The American's Motto
"We Build"

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LIBERTY ENLIGHTENS THE WORLD

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SECTION 2
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THE WAR SPIRIT STIRS GERMANY

PROPHECY MADE IN 1848 MAY STILL COME TRUE.

Prediction That the Years 1871, 1888 and 1913 Would Be Famous in German History Has Been Fulfilled in Part—Conviction Gaining Ground That a European War Is Unavoidable.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Berlin, February 1.—In the year of 1849, 12 months after the days when the Hohenzollers came very near being driven out of their kingdom, and at a time when Germany's future looked anything but brilliant, the prophecy was made, nobody knows by whom, but it became known to everyone that the years of 1871, 1888 and 1913 were to become famous in Germany history.

The prophecy came true in the first two years, and now even the most sober-minded people are asking themselves if the great European war, which was prophecied for the present year, is going to come true, too. Nobody wants a war. The Socialists are pledged to oppose it with all their might, even to the extent of refusing to serve in the army, unless Germany is actually attacked. But at the same time the conviction is gaining ground that war may become unavoidable. In the officers' casinos, as well as among naval officers, the idea of war is greeted with enthusiasm, though no one really sees what Germany should fight for.

It may be truly said, however, that neither the Kaiser nor his government are in favor of war, though they do not doubt that the country's army and navy are ready for it if it should come. The Kaiser, who has always been fond of posing as the great protector of Europe's peace, wants to celebrate his jubilee in June, among his people far rather than on the battlefield. And the government is too well aware of the costliness of even a successful war to rush into one blindly.

Under these circumstances an article, which bears every sign of having been inspired, appearing in the Deutsche Revue's current number and dealing with German international politics, is of special interest, because it gravely warns that part of the German people who is constantly embarrassing the government, the Pan Germans, against stirring up ill feeling against England, the only country which Germany might possibly get into trouble with, in spite of the conciliatory endeavors of the governments of both countries.

Hatred Towards England.

"Unfortunately," the article says, "all attempts at a rapprochement by England will fail so long as the German Philistine, who has assumed the fine title of 'Pan-German,' is filled with hatred against England, and incites to war against her. It is very easy by a so-called national or patriotic phraseology to win the masses and egg them on against another empire. But the leaders of the Pan-Germans do not understand what damage is thus done, or accept responsibility for the consequences of their Chauvinistic efforts.

The conjunction of England and the German Empire would be the most important factor in Europe and the world, and as the interests of the two countries in reality diverge much less than those of other powers, such a union would be not only thinkable, but attainable if we were as cool and politically realistic as the English in our attitude to world questions. The Pan-German movement, however, too often threatens with the sword, and destroys the work done by our diplomacy, to arrive at an understanding with England. War with England and her allies would be one of the greatest and most perilous catastrophes for the entire civilized world. In modern warfare it is not only armies which fight against one another, but also epidemics and the hunger of the unemployed masses, so that, as the present Balkan War shows, the victor, even after the greatest successes, must often suffer bitter disappointments and incalculable future sacrifices."

While the masses of the people of the Kingdom of Prussia are still as sorely burdened with taxes as ever, and nobody says much about individual prosperity, it cannot be denied that the financial condition of the kingdom itself is progressing quite favorably.

Heavy Taxes in Prussia.

For the first time for many years, the accounts balance without the aid of a loan. The national debt of Prussia amounts to $2,475,000,000, but 75 per cent. of is invested in state railroads, and a considerable portion of the remaining has been employed for productive purposes. Direct taxation will, according to the estimate, yield nearly $125,000,000, while $107,240,000 are yielded by state enterprises. The surplus from the state railroads, for example, is estimated at $81,895,000, though only $58,775,000 of this sum will be taken to meet the ordinary expenditures of the state. Land and forests belonging to the state are estimated to yield a surplus of $21,675,000, beside providing $1,930,000 toward the civil list. The surplus which the state mines, saline springs, etc., will yield is estimated at $3,670,000, very large sums being set aside for new construction. I may add that it is estimated that the state lottery will yield a profit during the coming year of $4,000,000.

These figures refer exclusively to the Kingdom of Prussia, but the general prosperity of the empire is manifested in a striking manner by reports on the financial situation of the great German shipping companies. The Borsen Courier, one of the most reliable organs of the bourse, has made inquiries among financiers and shipowners, and from the information supplied to it is enabled to give the following forecasts of the dividends which will be paid in the coming spring:

The Hamburg-Amerika Line expects to pay 11, and perhaps 12 per cent., as compared with 9 per cent. in the previous year; the Norddeusche Lloyd is expected to pay from 7 to 8 per cent., as compared with 5 per cent. in the previous year, while it is anticipated that the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company will pay at least 14, or 4 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Steamship Lines Prosperous.

The German-Australian Steamship Company has had a brilliant year, and it is considered on the bourse to be very probable that it will pay a dividend of from 15 to 16 per cent., as compared with 11 per cent. in the previous year. It is believed that the steamship company Kosmos will pay 15, as compared with 10 per cent. for the previous year. The German East African Line is described as being in a brilliant financial position. However, "solely in consideration of English competition," it will again only pay 8 per cent.

The Germany-Levant Line has not, owing to the Balkan War, done the business it would otherwise have done, but can, nevertheless, increase its dividends from 6 to 8 per cent. The German steamship company Hansa, which paid 15 per cent. this year, will probably pay 20 per cent. at the beginning of next year.

In Russia the Duma is resting on its laurels, such as they are, and will not meet again until February 3, but it has already made known its New Year's resolution, which has been greeted with enthusiasm by the Russian people. It is to the effect that their legislators intend to talk less and do more work.

Before separating the prominent men of the Nationalists, Progressionists and others, together with the President, decided that steps must be taken to curtail the interminable flow of useless oratory on every possible occasion.

Before dispersing, also, the new assembly unanimously agreed to question the minister of education on the scandalous arrest by the secret police of 35 schoolchildren of both sexes in several gymnasiums in St. Petersburg on the absurd charge of agitating against the government. The action of the police in this matter has produced great disgust and indignation among all classes.

A NEW PARIS CREATION

—Underwood & Underwood.

An evening gown of white accordeon-pleated messaline with beaded rope girdle. The shawl is of white messaline to match the gown.

POPULAR ACTRESS DIVORCED

Decree Is Granted Against Miss Fannie Ward.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 1—Miss Fannie Ward, the actress, was divorced in the law courts yesterday by her husband, Mr. Joe Lewis, the co-respondent being Mr. John H. Donovan, an actor.

Mr. Murphy, who represented Mr. Lewis stated that the marriage took place in 1901 at the registrar's office, Windsor, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis afterward lived at Berkeley Square, at a house which Mr. Lewis had given to his wife.

"In 1908," he continued, "Mrs. Lewis obtained an engagement on the stage, and went to America, where she remained for some time. She wrote regularly to her husband for a time, but eventually her letters became fewer and cooler, and at last they ceased.

"When she returned to England she went to live at Berkeley Square, her husband then being at Hove. In 1912 Mr. Lewis heard rumors about his wife's relations with Mr. Donovan and inquiries were made. On August 3, 1912, Mr. Lewis went with an inquiry agent to the lounge of the Savoy Hotel and saw his wife, and on a later date Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Donovan were seen to leave the house in Berkeley Square and drive in a taxicab to the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, where they stayed."

Mr. Lewis stated that his wife's maiden name was Fannie Ward Buchanan. After other evcidence had been given a decree nisi was granted.

Miss Ward was an American and was engaged by Mr. George Edwardes in 1895 to appear in The Shop Girl. Since then she has taken many parts, the best remembered of which was in The Marriage of William Ashe, when she wore £200,000 worth of diamonds.

Her husband was formerly a member of the Rand firm of Lewis & Marks. They have one daughter, on whom £50,000 was settled when she was a few days old, to accumulate until her coming of age.

WIFE AND THE "OTHER MAN"

The View of an Army Lieutenant on Divorce.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 1.—Remarkable letters were read in the Divorce Court yesterday when Capt. Alfred Christopher Suhr, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, was granted a divorce because of his wife's misconduct with Lieut. Richard St. John, R. N.

It was stated that after Captain Suhr had remonstrated with Lieutenant St. John and asked him not to write to Mrs. Suhr, the Lieutenant wrote to him:

"The result of our discussion is that I will promise nothing. She does not ask me to, which alone is sufficient for me. It is a great pity that you cannot see for yourself that you and she can never be happy together, and make up your mind to the inevitable.

"I love her as much as any man can love a woman, and she loves me in the same way, and when she marries me she will be perfectly happy and contented for the rest of her days, whereas, if she continues to live with you she will never be happy.

"But I suppose that does not count in your mind, compared with the world's view that she is your property by contract. Although you cannot realize it at present, it is obvious to a man of the world that it will be the best thing for you in the long run.

"I went through a similar experience myself last year, and could not see that to give up living with my wife was far wiser than continuing an existence in which I was quite happy, but in which she was unhappy; but after three months' separation I realized the wisdom of it.

"Now that I love Peggy so dearly, I realize fully the importance of the idea, and I have arranged to take proceedings for a divorce as soon as possible."

The wife wrote to Captain Suhr:

"Your letter I got last night is a most beautiful one. Goodness and nobility underlie every sentence of it, and have made a great impression on me. You are really a good man, and I admire you immensely.

"I ought to rush to you now, but to give up all idea of seeing the other man seems to me to be impossible at present."

A decree nisi, with costs, was pronounced.

KNIGHT FINED 5 SHILLINGS

Armored Man Goes to Court in a Taxicab.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 1.—An ex-soldier named James Wilson, who was wearing armor, with all the picturesque habiliments of a knight of the seventeenth century, was charged at the Guildhall Police Court yesterday with breaking the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, by carrying a placard which had not been approved by the commissioner of police.

Police Constable Marooney stated that Wilson appeared on a gray horse in Liverpool street, carrying a shield and lance bearing advertisements of The Miracle at Covent Garden.

"When I stopped him," added the constable, "he said 'I told the governor that if I came into the city I should be summoned,' and I replied, 'You will be summoned.' A number of people were watching Wilson, who was accompanied by a small crowd of the usual street arabs."

"You do not object to the gray horse?" asked counsel.

"No," replied the constable.

Nor to the man in armor? No.

You do not seek to censor the clothes a man wears in the city? No.

The clerk remarked that he believed there was a statute prohibiting masquerading in the streets.

"There ought to be a lot of summonses then after November 5," said counsel.

It was stated that those responsible did not know they were committing an offense in sending out the armored knight, but the magistrate said the regulations against congestion must be strictly enforced, and Wilson was fined 5s with costs.

"In order not to transgress," said counsel for defense, "I may mention that Wilson and I came to the court today in a covered vehicle without advertisement.

"You will oblige if you will go back in an equally surreptitious manner," said the clerk.

A Deserter Shoots Officers.

Kiev, Russia, February 1.—A private, who had deserted from a battery of Russian artillery stationed here this morning, killed his corporal and fatally wounded three other officers, including the commander of the battery, Captain Kritsky. They were attempting to arrest him in the street. The deserter was shot and killed by one of the wounded officers.

THE TORY PARTY IN A BAD WAY

RESULT OF MANY BLUNDERS BY BONAR LAW.

The New Leader Has Rapidly Lost Prestige, and Even His Friends Admit He Has Not Shown the Qualities He Was Shown to Possess—Admiral Beresford Also a Fallen Idol.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.

Special Cablegram to The American

London, February 1.—The political storms and showers which have so severely shaken the once so powerful Tory party have played havoc with the so-called leader of the party and his political good looks are rapidly departing.

Even at the time when the whole Conservative press was praising the newly elected leader to the skies as the prophet who was to lead them out of the wilderness, in which the manna had been exceedingly scarce, nobody thought of calling Bonar Law a political genius. The party had been led from defeat to defeat by the genius of Mr. Balfour and did not think very highly of genius. For this reason Bonar Law was declared to be a man above all political tricks and foxiness, a man who went straight for the goal with the impetuosity of a shell from a 13-inch gun, but first of all a typical British man of business. It was his business-like qualities and his unique knowledge of business facts and figures that were to lead the party onward to victory. From the start he tried to live up to that reputation; there was indeed nothing foxy or even smart or diplomatic about him, and his initial blunders were fogiven him because of his astonishing bluntness, which was certainly vastly different from Balfour's diplomatic language and urbane manners. Then, while the Tories were waiting for their leader's business-like qualities to assert themselves, Bonar Law got tangled in the political web, began to understand like and unfortunately also to imitate Balfourian tactics. And now when we are told by his own partisans that Bonar Law is about to resign even the halo of his being a typical business man is stripped from him.

Bonar Law has never been a business men, we now hear. He has been in business, to be sure, but he was a failure also here. The money he was once said to have made by his business acumen he simply inherited from some maiden aunts. While he was in business partnership with a certain Mr. Jacks he wasted his time playing chess and dabbling in politics until his partner gave him the choice between business and politics and he chose the latter.

The Situation Grave.

The present situation is certainly an exceedingly grave one for the Conservative party. Mr. Garvin, in the Pall Mall Gazette, is sternly warning the leaders that unless the Unionist party is more careful and patient it may lose its present leader and "if he goes, goodbye to Unionist hopes for many and many a year, for unity under any other leader under present circumstances would be impossible." At the same time Bonar Law is evidently sincere when he says he is anxious to retire, and no one ought to wonder at this, for he is certainly not alone responsible for the present situation and objects to being made a scapegoat. It may even be admitted that the course he advised in his last great speech is the only possible one and that the wisest thing the Tories could do would be to drop tariff reform and especially food taxes. But this Mr. Austin Chamberlain will not permit. So there you are in the hopeless cul-de-sac.

Bonar Law is not the only great man in England who goes into the New Year a fallen idol. He has a most distinguished companion in Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, once looked upon as a personification of the blunt and honest British sailor. Since Lord Charles found himself made the target of one of the most pungent speeches Winston Churchill has ever made in the House of Commons, the people of England have begun to look upon him in another light, and are beginning to realize that his breezy, winning manners are really a mantle beneath which he has concealed an extraordinarily selfish and bitter character. It is realized that he has sown discord everywhere throughout his whole career and done considerable harm within the navy by his spitefulness and outside the country by using his special knowledge to lay bare to the eyes of foreign powers the weak points in England's naval armor.

Beresford's Popularity Gone.

Among naval men his popularity has long ago ceased to exist. The Conservative politicians still continue to flatter him as long as he may be used to further their means and no longer and the masses of the people are beginning to feel that every word in Churchill's criticism of him was just, a fact emphasized by Lord Charles' inability to find a single argument in reply.

It is melancholy to have to record that in England in the twentieth century 100 persons have died of starvation in one year. Yet such is the fact recorded in a White Paper, issued by the government. Forty-four of these deaths took place in London and 56 in the provinces.

For the most part the deaths appear to have been due to disease consequent upon or accelerated by want or exposure, or both, or to self-neglect.

In 11 cases the deceased were in receipt of old age pensions and in four cases they had been in receipt of outdoor relief previous to a grant of an old-age pension.

In 82 of the 100 cases no application had been made for poor relief, or application was only made when in a dying condition.

In three cases the deceased persons were in receipt of outdoor relief at the time of death; in 12 other cases relief had been received at some period previous to death, and in the remaining cases the deceased had received relief in the casual wards or medical relief, or relief had been offered, but not accepted. In the two latter cases the deceased were children and the parent or parents were prosecuted for neglecting them and were convicted and punished.

Of the London cases 29 were men, 13 women and two children; the oldest man was 79 and the oldest woman 84. There was one young man of 19 and the two children were aged 13 and 15 months.

Disagreements on an Expedition.

Berlin, February 1.—Lieut. Wilhelm Filchner, the Antartic explorer, arrived here today from Buenos Ayres. He intends to resume his explorations in the Antarctic soon. It is stated here that serious disagreements occurred among the officers of the expedition on board the whaler Deutschland. The trouble followed the sudden death of Captain Bahsel of heart disease during the voyage.

JOEL GUTMAN & Co.
North Eutaw Street

AN EVENT—AND WHY WE ANNOUNCE IT IN THIS WAY

UPWARD OF 50,000 ITEMS were totaled in our annual Inventory. Some of these represent only two or three pieces—or a very limited number of yards. Others represent thousands of yards. Still others, scores and hundreds of Garments and other Merchandise.

¶ Among these thousands of items there are upward of 3,000 which, in the judgment of our Merchandise Office, came within the categories of "Odds and Ends," "Remnants," "Short Lengths" or "Broken Lots."

¶ Many of them are what remain of the season's most desirable and best-selling merchandise. Nevertheless, nothing in this store is carried over from one season to another, so these lots must be sold at once.

¶ Even if they were printed in very small type, this entire page could present but 300 items and sale prices. Thus, the futility of attempting to list 10 times as many! is obvious.

¶ That is why we confine this to an announcement and an invitation to come tomorrow, prepared to find a multitude of choice lots, bearing plainly printed price-cards, in all departments and on all counters.

¶ Side by side with the merchandise itself, the price-cards will tell, far more eloquently than we can here, the money-saving importance of this event!

¶ Because it will take extra-time to display this unusual number of items, the store will not be open until 9 o'clock.

SIGNED: Joel Gutman & Co.

NINE MONTHS FOR FORGERY

Viennese Dancer Signed Von Hohenau's Name to a Paper.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Berlin, February 1.—Count Albrecht von Hohenau, whose family is related to the Hohenzollerns, was the chief figure in the trial for forgery here of a Viennese dancer named Marie Esperstidt, who was acquainted with the Count when he was an officer in the army. It was stated that when the Count married a rich woman his family paid the dancer a sum of money. A few months later she was induced to sign the Count's name to a bill of exchange for $7,500, which a confederate negotiated.

Count Hohenau, who gave evidence, stated that at one time he was "extraordinarily fond" of the dancer. It was not true that he had married a Russian countess worth $10,000,000.

The woman was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

HOW THE POOR LIVE

Family of Nine "Exist" on 12s. 8d. a Week.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 1.—How a family of nine live—or rather exist, to quote their own way of putting it—is explained by the wife of a laborer at Old Buckenham, Norfolk, in a letter to the local newspapers.

She explains that she has seven children and her husband's wages are 13s. a week, from which 4d. is deducted for insurance.

"I will just give you the truthful information of how we live," she states. "For instance, our baker. We have four loaves of bread a day (sometimes five) and half a stone of flour a week. His money for bread and flour comes to 5s. 5d.

"For breakfast we have bread and milk (separated milk), for dinner bread and lard, the same for tea, 1s. worth of meat for the week and 6d. worth for the Sunday dinner. That has to make two meals."

The woman's weekly bill for shop things is as follows:

½ lb. butter	8d.
½ lb. lard	4d.
½ lb. cheese	5d.
½ lb. currants	2d.
1 lb. rice	2d.
¼ lb. tea	4½d.
Baking powder	1d.
Matches	½d.
Candles	1d.
2 quarts of oil	5d.
Soap	1d.
Soda	½d.
Coal	1s.5d.
Total	4s.3½d.

"This leaves me with about 8d. to pay for the milk," she added, "not saying a little tobacco for the husband, who is a steady, sober man."

FUNERAL MASQUERADE

Violet Wreaths for the Last Paris Horse Omnibus.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, February 1.—The last Paris horse-drawn omnibus had an imposing funeral recently.

A crowd of more than 3,000 people gathered in front of St. Sulpice Church to witness the ceremony and escort the omnibus to its final resting-place.

Wags had dressed themselves in heavy mourning, with crepe hatbands, and when a representative of the Paris sporting paper, L'Auto, which had organized the ceremony, harangued the crowd and asked the "members of the family to take their places" (this being the customary formula at French funerals), there was a rush for places by those who wished to join in the final scenes.

Hung with wreaths of violets and mimosa, the omnibus began its last journey slowly and solemnly, and the bells of St. Sulpice tolled as the procession started. The omnibus was escorted by an army of motor-cars, and all along the route passersby stopped and raised their hats and roared with laughter as the cortege passed.

At La Villette, the end of the journey, a special luncheon was served, and speeches were made over the old Paris horse-drawn omnibus, which, cumbersome as it was, held a place in the hearts of the Parisians.

CREW NEARLY STARVED

Oil-burning Apparatus on a Pacific Steamship Fails.

Melbourne, Australia, February 1.—Many weeks overdue, the steamer Ikala, lumber laden from Astoria, Ore., to Melbourne, limped into port today with cabin fixtures blazing under the boilers and the crew all but starved.

The oil-burning apparatus failed early in the voyage, and the steamer fought its way across the Pacific on the small coal supply and by burning fixtures. The boat averaged less than half speed, and her stores gave out entirely before she made port. Only a few of her crew were strong enough for duty when she arrived.

FRENCH HOARDING GOLD

At 20 Cents Premium It Disappears From Circulation.

Paris, February 1.—Gold, which is now at 20 cents premium on $100, has almost entirely disappeared from circulation in France. The only places in Paris where gold coin can now be obtained are the Paris branches of American banks. The French banks refuse to hand even one 20-franc piece to their customers.

The hoarding of gold has been in progress for three months, owing to apprehension of a possible war. For two or three days recently, when peace in the Balkans seemed likely, a few gold pieces began to reappear in circulation, but these have once more vanished.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN DEAD

Was Formerly the German Ambassador at Washington.

Berlin, February 1.—Dr. Theodor von Holleben, formerly German ambassador at Washington, died here today in his seventy-fifth year. He had been seriously ill for about two weeks.

Dr. von Holleben had been in the German diplomatic service since 1872. He served two terms at Washington, first as minister in 1891-92 and then as ambassador from 1897 to 1903. He held an honorary doctor's degree from Harvard.

FIGURE 1 CAUSES DEATHS

Gun Explosion Was Due to a Clerical Error.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 1.—The gun explosion at Shoeburyness in which Gunners Hubbard and Pearson lost their lives was stated at the inquest to have been due to a clerical error—the insertion of the figure 1.

Captain Dryer, R. A., assistant superintendent of experiments at Shoeburyness, who was injured, gave evidence that he was in charge of a firing party which manned the 18-pounder when it burst. It was his duty to prepare the charge board.

"By an unfortunate clerical error," he added, "the charge was given as 1 pound 15 ounces 5 drams instead of 1 pound 5 ounces. When the gun was fired with the charge the breech-block blew out, with the result that several of the firing party were injured, including Hubbard and Pearson."

Quartermaster Sergeant Price said it was his duty to see that charges were made up according to the charge board. He had previously had charges made up for 18-pounders, but it did not come to his notice till after the accident that the charge was excessive.

Major St. Colomb Bland, superintendent of explosives, said he had made arrangements since the accident to prevent anything of the sort happening again. In future when the first round of any gun was fired the men would be put under cover.

"The extraordinary thing is that no one noticed the error in the charge," he stated. "It was a pure accident, a clerical error, I am sorry to say, on the part of Captain Dryer."

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed sympathy with Captain Dryer.

HYPNOTIZED HIS PUPILS

Then This Teacher Suggested the Girls Kiss Him.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Leipzig, February 1.—The Imperial Court, in the case of Johan Benneke, principal of the Elberfeld high school, has held that a teacher has no right to hypnotize girl pupils and then suggest that they kiss him.

Even "in the interest of science," which was Benneke's defense, the judges ruled that the professor should not take liberties with young women in a hypnotic state that he would not take were they in normal condition.

Several girl pupils of the school complained that Benneke hypnotized and then kissed them by suggestion, express affection for him. He pleaded that he was invoking the mental science to correct bad habits of the girls and denied that he had done anything improper, but a lower court sentenced him to jail for 10 days. The professor appealed, and the Imperial Court affirmed the decision.

FOWL BURIED AS A CURE

Strange Beliefs Practiced in the Highlands.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, February 1.—Strange "cures" which are still applied in remote parts of the Highlands, where it may take days to secure a doctor, are mentioned in the report of a treasury committee appointed to consider means of obtaining a more satisfactory medical service.

A witness from the remote island of Rona, Skye, described in Gaelic a "cure" for epilepsy recently practiced. A black cock was buried alive beneath the spot where the patient had the first attack.

He also described the successful treatment of a woman suffering from King's Evil, i. e., bone or gland tuberculosis, by a seventh son, to whom she had gone all the way to the Island of Scalpay, Harris.

Dr. Tolmie, of South Harris, described the case of a man suffering from keratitis (inflammation of the cornea of the eye), who drove nine mile and walked another six to an old lady at Licisto. The old lady made up some rhyme, mixed some grasses with water and sand, and then sang. The man came back and said he was a little better.

A man who had a carbuncle on the back of his neck which did not heal, got a seventh son to come to his house every night for a long time to put water on the carbuncle and a sixpence round the patient's neck.

A case is quoted of a patient at Papa Stour who had to wait 18 days for a doctor from Portree. The crofters are so poor that in many parishes the doctors do not earn more than £50 to £70 a year, while in one case it could not be more than £40.

In the parish of Uig there is only one doctor for 4,750 people, living in townships that are scattered over an area of 180 square miles, still largely roadless and very much cut up by inlets of the sea. In the County of Inverness 29 per cent. of deaths are uncertified.

The committee recommended the constitution of special local authorities to develop and correlate existing medical services and the erection of cottage hospitals. The committee suggest that at certain centers the doctors should receive an annual subsidy to enable them to attend distant patients at low fees.

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