

Glasgow's Great Success in Running Her Own Street Car Lines

By Frederic C. Howe.



HE private company predicted failure, said the city would go bankrupt. So they refused to sell the council their cars, because they expected the system to come back to them in a short time.

The first thing the city did was to reduce the hours and increase the wages of the employees. Then free uniforms were added, along with five days' holiday each year on pay. This increased consideration for the employees now costs the department something like \$500,000 a year. The council did not stop here. Hauls were lengthened and fares cut down 33 percent. Today one may ride a half-mile for a cent; two and one-third miles for two cents, and three and a half miles for three cents. For fares are arranged on the zone system. You pay for what you get. The main thing is, what does the average rider pay? In 1905 it was 1.89 cents, while the average fare charged per mile was nine-tenths of a cent. Of the 195,000,000 passengers carried, 20 percent paid but one cent, 60 percent but two cents, and only 10 percent of the total number carried paid more than the latter sum. All fares in excess of two cents might be abolished and the earnings would hardly show it.

And the cost to the city for carrying the average passenger (not including interest charges) was just under one cent in 1905. An examination of the earnings and expenses shows that the Glasgow tramway could pay all operating expenses, could maintain the system, could pay local taxes the same as a private company, and still carry passengers at a universal fare of one cent. It could do this and make money. On the basis of last year's earnings it would make about \$75,000 even if there was no increase in traffic. For the operating expenses and maintenance charge in 1905 were \$1,884,150. If the 195,767,519 passengers carried had paid one cent each, the earnings would have been \$1,957,675.—From Scribner's.

Improvements in Peking

More Real Advance in China in the Last
Two Years Than in Previous Millennium.

By Joseph Franklin Griggs.

COMPETENT authority on things Chinese states that during the last two years China has made more real advancement than in the previous millennium. That his judgment is sound is apparent to those who enjoy the vantage point of a residence in Peking. It has long been predicted that changes would be surprising in their speed, but the most sanguine had not hoped for what is taking place.

In passing through Peking, the streets seem to be the most striking phenomenon. Three years ago there seemed little hope that the black mud, and the disgusting sights and stenches would ever give place to anything better. The board that had been appointed to repair the streets was considered to have an Augean task and was the butt of many facetious remarks. Now the broad thoroughfares are fast being converted into handsome avenues. The central portion, a strip of about seven yards in width, is being well macadamized with the aid of steam rollers. This is flanked on each side by shallow drains of brickwork, a row of trees, an unpaved strip of five yards in good repair, then a curbed sidewalk of varying width, cheaply cemented with pounded lime and earth. The building line has been straightened, necessitating the rebuilding of many shops, the rehabilitation of which is in keeping with the rest. Long-forgotten sewers have been reopened, and places of conveniences erected, the use of which is made compulsory. Innumerable unsightly sheds which have occupied half the roadway are being removed, forever, it is hoped, and the squatters have sought other fields in which to ply their trades. The new roadways are guarded by uniformed police in their sentry boxes, and kept in order by numerous laborers. Fine telephone poles, strung with countless copper wires, replace the topsy-turvy line of the last few years. The telephone is no longer a curiosity, but is fast becoming a necessity to progressive business men.—From The Century.

Where Do Wild Animals Die?

By Dr. Theodore Zell.

HERE do wild animals die and what becomes of them after death? The question is simple enough and easily answered in some cases, but extremely difficult in other cases. In a large number of cases the animals are killed by other animals or by man and eaten. They find their graves in the maw of their enemy, who in turn may find his grave in the stomach of some other more powerful creature. Of all living creatures man is the most bloodthirsty, and more animals fall victims to his greed, cruelty or appetite than to the murderous instincts of carnivorous or other animals.

It has been asserted that man is compelled to kill to prevent an excessive increase in the number of animals which would threaten his very existence. The mission of the carnivorous animals seems to be a similar one. In Russia 150,000 head of cattle and other large animals and 550,000 smaller animals are killed by wolves every year, not counting the poultry which becomes their prey.

Some have made the assertion that certain animals, when they feel the approach of death, retire to some hiding place, a cave, hollow tree, or some crevice in the rocks, and there await the end. That may be true and is decidedly probable, but does not explain the fact that only in rare cases are the remains of dead animals found in such places. It has often been commented upon that even in the districts where monkeys are abundant dead monkeys are scarcely ever found. Ancient writers like Pliny speak with remarkable erudition of the age which certain domestic and wild animals reach, but their writings throw no light upon the question as to what becomes of the animals after death. The number of carcasses and skeletons which are actually found is far too small to give a satisfactory explanation of the puzzling question which is still witing for its Oedipus.—Chicago Tribune.

Looking Ahead

By Paul Alwyn Platz.

EMPLOYEES in the entry department of a wholesale clothing house were on the anxious seat because it was known that a promotion was close at hand. During all their discussions, however, one young man was too busy to talk as he was working upon the sales-book which was in a tangle and a month behind the orders. To bring it up to date was a task that made all of the young men in the entry department avoid it, as it involved much detailed work. One day, while they were discussing who would be the lucky one, the young man closed the book with a cry of joy and exclaimed: "It's up to date!" "It's work wasted!" was the comment of the others.

The next day the head of the firm came into the entry-room with a troubled look. "We're in a great fix. I wish the sales-book was up to date!" "It is," responded the young man who had been working upon it. "You do not understand me correctly," said the head of the firm. "I mean the big order-book." "The book is up to date," and the young man reached over and picked up the sales-book, opening it on his desk.

When the promotion was announced, the young man who worked in his spare moments was the lucky man.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

New York City.—The over waist that is made with loose sleeves is one of the best liked and is always



charmingly attractive. This one is distinctly novel, giving the effect of a separate guimpe while in reality

American Beauty Favored.

The American Beauty rose is to be a great favorite with all milliners. It is occasionally used alone, but often combined with lilacs and orchids.

Child's Coat.

Such a coat as this one is adapted to all seasons of the year, for it can be made from an almost limitless variety of materials. In the illustration white pique is trimmed with embroidery but cloth, silk, Bedford cord and all materials used for children's coats are appropriate. For the coming season pique, linen, cotton Bedford cord and the like are much used, while for the very warm weather still thinner fabrics are dainty and are very much liked, whereas for the cooler weather cloths are in every way appropriate. The cape is not alone becoming, it also is protective and desirable from the practical point of view, but it is, nevertheless, optional and can be used or omitted as liked.

The coat is made with a square yoke, to which the full skirt portion is attached. It includes comfortably full sleeves that are finished with cuffs and the separate cape is arranged over it, while at the neck is a turn-over collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (four years) is four and three-quarter yards twenty-



the entire blouse is made in one. In the illustration taffeta is trimmed with banding and is finished with embroidery on the yoke and the cuffs while it is combined with a chemise of tucked mousseline, but almost all the waisting materials are appropriate and the blouse will be found quite as satisfactory for the gown as it is for separate wear. It will be charming made from crepe de chine or any similar thin, soft silk and, indeed, from almost every seasonable material. The chemise can be of tucking or of all-over lace or of anything in contrast that may be liked, so that there is great variety possible.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-one or twenty-four, two yards twenty-seven or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide with three-quarter yard of tucking, nine and three-eighth yards of insertion.

A New Shade.

The newest color shown in the advanced styles is called mulberry. This seems to be a cross between crushed strawberry and raspberry, and it is just near enough to old rose to be becoming to almost any complexion.

Hat in Tobacco and Claret.

A very large hat with drooping brim rolled slightly at the left side and medium-tall straight crown, covered with mirror velvet in tobacco-brown. Binding of the velvet finishes the brim; draped velvet, held at the front by a diamond-shaped brooch set with a mock moonstone, surrounds the crown; and posed at the left of the back is a radiating tuft of three demi-short ostrich tips in claret-red.



yards of wide banding, six and one-half yards of edging.

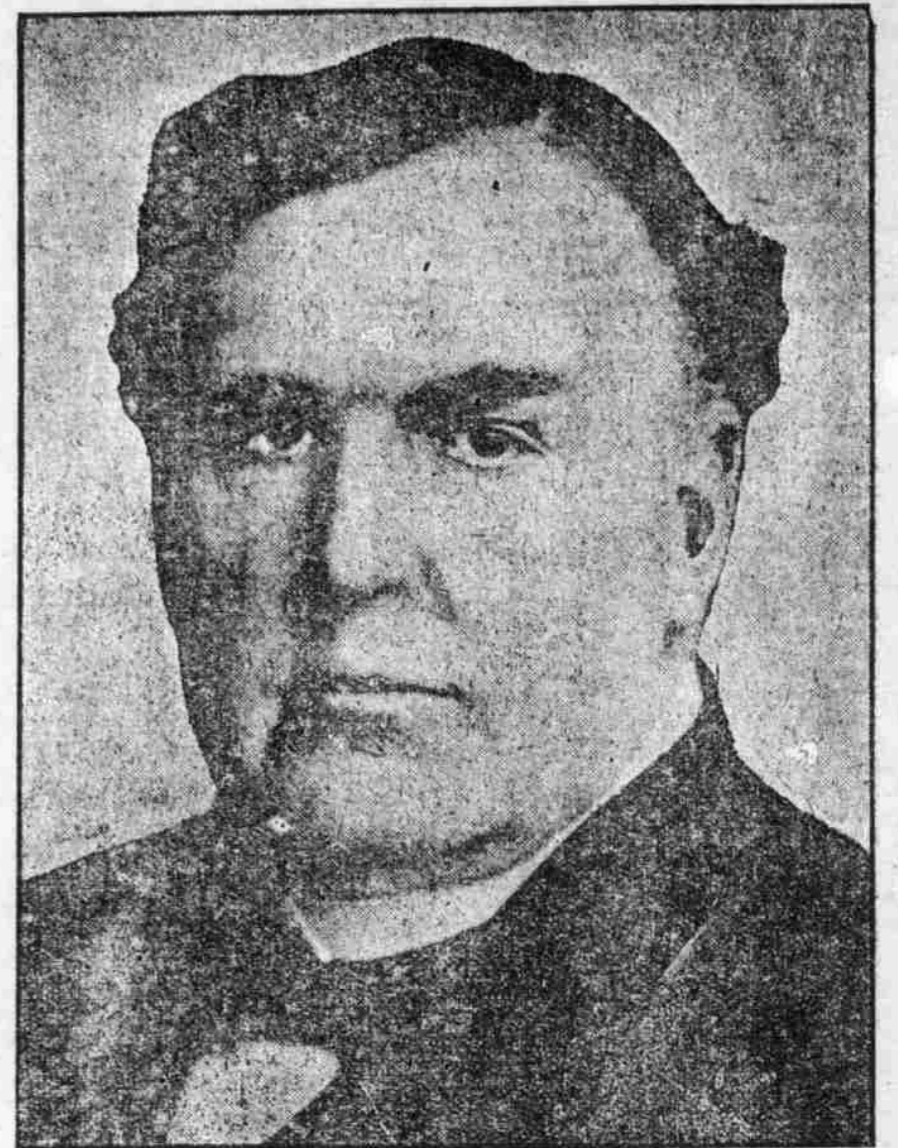
Ribbon Through Lace.

The running of ribbon through lace has become more fashionable than ever and the handsomest dinner gowns are treated with silk and velvet ribbon and with chiffon velvet, used as though it were ribbon.

Quills On Hats.

Golden quills are in great demand for hats, and what could be easier than to paint over those that fail to match any hat at present in use?

Standard Oil's Champion.



JAMES ROSCOE DAY, D. D., LL. D.,
Chancellor of Syracuse University.

A New Cupboard.

No better receptacle for old china has ever been found than a corner cupboard, but unfortunately the supply is not equal to the demand. There are more collectors than cupboards.

If one were clever enough to copy a Colonial cupboard, as did P. D. Clifton, of Pittsburg, it would hardly be worth while hunting for an old one. As a faithful reproduction of a famous eighteenth century design, it would be hard to find anything better

Norwalk, Conn. It was made in 1740, and has the scroll top, urn finials, pilasters, rosettes, and other details which marked the best cabinet-work of that day. We publish Mr. Clifton's cupboard as an incentive to other amateurs, particularly those with a china hobby.—The House Beautiful.

Don't Fold Your Arms.

By folding your arms you pull the shoulders forward, flatten the chest and impair deep breathing. Folding the arms across the chest so flattens it down that it requires a conscious effort to keep the chest in what should be its natural position. As soon as you forget yourself down drops the chest.

We cannot see ourselves as others see us. If we could many of us would be ashamed of our shapes. The position you hold your body in most of the time soon becomes its natural position. Continuously folding your arms across the chest will develop a flat chest and a rounded back.

Here are four other hints which should be made habits: Keep the back of the neck close to the back of the collar at all possible times. Always carry the chest farther forward than any other part of the anterior body. Draw the abdomen in and up a hundred times each day. Take a dozen deep, slow breaths a dozen times each day.—Family Doctor.

Lincoln's Sarcasm.

Probably the most cutting thing Lincoln ever said was the remark he made about a very loquacious man. "This person can compress the most words into the smallest ideas of any man I ever met."

No fewer than fifty-two memorial stones were laid at the foundation of a new primitive Methodist church at Scunthrope, England.

Tibetan Priests With Their Telescopic Trumpets Which Emit a Note Like Thunder.



These huge brass trumpets are sounded at intervals during solemn festivals of the lamaistic ritual. The standing figures are two lamas of the Chatsa monastery, and the trumpets they are holding are sixteen feet in length.—The Sphere.