

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ALLAWAY'S REVIEW

THE KING'S PERSONALITY

Visitors to Balmoral Tell of Tact and Energy of English Ruler.

CAPRICE OF FORMER QUEEN

Lord Winterton's Engagement—Yarmouth Again on Stage—Americans Returning.

London, Sept. 17.—Visitors who have enjoyed the royal hospitality at Balmoral give discreet accounts of the conduct of King George. He is in excellent spirits, is not worrying over politics, is enjoying his favorite recreation with the gun and is cultivating his father's talent for bonhomie in dealing with men.

The guests at Balmoral differ from those of the previous reign. The King has no social favorites, and, not being fond of bridge, he invites public men of both parties to Balmoral and cares less about millionaires and smart people than his father did.

Visitors come away with the conviction that the King, while anxious to bring about a constitutional settlement, will not attempt to exercise direct personal influence. He will never make the mistake of becoming a party leader, as George III was a century ago.

Queen Alexandra's journey to Copenhagen will be made next week, and she will be back at Buckingham Palace in the middle of October. There was no English precedent for the title of Queen Mother, whatever may have been the Continental custom of designating the Queen Dowager.

The most interesting sliver of country house gossip is Lord Winterton's engagement with the only daughter of Lord Algeon Gordon-Lennox. He is a rising Unionist politician who enjoys Mr. Balfour's favor.

Lord Aberdeen is expected to carry off the late Lord Spencer's garter.

Winston Churchill will arrive from Constantinople on Monday and pay an early visit to Dundee to set the political ball rolling.

The Earl of Yarmouth has reverted to the stage, where he will appear next week as the hero in a comedy written by himself.

There was another series of animated scenes to-day at the departure platforms of the Euston and Waterloo stations, where double trains were required to carry off the American travellers. About two thousand first class passengers are sailing by six steamships.

In the hurry bury at Euston Judge Gray's placid face was seen after his protracted service at The Hague, and Bishop Kinsolving was congratulated on his improved health.

Kermit Roosevelt received a hearty send-off from numerous friends, and there were large groups around Sir Alfred Mond and Percy Wyndham.

Professor Hugh Black has sailed for New York to resume work at Union Theological Seminary. The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, of Brooklyn, is preparing to return, his six weeks' service at Whitefields coming to a close tomorrow.

Sir Henry Ballantyne, the Scottish manufacturer, and the Hon. Rupert Guinness are among the Baltic's passengers.

Charles P. Taft and Mrs. Taft are starting for a motor drive in Scotland, after enjoying the American Ambassador's hospitality at West Park.

Bradley Martin is entertaining a succession of shooting parties at Balmacraan, with deer stalking as the chief sport.

Sir Charles Wyndham will resume next week the delightful performance of "Rebellious Susan" at the Criterion. Miss Millard will find a substitute for "The Crisis" in "Firing Fernal" at the New Theatre, Mignon Nevada will make her debut at Covent Garden in the first week of October, and Elizabeth Amshen will be another attraction of Thomas Becham's season.

Lord Plymouth is entertaining the members of the Institute of Journalists at dinner at the Crystal Palace to-night and is providing a special performance of "The Destruction of Pompeii" as an afterpiece.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Grip and

COLDS

"The First Feeling."

The "first feeling" of a Cold is lassitude and weakness, as if some serious illness was pending, the strength seems to give out and you wonder what is coming. You have had this feeling lots of times and did not recognize it as a precursor of a Cold. Don't wait till your bones begin to ache, take Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at once, and break up your Cold.

Handy for Sightseers, fits the vest pocket. All Druggists, 25c. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.

RUBBER MARKET OUTLOOK

Little Hope of Revival of Boom in England.

London, Sept. 17.—The return of the speculators after a prolonged holiday is the signal for increased activity in the rubber market. The most energetic operators in last year's boom are on the ground watching the sales at Mincing Lane and calculating the chances of a rise in shares.

The business was overdone so heavily last spring that a renewal of the boom is impossible. The best companies have declared satisfactory dividends, but a large proportion of the plantation companies will have to wait several years before balancing their accounts with handsome profits. When the market is overcrowded with investors who want to resell their holdings a revival of the excitement is improbable in the next six months.

Other speculative markets are less depressed, especially the Kafir and Rhodesian. The elections in South Africa have indicated the decline of political excitement and racial disturbance, and mining interests are again looming up as safe investments.

STOCKS IN PARIS RISING

Turkish Shares Depressed, However, Owing to Agitation.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The Bourse continues firm and buoyant, especially in regard to United States railroad securities, French credit establishments and mining and electrical shares. There is a marked depression in Turkish funds, owing to the recrudescence of the religious agitation and Chauvinism, and also because of the military entente between Turkey and Rumania, which, in the opinion of French financiers, brings Turkey more directly under the influence of Germany than at any time since the fall of Abdul Hamid. The French government remains firm in its refusal to modify the conditions of the proposed Turkish loan and to allow the loan to be officially listed on the Paris Bourse.

GROCE-CANNON MONUMENT

Granada Orders Honors for Americans Shot by Zelaya.

Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 17.—The new municipality of Granada has passed an act ordering that the bodies of the Americans, Cannon and Groce, who were executed by order of ex-President Zelaya, be exhumed for the purpose of burial in the cemetery of Granada with national honors. A marble monument will be erected in their memory. If the families desire, the bodies will be sent to the United States.

David Arellano, the representative of the Conservatives at Granada, delivered a eulogy of Cannon and Groce at a public meeting, at which a great demonstration was held. A resolution was adopted inviting all the municipalities of the republic to co-operate, and a copy of this will be sent to the State Department at Washington. The cost of the monument will be defrayed by popular subscription.

General Conrad, of New Iberia, La., chief of General Estrada's artillery, has received a gold medal for bravery from the people of Granada.

TORRE DOWN AMERICAN FLAG

Honduras Soldiers Chased Men Who Sought Its Protection.

New Orleans, Sept. 17.—Their lives threatened because they were suspected of sympathizing with the revolution of Manuel Bonilla, and the American flag torn from their home and slashed to shreds, M. C. Down, railroad engineer from Salem, Ore., and F. E. Miller, another American, recently encountered a thrilling experience in Honduras. Downing reached here yesterday, while Miller is at Belize, British Honduras.

The two Americans were living together at Laguna, near the government barracks, and the night that General Martin's division was repulsed, Miller and Downing entered by rear passage, and for sixteen days were kept prisoners in the place before the American Vice-Consul at Puerto Cortez could procure bonds for the men.

The two men were tried by court martial in their absence and convicted of being revolutionists. But for the firmness of Mr. Van Harnum in refusing to give them to the Americans would no doubt have been murdered. Downing and Miller took a locomotive at night and ran down to the port, at the other end of the city, where they boarded the steamship Hiram.

IRISH NATIONALISTS COMING

Steamers Bring 5,700 Passengers, Including Sultan of Sulu.

London, Sept. 17.—The steamers Lusitania, Baltic and Laurentic, which sailed from British ports to-day for the United States, carried 5,700 passengers. The Baltic's travellers included John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, and his associates, T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, who are to make a tour of America in the interest of the Irish national movement.

The St. Louis, which also sailed to-day, carried among her passengers Hadji Mohammed, Jumaid Khan, the Sultan of Sulu, the American subject who is permitted a nominal authority over the Sulu archipelago. On his visit to the United States he will combine business with pleasure, disposing of some of the pearls of which he possesses an abundance.

FRIAR ARRESTED AT LISBON

Monsignor Baldomero Caught Entering Monastery Closed by Royal Decree.

Lisbon, Sept. 17.—According to to-day's papers, Monsignor Baldomero, superior of the Aldeia Ponte friars, was arrested as he was entering the Spanish monastery. The monastery was recently closed by a royal decree, and its occupants were expelled and threatened with arrest if they returned to this country.

A BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 17.—The British steamer Arabiana, of the Sultan of Sulu, grounded off here last night. The extent of the damage has not yet been determined, but it is expected that the steamer will be floated after the discharge of a portion of her cargo.

ENGLISH ELECTION NEAR

The Veto Conference Regarded as Doomed to Failure.

INFLUENCE OF CORONATION

Liberal Newspapers Going Far Afield to Find Issues—January Set for Contest.

London, Sept. 17.—An eminent Unionist organizer has expressed the conviction that general elections will be held in January, in consequence of the failure of the veto conference. His main ground for this opinion is the effect of the coronation pageantry in stimulating loyalty. The republican movement in England has collapsed, since Queen Victoria's jubilee, and King Edward's coronation pageants have popularized monarchy and impaired the resources of democracy, and this tendency will be strengthened by the spectacles and revels of next year.

So well is this truth understood on the Liberal side that the best organizers agree that the veto question must be taken up early in the year or dropped altogether. If the government attempts to continue the present armistice and to defer an appeal to the country until the autumn of next year it will find itself without an issue of paramount importance, and will be overwhelmed by the swelling tide of loyal enthusiasm for the crown and the empire. This is the opinion of an expert politician, and it is confirmed by evidences of the anxiety of both Nationalist and Labor leaders to hasten the elections. The departure of John Redmond and three associates for American and Canadian bases of supplies indicates an urgent necessity for filling the war chest and being prepared for a crisis at the end of the year.

The Labor leaders at the Trade Union Congress have been even more explicit in forecasting a general election in January and a close coalition with Radicalism for legalizing political levies. The pressure of the extremists is increasing for fighting out the constitutional issue instead of compromising it by secret bargaining, and the Free Traders have persuaded themselves that it will be easier to beat the Tariff Reformers before than after the coronation. The Unionists are expecting a failure of the conference, and have already begun to canvass in the small towns, where vans are covered with posters, heavily stocked with leaflets and equipped with gramophones and magic lanterns.

Lord Rosebery is expected to play an important part in the political crisis, since his resolutions dealing with the reform of the Lords will have precedence over the veto resolutions. If the conference breaks down, the veto resolutions cannot be blocked, and if the Prime Minister favors an early appeal to the country he may obtain in this way a release from an intolerable situation, in which Messrs. O'Connor and Shackleton are constantly threatening the ministry with desertion and defeat unless their demands are complied with.

While the Labor party is organizing an active autumn campaign against the Osborne judgment, by which the energies of trade unionism are paralyzed, Liberal editors are exerting themselves to carry the country on a select assortment of foreign issues, such as American discontent with the Payne tariff and the German revolt against the high cost of living. They are paying more attention to these remote subjects than to the veto question or to anything directly affecting the fortunes of the English workingman.

ACTIVE IN EXPELLING JEWS

Police Take Summary Action on Eighty-four Persons at Kiev.

Kiev, Russia, Sept. 17.—The police have become more active in expelling the Jews, who have been ordered back within the restricted territory set aside for them. From September 15 eighty-four persons were driven out, or a brief period in which to make their exit was given them. Thirty-two Jews left voluntarily. In the same days fifty-six persons were expelled from the suburbs of Solomenka and Demicifka.

OBJECT TO FRENCH ACTION

Egyptian Nationalists See British Influence in Inhibition of Meeting.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The organizers of the Egyptian National Congress to-day issued a public protest against the action of the French government in refusing to permit the meeting to be held here. They charge that the inhibition was at the request of Great Britain.

THE LASH URGED FOR APACHES

French Government's Measures to Stop Crime in the Capital.

Paris, Sept. 17.—One of the first questions which M. Briand intends to bring before the Chamber is that of the treatment of Apaches and the question of the sale and use of firearms. There can be no doubt that prospective alterations in the law aim at greater consistency, logic and severity in the treatment of the worst curse of Paris.

FORTUNE CAUSES MAN TO FLEE.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Duclos, the house painter who won £20,000 in a lottery some days ago, found that his freedom vanished with his poverty.

THE SEAWEED BATH AS CURE.

London, Sept. 17.—St. Valery-en-Caux, one of the most pretty situated of Normandy's coast resorts, has evolved the latest thing in "cures"—the seaweed bath.

ELEVEN GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

London, Sept. 10.—In the little Flemish commune in Morbecque next week a curious and interesting ceremony takes place. Eleven couples celebrate their golden wedding. This is a brave show for a commune which numbers only three thousand souls. The rejoicings will be simple, but effective. The couples will walk in procession with the municipality to the church, where high mass will be celebrated, and this will be followed by a dinner. The united ages of the married ones amount to 1,698.

REMARKABLE WORK BY AIRSHIPS ATTACHED TO FRENCH FORCES.

NO MORE MASSING OF ARTILLERY—MOTOR VANS SUCCESSFULLY USED—LIGHTER EQUIPMENT.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The grand manoeuvres in Picardy and Normandy, where for the last fortnight sixty thousand troops of all arms have been pitted against each other under conditions as nearly as possible resembling those of actual war, are now ended. Your correspondent, provided with special permission by the Minister of War, followed the movements of the Third Army Corps, commanded by General Meunier, who is considered one of the best strategists and artillery generals in France.

After four days of close observation among the various units on the fighting line, as well as on the routes of supply and communication and at the aviation camp, the following seem to be the salient lessons of the manoeuvres where for the first time the opposing forces have taken the field with their full war complements of field artillery of 120 guns, or thirty batteries, to an army corps, where for the first time the service of reconnaissance has been conducted by aeroplanes and dirigibles, and also where supplies of food and water have been provided by motor vans.

First of all is the magnificent service rendered by the aeroplanes, which in the future must carry a trained military observer as well as a pilot. The aeroplanes on six occasions brought information concerning the enemy's movements which enabled the opposing generals completely to change their orders of battle. The aeroplanes perform a service which may be compared to that of squadrons of cavalry scouts galloping in the sky at a height of three hundred or four hundred yards, but in foggy weather or in a gale of wind aeroplanes are, of course, useless.

The second lesson of the manoeuvres is that the old Napoleonic method of concentrating all artillery batteries, as was done at the battle of Wagram, is now obsolete, owing to the thin, extended fighting lines of infantry with their magazine rifles. In the future artillery must be disposed in groups of three or four batteries, in support of divisions or brigades.

The third lesson is the superiority of supply service of food, ammunition and water by the motor vans.

The French army has never been in more efficient condition than it is to-day. Its field artillery gun of 75 millimetres calibre is admitted by the foreign experts who followed the manoeuvres to be the best in Europe. The infantry soldier is somewhat overloaded, but this will be remedied by the suppression of the present cumbersome knapsack and the substitution of one lighter and more supple. Nevertheless, the French foot soldiers certainly cover longer distances in quicker time than does any other infantry in Europe.

LESSONS OF MANOEUVRES

THE ENGLISH SUMMER GIRL

An Irate Vicar Denounces Her Costume—The Motorist Censured.

London, Sept. 10.—"For some weeks past we have enjoyed the presence of summer visitors. But who devotes their clothing to the vicar's parish magazine. He continues: "We can remember a time when the English girl was a most attractive creature. Look at Leech's pictures in the old numbers of 'Punch'—pretty, tasteful and bright, they were a pleasure to look at."

"But the 1910 female seems either to be wrapped up in a bundle of rags with the undergarment, or else she discards as much of her clothing as she can—leaves her hat at home and gets her head full of dust; exposes her chest to every wind that blows, displays ankles that show the solidity of her understanding, runs about the island half-clad, crumpled and dust laden. Is it to convey an impression that they have all travelled in the motor?"

THOUSANDS KILLED BY SNAKES

Ravages Caused by Wild Beasts and Reptiles in India.

London, Sept. 17.—The Statistical Abstract to the British India gives a vast amount of information in the most concentrated form. The most characteristic return is that relating to the persons and cattle killed by wild animals and snakes. The totals show a fairly steady diminution. Whereas, in 1899 there was a human mortality of 27,585 from these causes, in 1908 it had fallen to 21,841. Of these deaths the snake is responsible for a satisfactory rate of reduction. In 1899 and 1908 there were 24,619 and 15,778 two years ago. Compared with the snake, the tiger and the leopard are comparatively harmless.

There are curious fluctuations in the man-eating propensities of the tiger. Nine years ago the great cat devoured, or rather, killed, 839 persons; in 1908 the number was 509, while in 1901 it rose to 1,171, and sank to 69 in 1906.

The killing of cattle by wild animals is a fairly constant factor—98,687 in 1899 and 98,907 in 1908. In this killing the leopard is easily first, accounting for nearly one-half of the latter total, with the tiger a good second. These animals alone ate more than 71,000 cattle, and wolves accounted for 10,900. On the other side of the account there is a satisfactory rate of 17,938 wild animals and 70,494 snakes being killed in 1908.

But this compares unfavorably with some previous years—1890, for instance, when 18,877 wild animals and 93,221 snakes were dispatched. Only 47,433 was paid in that year for rewards, while the smaller bag of 1908 cost £19,494.

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Secret Convention Regarding Bulgaria Reported Made.

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Tunisians Under Republic's Protection—Jingoism Rampant in the Empire.

MEMORIAL DESIGN CHOSEN

That of Prof. Hahn for Goethe Statue in Chicago Accepted.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The International jury chosen by the German societies of Chicago to select a design for the Goethe Memorial to be erected in Lincoln Park, in that city, decided to-day on the design submitted by Professor Hermann Hahn.

Nine sculptors competed, the others being A. Jaegers, of New York; H. Shuler, of Baltimore; Huko Lederer, of Berlin; C. A. Bernann and Hubert Netzer, of Munich; George Werba, of Dresden, and O. Schlimkowitz and A. Hanak, of Vienna. Professor Hahn's home is in Munich. All nine designs will be executed for the principal cities of the United States in case the other municipalities express a desire to commemorate the German poet.

The winning model is fifteen feet high and shows the lightly draped figure of a young man, who with one foot resting on a block of marble is holding an eagle on his knee. Just above the pedestal is a portrait in relief of Goethe.

Harry Rubens, who represented the Chicago committee at the competition and selection, gave a reception to the jury at the Royal Academy of Art this afternoon. Other guests were Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington; Dr. Hill, American Ambassador to Germany, and Professor Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University.

NEW YORKERS SCORE POINT

First to File Plans for Railroad in Alaska.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 17.—The British Columbia & Alaska Railway Company, organized by a syndicate of New York bankers to build a railroad across southwestern Alaska and to Vancouver, has beaten the Grand Trunk Pacific in the race for the title of first to file plans for the Grand Trunk Pacific the final decision on the preliminary route plans, and the British Columbia & Alaska company was the first to file these. The Americans had their engineers in the field fully two months before the Grand Trunk surveyors began.

This is the second time the Grand Trunk has been engaged in a route race to Vancouver. In the first, the Grand Trunk lost to the Mackenzie and Mann, of the Canadian Northern, when the decision of the Ottawa minister. Both had filed identical plans, but the Canadian Northern was first. If the American capitalists win their application for federal approval of their plans they will reap a decided advantage.

BASEBALL GAME IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—The annual baseball game for the benefit of the American Woman's Club was played to-day, the Colony men beating the American Medicals by a score of 12 to 10. Among those who saw the game were Dr. Hill, the American Ambassador; American Consul General Thackeray and Mr. Thackeray, the Chinese Ambassador and Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington.

TO INDEX MODERNIST BOOKS.

Rome, Sept. 17.—A Papal decree issued to-day instructs the Congregation of the Holy Office to index the long list of modernist reviews and books.

VISCONTI WEDS OPERA SINGER.

London, Sept. 17.—Miss Edith de Lys, the operatic soprano of Lynn, Mass., and Visconti de St. Hilaire were married here to-day.

FAMINE FEARED IN CONNAUGHT.

London, Sept. 10.—The potato crop, which promised to be one of the best for years, has been practically destroyed in many parts of Connaught, owing to rains. The bad weather has also damaged the hay, oat and wheat crops, while large quantities of hay which had been saved was carried away by the floods in South Mayo. There will thus be a scarcity of fodder for cattle, and as the turf used as fuel is waterlogged in the bogs and cannot be got out the prospect for the winter ahead is distinctly gloomy.

The Slim Woman Is Winning.

The day of the slim woman's triumph has arrived. "The thinner one is the more stylish," say the dressmakers.

ELLEN GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

London, Sept. 10.—In the little Flemish commune in Morbecque next week a curious and interesting ceremony takes place. Eleven couples celebrate their golden wedding. This is a brave show for a commune which numbers only three thousand souls. The rejoicings will be simple, but effective. The couples will walk in procession with the municipality to the church, where high mass will be celebrated, and this will be followed by a dinner. The united ages of the married ones amount to 1,698.

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