

IS PRISON DE LUXE

Internment Camp at Islington
Like Exclusive Club.

No Prisoner Would Leave the Camp
Under Any Inducement Less Than
Declaration of Peace—Have
All the Luxuries.

By HAYDEN TALBOT.

London.—If any belligerent country ever conducted an enemy internment camp as this country is running the make-shift prison into which the old Islington workhouse has been transformed, the world's historians have deprived their readers of a tale at the same time amazing and amusing. Surely that greatest of all British humorists, W. S. Gilbert, would be able to write a classic satire around Islington workhouse, were he only alive to do it. Except his, no pen can do justice to the facts.

To begin, there are upwards of 700 Germans and Austrians interned at Islington. The guard—altogether unneeded—is comprised of one police sergeant and four P. C.'s, who are in America plain policemen. Not one of the seven hundred-odd prisoners would leave Islington for any consideration less than a declaration of peace. The waiting list of alien enemies now interned in less-favored camps exceeds five hundred.

Islington workhouse resembles in every material way an exclusive club, rather than an internment camp. To become a "prisoner" in the institution is the dearest wish of every German and Austrian now in Great Britain—excepting, perhaps, only those who are still enjoying their full liberty.

The attention of Britishers was directed to Islington by the announcement that a brother of Von Bissing, who was governor general of Belgium when Miss Edith Cavell was executed, is among the more recently "elected" members of the internment club.

That certain privileges were permitted such wealthy, highly placed figures as Von Bissing has been an open secret since the outbreak of the war, but the real conditions existing at Islington are still undreamed of by the British public.

To begin with, you can escape doing any work—if you are among those fortunate 700 prisoners—by the payment of 75 cents a week. You can have a private room, furnished just as you wish (providing you can pay for the furnishings), for \$2.50 to \$5 per week, depending on the room.

But the British government doesn't stop with taking this money. It spends it on the dependents of those interned. As all the inmates of the Islington camp are married men, many of them with English wives and almost all of them with wives resident in England, this fund may be said to serve a not-altogether inconsistent purpose. In any event, the government applies it all to the assistance of the enemy prisoners' dependents.

But that is only part of what the government does for these enemy aliens. There is a lawyer appointed by the government and paid by the taxpayers, whose sole business is to take care of the prisoners' legal troubles. He has been busy ever since the camp was started.

One German had been in partnership with an Englishman. Could that partnership be legally dissolved? The English solicitor promised to do his best to prevent the dissolution.

An Austrian butcher with a shop in Southend—his premises having been wrecked in the riots following the sinking of the Lusitania—wondered if he might collect damages from somebody. The English solicitor promptly instituted a suit for damages against the municipality of Southend.

Every day this barrister transacts business in the financial district for those of his clients who were engaged in the stock market before they were interned. In one instance it was necessary for a German prisoner to attend to a certain very important financial transaction in person. The solicitor obtained for him permission to be absent from the internment camp 12 hours, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

There are classes studying Spanish at Islington; there are other classes in which electrical engineering is being studied. One of the highest-salaried tailor's cutters in London is teaching a score of his fellow prisoners how to cut men's clothing. Another skilled cutter has a class learning how to cut women's garments. These two cutters furnish about the only instances of really tough luck. Said one of them to me:

"And before the war each one of those pupils would be paying me 15 shillings (\$3.75) a week. Now I get nothing."

The cuisine at Islington may not be quite up to the standard of the Ritz, but if it isn't there is small excuse for the failure. In charge of the culinary department is the erstwhile manager of one of the largest hotels in the West end.

Husband Made Her Dance.
Shelbyville, Ind.—Mrs. Osa Brown has brought suit for a divorce against her husband, Reuben Brown. Mrs. Brown, among other things, charges that her husband shot at her feet and made her dance for his amusement. They were married four years and in that time separated ten times, she says. Mrs. Brown also alleges Brown is one of the laziest men in Shelbyville, and that in the winter she was forced to work to procure money to support him.

HER CHARM

By CLARISSA MACKIE.

The village streets rang with merriment as crowds of young people in fantastic costumes wended their way to the Hendryx home, a large colonial structure crowning a wooded slope.

The guests were masked.
Dorry Hendryx, garbed as a Puritan maiden, was without a mask, and she gave gay greeting to her unknown guests as they filed before her. Some she recognized by voice or gesture. Henry Tuttle she knew by a familiar ring on his little finger; otherwise she would never have distinguished him from Ned Allen, for they were both of the same height and general appearance, and by a singular coincidence both had chosen to assume the dress of a century ago.

There was another stranger present, a mender, whose identity no one could guess.

Then came Ned Allen, holding his head with the same confident air that marked his bearing before papers had been missed from the bank and Ned Allen, the cashier, had been accused of making way with them. The Tuttle—Mr. Tuttle was vice-president—the bank and Henry was vice-president—had exonerated Ned, but he had not been reinstated, and the finger of suspicion still pointed at him and the tongue of gossip still babbled about him.

Masquerade parties are much alike, and Dorry's was no exception to the general rule. They played the same old games and danced the old-fashioned dances to the playing of the Hecker family.

The old umbrella mender created a diversion by stepping into the middle of the floor and lifting his hand.

"I am a fortune teller, friends," he cackled shrilly. "Who consults me may receive a charm against good or evil fortune, and I will read the past and the future for him."

At once he was surrounded by the gay crowd, and his fortune telling was so wittily entwined that the room rang with laughter. Once he came close to Henry Tuttle and whispered: "Please point out to me a young man named Tuttle."

And Henry coolly nodded toward Ned Allen, who stood near by. Five minutes afterward Henry Tuttle had disappeared from the room.

Dorry Hendryx had heard question and answer, and Henry's duplicity had started her. Who was the umbrella mender and what did he want of Henry and why had Henry lied?

The umbrella mender was gradually making his way toward the spot where Ned Allen, brave in knee-breeches and coat of blue satin, was waiting his turn to have his palm read by the quasi-fortune teller, who was giving tiny metal trinkets right and left.

A little silence fell upon the room as the fortune teller bent low over Ned Allen's hand. Perhaps curiosity prompted some to wonder if the fortune teller might not reveal the guilt or innocence of Ned Allen.

"Young man," said the fortune teller briskly, "I can see that you are going to propose to some charming girl before the clock strikes midnight—you will live long and happily—and just favor me with your thumb print, sir, you know I am making a collection of them—a hobby of mine—even an umbrella mender may ride a hobby. Thank you, sir—ah!"

Amid subdued laughter the umbrella mender held a strip of glass to the light, and turned and stared at Ned Allen through the eyehole of his mask, then hastily tore off his own mask and revealed a nut-cracker face convulsed with anger and surprise.

"Henry Tuttle," he commanded sternly, "remove your mask!"
Ned tore off the mask and faced the room.

"Ned Allen!" A score of voices breathed his name convincingly.
"Where is Henry Tuttle?" demanded the umbrella mender.

"He is not here," said Mrs. Hendryx with much displeasure. "May I inquire who you are, sir?"

The little man whipped out a card and gave it to her.
Mrs. Hendryx gasped. "A—A detective?"

"Yes," he said brusquely. "I want Henry Tuttle—for the theft of the Waybrook securities."

Somewhere outside was the throbbing of a motor engine.
"Then you better beat it!" laughed a masculine voice. "That's Hen Tuttle's automobile and it's a racer, too!"

The detective disappeared and after a while excitement was subdued and the dancing went on. Suddenly Dorry found herself standing in a curtained bow window with Ned Allen.
"Look, Dorry," said Ned quietly. "That is my charm, Dorry," said Ned. "The fortune teller predicted that I would ask someone to marry me tonight—and that we would live long and happily. Oh, Dorry, as if I needed his advice! You know I have loved you always—are you afraid to trust yourself to a man who bears the stigma of—"

"Of innocence?" interrupted Dorry with spirit. "No, Ned, I am not afraid. And although the fortune teller did not give me a charm—I bear a charm that—" She blushed and hid her face against his arm.
"Tell me about your charm, sweet-heart," he whispered.

"It's my love for you, Ned."

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OBSTRUCTION OF FIRE ESCAPES

Inspectors of the State Department of Labor and Industry have been ordered to take drastic measures to prevent blocking and obstructing of fire escapes on factories, tenement houses and public halls.

Labor Commissioner John Price Jackson has directed Lewis R. Palmer, Chief factory inspector, to issue further instructions to inspectors throughout the state to arrest and prosecute, without delay persons responsible for blocking exits to fire escapes or for placing obstructions of any kind on steps or landings of fire escapes.

The laws forbidding the blocking of aisles in factories and public halls and the laws requiring fire drills in factories will be rigidly enforced. Installation of automatic sprinklers and automatic fire alarm systems are urged by the Commissioner for factories, hotels and other public buildings.

An appeal is made to every factory employe, occupant of a tenement house, patron of public hall or private citizen to notify the Department of Labor and Industry by letter or in person where a fire escape is blocked or similar laws are violated.

The necessity of protecting with fire proof material exterior fire escapes where they pass doors or windows is pointed out by the commissioner. He explains that a fire escape even though properly constructed, may be useless as a means of escape in time of fire if tongues of flames can shoot from open doors and unprotected windows to prevent safe passage of persons from upper floors.

The recent fire in a Pittsburg factory where twelve girls and one man were killed and the fire in Brooklyn where thirteen girls lost their lives are cited as reasons for the adoption of every precaution to protect human lives and especially the lives of women workers in our factories.

While it is true that the automatic sprinklers are manufactured by private concerns for profit, their installation in factories and public buildings is more than a commercial proposition. It is a matter of saving lives and property.

A comparatively small blaze in a factory is sufficient to melt the fuse attachment of an automatic sprinkling system and the subsequent action of the sprinkler will in most cases prevent conflagrations, keep down the smoke and will prevent the clothing of women workers in factories from getting on fire. Similarly the heat from a small fire in a factory will start in operation the automatic fire alarm signal and will bring the firemen and the fighting apparatus to the burning building with out delay.

The expense of installing sprinkler systems is offset by the reductions which follow in fire insurance cost. The owner of a structure, with automatic sprinklers, saves ultimately by the reduction of the insurance premium. I even understand that some sprinkling concerns will install systems in factories and will take in payment the savings effected in fire insurance cost over a term of years.

There is however no excuse for the blockade of fire escapes. If a fire escape is to be blocked it might better never been built for all of the good it may do in time of fire. The inspectors of this department are instructed to make every effort to eliminate such unnecessary hazard.

NEW B. & O. BOND ISSUE,

In order to provide for its present and future requirements and for refunding of its funded indebtedness including its \$40,000,000 notes maturing in 1917 and 1918, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is about to execute a mortgage to secure an issue of bonds to be known as its refunding and general mortgage bonds.

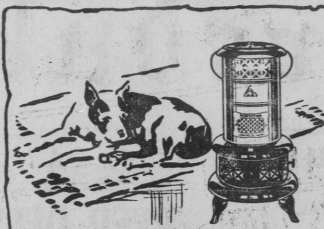
These bonds will be issued in series. The first known as Series "A", will mature December 1, 1995 and bear 5 per cent interest and are redeemable in whole on and after June 1, 1925. Kuhn, Loeb & Company and Speyer & Company of New York, have purchased the first series aggregating \$60,000,000.

Use Trailers as Hospital Care.

Instead of continuing to convert passenger automobiles into ambulances, as in the beginning of the war, the British military authorities now use almost exclusively trailers, which are attached to the touring cars by means of ordinary drawbars. An anchorage for such trailers is attached to every touring car in military service, at very small expense, so that any one of the cars can instantly pick up an ambulance and convey it to the hospital at the rear. The trailer has been of great service to the hospital corps, and is now manufactured in quantity by the inventor. The first car of this type was made in November last, and thoroughly tested before being submitted to the war office.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SOLELY FAMILY WORK COMPANY

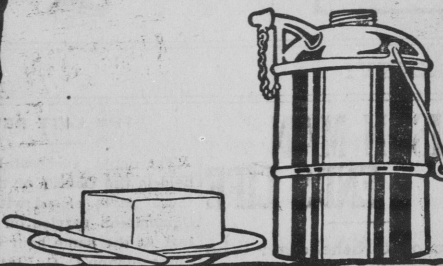


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34 x 4	16.70 4.35
36 x 4	17.45 4.65
35 x 4 1-2	21.20 5.60
36 x 4 1-2	22.50 5.75
37 x 4 1-2	23.60 6.20
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