HISTORIAN DERIDES POETIC CLEOPATRA

Italian Divests Her of Charm and Shatters Romance with Antony

AFFAIR WAS PRACTICAL POLITICS

Caesar a Party to the Sordid Episode—Columbia University the Scene of Up to Date Fling at Ancient Love Story.

New York City.—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, in a lecture at Columbia University on Antony and Cleopatra not only shattered one of the greatest love stories of the ages, but he did it with an up to-date hammer fashioned to the present crisis. He pronounced this tale of a strong man's weakness under the enchantment of a woman's smile an anti-feminist legend illustrative of how dangerous it is to leave to women the government of public affairs."

"The figures of women," said Mr Ferrero, "are rare in Roman history. In this world of men a woman suddenly appears, a woman strange and wonderful. She is sailing tranquilly along the Cydnus on her way to Tarsus where her first meeting with Antony occurred. Posterity is yet dazzled by this ship, effulgent with purple and gold. We are spellbound. Small wonder that Antony should be so. The romance pleases, but does not keep off the brutal hands of criticism."

The lecturer then proceeded to draw the "real" picture of the heroine, cruelly divesting her of charms at every step. He spoke of the portraits of the siren found by archeologists. "Comparing them with the poetic descriptions of her due to poetic fancy," he went on, "we do not see the countenance of a Venus, delicate, gracious, smiling. Her face is fleshy—bouffie, as the French would say, with a powerful aquiline nose.

"It is the face of a woman on in years, ambitious, imperious. But beautiful or ugly is of little concern when one studies her relations with Antony, in the spirit of criticism, and finds that the passion of love had small place therein."

Mr. Ferrero touched upon the meeting of the pair in Tarsus, of Antony's tarrying with the queen throughout the winter, leaving in the spring. He stayed away three years, during which there is no proof that he was sighing for her. He was preparing for the Persian campaign. The idea was conceived by Caesar, for only great success could give him and his party authority."

The speaker went back to the discovery by the Frenchman, Latronne, about a century ago, through a comparison of ancient coins, that Antony had married Cleopatra, for the basis of his deductions. "The marriage," he said, "took place at Antioch with all the dynastic ceremonies of Egypt in 36 B. C., and thereupon Antony became King of Egypt, though he never dared assume the title.

"This was brought about not by love but politics — a scheme which Caesar understood perfectly. After the plunder of other regions the only State left that was rich in precious materials was Egypt, and these were wanted to use in the campaign of Persia.

"Why did Antony marry Cleopatra instead of conquering Egypt? Because there was an old standing tradition in Rome that Egypt should be exploited, but respect shown her independence."

It is, therefore, to Egypt as much as to Cleopatra, to whom he grants fascination and what passed for culture in those days, that Mr. Ferrero attributes the change in Antony's character. The magnificence of his surroundings, who had himself sprung from a noble but impoverished family, his sway as king with unnumbered menials to gratify his every whim, the subtle influence of the most highly developed civilization in the world, all seized upon his mind.

Cleopatra urged him to give up the conquest of Persia and to found with her and their children a new dynasty that should be the controlling power of the Orient and the Occident. While his thoughts returned to his country, to oppose Cleopatra and relinquish a kingdom were beyond him. And from this point Mr. Ferrero traced the endless tangle of crooked policies which in the end wrought Antony's undoing.

Antony succumbed in the famous war, not because he was mad with love, but because he was abandoned by his soldiery when they understood his contemplated treachery, and, according to the lecturer, it was this sentiment which made Augustus at Actium an easy conqueror.

The present story that has so entertained posterity, he said, was invented by the vicious party of Augustus and accepted as the popular explanation of the Eastern peril. "I do not believe," Mr. Ferrero said, in conclusion, "that it is the office of history to give men who have guided human events a posthumous justice."

World's Fastest Cabbage Planter.

Liverpool, England.—W. Cole, of Groombridge, Sussex, has succeeded in planting 5,000 cabbages in three hours and ten minutes. In the first hour he planted 2,003.

"PAINT AND POWDER, GIRLS."

If I Were a Young Woman I'd Try to Be Winsome" Says the Rev. Dr Philip C. Fletcher

St. Louis, Mo.—Young women of the First M. E. Church may now use the powder puff likewise the paint brush and the brow pencil without any compunctions of conscience. Their pastor the Rev. Philip Cone Fletcher says it is all right.

Lecturing on Love, Courtship and Marriage, he told them that beauty was a duty and that if they had not been born that way it was incumbent upon them to powder and paint and make themselves beautiful.

"If I were a young woman I would try to be winsome," he said. "Beauty is a duty. Young women ought to strive to appear to the very best advantage mentally, physically and morally. If by the use of the powder puff the paint brush and the brow pencil you [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] He said [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and cherish [illegible] as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] setting fly.

There are [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] love. The first one may be a true love but it need not be the only true love. Another fallacy is that love is blind. Love can see beauties where the world sees deformities. It is also a mistake to suppose that one can love truly but once. It is likewise false that true love never runs smooth. What kind does run smooth then? And an error equally as great as the others is the one which says true love can never die. Love will die if it is not fed.

SMART SET AND TRAMPS BAD

Hobo Would Be as Richer Prototype Does if He Had Money

Chicago, Ill.—The smart set in large American cities and the tramp set are on the same level as far as personal worth and usefulness to society is concerned according to Prof. William H. McNeil of the University of Minnesota in a talk to the Literary club, University of Chicago.

"The term smart set has a very repugnent sound in my ears," said Prof. McNeil. "Pray tell me what good this species of humankind are to the world." The smart set and the tramp set (the latter you find in empty freight cars or in the alleys of your city)—are both social parasites. The tramp, a starved and knocked about mortal contributes nothing to human progress and edification. The other feature, the dollheaded smart society woman is as useless as the despised tramp.

The smart set has often been the fast set in our large cities. They have had marital troubles of all kinds; they have done nothing to relieve the suffering poor in their communities. They have lived like the [illegible] sans of ancient Rome.

The poor tramp with his natural dislike for work would do precisely as his richer protype the smart set society woman if he had wealth and power at his command.

A MONGOLIAN NOAH

Chinese Rain Prophet Found Profit in Fake Deluge

Berlin, Germany.—The German press has received a story about a Chinese Noah which has the great advantage of being authentic.

In the Province of Sechuen lived a man on the banks of the Yangtse River who had frequent visions. To most of his narratives of visions his neighbors paid little attention, but when he began to tell them that his celestial friends had warned him of an approaching deluge, they began to look gloomy. He told them they must prepare for it by building a huge ark.

Some thousands of men contributed money, wood, nails and other materials. Our friend was treasurer.

The ark was a mighty vessel when finished, with several stories and a great store of food.

The fatal day came and the ark filled with panic-stricken Chinese. The sky was clear and the river showed no sign of rising, but the change might come at any moment, and they decided to remain in the ark. A day or two passed and still no sign of catastrophe.

Then they began to look about for the visionary, but he was nowhere to be found. It is believed that he is prophesying in some other province.

Rough Persian Justice.

Teheran, Persia.—The revolutionary party here is circulating on post cards and in larger form a picture descriptive of "Persian justice," which shows three bandits hanging by their feet from the city gate of Tauris. The men almost naked, are shown suspended from an opening in the wall, the ropes binding their feet being fastened to a pillar, next to which a military guard stands at "attention." "For hours," runs the legend under the picture, "these wretches, the robber Ago and his companions hung, in their badly wounded condition, before death relieved their agony. Thousands of people of all ages and classes looked mournfully upon these victims of 'Persian justice.'"

IS ATTACKED BY A CRAZED MAN

Wounded Man Wanders for Three Days Over the Burning Sands

TERRIBLE ORDEAL OF SECTION HAND

P. J. Jebson Delirious from Suffering on Reaching Settlement—His Assailant a Stranger Whose Companionship He Sought for Journey.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—After wandering in the desert for three days with scarcely any food or water and delirious from his wounds and privations, P. J. Jebsen, a Saltair section hand, reached the Salt Works near Saltair.

Traveling on foot toward the Nevada line he met and was attacked by a man whom he believes to be crazy. The meeting occurred in the center of the desert, far from any habitation or water and as near as Jebsen can judge about eighty miles from Salt Lake. As a result of the encounter Jebsen will probably lose the sight of one eye, his nose is badly broken and his whole body gives evidence of having received a terrific beating.

After having his wounds dressed at the Holy Cross hospital, Jebsen, who speaks no English, told his story through an interpreter.

Six days before he started from Salt Lake to walk to the Nevada line near which his three brothers, one of whom owns a small ranch are employed. He carried his blankets and a small amount of food with him. The route chosen by Jebsen was along the proposed line of the Western Pacific and he had tramped for more than two days when he met a man who seemed to be traveling in the same direction.

Anxious for companionship in the lonely desert Jebsen joined the stranger although he could not communicate with him as he neither speaks nor understands English. The stranger carried no food or baggage and Jebsen supposed that he came from some ranch in that vicinity.

Suddenly without any warning or provocation according to Jebsen's story the stranger turned on his companion and struck him a terrific blow over the eye which felled him to the ground and stunned him. Although Jebsen remembers but the first blow his assailant evidently did not desist but continued to beat and kick the helpless body after consciousness had left it.

Many hours must have elapsed before he recovered consciousness and night had fallen. Half delirious from thirst and the fever of his wounds he dropped the small amount of food which remained of his supply and staggered desperately over the desert in search of water.

All the remainder of that night he wandered and through the blinding, burning heat of the next day before he found relief late at night in a small stream. Drinking his fill, but having no receptacle with which to carry a supply of water with him, he staggered on his one idea being to return to the country with which he was familiar.

He slept that night in a deserted cabin and started on the next morning with dogged determination to beat the desert of its victim. He passed within a short distance of relief but his clouded brain forced him on to the Salt Works, where he had formerly worked and with which he was familiar.

When he reached the Salt Works he was in a terrible condition. He was taken in and cared for as well as the rough accommodations of the place permitted, and was brought to the city on the first train.

Jebsen is a native of Denmark and has been in this country a little more than two years. He was employed for some time at the Salt Works and lately has worked as a section hand on the line of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles road to Saltair.

NO WATER IN FORTY YEARS.

Illinois Woman Says Drinking It Is a Habit She's Missed Entirely.

Alton, Ill.—Water drinking is just a habit, like gum chewing, or, for the matter of that, tobacco chewing, says Mrs. Mary Craig, who lives near Piasa Creek Crossing, on the line between Madison and Jersey counties, twelve miles north of Alton.

Mrs. Craig had the habit when she was younger, but she got over it, and for forty years has not tasted water. Not that she considers herself entitled to any credit for her abstemiousness; on the contrary, she is free to confess that doing without water is as much a habit as using it.

"I just got into the habit of not drinking water," she said, "and, like most habits, I have not been able to throw it off. While I leave it alone as a matter of habit, others use it as a matter of habit. It is just as hard for me to break my habit and drink it as it would be for others to break their habit and quit drinking it. Sometimes I feel like I would like to take a drink of water, but as I have not tasted it for forty years I know it would make me sick. I know doing without water is not a bad habit, because in the forty years that I have been doing without it I have had scarcely a day's sickness."

'GATOR KILLS EAGLE IN MID-AIR

Exciting Struggle to the Death Witnessed by Spectators at San Francisco Aviary

San Francisco, Cal.—A fierce battle in midair between a baby alligator and a full grown eagle in which the reptile overcame and killed the great bird and fell to the ground uninjured itself, was the unusual sight offered to a few spectators about the Aviary at Golden Gate Park.

The big cage is built over trees and ponds, and Bismarck the eagle has been allowed the freedom of the place for months past. In one of the ponds several alligators are kept and it was with one of these Bismarck started the fight that ended in the death of the "Bird of Freedom." A keeper had thrown a piece of raw meat to the alligator which was dozing on the bank of its pool and the reptile seized it and started for the water.

From his perch above the pool the eagle spied the meat and swooping down on it carried both meat and alligator into the air, the reptile refusing to loosen its hold on the food. For half an hour the fight lasted, the big bird lifting the alligator from the water four different times, only to be beaten off by the repeated blows of the armored tail of the reptile.

The last effort of the eagle to shake its antagonist from the [illegible] [illegible] resulted in the death of the bird, as the alligator first [illegible] its [illegible] with a blow of its tail, then reaching up with its powerful jaws severed the eagle's neck. The alligator fell to the pool and moved away unhurt.

WOMEN SOLDIERS NEXT

Frenchwoman's Demand—Need Not Fight but Must Have Uniforms.

Paris, France.—Mme. Madeleine Pelletier, a physician and French version of the Suffragette, demands that the French Government tax women be compelled to do military service just the same as men.

"In public meetings," says Mme. Pelletier, "when the claim is made for women to have the right to vote very often some one will rise and shout: 'You wish to vote, then do your military service.'

"I wish to furnish a response to this sort of person. It is objected that the guns are too heavy, the marches too long for women. Well, lighter guns can be made and we do not need to march as much as men. Besides, women don't need to be soldiers—they can be nurses in the hospital and assist in secretarial work. But they must have uniforms. The uniform gives one prestige. Nurses are respected on account of their uniforms.

"In military education women will learn the necessity of violence. Women fear to inflict pain. They are wrong. Let them use violence. It alone will not make our cause triumph. I am an anti-militarist and think France wrong in making so much of the army, but I am also a Feminist and I think that service in the army would improve women."

UNCOVERS AMERICAN POMPEII

Buried City at Casa Grande, Arizona, More Extensive Than Expected.

Washington, D. C.—An American Pompeii is gradually being brought to light according to the annual report of Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Under a special Congressional appropriation the work of excavating a prehistoric buried city at Casa Grande near Florence, Arizona, has been conducted by Dr. J. Walker Fewkes. Already a number of structures have been discovered but the largest one excavated during the year was a building 200 feet long, with eleven rooms, the massive walls inclosing a plaza. In the central room there is a seat called by the Pima Indians "the seat of Montezuma." The ruins at Casa Grande were found to be very much more extensive than was anticipated, and it is stated that their permanent preservation is of great archaeological importance.

In connection with special researches, Dr. Walcott states that although the resources of the institution are at present too limited to permit of large grants for extensive explorations or investigations, as far as the income allows aid is given in various lines of research work. It is added, that it is sometimes found possible to engage in expeditions likely to accomplish important results.

QUEEN'S KODAK FOUND DEFECT

Picture Prevented Accident That Might Have Been Disastrous.

London, England.—Apropos of the Queen's passion for the kodak it is related that on one occasion when photographing in the open country in Norfolk Her Majesty took the view of a bride in the vicinity of Sandringham. When it was developed the photograph showed the bridge to be out of level.

The Queen took another and yet another snapshot, and still the bridge presented the same appearance. It was then thought desirable to have the structure examined, with the result that there was found to be a subsidence of one part of the bridge, which, if it had not been remedied might have had a disastrous result.

Rained Snakes.

Casville, W. Va.—During a thunder storm which raged at Casville, thousands of snakes fell from the clouds and wriggled on the streets. The little reptiles resembled garter snakes, and measured from ten to fifteen inches in length.

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