

MODERN DANCES NOT BEAUTIFUL, PAVLOWA SAYS

Lack Scope and Satisfy Only Personal Sensations—Believes a Reaction Must Come Soon.

London, Eng.—Mme. Pavlova, the great Russian dancer, does not see anything interesting in the modern dances, such as the tango, tango-tango, jazz and others.

In an interview recently printed here, she says of modern dancing that it is mere movement for personal pleasure, but lacks the grace of the real dance.

"When I was in America they ask me what I think of the tango, the jazz and the other—that they call dances. How could I say?" said Pavlova. "To me they are movements—personal amusements—but not what to us is the dance. To me it is not graceful, not beautiful, not for women, too familiar."

"Too Close," Perhaps. "There is no space. On the stage, danced by artists as a tour, as an 'exposition' framed, too, in space, it is quite another thing. But what suits the stage does not suit the ballroom; all is different—the whole atmosphere.

"Such dances, in a crowded room, no air, very close and beautiful, are intent on personal sensation—oh, then, too, with us the dance is an ideal; it is not for personal pleasure; an artist rarely can satisfy her own standard. Woman, too, on the stage is she must be elusive. Her partner touches her with respect as precious—yes, even in a passion dance one must respect—be respected—in a sense, for all deep emotion is grave, sincere.

"Now, you see how impossible it is for me, as a lover and serious student of a great and beautiful art that demands dignity, romance and restraint, to consider what you call 'tango,' 'bun,' 'hug?' and 'trois de fois,' and what such funny names—as dance!"

"Would you say these dances might be conducive to—er—slacken the moral sense?" "What is that?" "When it had been paraphrased: 'It's Impersonal With Her.' 'Oh, what question you ask me! If a person is—how you say?—sensitive (susceptible) it is impossible that the embrace, the music, the—her brows crinkled thoughtfully—the atmosphere and scene of person make them more sensitive. That is a question that do not affect an artist of the dance. To us it is impersonal.

"I am not Pavlova on the stage to me. I am a swan or a princess, or someone else, and my partner is who he dreams he is. The curtain down, I come awake again, forget the prince and go home to supper. And the next evening again 1918 is change of illusion." "I cannot imagine this 'ballroom dancing'—always the same; no scope, no space! What monotony—oppressive, what boring!" "But," she added with a kindly seriousness, "there are many people that our kind of dance also bores. There are so different tastes! All the same, I think that, because things are now so extreme, there will come a swing back. Let us hope not also too extreme."

SECRET AGENTS AIDING MEN IN THEFT OF AUTOS

Startling Facts Given Out by Prisoners as to Higher-Ups in System Involving Many.

Boston.—The many revelations from a trustworthy source in the case of Herman L. Barney, who escaped from state prison and then suddenly gave himself up, show that among the men higher up identified with a countrywide auto thief system are:

Unscrupulous insurance adjusters who operate with gangs of auto thieves.

Alleged agents of certain reputable makes of cars who secretly work with auto thieves and distributors of stolen cars on the side.

Certain second-hand dealers. Business men who deal extensively in stolen cars and who hide behind legitimate lines of business in which they are engaged.

Dishonest automobile owners who pay their own men to steal their cars so that they may collect the insurance money.

Representatives of insurance companies who pay thieves bonuses to recover stolen cars, a practice which District Attorney Joseph C. Pellerin, in the recent case of Jacob Levy, branded as "the compounding of a felony," and threatened to prosecute the company in question if it committed the offense again.

Evidence shows that thieves get but \$50 or \$75 for cars from the fellows higher up who sell them all the way from \$500 to \$1,000. These figures were testified to by veteran automobile thieves in the cases recently prosecuted by District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts and his first assistant, George Stanley Warvey, in Middlesex county.

It was also learned that in tight periods of the underworld auto market cars have actually been sold to prospective customers several days, and even a week, before they have been stolen.

According to returns received from 1,184 labor organizations in Massachusetts, representing an aggregate membership of 257,390, the number of members unemployed for all causes at the close of September, 1919, was 13,863, or 5.4 per cent of the total number. This percentage is slightly higher than the corresponding percentage (5.1) for the close of the preceding quarter, but is lower than the corresponding percentage for the close of September in each year of the past decade, except 1912 and 1916.

Community Club in New York Solves Hard Problem For Coterie of Entertaining Girls

"Liberty" Is the Motto for Club of Young Women Who Are "Making Their Way."

Written for International News Service. By MARGERY REX.

New York.—Many a fair young maiden sits by the window of her western or upstate home and dreams of the possibilities that await her in the big city of New York. She at times doubts her ability to conquer the enormous town in a business way or thinks her talents will not be appreciated. But, after all, there is a still greater obstacle in her path than those she usually considers.

She will discover, after a few weeks here, that writing the great American novels, or illustrating the book someone else has written, or yet becoming the greatest emotional actress Broadway ever sobbed over, are child's play compared with the difficulty of finding a roof under which to live.

That is unless she be fortunate enough to get acquainted with the girls' community club, which is under the wing of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls. This will save her many heartaches.

She will find that she can get a room at moderate cost; a room that has the necessary attribute of space, light, comfort and cleanliness; a restaurant where meals are cooked with nourishment and flavor both in view; also a place in which to entertain men kitchens—and, better still, cozy little kitchenette to prepare the midnight meal and a dainty table on which to serve it.

She need no longer fear the haughty hotel clerk who states, almost with pleasure, it would seem, that there are no rooms available—perhaps next week a nice little suite at \$17.50 a day—nor need she shrink from the typical landlady who doesn't like young ladies about with all their cooking and laundry and stayin' up late and burnin' gas.

No Bad Features. But the girls' community club seems to have eliminated for a girl every bad feature of living in a crowded city, and it has many pleasant privileges.

The address is No. 109 East Thirtieth street—that is the number at the entrance, but there are three red brick houses in all. The first floors are thrown into one, with connecting halls, and have a smiling, friendly furniture in greens and greys, with English chintzes and cretonnes and little red writing desks tucked away in corners.

Books, a Victrola, piles of magazines, well-chosen prints and deep-seated chairs make for the "homeyness" of the club. These are the features visible at first glance.

After meeting Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, who is president of the association, with which the club is connected, we started on a sight-seeing tour with Miss E. R. T. Fournier, director of the girls' community club.

Has 27 Girls. "We have twenty-seven girls living here," said Miss Tompkins, "and many members who live in the neighborhood. They, of course, have the privilege of using the club rooms.

"There are no rules. Twelve is the closing hour for the house, and up to that time the house is brightly lit and a chaperon is present. When the girls must be out later they take their latch keys.

"Few girls stay out too late often, however. Since all the house members have a voice in the governing of it, and are proud of a good standard, any girl who might detract from that ideal would find herself unpopular and probably be asked to leave."

The realm of upstairs had been reached and the room actually had plenty of light and space—miracle in Manhattan. More wicker and pale wood furniture and flowered hangings and bookshelves.

A Basement Cafeteria. The basement houses the cafeteria. A huge red brick fireplace is a cozy feature, and there are yellow shades with black silhouettes.

Mrs. Robert Townsend presides here, and in front of her desk is an outfit of home-made candies and crullers to top off a meal.

"Here is something that the girls love," said Miss Tompkins, as we came into a tiny kitchenette and pantry.

"The members are allowed to bring in callers in the evenings and prepare late suppers, and we have a special corner with a table for that purpose. They have lots of fun here."

"The house is nonsectarian, open to all when we have room."

The bureau of Coaling Houses, in existence about eight years, is connected with the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls whose existence antedates it by several years. It is a clearing house for all organized rooming houses. Lists of rooms are kept and applications for them are received.

BLAME WIRELESS FOR DISASTERS ALL OVER WORLD

French Savants Predict General Cataclysm Unless Waves Are Placed Under Control.

Paris, France.—It was electrical wireless waves that caused the fire which sent a dirigible flaming earthward in the heart of Chicago's business section in the beginning of this year, according to new discoveries by French savants.

These scientists say that the development of wireless telegraphy has made the air a dangerous place to fly around in. Not only that, but explosions on earth which have until now remained deep mysteries have, it is asserted, been due to the same cause—millions of volts of uncontrolled electricity floating aimlessly through the ether.

Among the disasters directly attributed to wireless besides the Chicago accident, are the following: Explosion sinking ships off London. Mine explosion at Cardiff two years ago, costing hundreds of lives. Fires on several vessels, including the *Itan*, which burned to the water line, and a steamer without any discernible cause.

Wireless waves sent out by the great stations such as the Eiffel Tower and the Marconi installations on Long Island, at London, Hawaii, Rome and Peking, are thought to be the cause of the mysterious explosions on earth which have until now remained deep mysteries.

Anything which is a conductor getting in the way of these waves automatically becomes a menace, it is said. This metal touching metal may set off sparks causing a conflagration.

It is believed that the mystery of the Chicago dirigible can be explained by the fact that someone on board was wearing hornrimmed shoes. At a moment when the airship was passing through an electric zone the hornrimmed shoes came into contact with some electrical wiring, setting off an electrical spark which while it may have been practically invisible was nevertheless sufficient to set fire to the gas bag.

Similar explanations are offered for a large fire of cotton stored on wharves and in warehouses. It has been proved, experts say, that sometimes the iron hoops encasing the bales become detached and touch other hoops, thus in an atmosphere charged with electricity, causing contact which in turn would cause a conflagration.

Investigations on the subject made by wireless scientists here have been full of surprises. It has been definitely established that electrical waves have large influences on plants' growth, and on the behavior of insects, and on the growth of bacteria. It is believed that this may be the reason for the abnormality of crop failures since wireless came into use.

In wireless, man is toying with a force, the extent of which is only just beginning to be understood," says an expert, writing in the *Petit Parisien*. "It is of the utmost importance that the danger be studied and that the human mind be prepared for the day when it will be confronted with a disaster of such proportions that life itself may be extinguished."

"VAMP" 60 YEARS, SHATTERS OLD COUPLE'S ROMANCE. Wife, 73, Says Husband, 77, Infatuated With Aged Woman Boarder.

Detroit, Mich.—When a young woman of 60, steps between a 77-year-old husband and his 73-year-old bride of three months, some reason must be had to Solomon-like wisdom to iron out the triangle. George Thomas, 77, married Anna Thomas, 73, three months ago. After the first week, she said, George failed to contribute to her support and she brought him before the courts on a charge of non-support.

"Sister Cobb" Charms Husband. Mrs. Thomas told the court that everything had been pleasant until "Sister Cobb" moved in. "Sister Cobb" and Thomas are much more congenial now than Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, according to the disappointed bride. She herself rented the room to the interloper and now is "certainly sorry she did it."

Married Three Months. Mrs. Thomas said that all she hears around the house is "Sister Cobb" and "Brother Thomas" and she is sure that the judge will find her husband guilty of non-support.

The fifth annual report of the Maryland Accident Commission shows a total of 46,875 industrial accidents reported during the year covered. This was in excess of the number reported in the preceding year by 4,305 accidents. These accidents gave rise to 4,877 claims for compensation, or somewhat less than 1 claim to each 10 accidents. There were 4,370 claims disposed of during the year, of which 173 were for death. A total amount of \$980,469 in compensable cases, including medical expenses in such cases, while an additional amount of \$188,997 was awarded as medical expenses in cases where no claim for compensation accrued. The aggregate total for the year was \$1,169,466.

A New Zealand experiment of draining about 40,000 acres of swamp lands for farming and grazing has been so successful that the government is planning to spend \$1,000,000 along the same line this year.

“New Broom” Is Woman’s Untried Political Weapon

Female Politician Declares Women Are Too Apt to Take Idealistic Point of View Regardless of Practical Consideration—Hold Grudges Longer Than Men.

New York.—Women, as a whole, will eventually gain more from politics than men, according to Miss Margaret L. Smith, assemblyman from the Nineteenth New York district.

"Maybe I think that way because I've felt so keenly in the past few months how much I have to learn," said Miss Smith.

"Women are too apt to take the idealistic point of view regardless of practical considerations. When a question comes up for action the tendency of women is to see only the ideal solution, irrespective of the immediate practical interests involved."

"Take, for example, the agitation over protective legislation for women workers. I am just as much in favor of adequate safeguards and fair conditions of labor for women workers as any woman. But I realize that the first consideration is that the women concerned continue to earn a living. And the conditions of their labor cannot be made too elaborate and expensive for the employer, or he will cease to employ women."

"Women hold grudges," she said. "They hold them longer than men. And they get them more easily than men, over more trivial causes. They sometimes imagine the causes. They see the average man doing that?"

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GERMANS SICK OF MILITARISM; FED UP ON WAR

Ruhr Valley Inhabitants Hate Uniform Which Reminds Them of the Late Unpleasantness.

By MINOTT SAUNDERS. (Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee News Service.)

Duesseldorf.—If the pulse of the Ruhr valley can be taken to determine the state of heart of the German republic, the world's most militaristic people have done an "about face." They are "fed up" on soldiering and soldiers. The clamor call of war no longer has any music for them.

The average German in this district doesn't want to step like a goose. He is convinced he can make more money if he walks like a man. And anything else military as done under the old regime is distasteful to him. He doesn't want soldiers around. That explains why the people of Duesseldorf have protested so loudly against the coming of the German police.

Are All Former Soldiers. The Greens are employed by the state and practically all of them are old soldiers. It also explains why the reichswehr are intensely hated in eastern Germany. The reichswehr made the working, home-loving folks of much unpleasantness and just what caused their present distrust.

For several months after the armistice the occupational forces of the allied armies had some trouble making clear to the Germans who won the war. But the Germans know now; at least those in the Rhineland. Since the signing of the peace treaty it has dawned on them that they were quite conclusively licked. Whatever hope they had in the balm of President Wilson's 14 points has been shattered by the pain of stern reality. They have talked and plotted and revolted, but the mailed hand of the victor only tightens and they are beginning to realize that it isn't going to do any good to squirm.

Militarism Started It All. The doctrine of militarism started it all and it has lost its popularity. The professional soldier is looked upon as a burden to the community and an unnecessary element in sane society. The people of this district don't want him around.

The reichswehr troops are largely young men, most of whom were not in action between 1914 and 1918. They are making soldiering their business. The men about town who want to attend to their business and make a few dollars for the job, are something about soldiering that these youngsters never had a chance to learn. For them the game has lost its glamor. They don't like the idea and they don't like the men who support it. That's why even the peace treaty in this district don't want him around.

Travelers Can Now Visit Shakespeare Home and Return to London in Time for Dinner.

BOY VETERAN OF WAR RESEMBLES FEEBLE OLD MAN

15-Year-Old Lad Appears to Be 40—Bayoneted, Gassed Twice and Wounded With Shrapnel.

Cincinnati, O.—Practically a physical wreck, 15-year-old Connie Leaven, a world war hero, was arraigned in a lunacy hearing before Probate Judge Leiders. The youth looked like a man of 40.

Connie's teeth are those of an old man, his sight is nearly gone. With hair thin, his head has the baldness of an old man and his face and hands are wrinkled—all due, physicians said, to the severe shock received by his entire nervous system through the war horrors he saw and felt.

Born in Richmond, Va., December 30, 1904, Connie enlisted as a mascot drummer boy five years ago at Sarnia, Ontario, and went overseas with the Princess Pat regiment.

A year later he won a medal as a sniper in Flanders.

Over Top Many Times. He went over the top many times without number, was bayoneted, gassed twice, wounded with shrapnel and then lay unconscious, four months in a hospital at The Hague, a shell-shock victim.

Discharged because of disability in November, 1917, Connie accepted the advice of doctors that hiking was the best thing for him.

Stopping at a home near here, he was suspected of being insane.

But Connie had a loyal defender in court. Mrs. C. P. Austin, of this city, heard of Connie's predicament. She had taken him in for a time when he appealed for shelter a year ago.

Story Brings Tears. Court and spectators alike wiped their eyes while listening to a reading of the lad's record as written by Canadian authorities.

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LABOR UNIONS URGED TO SEEK FOR DEMOCRACY

Boston Man Thinks Trade Bodies Should Admit Liberals To Membership—Outlines Program to Follow.

Manchester, N. H.—A much greater democracy in labor unions was urged by Greenville S. MacFarland, Boston attorney, who recently addressed the consolidated labor organizations here. MacFarland gave eight points for a labor platform, as follows:

"First, to assure absolute faith in the carrying out of all existing contracts where a moral obligation exists to perform them.

"Second, to make the labor organizations more democratic in their form of government to the end that the officers may be more responsive to the will of the rank and file and more careful of his interests.

"Third, to invite into the labor movement all the intellectual liberals who work at something useful, whether it be with the brain or hand, or when both are used, such as teachers without jealousy or suspicion whenever they prove their loyalty and competence.

"Fourth, to establish, out of the alliance with these new intellectual results, at any expense, an organization of experts capable of understanding the most profound and intricate laws of economics; experts capable of advising on questions of law, politics, economics, sociology and publicity. This would be an expensive and elaborate organization. It would be the great general staff of the labor movement. But without it the labor movement cannot succeed in this country, where the employing class is so virile and where wealth is so concentrated and where the power of concentrated wealth is so great and so capable of summing up, together, all such a staff at any moment, as it frequently does. Indeed, organized wealth has for years maintained such a staff.

"Fifth, to come definitely to an understanding which the workmen of Europe have already reached, that there is little or no hope of making political progress through the old political parties.

"Sixth, to recognize once for all that the progress of the workman is not to be measured always by temporary wages, but rather by such a social, economic and political position as will enable him to take advantage of the great increments that flow from the advance in the arts and sciences and the increased productive power of labor. Thus the rights of labor before the courts must be definitely fixed, so that the public will understand that an attempt to invade them is a revolutionary act and is as serious as a revolutionary act.

"Seventh, organize a political party of all classes who will stand committed to those policies, which from time to time would be adjusted to conditions through the advice of experts on the general staff, and fight with the knowledge that you are right in object and right in organization and right in method, and that the right will prevail in time.

"Eighth, then patiently await the results."

A general strike has been proclaimed in Italy by the National Federation of Labor of all laborers employed in state establishments. The general strike was called by the marine depot aviation camps, government monopoly factories for the production of salt, tobacco, etc. Today 70,000 workmen are said to be on strike in Rome, and the movement has spread to Milan, Turin, Venice, Naples and Bologna. Railway and postal and telegraph services are thus far unaffected and no disorders have occurred. The strikers refuse the previous government offer of a general increase of 10 per cent in their wages. There are now 200 plants in this country employing shells in the manufacture of buttons.

Each year Americans use \$32,000,000 worth of buttons, including fresh water pearl, ocean pearl, metal, vegetable, ivory, cloth, bone, composition, celluloid and other specialties. The bulk of them, however, are made from mussel shells. There are now 200 plants in this country employing shells in the manufacture of buttons.

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STRONG DEFENSE BY GENERAL FOR HUGE MASSACRE

Labor Paper in London Issues Sharp Attack on Explanation Given by Officer.

London, Eng.—The Amritsar massacre, in which 500 were killed, and the explanation of General Dyer that he ordered the troops to fire "to save the Indian Empire" have been made an issue of sharp attack by the Daily Herald, organ of the labor party.

General Dyer's statement, "I shot to save the British Raj," is quoted by the Herald in an editorial, which continues:

"Perhaps it is true. Perhaps British rule in India is so odious to the natives that the bloodiest frightfulness is needed to maintain it. General Dyer, with the kindly blue eyes, has done his duty. Let us abandon the cant that we are trustees for the Indian people. Let us make the outrages we now attempt to hide our loudest boast.

"Monstrous Defense Line. For our part we can not believe that we have done with humanity. Our defense, worse than the charge it is intended to rebut, is in fact true.

"Let the thing be put to a test. Let us for a time—for the first time—attempt to deal with India as a free and responsible partner, with trust in the good sense of our army and navy for tanks, autonomy for artilleries.

"Then, if we fail, if our rule is not wanted, the choice will be clear; it will be General Dyer's terrorism or the abandonment of a lucrative field for the energies, in business and education, of our younger sons.

"Our rule is not so exhausted that we have any doubt as to its choice."

In its new columns the Herald quotes Miss Helena Normanton, editor of "India," the organ of the Indian National Congress.

General Defends Himself. "General Dyer defends himself by saying there was rebellion," Miss Normanton said. "All responsible Indians maintain that there was no rebellion, and even Colonel O'Brien, an assistant to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, then lieutenant governor of the Punjab, admitted that there was no evidence to support the rebellion theory."

"The whole of India is very anxious that the British authorities should not concede that by merely making a scapegoat of General Dyer they can reconcile India. The real responsibility rests upon those who placed him in power and condoned his deeds so long, especially Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and above all, on the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford.

"Nothing would placate India more than the removal of the Viceroy."

India takes her suffering in a very constitutional way and ascribed them to their true source—Lord Chelmsford—who at the time of this organized savagery gave carte blanche to his subordinates, and therefore must be held responsible.

The fifth annual report of the Maryland Accident Commission shows a total of 46,875 industrial accidents reported during the year covered. This was in excess of the number reported in the preceding year by 4,305 accidents. These accidents gave rise to 4,877 claims for compensation, or somewhat less than 1 claim to each 10 accidents. There were 4,370 claims disposed of during the year, of which 173 were for death. A total amount of \$980,46