

## Proper Seeing of a Picture

Try to Look at It Through the Eyes  
of the Artist Who Painted It . . .

By Charles H. Gaffin.



THE first necessity for the proper seeing of a picture is to try to see it through the eyes of the artist who painted it. This is not a usual method. Generally people look only through their own eyes, and like or dislike a picture according as it does or does not suit their particular fancy. These people will tell you: "Oh, I don't know anything about painting, but I know what I like," which is their right way of saying: "If I don't like it right off, I don't care to be bothered to like it at all."

Such an attitude of mind cuts one off from growth and development, for it is as much as to say: "I am very well satisfied with myself and quite indifferent to the experiences and feelings of other men." Yet it is just this feeling and experience of another man which a picture gives us. If you consider a moment you will understand why. The world itself is a vast panorama, and from it the painter selects his subject—not the copy of it exactly, since it would be impossible for him to do this, even if he tried. How could he represent, for example, each blade of grass, each leaf upon a tree? So what he does is to represent the subject as he sees it, as it appeals to his sympathy or interest; and if twelve artists painted the same landscape the result would be twelve different pictures, differing according to the way in which each man had been impressed by the scene; in fact, according to his separate point of view or separate way of seeing it, influenced by his individual experience and feeling.—St. Nicholas.

## Sport and Health Sacrificed for Success

By the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.



LIP on an overcoat. Wrap a muffler around your throat. Grab a place at the rope along the side of the field. Stamp your feet to keep them warm. Light your cigarette for distraction. Cough. Sneeze. Turn sideways to the sharp wind. Shout encouragement to the men who are doing the work on the gridiron. Catch pneumonia. But be careful not to enter into the sport on your own account. Remain a spectator. Then you will be a perfect illustration of the way in which football assists the physical development of forty-nine out of every fifty students.

This is not a fact against football as a game. It is a fact against football as an institution.

Football as a game was based on sport and exercise. Football as an institution is based on the desire to win. It was the desire to win that first put professionals on college teams. It is the desire to win that still involves college teams in what President Faunce of Brown University in the World Today calls "systematic prevarication" with regard to the qualifications of their members.

It is the desire to win that causes colleges and universities to send drummers through the preparatory schools to induce young athletes to choose the scene of their future studies for reasons entirely apart from mental or social development. Finally, it is the desire to win that surrenders football exclusively to the few men in each college who stand a chance of winning. No one wants to play football unless he is on the main team or the scrub team. And the men who can make those teams are already the strongest and healthiest men in the college community.

The desire to win is absolutely distinct from the desire to take exercise or to have sport. It brings into the domain of sport and exercise the alien worldly maxim that nothing succeeds like success. If success is not reached, what's the use?

Football is, on the whole, a splendid game. All that it needs is to be kept a game, a game for the average student, played by him for an hour or two in the afternoon for the sake of playing.

## British Municipal Ownership

By Francis W. Parker.



THE American who dreads municipal ownership for fear of its being used to create political machinery and rob the public, and who declares that we must first establish the merit system, may be astonished when he learns the extent of the development of British municipal trading under these conditions.

Seeking to learn "the other side" of municipalization in Great Britain, the investigator is at every turn referred to Mr. Arthur Kay, a distinguished citizen of Glasgow the head of the great merchandising house of Arthur & Company, as the arch enemy of municipalization. He is president of the Citizens' Union and the Taxpayers' Federation. When asked, "Do you think Glasgow should own and operate its trams?" he answered, "Certainly. The owning and operating of these trams was being highly profitable and thoroughly satisfactory, and accounting is correct, and nobody opposes it."

"But you think the trams should be operated for profit in relief of rates?" "Not at all. They should be run on a low factor of safety, and profits be sunk in betterments or reduction of charges."

"But this is socialism?"

"Well, they call it socialism—municipal socialism."

And this from the gentleman who was to have given the final word against municipalization! In Great Britain there is opposition, not to municipal ownership as such, but only to its excesses.—The World To-Day.

## How We Hear Our Own Voices

By Dr. L. Laloy.



IF a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself, together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these at the end of a brief period, it generally happens that he easily recognized his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognize his voice perfectly. This singular fact proves that every one hears his own voice differently from others.

As is remarked by Professor Exner, the difference must lie in the quality of tone. It must be remembered that one hears his own voice not only through the air, as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different timbre from that conducted to the ear by the air alone.

We may show this as follows: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately taken between the teeth and raised by another person, who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth, the sound becomes stranger than when it reaches his ear through the air alone, and has a different quality. The experiment may be varied by applying a wooden rod to the larynx of the person observed, and touching it from time to time to the observer's own larynx. As in the preceding case, it will be found that its passage through a solid body augments the intensity of the sound and modifies its quality.

## MRS. DUKE IS SUED

Said to Have Raised Much Money On  
Worthless Collateral

### A VERY SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

One Who Knows the Career of the  
Woman Who Recently Became the  
Wife of Brodie L. Duke, of Durham,  
Says She is a Shrewd Character and  
Adds: "Wait Till You Hear From  
Some Banks Down East."

Chicago, Special.—The German National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., is suing Alice L. Webb and her promoting company for \$10,000, the face of two notes of \$5,000 each, due and unpaid. "Just how far Taylor, Webb & Company's business has progressed since its birth, April 8, 1903, is only known to the two partners. I have been after Alice L. Webb since last July to get service on these notes and did not succeed until she bobbed up in New York and became the bride of Brodie L. Duke," said Attorney Packard. "I then sent the notes and papers on to New York and she was served there. I am inclined to believe they are absolutely worthless."

A man who knows Alice L. Webb gives this outline of her recent career: "Alice L. Webb is 35 years old. She married E. H. Powell, of Pittsburg, who formerly owned the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg, and in this I am informed, she invested \$60,000 and lost the money. She was later divorced from Powell, who now lives in Allegheny, Pa. I know she has a wealthy uncle living near Titusville, Pa., with whom she was constantly in correspondence, and her father was also a great friend of Prof. Holden, owner of the Hotel Holden and the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and he has always taken a great interest in the woman. I don't know much about her connection with Brodie L. Duke and was even surprised to hear of her marriage to him. I am inclined to believe that it was not her intention to marry when she went East. Mrs. Webb-Duke was the shrewdest woman I ever met in my life. She was all business and could look through a man at a glance. Wait till you hear from some banks down East."

Charles F. Taylor, her partner, said: "Mrs. Duke is the daughter of William H. Webb, who was a wealthy corporation lawyer of New York. When her father died ten years ago he left her \$100,000 and she engaged in business. She did not care for society and proved to be a very shrewd business woman. She told me that her first husband, Powell, had squandered her fortune. Since forming the partnership I have been associated with Miss Webb in many business ventures."

Taylor, who was formerly Chicago agent for an insurance company of Iowa, laughed at any idea that the firm was not all that it was represented to be. He said:

"Mrs. Duke is an extraordinary woman and attends strictly to business. I never heard her say any unkind thing to any one. She is not handsome or even good looking. Anybody who clashes with her will meet his match. I have known her 14 years and have been in business with her two years."

Mr. Taylor said further: "I can safely say that Mrs. Duke has a fully \$1,000,000 in investments since I have known her. Outside of the fact that we may be involved in our deal in Texas our firm is all right. We purchased 75 acres of ground at Nacogdoches, Texas, from Col. S. F. B. Morse, and paid \$2,000 down. He is the ex-traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. It developed after the failure of Daniel J. Sully, the cotton king, that Morse was his partner and that the property which he had about purchased was included in the assets. This brought the property into court and it is still there. All of our transactions have been bona fide. I don't know Duke and did not know Miss Webb was going to marry him. I never knew any of her private business."

Taylor is married and lives with his family in South Chicago. Mrs. Taylor is a sister of Dr. E. M. Webster, of South Chicago.

### 50 Dogs Entered For Georgia Trials.

Macon, Ga., Special.—A special to The Telegraph from Albany, Ga., says that the Georgia field trials will begin there Tuesday. The annual event promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the organization and many prominent sportsmen from over the State are present with their dogs, more than fifty of the latter having entered.

### Taking Cotton Back Home.

Dublin, Ga., Special.—Ferrell Perry, one of the prosperous farmers of Laurens county, called at one of the warehouses in this city and asked that 33 bales of cotton belonging to him be turned over to his wagoners, who had instructions to carry them back to his farm. He declines to sell at any price less than ten cents and will hold his cotton at home until the price reaches that figure. This is in keeping with the action of farmers generally throughout this section. Those who have cotton stored in the warehouses are paying the costs and taking it home to hold.

### \$30,000 Fire at Greensboro.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—The Cape Fear Manufacturing Company's plant, engaged in the manufacture of builders' materials, was completely destroyed by fire Monday night. The fire was discovered over the boiler at 11 o'clock, and the building, which was a frame structure, was entirely destroyed in an hour. J. Frank Hodgins, of Roanoke, Va., is president of the company and J. A. Hodgins, of Greensboro, secretary and treasurer.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Senate and House Regularly at  
Work—What They are Doing.

### House Meets and Adjourns.

When the House re-convened after the holiday recess, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, submitted the report of the merchant marine commission, the minority being given until Friday to submit their views. The House adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Mahoney, of Illinois.

Subventions of five dollars per gross ton annually; subsidies for the carrying of mails from Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico ports to South and Central America and Cuba, and from Pacific coast ports to Japan, China, the Philippines, Mexico, Central America and the Isthmus of Panama; a tonnage tax on foreign vessels entering United States ports; the creation of a naval volunteer of apprentices on ships in foreign trade are provided for in the bill agreed upon by the joint merchant marine commission.

### Senate Meets Again.

Upon re-convening after the holiday recess, the Senate plunged directly into the consideration of the bill for the admission of two States to be composed of Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma and Indian Territory. A motion by Mr. Beveridge to take up the bill prevailed by a vote of 31 to 17. Mr. Heyburn, who renewed his effort to get up the pure food bill, voted with the Democrats on roll call, but with this exception the Republicans voted solidly to proceed with the consideration of the Statehood bill and the Democrats solidly against that course. A motion by Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, to recommit was voted down, Mr. Nelson spoke at length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Bate, in making his motion, said it had been difficult to make a minority report, as many of the sittings of the committee had been held when the Senate was in session, when members of the minority could not attend.

He entered upon an argument against consolidation of the four Territories into two States. Referring to the proposed union of Arizona and New Mexico, he said they would make a State of greater area than is comprised in all the New England States with New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania added. The only reason for the consolidation was found, he said, in the desire to prevent an increase of United States Senators.

Mr. Breckinridge said all the members of the committee on Territories had been notified of the committee meetings and that failure to attend was the fault of the individual members.

Mr. Bate admitted that due notice of meetings had been given. "They wanted us to help make a quorum," he said, "but we did not come up with the ante." The reference of the venerable Senator to a popular game caused a smile around the chamber. His motion was voted down, 15 to 31. The Senate adjourned.

Senator Bard occupied the entire time of the Senate. He made an argument against the union of Arizona and New Mexico, on the ground that the people of the two Territories do not desire it.

During the course of Mr. Bard's speech he was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, who said he wanted to make an appeal for "white supremacy in Arizona." To unite the two Territories would, he said, be like joining Florida with Cuba and to subject the white people of Arizona to the domination of Mexicans and "Greasers," which he opposed.

Several bills of minor importance were passed during the day, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

### Will Canvass Vote February 8.

The joint Statehood bill again occupied the majority portion of the attention of the Senate, and Mr. Nelson completed his speech in support of it. The omnibus claims bill was read in part, but no effort was made to secure action upon it. Bills for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army and regulating promotions of army officers employed in the ordinance department were passed.

A resolution reported by Mr. Burrows from the committee on Privileges and Elections fixing 1 o'clock on Wednesday, February 8, for the canvass by the two Houses of Congress of the vote cast at the last presidential election was agreed to. The ceremony will take place in the chamber of the House of Representatives. The Senate adjourned.

### No River and Harbor Bill.

The prospects are that this session of Congress will not pass a river and harbor bill. The committee on rivers and harbors has been considering a bill for some time with a view of making an early report, but among the leaders in the House there is a disposition to let the bill go over for this session, on account of the condition of the Treasury. Cutting off a river and harbor bill would be in line with the determination of the House leaders to adhere to a policy of strict economy in government expenditures.

Representative Maynard, of Virginia, in a bill proposed to increase the salary of the President to \$75,000 a year, the Vice President to \$15,000 and to give the President after his retirement from office an annual salary of \$25,000 per annum for life.

### Morgan on Statehood Bill.

After the passage of the omnibus bill claims bill and fixing January 28 for the delivery of addresses in memory of the late Senator Hoar, the Senator devoted the day to the Statehood bill. Mr. Morgan spoke for two hours against the bill.

The speech of Mr. Morgan followed closely the arguments he made against the Statehood legislation proposed two years ago, but he spoke particularly of the character of the population of New Mexico and Indian Territory. He declared that the framers of the legis-

lation were of the white race and that it was not the intention of the Mexicans, Indians, negroes and half-breeds should be brought into citizenship. He said that if Arizona and New Mexico were admitted into the Union this class of citizenship would control the elections and that bribes and whiskey might control them.

Mr. Mallory presented the minority report of the merchant marine commission. It was referred to the committee on commerce.

The omnibus claims bill was passed with several committee amendments. It carries direct appropriations amounting to about \$2,800,000. The Senate adjourned.

### Taxes Must Raise \$10,000,000.

Austin, Tex., Special.—The 29th session of the Texas Legislature convenes at noon for the regular session. The present session is an important one. In addition to providing for the next two years it will have to make good a deficit of nearly \$2,000,000 making the total amount necessary \$10,000,000. In order to meet these requirements it will be necessary to thoroughly revise the taxation system of the State. It is anticipated that the corporations will come in for considerable attention.

### Number of the Prisoners.

Washington, Special.—The Japanese legation received the following cablegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio under date of today: "General Nogai on Sunday reports that the delivery of Russian prisoners were 878 officers and 23,491 men, whereof 441 officers and 229 orderlies gave parole so far. General Smirnov, General Fock, General Gorbalsky and Admiral Willmann preferred to be sent to Japan as prisoners of war."

### Crum Confirmed.

Washington, Special.—The nomination of W. D. Crum, a negro, to be collector for the port of Charleston, S. C., was confirmed by the Senate in executive session by a vote of 33 to 17. Crum has been nominated by the President three times, and in addition to these nominations has received three recess appointments, and is now serving under the last of these. Confirmation was opposed by Senator Tillman, who objected to the appointment of a negro.

### Audubon Societies Federate.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—The National Association of Audubon Societies, for the protection of wild birds and animals, was incorporated. Its purposes are to hold meetings, lectures and exhibitions for the protection of wild birds and animals and to co-operate with national and State governments to that end. The directors include T. Gilbert Pearson, of Greensboro, N. C.; F. M. Miller, of New Orleans; Mrs. Kingsmith, of Maitland, Fla.; H. Patt Walter, of Houston, Texas, and Albert W. Williams, Jr., of Tallahassee, Fla.

### No Bail For Nan Patterson.

New York, Special.—Justice Greenbaum, of the New York State Supreme Court, denied the application of Nan Patterson for bail pending a new trial on the charge of the murder of Caesar Young. In denying the application Justice Greenbaum says that counsel for the prisoner made no effort to convince the court that there is improbability of securing a conviction at a second trial. As it appears that the district attorney intends to proceed with a second trial of the prisoner, he did not feel that he would be justified in ordering her release on bail.

### Japs Entered Tuesday.

Tokio, By Cable.—The text of General Nogai's telegram announcing the capture of the Russian forces at Port Arthur is as follows: "The plenipotentiaries of both parties concluded their negotiations Monday at 4:30 o'clock. The Russian commissioners accepted on the whole the stipulations of the Japanese. The document has been prepared and signatures are now being affixed. Simultaneously with the conclusion of negotiations, both armies suspended hostilities. It is expected that the Japanese army will enter the city of Port Arthur Tuesday."

### NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

Half the garrison at Rihlung Fort were killed.

A letter from a man on board the Sevastopol fell into the hands of the Japanese.

Some of Kuropatkin's outposts were driven in, but afterward recovered their ground.

Admiral Togo and Vice-Admiral Kaminura were enthusiastically welcomed in Tokio.

The war budget as originally submitted was passed by the Japanese House of Peers.

Oyama's elaborate line of communications to Korea was threatened by Rennenkampff's raids.

The departure of the third division of the Russian Baltic fleet from Port Said has been postponed.

The Moscow papers, despite the Government's warning, continued to discuss the proposed reforms.

A report was current in St. Petersburg that two cruisers of the Baltic fleet may be ordered to return.

The Japanese trophies from the capture of Rihlung Fort included four large and about forty small guns.

Special Seoul dispatches stated that the Japanese have been forced to abandon the attempt to raise the Variag.

Advices from Tokio said that Minister Takahira had been empowered to sign an arbitration treaty with Mr. Hay.

A dispatch from Shanghai said that orders had been given to Chinese cruisers to prevent the escape of the Askold and Grozovoi.

A Kansas man claims to have a swarm of bees that made twenty pounds of honey in three days.

## GOV. LOWNDES DEAD

Former Chief Magistrate of Maryland  
Passes Suddenly Away

### HE SUCCUMBS TO HEART FAILURE

Former Maryland Executive, a Factor  
in Many Financial and Industrial  
Enterprises, Falls Unconscious  
While Dressing For Church and Dies  
Before the Arrival of Physicians.

Cumberland, Md., Special.—Ex-Governor Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, died suddenly at his home here Sunday.

Mr. Lowndes appeared to be in his usual good health and spirits when he arose this morning. He left his office in the Second National Bank late Saturday afternoon, went to his home, and after dinner spent several hours in the preparation of an address to be delivered here at Bishop Pare's twentieth anniversary as bishop of the Maryland diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He then awaited the arrival from Clarksburg, W. Va., of his son, Richard T. Lowndes, who did not reach the house until past midnight.

The Governor retired at about 1 a. m. He arose at 8:30, took a bath and began to dress, preparatory to attending church services. A sudden fall attracted the attention of Mrs. Lowndes, who was in the room. She summoned assistance, and the unconscious form was placed upon the bed. Physicians were hastily summoned and were quickly at the bedside, but death had ensued before their arrival. Death was due to heart failure.

Mr. Lowndes was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., Feb. 21, 1854. He is survived by his widow, his brother, Richard T. Lowndes, of Clarksburg, W. Va., five sons, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Cumberland; Richard T., of Clarksburg, W. Va.; Charles T., of Colorado Springs, Col.; Col. W. Bladen, of Mount Savage, Md., and Tasker G.

### Many Animals Burned.

Rockingham, N. C., Special.—A fire occurred here early Saturday morning appalling in its nature. The lively stable of M. L. Hinson, was destroyed together with over thirty mules and horses. All day the atmosphere of the town has been laden with the sickening odor of burning flesh as the charred and half burned carcasses of the poor animals lay among the smoldering ruins. The fire originated about 2 o'clock. When first discovered it had gained such headway that the stables in which it started could not be entered. The building was an immense wooden structure containing the stables, warehouse and store of M. L. Hinson and A. W. Porter & Co., and situated in that part of town known as "The Rockets." Mr. Hinson does a large live stock business and had on hand belonging to himself and others 33 horses and mules, all of which were burned to death. One lone mule broke out in some way and escaped from the flames, but was burned so badly that he had to be killed.

### Wrecks on British Coast.

London, By Cable.—Stormy weather still continues on the British coasts, and several shipping casualties are reported. The Glasgow steamer Stella Maria collided Saturday night, seven miles off Holy Head, with the Spanish vessel Oris, and both sank. The crews were saved in the boats after drifting all night. The Belfast schooner Dispatch collided with the Sunderland steamer Dinnington off Ramsgate this morning. The Dispatch was towed in, but the other vessel is believed to have sunk with her crew of ten men. Several other vessels were driven ashore at different points, their crews being rescued with great difficulty.

### Great Assemblage at Hampton Roads.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The United States cruiser Newark, the coast defense monitor Nevada and the converted gunboat Scorpion left here Saturday for Hampton Roads to join the great fleet assembling there. Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, Admiral Dewey and other distinguished officers will arrive on Monday morning to review the fleet. There will be about thirty warships of all classes in the review which will be held Monday.

### Killed in a Mine.

Concord, N. C., Special.—Fred Leonard, a young white man, was killed at the Miami Mine Thursday, shortly after noon. Two passing buckets in a shaft became entangled at a shift about 250 feet from the surface and Leonard went down to see and correct the trouble. The rest of the story is unknown. From this shift he was thrown, or fell, to the bottom of the mine and there he picked up dead, his skull being crushed. The body was turned over to an undertaker and sent last night to Gold Hill, where the young man had a wife and two children. He was about 25 years of age.

### White House Conference.

Washington, Special.—An important conference regarding legislative questions pending before Congress was held at the White House Saturday afternoon. In addition to President Roosevelt, the parties to the conference were Speaker Cannon; Senators Allison, of Iowa; Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Platt, of Connecticut, and Representatives Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Tawney, of Minnesota.