

BRITISH OFFICIALS FEAR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Board of Trade Men Say They Would Be Helpless Against Comprehensive Federation.

RECENT VICTORIES A LESSON

English Law Contains No Provision for Making Arbitration Compulsory or for Indicting Strike Leaders.

London, Aug. 12.—The labor strikes, which have paralyzed the mercantile activities of the metropolis and heavily increased the cost of living, especially for the working people, have ended after revealing how effective trade union leaders can make legalized methods of conciliation. Their general order for the resumption of work claims victory all along the line.

Mediation by Board of Trade officials is not compulsory, but can be accepted or declined by employers or workmen. It is supplemented by an organized tribunal with panels from which representatives of a labor and capital can be chosen and a chairman drawn for casting the decisive vote as arbitrator.

Squeezing the Employers. The labor unions concerned in the London strike have availed themselves of official facilities for squeezing concessions out of the employers. The dockers, among whom the trouble began, received a highly favorable award from the arbitrator, and various sections of the federation of carmen, lightermen and similar bodies of workmen had recourse to the provisions of conciliation and gained nearly everything they asked.

The area of discontent was gradually widened by the success of Harry Gosling and Ben Tillett in obtaining concessions, and a cumulative force of eighty thousand organized workmen was directed to the settlement of all grievances in allied industries. Work was suspended all around until the clearance of grievances was complete. Sections stood out even when they had no complaints, and the community was left at the mercy of strike leaders who required time for successive negotiations with the various organizations of employers.

Food supplies for the metropolis were cut off and the commerce of the port sealed up because so many compromises were necessary and there could be no peace until every section of the workers was satisfied.

Sympathetic Strikes Dangerous.

Officials of the Board of Trade do not hesitate to describe this form of sympathetic strike as the most dangerous yet devised. They assert that with the federation sufficiently comprehensive all workers might strike at once and remain idle until all labor grievances were adjusted, and the Board of Trade, with its labyrinthine processes of negotiation, would be helpless.

There are no resources of English law for making arbitration compulsory or for indicting labor leaders who refuse to permit men to work after they have settled their claims with their employers. Moreover, when there is a strong labor group at Westminster the Radical government makes a brave show of ordering troops from Aldershot and then leaves the overworked police to grapple alone with lawlessness.

The settlement has been effected through the patience and tact of G. R. Asquith, and prices of food have quickly fallen to their natural level, but the transport federation has learned how to use the weight of the masses of labor. The labor war is happily ended here, but has excited apprehension of a renewal of coercion in the future.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 12.—London is almost itself again to-day. A few hours after the official announcement that the strike had been settled last night, sufficed to release the flood of traffic which had been held up for two or three days, and supplies were rushed out to replenish the empty markets and stores.

It is estimated that the week's strike of the dockmen and carmen has cost the metropolis at least \$3,000,000. The carmen employed by two railroad companies say they have private grievances and refused to return to work under the general settlement. They threatened again to paralyze the city traffic. It is generally recognized that the effect of the substantial increase in wages which has been conceded the strikers, will be considerably to enhance the already high cost of living in London.

The Glasgow Corporation streetcar men went on strike to-day and disgraced the whole service. Attempts to send out the cars in charge of the corporation's inspectors were prevented by force. The strikers in large bodies attacked and wrecked the cars.

Arrived with sabres and carbines and furnished with ball cartridges, strong detachments of the Royal Scots in Liverpool to-day succeeded in effecting the removal to-day of goods tied up at the central depots by the striking dockmen and carmen.

DANGERS OF FAT

Next to the heart, there is no organ of the body more susceptible to an abnormal increase of fatty tissue. When the liver becomes too fat, its action is impeded, allowing the fat-making foods to make more fat than is needed for normal sustenance. The liver, clogged with excess fat, becomes inactive, and, from disease, the nature of the organ undergoes a change. Constipation, headaches, biliousness and similar local disturbances of the system are not the least of the fat man or woman's troubles, for the rolls and layers of fat on all portions of the body increase, clogging other organs, paving the way to obesity. All this can be avoided, if the proper remedy is resorted to once. Nothing ever discovered for the removal of fat is so effective as the famous Marmola Prescription. However, from the same high authority comes the Marmola Prescription Tablets, containing all the elements of this sure, harmless Prescription and offering a more convenient means for reducing to normal weight at the rate of 10 to 15 oz. a day, without dieting, exercise or resulting wrinkles and flabbiness. Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by all druggists or the Marmola Co., 75 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich., at 75c the case.

ASQUITH AT THE ZENITH

Cabinet Reaches Acme of Fortunes with Passing of Veto Bill.

SUN'S DECLINE IMPENDING

Home Rule and Other Troublesome Matters Will Test Artificial Coalition.



THE CAMPANILE OF VENICE. Monument which collapsed nine years ago, but which has now been restored.

THE CAMPANILE RESTORED

Famous Venetian Monument a Perfect Whole Again.

COLLAPSED NINE YEARS AGO

Bronze Statues, Famous Gates and Loggia All in Place—Was Once a Watch Tower.

Rome, Aug. 12.—Although greater disasters have since befallen Italy, no one has forgotten the consternation experienced when it was learned that the Campanile of Venice had fallen. That was nine years ago, on July 14, 1902, and the rebuilding of the monument, which had been completed, though there is so little to do that it may be considered to be again a perfect whole.

Next year the Biennial International Art Exhibition will be opened, and at the same time the Venetians will be celebrating the fete of St. Mark, their patron saint, so that it has been decided to put off the inauguration of the Campanile until that period.

It would be difficult in America, where buildings come and go, to appreciate what that tower meant to the Venetians. It epitomized their history and was a visible reminder of their past greatness and that what has been done can be done. It began as a watch tower in the dim ages before the Christian world was in its teens, developed into a bell tower, its bells ringing at the first hint of danger, and was later, under the Venetian Republic, a part of St. Mark's Cathedral. But it was more than a tower, it was a work of art, as its foot was adorned by the wonderful Loggia of Sansovino, and its head was crowned by the beautiful belfry wherein hung the historic bells.

To-day it stands just as it was before, a restoration so wonderful as almost to seem a miracle. The day after the fall there was nothing but a rubbish heap to mark the site, but that rubbish heap presented great possibilities. Out of it came many whole bricks which were re-used and served as models for the new. The angel, which had stood on the top, was uninjured, but the Loggia nothing remained but minute particles which were carefully put aside. Over these one man worked for years, reconstructing the famous terra-cotta of the Madonna and Child with St. John, out of two thousand fragments, which were perfectly intact, and the patchwork of the roof was pointed out to be detected, but unfortunately the St. John was so reduced to dust that the group now lacks this figure. The bronze statues and the famous gates, have been restored and are now finished, the whole Loggia is in place, and Venetians begin to think that the collapse was a bad dream.

The bells were badly damaged, only one of the five escaping injury. The others have been recast at the expense of Pope Pius X. Upon the largest of the four recast ones there is an inscription setting forth that the Pope had had them done, with a facsimile of his signature "Pius X. P. P." Their first peal was recorded by a gramophone which was sent to the Pontiff and which he appreciated highly, remarking on their clear sound. He was Patriarch of Venice when the Campanile collapsed, and it was his presence and under his benediction that the cornerstone was laid, but the inauguration will have to be without his physical presence, although he will send a representative and his blessing.

ACCUSE LAWYER OF BRIBERY

Demonstration Against Lioy at Camorrist Trial.

Viterbo, Italy, Aug. 12.—Alessandro Lioy, the attorney for the defence, who has been accused of unprofessional conduct by the prosecution and rebuked by the court for precipitating a violent scene, was the object of an unfriendly demonstration at to-day's proceedings in the Camorra trial. Grimaldi, formerly chief of the branch of the Camorra at Castellammare, took the stand and testified that Lioy had bribed him to bear false witness against Tommaso de Angelis. It is charged that the Camorrist, wishing to divert suspicion from himself, caused the priest Vitozzi falsely to denounce De Angelis and Gaetano Amedeo as the murderers of Gennaro Cuocolo and Signora Cuocolo. "This is the story told by Grimaldi: A woman named Anastasi was the common law wife of De Angelis. The two quarrelled and separated. The woman subsequently gained an influence over the witness and induced him to join her in denouncing De Angelis as the murderer of the Cuocolos in order to escape for her she sat down on her box, and, as if spellbound by the terrible fascination of the surging flames, perished in them without uttering a word of lamentation, without moving a limb.

A number of people found their death in a way peculiar to Constantinople. Many houses in Stamboul possess the so-called cisterns, where the rain water is gathered. During the fire some conceived the unfortunate idea that they could easily save themselves rather than return in these subterranean reservoirs. They were, of course, either buried alive under the ruins of the destroyed houses, or else boiled to death by the heated cistern water.

It is now fairly well established that incendiarism was the cause of the fire. Hundreds of suspicious persons have been imprisoned. Several London insurance companies have sustained heavy losses by the Stamboul fire.

Few Whites in South Africa.

Cape Town, Aug. 12.—The census for the Union of South Africa shows a population of all races of 5,958,460, of whom only 1,725,025 are whites.

TYPHOON AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Aug. 12.—A typhoon to-day did considerable damage to the property of the Amsterdam Dredging Company. But little loss was caused to shipping generally.

CHOLERA CASES IN FRANCE.

Montpellier, France, Aug. 12.—Two isolated cases of cholera have been discovered in the Department of Herault.

GROUSE SHOOTING BEGINS

Signs Are at Hand of Its Decline as Fashionable Sport.

KING GEORGE IN YORKSHIRE

Most Smart People Content to Wait Until Pheasant Coverts Are Stocked.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 12.—Newspapers this morning, from force of habit, have holiday articles on the "Glorious Twelfth," but there are unmistakable signs of the decline of grouse shooting as a fashionable sport. The dry rot of economy is more destructive than frost, drought or bird diseases in restricting entertaining in the Highlands and in Yorkshire. Holidays nowadays are passed on the golf courses and on the Continent, and shooting during August has become the pastime of a few large landowners.

King George lends prestige to it by opening the season with some crack shots on the Marquis of Ripon's moors in Yorkshire, but many of the best shootings have gone begging, and most smart people are content to wait until the pheasant coverts are stocked next month before talking about guns.

Railway bookings for Yorkshire and Perthshire, however, have been heavy, and special trains have been ordered for country house parties, but, notwithstanding the tropical heat, the rush of sportsmen northward is less noticeable than usual. Grouse drives and deer stalking with entertaining on a large scale are forms of sport reserved for the wealthiest people in the Kingdom, reinforced by a few American millionaires.

There is promise of sport both on the English and Scottish moors which will exceed considerably the average of the last ten years.

The reason of the excellent outlook is to be found in the fine, dry weather. The birds nested and hatched out under good conditions. Earlier fears of havoc among them arising from the drought have been dispelled in all but a very few neighborhoods by some timely showers. Almost everywhere grouse are plentiful, well forward on the wing and healthy.

INQUEST INTO FINNEY DEATH

Coroner's Jury Finds It Accidental, Through Suffocation.

London, Aug. 12.—The Westminster coroner opened the inquest to-day into the death of James Lee Finney, the American actor, who lost his life in the Carlton Hotel fire on Wednesday evening. As it was the intention to inquire thoroughly into the cause of the fire and the means taken to extinguish it, about thirty witnesses were called, while the hotel management, Mr. Finney's friends and the fire department were all represented by attorneys.

However, the testimony of the fireman who found the body, of the physician who determined the cause of death, and of Miss Ada Dwyer, the New York actress, who made the identification, was sufficient to enable the coroner to issue a certificate permitting the cremation of the body at Golden's Green Crematorium, on Monday. There will be a brief service, and the ashes will be taken to the United States during the week.

Miss Dwyer, who was associated with Finney professionally, and is charged in his will with the disposal of his body and belongings, testified that the actor had tea with her at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of the fire. Though the body had been badly charred there was no doubt in her mind as to the identity, which was made sure by jewelry worn. In answer to a question by the attorney for the hotel management the witness said that she had never heard that Finney suffered from asthma.

The physician who examined the dead man said that he had found the body quite nude and blackened by heat and smoke. It had not been in contact with the flames during the fire. The cause of death, he said, was suffocation and smoke poisoning. The testimony was finished a verdict of accidental death through suffocation was returned. The verdict of the jury stated that there was no evidence to show the cause of the fire, and praised all who were concerned in dealing with the outbreak.

POLITICAL UNREST IN SPAIN

Serious Difficulties Met in Attempt to Keep Order.

Madrid, Aug. 12.—Recent events, including the mutiny on the Spanish battleship Numancia at Cadix and Republican demonstrations at Cordoba and Barcelona, indicate clearly the political unrest in Spain and the serious difficulties met by the government in its attempt to maintain order. Although the present Liberal ministry has done much to meet the democratic opinion of the country, the agitation against the ministry and the monarchy increases.

The censorship over the press and telegraphic communication is more severe than has been in force under the conservative ministry. Prosecutions of the press are made relentlessly when occasion demands. Public feeling is disturbed at the outlook.

ABRO DETECTS SUBMARINE

Practical Use for Airship in Naval Warfare Demonstrated.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The aeroplane's immense value in future naval warfare has just been demonstrated off Cherbourg by the famous Blériot aviator M. Aubrun, who last summer covered the great Circuit de l'Est in somewhat the same circumstances as those under which M. Vedrines has accomplished the tour of Great Britain.

In accordance with a prearranged plan, M. Aubrun drove his machine far out over the sea and ascended to a height of five hundred metres, whence he carried out important observations, clearly seeing a submarine travelling thirty metres under water. The naval aviator of the future, it is thus proved, will be able to act as scout, and locate the treacherous submarines, hitherto protected by the shadows of the deep, apart from supplying other valuable strategical information.

While the French Admiralty is investigating the use of aerial craft at sea, the French War Office intends to continue the experiments so successfully commenced last year.

The 1st and 6th army corps, which are going to take part in this autumn's "grandes manoeuvres" in the north, will each have a dirigible in attendance and two aeroplanes, of which six will be two-seaters. In actual war fewer aeroplanes would be used, but it is the French Army Council's intention to give practical opportunities this autumn to as many military airmen as possible.

POPE IS NOW MENDING

Optimism Expressed, Though Improvement Is Considered Slow.

TEMPERATURE STILL HIGH

Two Weeks Must Elapse Before Period of Convalescence Is Reached.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Aug. 12.—The feeling of extreme pessimism that prevailed with the masses until Thursday concerning the health of Pope Pius has now given way to one of great optimism. Up to Thursday, when a change for the better was noticed, there were those who believed the end was approaching. To-day the same persons are reasonable in their reports of the Pope's health. He is almost well—but he is walking about his room and even working.

These reports are absurd. The truth is that, while the improvement has been steady, it also has been slow. The violent gout pains have decreased, but are troublesome still at intervals, and while the swelling of the knee is less than during the earlier part of the week, it is still of such proportions as to prevent the normal use of the leg. Alas! all, however the weakness of the Pontiff, his high temperature and the depression which has fallen upon him have not yet yielded to treatment, and, in the opinion of the physicians, remain the greatest dangers in the way to his ultimate recovery.

If all goes well, and especially if the summer remains cool, two weeks must elapse before the period of convalescence is reached. If there should be a return of the excessive heat a relapse may occur. The physicians' orders are that the patient shall remain in his chamber—practically upon his bed. That he is permitted now and then to sit in an armchair is because of a desire to relieve the restlessness caused by being compelled to lie for hours in one position.

The doctor's remedy is to give the organs to be another possible source of danger. His present illness started with an attack of laryngitis, which also affected the trachea. In addition, his holiness for years has suffered from a species of chronic catarrh, which he has neglected to treat. Indeed, so little did he think of it that, once upon being urged to do something to effect a cure, he jestingly remarked: "Why, I have had it so long that I should not know what to do without it."

"Relatively Satisfactory."

To-day Drs. Petacci and Marchisava reported that the general condition of their patient was "relatively satisfactory." While the temperature still was slightly above normal and the depression continued to prevail, a favorable symptom, in their opinion, was that the Pontiff was able to take more nourishment.

During the day he ate the yolks of three eggs and two halves of chicken broth, and a pint of sterilized milk and three tumblerfuls of mineral water. His holiness remained in bed during the day, saying that his leg was much easier than when he sat in his armchair. During the afternoon he had a long conversation with Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, whom he urged to go to his summer home, saying that he felt sure he would recover.

The work of remodeling the Pope's old apartment is still proceeding. In addition to pulling down an intervening wall and making a larger room, it has been decided to renovate it entirely by replacing the floor, the ceiling and the furnishings. The idea is to give his holiness an entirely new and hygienic apartment. It will not be ready, however, until winter, as it is desired to have the new ceiling entirely dry before the Pope occupies the room.

The approach of a violent electrical storm caused a headache and a feeling of oppression on the part of the Pope. The storm broke over the city with a succession of terrific thunder claps and blinding lightning. One flash seemed to pass directly before the windows of the room occupied by the Pontiff, as though to find a mark in the Vatican gardens. When the sky cleared the air was much better and the patient was soon refreshed.

Another Examination Made.

Dr. Petacci and Professor Marchisava were at the bedside for more than an hour this forenoon, making another close examination. Attention was given to the kidneys, nothing unfavorable in this respect being discovered except insignificant traces of calcium.

The Pope's eldest brother, Angelo, who is living in Northern Italy, has been made anxious by the reports of his holiness's condition and to-day telegraphed that he was about to start for Rome, as he wished to embrace "my beloved Giuseppe," should this end be near. The sisters, who received the message, replied that their brother was wholly out of danger, and that it would be unnecessary as well as unwise for him to come to Rome, where the intense heat might endanger his health.

The Pope's sister, Rosa, who has been affected by warm weather, was better to-day, and this news afforded relief and consolation to the Pontiff, who expressed the hope that he might see her.

It is reported that Cardinal Rampolla, while at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, met a prominent Austrian, who informed him that, independent of the bill issued by Pope Pius X. forbidding Catholic powers to veto candidates for the Papacy, should a conclave be held, he would not oppose the election of Rampolla.

Cardinal Rampolla was Secretary of State for Pope Leo XIII, and was frequently mentioned as his successor. It was reported that his candidature was vetoed by Austria. In the first year of his pontificate Pope Pius X. pronounced a denunciation and prohibition of every kind of intrusion of civil authority or influence in papal elections.

STUDENTS' HOUSE FOR BERLIN

Provision To Be Made for Foreigners Studying There.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—On October 15 will be opened in Berlin the "Böttgerer Students' House," which will be the first German institute in the capital for the special benefit of the many foreigners who reside here, and the many students who are studying in Berlin to bring outlanders in closer touch with German culture and the German people. They point out that admirable work is done in Paris by the Alliance Française in a similar way, and also excellent facilities are afforded in London, chiefly by the London University, in promoting international intercourse.

The Institute for Foreigners in Berlin is the practical outcome of the Böttgerer foundation, and it will be on a larger scale than a similar institute which now exists at Göttingen, which is doing much to spread German culture and art among the foreign students there. The idea is to bring the Institute in Berlin the rallying point of all foreigners residing in the capital, and there are many—there being alone some thousands of foreign students. The objects will be to enable foreigners to acquire a thorough knowledge of the German language and its arts, literature and the opportunities of social intercourse with German families. Such an institute will be invaluable to foreign students studying at the Berlin University.

PARIS BOURSE STILL DULL

Activity Confined to Mexican Securities and Russians.

TRUMP FOR DR. DOYEN

Finds Cure of Foot and Mouth Disease After Five Years.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Aug. 12.—The Minister of Agriculture has been officially informed that Dr. Doyen has successfully completed his experiments made during the last five years for the cure and prevention of "fièvre aphteuse" or foot and mouth disease, among cattle, which is now prevalent in all the grazing regions of France, especially Normandy and the Bourbonnais.

Dr. Doyen's method, which is approved by the Agricultural Society of Rouen, consists in inoculating animals with his phagococcal solution in doses varying according to the weight and age of each. The inoculations during the period of incubation arrest the disease. They also prevent its development if made within three days after the first appearance of ulcers on the mouth or feet.

Experiments indicate that by timely inoculation cattle, pigs and sheep are rendered immune from foot and mouth disease, which this summer has caused enormous loss to French farmers.

ECUADOR'S PRESIDENT QUILTS

Eloy Alfaro Seeks Refuge in Chilean Legation.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Aug. 12.—Trustworthy information confirms the earlier reports of a clash between the political factions at Quito, the capital. President Eloy Alfaro has resigned and is now at the Chilean Legation. The President of the Senate, Carlos Freile, has assumed the duties of the Executive and formed a provisional government, with General Franco as Minister of War and Octavio Diaz in charge of the affairs of Finance, the Interior and the Foreign Office.

Congress opened on July 29, and soon afterward there was trouble between the respective followers of President-elect Emilio Estrada and General Flavio Alfaro, the military commander of Guayaquil. The latter was defeated for the Presidency by Estrada. Deputies supporting him proposed that Congress annul Estrada's election on the ground of illegality. The motion was bitterly opposed by Estrada's friends. While the debate was in progress armed forces entered the building. There was a fight, in which two battalions in favor of Alfaro were defeated by Estrada's supporters.

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WIRELESS BY AEROPLANE

Interesting Experiments Successfully Tried by French War Department.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Captain Brenot, conducting experiments in aeroplane with wireless telegraphy, to the Minister of War, flying between St. Cyr and Rambouillet. We beg to present our sincere regards. We are above the Forest of Rambouillet, at a height of 1,500 feet.

This laconic message, dispatched by wireless telegraphy from a military biplane hovering over Gallardon to the military wireless station at the Eiffel tower, thirty-five miles away, marks the successful application of radio-telegraphy to the latest French military arm. The portable wireless apparatus used weighs only 35 pounds, and the electric power is supplied by the aeroplane motor, a 50-horsepower Gnome engine. Considerable importance is attached to the successful results of these experiments as demonstrating another use for the aeroplane in war time.

Equally interesting trials are going on at Cherbourg with a view to using the aeroplane as a detector of submarines. At the request of the Maritime Prefect, Aubert, the well known monoplane pilot, at a height of 1,500 feet, could clearly detect submarines 80 feet below the surface and make out all their manoeuvres.

Lieutenant Conness, the winner of "The Daily Mail" second £20,000 prize, has some interesting views on the employment of aeroplanes in the navy. He is of the opinion that every cruiser should be equipped with an aeroplane to act as a scout, having a special platform for the starting and landing of the flying machine. He sees the possibility of fitting the naval scout's machine with wireless apparatus, so that he may be in constant touch with his ship.

ESPION DE CORPS GONE WRONG

Russian Minister of Marine Issues Order in Regard to Gambling.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.—The Minister of Marine has issued a general order to the fleet to the effect that he will hold superior officers unworthy their posts in case junior officers are found handling public moneys with the accommodating slackness which prevails in the Russian navy. It is not so much that an occasional, or more than occasional, instance of unjust gambling away public money occurs, but that a regular system appears to obtain of all around garrisons, which display an admirable esprit de corps in a very bad way.

For example, it came out some time ago that the inspector, on discovering a shortage in a lieutenant's accounts, accepted a telegraphic reply to an inquiry sent to a comrade in the service, who telegraphed that he had "borrowed" the money, and would return it. This very accommodating reply from a brother officer sufficed to clear the first officer of responsibility, if the money were paid. But it seems number two was relying upon yet others who were similarly involved with public moneys, but hoped to get square before the usual date for inspection.

The suicide of one link in what seems to have been a long, if not endless, chain caused a painful revelation of the system against which the minister issues his order.

MUCH FIRMNESS DISPLAYED IN RESISTING DEMANDS OF LABORERS.

Sir Edward Grey Another Member of British Cabinet Who Has Enhanced His Reputation.

HIGH FIGHTING QUALITIES

London, Aug. 5.—David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had, for him, a unique experience. On two occasions recently he has had the unanimous support of the entire press of the United Kingdom, the majority of which usually has few kind words to say of him, at least politically. His all night fight with the labor members of the House of Commons over an amendment to the Insurance Bill proposed by a labor member whereby the state would have had to assume the greater financial responsibility and the workers contributions would have been correspondingly less, was hailed in the Unionist press as "a triumph for Lloyd George."

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