind., says: "My limbs swelled twice normal size, and my body was so bloated I could hardly breathe. I had awful pains in my back, and terrible headaches. I spent weeks in a hospital, but came out worse than ever. I had given up hope when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They cured me completely, and I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, New York

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature
Wm. Wood



Cruel.
Chappy—I am going to try the mind cure.
Daffy—What's it got to work on?

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of **CASTORIA**, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Better Give Up Fish.
Some people are always prepared for trouble which may not materialize, like the man who carries a raw egg wherever he went.
"Why must you always carry about a raw egg?" asked a friend one day.
"Because it is such an excellent remedy for fishbone in the throat."

Sphinxes.
An American archeologist is said to have solved the riddle of the sphinx by boring into its head and removing the sand. Many a sphinx would be one no longer after the head was subjected to a similar process. Not until after its head was bored into was it suspected that the sphinx-head in Egypt was hollow. It is so with many other sphinxes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mount Royal Once Active Volcano.
In the work on the Canadian Northern railway tunnel the engineers have found that Mount Royal, under which the line will pass, was at one time either an active volcano or was made by lava being forced up through the ground.

An interesting proof of the fact that at one time a great glacier flowed from the Laurentian mountains to the St. Lawrence river was found in the small heading on Ste. Monique street. This was a piece of Laurentian gneiss, a rock peculiar to the Laurentian mountains, and it is believed that in the past this rock was carried down by a glacier, which probably emptied into the St. Lawrence river not far from the present harbor.

Solves the Breakfast Problem

A bowl of crisp, sweet

Post Toasties

makes a most delicious meal.

These crinkly bits of toasted white corn, ready to serve direct from package, are a tempting breakfast when served with cream or milk, or fruit.

The Toasties flavour is a pleasant surprise at first; then a happy, healthful habit.

"The Memory Lingers"