

ENGLAND'S DISEASED SPIRITS GREAT LIARS

Ghosts Have Less Regard for Truth Than Men and Women in the Flesh.

SOME GENUINE SEANCES

Spirits, the ethereal beings which make up the great unknown hereafter, are, in many cases profound and painstaking liars. In fact, they have been found to lie with far less compunction than men and women of the flesh. To speak of spirits as liars seems utterly without possible foundation. And, granting spirits the vice of lying, to speak of them as greater liars than human beings—that is, some human beings—seems very hard on the poor creatures of the other world. Nevertheless, these conclusions, along with many others equally novel and really of practical importance, resulted from a life study of spiritualistic manifestations by a man remarkably capable of understanding such manifestations.

The late Palmer Jones of Michigan made the study of spiritualism his life's hobby, and the conclusions which he drew are of vast importance, from both the spiritualist's and the layman's view. Jones found, after many experiences with spirits, that he had to be continually on his guard against the falsehoods of the inhabitants of the other world.

Mr. Jones did not discuss the tenets of spiritualism in words of mystery. He respected the cult of spiritualism and refused to do anything but give it the benefit of every doubt. Yet he spoke of it in the language of present day science and applied to it the terms of psychology. His researches in the field of spiritualism are both interesting and absorbing. His deductions follow:

Force of Habit.
The spirits of the next world are not of the same status as the people of this. But the development of the soul goes on there as here. The present population of the world amounts to about one billion seven hundred million, but this amount is not even comparable to the billions and billions who have gone before.

Jones, from his years of investigations, often declared that the drunkards flocked to imaginary bars in spirit land and are unable to satisfy their thirst. It is to be presumed from this conclusion, that strap-hangers grab frantically for imaginary straps as they lurched around corners in the crowded cars of spirit land, or that the spirit movie fans crane their necks at pictures which they cannot see.

During his life, Jones unearthed many fake schemes and exposed the duplicity of grafters to such an extent that he obliged many of them to go out of the business. But he also encountered conscientious followers of spiritualism, and was himself a believer, although not credulous to the extent of believing everything he saw.

The Acid Test.
One time he literally and figuratively applied the acid test to one of the best slate writers in the country. Jones had heard so much of the man's ability that he made a special trip to Washington to make an investigation. The man agreed to a meeting and Jones stipulated that he furnish his own slate.

The investigator procured an ordinary double slate, such as school children use in the lower grades. Having first cleaned it thoroughly with acetic acid, he nailed the two pieces of slate together. As writing material Jones took along a piece of platinum, which is known to be about the hardest of all metals.

The medium hesitated when he learned that the test was to be made with platinum, but finally acquiesced. The agreement was that writing should appear on one of the two inner surfaces of the double slate. Considerable difficulty was encountered, presumably on account of the platinum, but finally the usual scratchings were heard and the message was written.

Through the fastened double slate, the platinum writing had appeared on the inner surfaces, and never did the slate leave the sight of the investigator. Mr. Jones, who was a chemist, washed off the spirit writing with an acid, which dissolved the marks, and left unmistakable evidences that the writing had been done with platinum.

A Strange Revelation.
At one seance he encountered probably the strangest circumstance of his career. A Swedish girl had been attracted to the place through the hope that she might get some message from the man whom she had expected to marry, but who had strangely disappeared. The medium declared that for several nights there had been a strange spirit trying to make himself known, and, when the girl was present, the spirit did materialize.

Speaking in Swedish, which had not been recognized at any of the previous sittings, the manifestation communicated to the girl the fact that he and his brother had been caught in a prairie fire in Minnesota. The fire had come upon them suddenly and neither knew just what had happened them. The spirit explained that he did not know he was dead and had been wandering for a long time in a strange land trying to make himself known to his beloved.

The investigations of Jones were all along practical lines.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Princeton Professor is Studying Japan's System

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
Tokyo, Aug. 30.—Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy, head of the department of history and politics at Princeton university, who is on his way to China as exchange professor has been spending some time in Japan studying the educational system of the empire. He had lengthy conferences with Premier Okuma and Dr. Takata, the minister of education. At the summer center at Karuzawa he addressed a large audience on the subject "The Historical and Political Significance of the War." Prof. McElroy will spend a year lecturing throughout China, chiefly at the university at Peking.

Bulgars Bays Are Tough.
News having Bulgars' number (they wear on their backs) before the whistle blows doesn't seem to make it any easier for the opposing foot ball warriors to beat Foster's Bulldogs.

For Rheumatism.
Apply Scott's Emulsion to the painful part in all you hand. The pain goes at once. Only 25c. All drug stores.—Advertisement.

Chinese Soldiers Threaten Dynasty

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Peking, Oct. 12.—Military leaders from the various provinces have just held a conference at Hsuehshu in Kiangsu province, which threatens the existence of the present government, should the parliament persist in its efforts to restrict the power of the military. General Chang Hsun, who is probably the most feared of all the old-time military leaders in China, called the conference, and many of the newspapers which are in sympathy with the present parliament, charge that Tuan Chi-jui, the premier, is in sympathy with the position taken by the military.

The conference declared that party politics is displacing all desire for peace and harmony under the present government, and that the national assembly which is now wrangling in Peking has accomplished nothing and is being manipulated by political leaders, "who would be willing to sell their country if they were able to attain their selfish ends."

It was the chief purpose of the conference to form a military union for the checking of violent characters and the preservation of peace. While the military conference favored the principle of having a national assembly, it went on record as being in favor of a dissolution of the assembly by military force, should that body take steps inimical to the welfare of the nation.

The conference also considered the proposed constitution which the national assembly is about to draft and insisted that the legislators should be guided in framing the constitution by the advice of experienced military men. Chang Yao-tseng, the new minister of justice, was singled out as a member of the cabinet who is wholly unworthy to retain his position and a protest against him was sent to the central government. The objection to the minister of justice is based on his alleged connection with the recent opium smuggling case at Shanghai. Large quantities of Yunnan opium were taken into Shanghai by an official party, of which Chang Yao-tseng was a member. He was officially exonerated, but both the press and the public regarded the official action as a whitewashing, and his retention in the cabinet provoked wide criticism even before the military conference took action.

The military leaders also insisted that a competent minister of foreign affairs should be immediately appointed to look after the tangled international questions which China now faces.

Parliament and the military party stand at opposite poles. Tuan Chi-jui, the premier, is primarily a military man and in sympathy with the practical methods of the old-time Chinese who believe that the strict exercise of military power is the only means of maintaining peace in China. President Li Yuan-hung, while primarily a military man, is not so strongly in sympathy with the military party. He has endeavored to maintain a middle ground and harmonize the parliamentarian and the military leaders. His success has not been marked. While the revolutionary troubles have been entirely quieted at Canton and in other parts of Kwangtung province, and the Saechuen situation is no longer threatening, there is general dissatisfaction throughout China with the inaction of parliament, and a clash between the parliament and the military is freely predicted.

What 97,000 Think Of Wilson's Mexico

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
Laredo, Tex., Oct. 23.—Barely 3,000 Americans remain in the republic of Mexico, as compared with the 100,000 or more who lived in that country prior to the Madero revolution, in 1911. These figures were recently compiled here by an American who concluded a ten weeks' tour of the republic at this border point. His estimate and distribution of the American citizens below the border is:

Mexico City, approximately 300 Americans.
Tampico, approximately 900.
Panuco oil field district, near Tampico, 200.
Scattered through Sonora state, 350.
Scattered through Chihuahua state, 250.
State of Nuevo Leon, including Monterey, 200.
Guadalajara, 15.
State of Puebla, 60.
Vera Cruz, 50.
San Luis Potosi, 12.
Queretaro and Guanajuato, 20.
Torreon, 30.
Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 25.

Five hundred additional Americans, he said, are scattered through various other states and cities of Mexico mostly at points remote from railroads, where they are engaged in ranching or mining.

Whisky-and-Soda Scarce in Sweden

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
Stockholm, Oct. 8.—Great Britain's export prohibition on whisky has moved Swedish dealers to take account of their stocks, with the result that they have found that six months more will elapse before the end of the available supply.

In no first-class restaurant in Stockholm can whisky-and-soda be had for less than one crown, or about 28½ cents at the present exchange rate. Some places charge as much as 1.30 crowns, or 36 cents.

High grade liquors—particularly certain brands manufactured by monks—are scarce and dear. The same is true of French cognac and French wines, which have increased wholesale from 25 to 40 per cent. This is due in large part to a scarcity of bottles, not only in the countries of origin, but also in the diminished capacity of Swedish glassmakers, since a great part of the liquors and wines imported is brought in in Swedish bottles.

No shortage of Swedish punch, the so-called national drink, threatens. It may become necessary, however, to drink in November and December some punch not properly aged, on account of the difficulty the manufacturers experience in getting sufficient sugar.

Minnesota Has Call.
Minnesota seems to have the call among western foot ball stars. The Gophers are generally picked to win the Western conference championship.

SOLDIER WITH TWO COUNTRIES WORRIED

Austrian Baron Has Won British Medals for Service Under Kitchener in Egypt.

HE WILL NOT FIGHT

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 3.—There came to Stockholm a little while ago one of the distinctly unique personalities of the great world—a man who had lived by the sword almost from boyhood, but who in the sudden turn of events in 1914 found himself, not a man without a country, but a man with two countries—two countries arrayed against each other in the bitterest of all world combats.

He had served under the Austrian crown prince and had been aide to Kitchener of Khartoum. He had gone into Egypt when Kitchener was there as a loyal subaltern. For twelve years he was a prisoner of the fanatical Mandi and the wild Dervish tribes who threw back, for the first time in centuries, the ever advancing frontiers of civilization. Escaping from the clutches of the barbarians he won the opportunity of participating in that remarkable march across the desert and the wonderful campaign along the upper reaches of the Nile which brought civilization back to the Sudan and won for Kitchener his first great fame.

Britain Honored Him.

He came to Stockholm from Vienna unannounced and to all intents and purposes "incog." There were few who recognized him as Rudolf Carl von Slatin, baron of the Austrian empire, pasha of Egypt, lieutenant general of the Egyptian army, major general of the British army and six times the recipient of the coveted British orders from Companion of the Bath to Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, all won by distinguished service. He was inspector general of the Egyptian forces under General Sir Francis Wingate, when the crash of war in 1914 brought a new crisis in his already eventful life.

When the parting of the ways came in 1914 Slatin found his love for Austria was still strong although most of his life had been devoted to Britain and its wards in Egypt. He had become essentially a part of the English military machine. But he could not fight against his fatherland, nor could he serve in any way against the country which had meant so much to him and which had lavished honors upon him.

So Slatin regretfully met the issue. He resigned his English and Egyptian commissions, sheathed the sword which had been part of his very life and passed into comparative security in the very midst of war. Slatin felt, however, there was one service he could render with all propriety. He returned to Vienna, attached himself to the Austrian Red Cross and now is doing all he can to better the condition of prisoners of war, not alone in his own country, but as part of a plan to bring about reciprocal agreements among all the nations in arms. Slatin suffered sufficiently himself as a prisoner in the Sudan and has the widest possible sympathy with any sort of captive.

It so happens that this very unique personality of the war now has come into more or less direct relationship with America. His mission in Stockholm was to meet here a representative of the American embassy in Petrograd to discuss further means of relief for the hundreds of thousands of Austrian war prisoners now in Russia, as well as the immense colonies of Austrian civilians interned in various sections of the big northern empire. The Austrian government, he said, was ready and anxious to cooperate in any possible way to better the condition of prisoners generally and would gladly reciprocate for anything Russia might do. He also expressed the appreciation of the Austrian government for the relief work already accomplished under the direction of the American embassy at Petrograd. Slatin, who devoted his life to militarism, speaks now of war only from the standpoint of humanity.

Norwegian-American Bank To Facilitate Business

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
Christiania, Oct. 12.—The steadily increasing mercantile connection between Norway and the United States has made it desirable that a house in New York handle Norwegian interests, especially money transactions, it is announced in business circles.

Some of the leading Norwegian banks are co-operating to establish a Norwegian-American clearing bank in New York with a capital of \$2,500,000.

Yale Returns to Form.
Both the varsity and freshman teams at Yale bid fair to furnish a real come-back and to revive the old Eli go-get-'em spirit on the gridiron.

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR A COLD
Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffing, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh.—Adv.

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Sweden's Poor Feel Pinch of War Prices

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Stockholm, Oct. 16.—Fortunes have been made in Sweden, as in the other neutral countries of Europe, as a result of the war, but the pinch of war prices is beginning to make itself keenly felt among the middle and lower classes. This has been evidenced this week by the filing of petitions for increases of pay by representatives of the railway postal, telegraph and telephone employees of the kingdom, by the city teachers of Stockholm and of other Swedish cities and by the Stockholm school-teachers and other bodies. A special food commission in Gothenburg has decided to recommend to the city council the granting of an appropriation of 300,000 crowns to relieve the distress of the lowest paid classes in the city, and other cities have also been considering the question.

Dr. Guinchard, head of the statistical bureau of Stockholm, reckons that the two years of war have brought an increase of at least 50 per cent in the cost of living in Stockholm, in acceleration of a movement which really set in twelve years ago. Dr. Guinchard said to the correspondent:

"The budget for an ordinary middle-class household has exhibited a steady increase for all the necessities of life since the year 1904. This increase had amounted to 67 per cent at the end of last year. In other words, what this family could buy for 670 crowns in 1904 cost 1,119 crowns three months ago, and since then there has been a further increase."

House rents in Stockholm increased 15.8 per cent from 1905 to 1910, 3.3 per cent from 1911 to 1914, and 15 per cent in the last two years. Fuel prices, according to figures cited by the Stockholm teachers in their petition, have more than doubled in the last ten years, a great part of the increase having come into the war years.

With so much new wealth in the country, Dr. Guinchard and other sociologists believe the way is clearly indicated to help the less fortunate. According to Municipal Councillor Dahlberg of Malmo, this year's assessment lists very generally show big increases of taxable property, running from 40 per cent up to as much as 100 per cent. Gothenburg, Helsingborg and Malmo all show large increases. The figures for Stockholm are not yet known, but it is believed that they will show an increase of at least 25 to 30 per cent. This, Dr. Guinchard points out, would mean an increase in receipts from municipal taxes of some 6,000,000 crowns without raising the tax rate, and would, even making allowances for the increased cost of running the city, furnish an adequate fund to relieve all distress.

Cornell Has Staff.
According to reports emanating from Ithaca, Cornell has a world of high-class material at work. The substitutes are just about as good as the first string men.

A Single Application Banishes Every Hair

(The Modern Beauty.)
Here is how any woman can easily and quickly remove objectionable, hairy growths without possible injury to the skin: Make a paste with some powdered delatone and water, apply to hairy surface and after 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This is a painless, inexpensive method and, excepting where the growth is unusually thick, a single application is enough. You should, however, be careful to get genuine delatone.—Advertisement.

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