

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

TOLSTOY SURE GOD TALKED THROUGH HIM

Asks People to Dwell on Passages Where He Knew Divine Power Spoke.

AUTHOR'S DIARY PRINTED

Although Once Impure and Subject to Personal Passion, Believes He Has Served as Truth's Intermediary.

Paris, Dec. 7.—One of the most striking sentences in the diary of the late Count Leo Tolstoy (which is printed this evening in the "Journal des Débats" as his hitherto unpublished testament, and which was replaced by a formal will, dated July 27, 1910, which he left all his literary property to his daughter Alexandra) reads: "The people of the world wish to read my writings, let them dwell upon passages where I know the divine power has spoken through me, and let me profit from them throughout their lives."

The diary is printed on the authority of Count Sergius Tolstoy. It was written by his father under date of March 1895.

Count Leo Tolstoy asked that all remain from saying good of him after his death.

After referring to himself as the interpreter of divine power, he said: "I have had moments when I felt myself to be the medium for the expression of my life. I have sometimes been so impure and so subject to personal passions that the light of this truth has been obscured by my own obscurity, but, despite all, I have served at times as the intermediary for this truth, and those have been the happiest moments of my life. May God will that, passing through me, these truths have not been sullied and may mark in them their pasture. It is only in that that my writings have importance."

Count Leo Tolstoy begins by saying that if he does not make another this shall be his testament. He then requests to be buried where he dies—in a city in the least expensive coffin and in the least expensive cemetery, "as the poor are buried." He continues:

"Let there be no flowers, no wreaths, no discourse, and, if possible, let the funeral be held without priests and without liturgy, but if that is disagreeable to those who bury me, then let me be interred with the liturgy, only as simply and cheaply as possible."

After asking that no announcement of his death appear in the newspapers and that no obituary be printed, Tolstoy writes at length concerning the disposition of his works.

Referring to his unpublished writings, he prescribes that only those be printed which will "be useful to mankind."

He asks his heirs to abandon to the public the right to publish his former works—that is, to renounce the author's right.

After giving instructions relative to the classification of his papers by his wife and daughters, he orders his diaries to be destroyed when what is worth preserving has been extracted from them. This applies particularly to the journals he kept when a bachelor, when, he says, he led the usual miserable life of young men without principle. Then he adds:

"After all, let my diaries remain as they are. It may be seen from them that despite the platitude and misery of my youth God did not abandon me, that as I grew older I learned, ever little it was, to understand and to love Him."

CLERGYMEN THROWN OUT

Suffragettes and Sympathizers Ejected from London Meeting.

London, Dec. 7.—Suffragettes put John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, to the test this afternoon at a Home Rule demonstration at Dalston, in the northeast of London.

For half an hour the Irish leader watched the forcible eviction from the hall of his disturbers, whose interruptions and desperate resistance to the ushers caused a rapid succession of rough and tumble scenes of the most rowdy description, as well as women, were thrown singly out of the hall. Among the men some clergymen, who had protested against the rough handling of the women.

During the half hour Mr. Redmond was obliged to utter only a single sentence, which was to the effect that the women's cause was in the minds and hearts of so many who so great, should be turned into a complete interlude.

Suffragettes rose in all parts of the hall and shouted down the speaker, who obviously was pained by the shrieks emitted by the women as they were hustled out. Free fights were frequent, and it was fully three-quarters of an hour before the Irish leader was able to get in his appeal to the audience to recognize that Irish claims for a separate nationality were consistent with claims to imperial loyalty, which, consequently, would bury fathoms deep all traces of disloyalty and bitter memories in the hearts of Irishmen.

FAREWELL IN STOCKHOLM

Sir C. A. Spring-Rice Gives Reception at Legation.

Stockholm, Dec. 7.—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Minister to Sweden, who will succeed James Bryce as ambassador in Washington, gave a farewell reception to-day to the members of the British colony, who presented a bronze statuette to him. The Rev. Mr. Swensted delivered an address in behalf of the British congregation.

A delegation from the British factory at Gothenburg will present silver plate to the retiring minister to-morrow.

CASTRO REACHES ANTWERP

His Movements Since Landing Not Ascertained.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Crispino Castro, former president of Venezuela, disembarked to-day at Antwerp from the steamship "Widuh," according to a special dispatch from that city.

His movements since landing have not been ascertained.

COCKNEY ACCENT DYING OUT

London Schoolmaster Attributes Decline of Once Rich Vocabulary to the Spread of Real English Taught in the Public Schools.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) London, Nov. 30.—Members of the school profession in London are declaring that the true Cockney accent and vocabulary are fast disappearing. Soon we shall no longer hear the familiar "Yas, I don't fink" of the facetious newsboy, and other similar distortions of the English language.

"One often notices that real old-fashioned Londoners bred and born are still a little shocked when 'humble' is pronounced with an aspirate," said the headmaster of one of the East End schools, "or when one uses the word 'awful' minus the 'h.' They have a feeling that both vocabulary and accent are fixed things. It is the influence of modern schooling which is seriously impeding the Cockney vocabulary," he declared, "and practically eliminating the Cockney accent from the streets. Such a true Cockney word as 'skellington' for 'skellington' is hardly used at all now. We schoolmasters have no longer any occasion to prick up our ears in order to understand what our boys and girls say. At one time, I remember, one would listen to a phrase and know it was English, but then have to wait a few moments before it retranslated itself, so to speak, into our own accentuation.

"Any Londoners who are not imported creatures and who remain poor have at the present day two languages. There is

the language which they learn at school and employ in business, and this is a quite standard English. Then there is 'Cockney,' not so rich in words as it used to be, but employed as their own colloquialism. It has ceased to be a thing of the streets and the shops, but it is still a thing of the homes. We do not overbear it so much any longer, because it has retired to the tenements, where most of us have no entry.

"But I anticipate that even this confined use of Cockney as the language of the home will gradually die out. The schools are daily turning out thousands of Londoners with a different kind of speech, which will be passed on to the next generation of London children even in the homes. After all, when one talks during whole days in a particular way, it becomes quite difficult after a lifetime to go back easily to what may have been the accent of one's own infancy, and so to pass it on. Cockney is already only an alternative language for the true Londoner—I mean, for the London born poor, because no London born rich or well-to-do people were ever Cockney speaking Londoners. Soon it will be altogether replaced by the standard speech of the schools."

To the foreign ear the pure Cockney is about as unintelligible as the best of the Hovary vernacular is to the average English visitor to New York.

AMERICAN CARS TRIUMPH

Serviceable Utility Autos Feature of Paris Show.

LOWER PRICES QUOTED

Thirteenth Salon Surpasses All Previous Exhibitions Held in Europe.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Dec. 7.—The thirteenth Paris Motor Salon, which was opened in the Grand Palace of the Champs Elysees to-day by President Fallieres, surpasses in number of exhibits all previous shows held in Europe. Seven hundred and ninety firms are represented. A great feature is the appearance here of serviceable utility motors and cars of American make offered at lower prices than ever before recorded in the automobile industry of Europe.

The secret of American success is attributed by experts here to the superiority of American steel, to a better plant and to a more scientific development of the methods of construction, particularly the technical perfection in the making of special parts, which enables American firms to turn out a far greater number of completed cars and at lower prices than is possible under the old-fashioned European methods.

The thirteenth Paris Motor Salon marks an enormous progress for constructors in the United States in their efforts to introduce American made cars in Europe. The present salon offers no revolutionary features, either in motors or in carriage work. Everything connected with the automobile industry is now so perfected that the only innovations are in a slight improvement of details and in the smaller parts.

The decorations of the stands and illuminations are not so luxurious as in former years, but the arrangements do great credit to M. Loyer, the architect of the exhibition, which from a purely industrial point of view is the best ever seen here.

NEW YORKERS IN PARIS

Number Dwindles as Winter Approaches, but Many Remain.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The number of transient Americans in Paris grows less every day, and the departure of every westbound liner marks a further appreciable reduction of visitors from the United States. Nevertheless, New York is this week still fairly well represented at the hotel.

New Yorkers arriving during the week at the Hotel de Crillon include Mr. and Mrs. S. Shillock, Mrs. Charles Corn and J. Power. Mrs. Porges, who has been making a sojourn at Munich, has returned this week by automobile. Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, who has been a guest at the hotel for several days, has left for Rome.

At the Hotel Continental visitors from New York include L. P. Kadison, Fred B. Kistel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lindheim, R. J. Weart, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Truke, G. Schneider, H. P. Simpson, E. Jacob, C. Fruets, who arrived from London, and Leo Steiner, who left, after a brief stay, for Lyons.

Coming from London, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Hughes, of New York, are spending a few days at the Hotel d'Éna. Other New Yorkers registered at the Hotel d'Éna were Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Geromy, who came from Brussels, and D. A. Holtz, who arrived from Berlin.

Among the American arrivals this week at the Elysees Palace Hotel were G. P. Wesselt, F. Lackmann, R. Kaufmann, K. Warren and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bierck, all of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McNaught, of New York, who are going on to Monte Carlo, are spending a few days in Paris, staying at the Hotel Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman and Miss Seligman have left Paris this week for Florence, where they intend to spend a fortnight. They are putting up at the Hotel de la Ville.

Having concluded their stay at Montreux, Mrs. N. V. Franchot and Miss Franchot, of New York, have just arrived in Paris, and are at the Hotel de France et Chouleur.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Seymanski, of New York, arriving from Berlin, are putting up for a few days at the Hotel Glaz.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schmidt, of New York, coming from London, registered this week at the Hotel Meurice.

TALENT FOR CLUBS.

A list of high class singers and accompanists will be found on the Musical page of this issue.—Adv.

SHORT OF CARS ABROAD

Prussian Railways Facing the Problem Familiar Here.

COAL CARRIERS HINDERED

Mine Operators of Essen Complain That Government Has Failed to Keep Proper Pace.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The "car shortage" problem is not confined to America, if that is any comfort to the railway men and shippers across the sea. German business men are complaining as never before.

The president of the council of Prussian railways takes an optimistic view of the situation, which he charges against the unusual prosperity, and does not give much encouragement to the suggestion that the government should make a great addition to its rolling stock and its working force.

In the great coal region, of which Essen is the center, there was a shortage of about ten thousand cars a day during the second week of November, and since then the deficiency has risen to more than twelve thousand cars. The society of coal mine operators of Essen has issued a statement in which it shows that the Prussian state railways have far from kept pace with the growth of the freight business of the country. While the total tonnage of freight transported on the railways has increased by 70 per cent within ten years, the number of employees has increased only 18 per cent and the mileage of the roads only 30 per cent. The statement further tells that in the last week of October not less than ninety-one coal companies in the Essen district had to throw off entire shifts of miners and that the loss of wages thus caused was nearly \$5,000.

The Essen Society complains that cars often have to stand twenty-four hours waiting to be unloaded, owing to the insufficient force of laborers employed by the government. An interpellation on this subject was brought up in the Prussian Diet. The president of council said that the increase of traffic on the Prussian roads, which was greater than ever known before, was due to the unusually prosperous condition of business. The state, he said, would continue to build secondary railways and would also build further main lines, but he added, "the state cannot invest undue amounts of capital where it will have to be unemployed for the greater part of the year."

The Emperor has just opened the most important dam in Germany, at Mauer, near Hirschberg, in Silesia. It is on the Bober River, which flows from the Giant Mountains into the Oder. It will have a capacity of about 17,000,000 cubic feet, and the lake formed above it will cover about 5,000 acres. The dam is over 900 feet long, 197 feet high and about 24 feet broad at the top.

While it was built primarily for checking floods, which have proved very disastrous in that part of Germany, the dam will serve an electric generating plant, where about 7,000 horsepower will be produced when conditions are most favorable. The power will be distributed to many thriving manufacturing villages over a wide stretch of country. Four years have been occupied in constructing the dam, and its cost, including land purchased for the lake, will be about \$2,000,000. It was built at the suggestion of the Emperor.

WANT ACTION ON PROTEST

Californians Ask Taft to Settle British Claimant.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—A petition to President Taft that the administration seek "an honorable and amicable settlement" with Great Britain of that country's protest against the Panama Canal act, has been forwarded by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University; Archbishop F. W. Rordian, of the Roman Catholic diocese of San Francisco; Representative William Kent and other influential Californians, who hold that parts of the act are a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

It is recommended that the administration seek a settlement, either through diplomatic negotiations or by recommending to Congress the amendment of such parts of its recent act as may be questionable.

"The petition states that the issue is 'whether our country is observing an international pledge,' refers to the treaty as a solemn covenant and holds that neither nation would have the right independently to interpret it. The petitioners declare their conviction that the people can better suffer some limitation of freedom of legislation and some commercial disadvantage 'rather than disregard, or appear to disregard, a treaty negotiated in good faith and solemnly ratified.'"

PETROLEUM BILL PUT IN

Little Interest in Measure Shown in German Parliament.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—The introduction of the petroleum monopoly bill into the Imperial Parliament to-day created very little interest. When Hermann Kuehn, Imperial Secretary of State for Finance, rose to bring in the measure, the house was very thinly attended. He made a speech lasting an hour, in the course of which he explained the principles of the bill and replied to arguments and polemics against the measure which have been brought forward by the press and in business circles since the bill was first announced.

Members seemed completely to have lost their interest in the subject, and this was much remarked, because at previous sessions this autumn the closest attention had been given to the project. The opinion was expressed in the lobby that this change of attitude could be explained because of the small expectation that the measure would pass in its present form.

Secretary Kuehn characterized the project as purely non-partisan and economic. He said it was intended to protect the German Empire from having to depend on a foreign monopoly. It was, he declared, not directed either against the United States or the Standard Oil Company, if, as that company asserts, it is not striving to attain a monopolistic position in Germany. He repeated the fact that the real merits of the measure, which had been drafted in response to a unanimous resolution of the Imperial Parliament on March 15, 1911, had been obscured by the controversy between the two rival groups of banks over their stake in the future selling organization.

When Secretary Kuehn sat down there was much criticism from the house, and vigorous criticisms, generally expressed themselves in favor of attempts to improve the bill in committee, and the result was that the bill was not adopted. Emanuel Wurm, the Social Democrat, in a long speech, said his party would accept the measure only on the condition that the state and not a private monopoly was formed, and that adequate guarantees were provided that the prices of oil should not be raised. This, in the opinion of most of the speakers, will be inevitable.

The debate was adjourned.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE TO

CZAR TO RENOUNCE RANK

Russian Emperor's Only Brother Not Anxious for Succession Which May Devolve on Him.

CZAROWITCH AN INVALID

Grand Duke Michael, Married Morganatically to Twice-Divorced Woman, Happy as Country Gentleman.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Dec. 7.—The Czarevitch is still bedridden in the imperial palace, Tsarskoe-Selo, with doctors in constant attendance. Apparatus for the support of the left thigh and leg is being made for a journey to Gagry, on the Black Sea coast, which the doctors insist is necessary for the boy's life.

It is still uncertain whether the Czarevitch will recover the use of his leg. The czar and zarina for a long time refused to believe the serious nature of the boy's illness, and were only convinced by Professor Fedoroff, wife the imperial family were at Spala, Poland.

Emperor Nicholas and the members of the imperial family are, it seems, greatly upset by the determination of the Emperor's only brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, definitely to renounce his rights of succession to the throne. The morganatic marriage contracted early in 1910 by the Grand Duke with the divorced wife of a brother officer was recently blessed with the birth of a son. This event prompted Grand Duke Michael's decision. He wishes to retire to the private life of a country gentleman, assuming the title of count, never having had any predilection for court life.

The Emperor is opposed to this step, all the more because of the illness of his only son, Crown Prince Alexis, which has revived fears for the succession.

The sons of the late Grand Duke Vladimir, who would become the next heirs presumptive, unhappily share their father's intense unpopularity. All classes of well informed Russians, indeed, regard the possibility of their ascending the throne as disastrous for the dynasty.

The Empress Dowager Marie is so incensed at the action of her son, Grand Duke Michael, that she announces she will not return to Russia unless he changes his mind. Such a change would involve dissolution of the morganatic marriage.

Three years have passed since Grand Duke Michael married the twice-divorced Mme. Marmontoff. Shortly thereafter the Holy Synod in St. Petersburg declared that the lady's divorces were irregular and illegal. Being therefore ineligible to marry again, the ceremony between her and the Grand Duke was declared null and void.

This position was taken only after every attempt to persuade the Grand Duke to abandon his chancier had failed. If anyone but his much-loved brother had been so contumacious the czar would have banished him. But the Grand Duke has always been affectionate and unambitious and sentiment prevailed for once over the raison d'état.

Mme. Marmontoff had one child by her first husband.

PUBLIC OPINION OPPOSED

Paris Believed To Be as Tired of the Black Pugilist as Is London, Where He Is Roundly Denounced.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Dec. 7.—The irrepressible Jack Johnson is again in the limelight here as the result of a letter he sent to his London agents, Altwate & Jenkins. "Dear 'Friend, Bob Jenkins,'" says the missive, "in answer to your most welcome letter, I am pleased to hear you are well, the same as this leaves me at present. You no doubt have read of my little troubles, but everything will come out O. K."

"If you care to accept 10 per cent on the Wells affair for next June, the same as theatrical contracts, you can go ahead and arrange matters for me."

"Joe is still with me, and sends his best regards to you. Write and let me know if you will accept the above proposition. No more at present."

"Jack Johnson, per Joe Levy, 2344 Wash. avenue, Chicago, Ill."

Jenkins says Wells has agreed and is eager to meet Johnson. The match most likely will take place in Paris in June. He proposed that the purse be \$35,000, the winner to take \$20,000, but the side bet has not been discussed as yet. When asked if there was any prospect that the Parisian promoter would be willing to give such a purse, he said that promising negotiations were under way.

When the Tribune representative suggested the possibility of Johnson changing his mind, Jenkins remarked, "You never can tell, can you? I suppose he's pretty anxious to get out of America."

On behalf of Johnson a challenge will be formally issued to Wells prior to Wells's fight with the South African, George Rodiel, here on Friday night. Wells has provisionally agreed to the match, but the general opinion is that Paris is just as sick of Johnson as London is and that he would never be allowed to fight here, as shown by the veto put on the proposed meeting between him and Wells last year. "The Daily Mail," commenting on the proposal, says:

"Johnson, who claims to be the holder of the world's title, is an utterly discredited man, for reasons which do not require stating here. Johnson will never again don the glove in public engagement in Australia and America, and a certain white man who agrees to meet him anywhere will also seriously imperil his reputation."

"An unworthy champion is no champion at all. Public opinion in America resolutely refuses to recognize Johnson as holder of the world's title, and in boxing as in every other sport public opinion, properly organized and handled, can both give and take away honors."

"If America will only nominate the man it thinks has a right to the honor which Johnson by his conduct has forfeited, the English sporting public will be behind the undoubtedly champion of England, Bombardee Wells, when he is matched to meet Johnson's successor. But if Wells persists in his determination to meet Johnson in Paris or anywhere else, he will not only sacrifice all his own popularity, which is undoubtedly great at the present moment, and deservedly so, but he will submit the still many art of self-defence to the danger of extinction in the opinion of all clean-minded sportsmen."

BOOTH FIRST SLEW WIFE

Author of Double Tragedy Probably Junius Brutus, Actor.

Brightlingsea, England, Dec. 7.—A verdict of "wilful murder and suicide while insane" was returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest to-day on the bodies of Junius Booth, an American, and his wife, who were yesterday found here shot dead in bed.

None of the witnesses called was able definitely to identify Booth. They all described him as an American who conducted cinematograph shows, and some of them declared that he was addicted to the taking of drugs. Evidence was given to show that he was very excitable and was much worried because his show had failed to pay.

A note was found in his bedroom which said: "I have given my wife a sleeping draught to ease her pain. As I cannot live without her I will give myself another."

Booth, Dec. 7.—Junius Brutus Booth, formerly of Boston, is the only actor of the Booth family known to have been in England recently. John B. Schofield, manager of the Tremont Theatre, said this afternoon that Junius, who was the son of his wife, the late Agnes Booth Schofield, was the last member of the Booth family of actors, excepting Sydney Booth, Junius Brutus Booth, the oldest son of a former manager of the Boston Theatre, also named Junius Brutus Booth. The younger Junius was a nephew of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. He had appeared frequently on the American stage, and had been a member of the Boston Museum-Stock company.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FROM PARIS.

Among our unique and exclusive Parisian Novelties, specially imported for holiday presents, we will mention the Parisian Caricatures of Velvet and Pearls, the Sautouls with their exquisite design and workmanship, the Petite Casques, the Tiaras, Diadems, Hair Ornaments, the Lognettes and Monocles. All our articles are made of the finest materials, extra reinforced brilliancy, and Paris Etiquette, the nearest approach to real gems obtainable, and can be worn next to the skin without detection.

A. F. JAMMES  
428 5TH AVE., NEAR 38TH ST.

WELLS READY FOR A

FIGHT WITH JOHNSON

Willing to Arrange a Match with the Negro.

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BRIDGETTINE FATHERS REVIVED IN LONDON

Order Dating Back to Early 14th Century Will Build Church in Suburbs.

London, Nov. 30.—The Order of Bridgettine Fathers, which has a remarkable history dating back to the early fourteenth century, is to be revived in London, and on a suburban site a church capable of holding two thousand worshippers is to be erected, together with a novitiate, a mission house and a school for eight hundred children, adjoining the church. The scheme also embraces the establishment of four small chapels in outlying parts of the parish and two infant schools. The estimated cost is \$300,000.

Founded by St. Bridget, of Sweden, a great mystic, in the fourteenth century, the community, and especially the English section of it, has had an eventful history. The abbey of Byon, situated at Iseworth, was founded by Henry V and liberally endowed by him. The community was dispersed in 1539, and the members made their way to Belgium, where they remained until the accession of Queen Mary, when they returned to the old abbey—but only for three years. Driven out again, they went to Holland.

In 1599 they were dispersed again, and settled in Rouen, where they stayed for fourteen years. In 1634 they settled in Lisbon, and remained there for 250 years, returning to England only in 1861. For a time they stayed at Spettisbury, until a new convent was built at Chudleigh, in Devon, to which they moved in 1887, and where the nuns have been established ever since. The English field scheme is an extension of the activities of the order to London.

The standard set up for the novice in this order is particularly severe. "They must be absolutely single of heart," says the official statement, "eager and ready to embrace every possible kind of discomfort and inconvenience, devoid of any seeking after those little things that, while they make life a little easier, spoil the completeness of the sacrifice. They must be absolutely dead to all creature comforts, ready to labor by day and by night, or both, wanting little sleep, caring nothing as to whether the surroundings are pleasant or the reverse."

AMERICANS HELD IN MEXICO

Two Who Mistook Rescuers for Bandits Accused of Murder in Parral.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 7.—J. Long and Oscar Langendorf, American mining men, are in jail at Parral, Mexico, accused of murder, according to letters received here to-day.

The camp of the two men was attacked by bandits and they sent to Parral for aid. The Parral chief of police and a band of civilians responded, and when they arrived without uniforms the Americans thought they were bandits and fired on them. The chief of police was killed and the Americans were arrested. Long is a brother of the American consul, James L. Long, at Parral.

QUAKE STARTLES S. CAROLINA.

Union, S. C., Dec. 7.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt at West Springs and Glenn Springs, near here, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Many persons rushed into the streets in alarm. No damage was reported.

PIGEON RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

Montreal, Dec. 7.—Ernest Robinson, of Westmount, received word to-day that a pigeon he imported and which escaped has returned to England. It apparently took twelve days to make the journey.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALLIERES'S SUCCESSOR

France Wondering Who Will Be Its New President.

Public Opinion Points to Poincare, but It Is Said He Is Not a Candidate.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.) Paris, Nov. 29.—On January 17 M. Fallieres's successor as President of the Republic must, by the law of the constitution, be elected. Between this and