

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

STRONG GUARD FOR CAILLAUX TRIAL

Greatest of Precautions Taken Since the Dreyfus Affair.

WILL OCCUPY CELL MME. HUMBERT USED

Variety of Sentences Possible Under Two Questions Contained in Indictment.

Paris, July 18.—Extraordinary preparations are being made to crush at once any possible demonstrations for or against Mme. Caillaux, whose trial begins at the Seine Assizes Monday. The authorities are putting final touches to the most comprehensive measures for surrounding the court with rings of municipal guards, the police and detectives undertaken here since the Dreyfus affair. Only those provided with cards of admission to the trial will be allowed to pass. The precincts of the Palais de Justice will be kept clear of crowds.

Prisoner Reads Balzac. Mme. Caillaux, who spends her time receiving her husband, making dainty embroidery, lace work and reading Balzac, notably "Medecin de Campagne," "Femme de Trente Ans" and "Les Paysans," is reported to be in fairly good appetite, eating omelette au fines herbes, lamb chops, raspberries, fromage a la creme and an occasional glass of Chablis, diluted with mineral water. She eats a dozen large gooseberries the first thing every morning.

Mme. Caillaux will leave what the newspapers call her "drawing room cell" at the woman's prison at Saint Lazare to-morrow and be removed to the Conciergerie Prison, where Marie Antoinette was incarcerated after the trial of Louis XVI. The Conciergerie Prison adjoins the Palais de Justice.

Mme. Caillaux will occupy the same cell in which Theresie Humbert and since Starnick were confined during their trials. Meals will be sent to Mme. Caillaux in her cell during the trial from the lawyers' restaurant in the Palais de Justice.

Paris Discusses Trial.

The result of Mme. Caillaux's trial is eagerly discussed in Paris. The method of obtaining the verdict after the arguments of the counsel is very simple. Two questions only, owing to the terms of the indictment, can be put to the jury—viz., first, "Did Mme. Caillaux commit voluntary homicide on the person of Gaston Calmette?" and second, "Was this killing committed with premeditation?"

The following explains the answers, possible and the sentences that each answer legally carries with it:

(1) First question, yes; second question, no (without extenuating circumstances, prison for life).

(2) First question, yes; second question, yes (with extenuating circumstances, twenty years imprisonment for a duration of time the minimum of which is five years).

(3) First question, yes; second question, no (with extenuating circumstances, twenty years imprisonment, maximum; five years reclusion, minimum).

(4) If jury answers no to both questions, means acquittal.

Wide Margin for Accused. Thus the accused woman has a very wide margin. The verdict of a French jury is by majority and not necessarily unanimous.

As to the length of the deliberations, the Steinhilber jury lasted nearly two hours. The record for length was the most probable sentence to be expected.

It is reported that Mme. Caillaux intends to apply for a divorce after the trial, whatever its outcome, and she said to consider that by separating she would be free to marry the man she loves, because by remaining with him she would prove an obstacle to his political career.

The trial is expected to last at least five days and probably will not be ended till Saturday.

Women are not to be allowed in the public section of the court, but their places have been reserved for them in the passage way leading from the jury room to the jury box.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE TO TRAVEL IN COLONIES

Emperor's Consent, Withheld Last Year, Now Obtained—Vote in Reichstag Expected.

Berlin, July 18.—Crown Prince William, who he desired to make this year, but to which the Emperor refused to consent, may be made in 1915. According to a usually well informed source, the consent of the Emperor has been obtained and all that now remains to be done is to induce the Reichstag to appropriate \$45,000 for expenses.

This, however, is likely to prove a serious obstacle. When the subject was raised last year, the last session of the Reichstag encountered so much opposition that the Emperor's refusal to permit the Crown Prince to make the trip was in part ascribed to the attitude of the Reichstag.

Other reasons for the Emperor's refusal are understood to have been his wish that the Crown Prince should first do some real work with the German army, and his conviction that proper precautions should be taken to protect the personal welfare of the ruler who had not been taken. The latter objection, it is reported, has been removed and the other will have been removed by next spring.

Motorcyclists in Fatal Smash.

Middletown, N. Y., July 18.—In a collision between two motorcycles running at high speed Irving Roger, of Middletown, was killed near here today and Henry and John Smith, of Middletown, and Richard O'Neill, of Genesee, were seriously injured.

MME. CAILLAUX.



BERLIN CAFES TO CLOSE AT 2 A. M. FARMHANDS SCARCE IN IRELAND NOW

War on Night Life of German Capital Started at Kaiserin's Instance.

Berlin, July 18.—Acting on the suggestion of the Kaiserin, Herr von Loebel, the minister of the interior, has decided that Berlin's night life, which previously ended at 6 a. m., or, in fact, did not end at all, will in future come to a stop at 2 a. m. The very latest, most cafes being refused licenses for closing at 11 p. m. and to allow such places to remain open longer only where there is real necessity, and in no circumstances to grant police concessions beyond 2 a. m.

The order of the minister has naturally aroused a storm of protest from the Berlin press and general public. Some papers argue that its night life has made Berlin famous throughout the world, rendering the Kaiser's capital an attraction for thousands of tourists annually. If the night life of the city is banned tourists and the stream of gold which they bring will flow toward Paris.

NEW BATHING SUITS CAUSE A COMMOTION

Colors Range from Billiard Table Green to Tango Orange and Vermilion.

Paris, July 18.—Quitting a commotion has arisen over preparing the pretty bathing dresses for Dieppe, Trouville and other seaside resorts this summer. They will resemble the Russian ball costumes.

Navy blue is the color of these bathing costumes, but dead billiard table green, canary yellow, beetroot, celar green, and tango orange and vermilion are also shades which will be seen in the newest bathing dresses.

In materials serge is being displaced by alpaca, which glitters prettily when the sun strikes "le grand chic" as to style. While many university costumes will be worn by lady bathers, the smart Parisiennes are favoring the traditional model. The old-fashioned skirt is replaced by a natty little tunic, tucked up the side and attached to a close fitting corset cut decollete and laced on the shoulder.

The newest bathing shoes take the form of "bathing hosiery" laced at the ankle and matching the costume in color.

Bathing caps will be made of a new rubber material which looks like sheet tulle and will be modelled on all taffetas and of national head dresses, such as the Norwegian and Finnish bonnets and Albanian and Caucasian caps. Some caps have strings tied under the chin and are fastened with some. Even and aligrettes are seen on some. A surprise in bathing headgear.

In Peignoirs the grand novelty is a bathing cap resembling the capes now fasten for walking in dress, with cross straps and high Medici collars.

JAPANESE GO TO JAIL

Further Sentences in the Nippon Navy Scandal.

Tokyo, July 18.—Further sentences were pronounced today in the prosecutions of high officials of shipping companies on charges of forging documents and bribing Japanese naval officers to influence the allotment of construction contracts.

Kunzo Iwahara, former manager in New York of the Mitsui Products Company, and retired Vice-Admiral Tsuruta, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and two years' suspension from office.

Shiro Matsuo, vice-director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Jotaro Yamamoto, of the same company, were sentenced to terms of one and two years, respectively, and suspended for one and two years.

U. S. Parish in Lausanne. Lausanne, July 9.—Bishop W. E. Nies, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, has just founded an American parish here. There are more than two thousand Americans now resident in Lausanne. Almost half of the number represents young people of the schools. The first of Bishop Nies's services was held in a hotel.

JUSSERAND ASSISTS IN PLANS FOR FAIR AT FRENCH PLIGHT

Palace of Legion of Honor To Be Copied for the French Pavilion.

OLD BUILDING HAS A CHECKERED HISTORY

Was Built in 1786 by Rousseau, Architect, for Prince Salm of Kyrburg.

Paris, July 18.—Albert Firman, commissioner general in France for the San Francisco Exposition, has profited by the visit to Paris of Ambassador Jusserand to consult with him about the French section before submitting plans for the French pavilion there, which now await a purely formal approval of M. Thomson, Minister of Commerce, and M. Dalmer, Under Minister of Fine Arts. The French pavilion at San Francisco will be a reproduction on a somewhat smaller scale of the remarkably beautiful building constructed in 1786 by the architect Rousseau for Prince Salm of Kyrburg, who married a Hohenzollern princess, niece of Frederick the Great. Prince Salm, although an active and ardent revolutionist, like his friend, Philippe Egalite, father of Louis Philippe, was guillotined by his former colleagues. Jusserand, who had transferred the palace into the Reformist Club, but on the ninth of Thermidor, 1797, the palace was put up for sale by national lottery, when Lieutnant, a former wig-maker and a dishonest army contractor, won the palace with the lucky number 2710, and installed his mistress, the famous Mlle. Lange, there on a footing of \$2,000 a day, payable each midnight in advance. The former wig-maker, who also bought the Chateau Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, was convicted of forgery, and deprived of all his ill-gotten wealth, escaped from prison and fled to the United States. In 1799 Mme. de Staël resided in the palace, and with Benjamin Constant, held during the directory sittings of the Constitutional Club. Napoleon I made it the palace of the Legion of Honor in 1802. In 1871 Eudes established there the headquarters of the general staff of the Commune, when the edifice was partly burned, but was repaired at the expense of the architects one of the most beautiful of the smaller palaces in Europe. It is only three stories in height and consists of graceful rotundas, connected with colonnades exquisitely decorated with frescoes and statuary. It occupies a site between the Quai d'Orsay, on the Seine, and the Rue de Lille. The carved wood and sculpture of the interior are of the highest quality. It is the finest model in existence of the Louis XVI style of architecture. The Palace of the Legion of Honor will be reconstructed in San Francisco by the architect of the French section, J. Joseph de Montclair, who intends leaving Paris in August with important commissions and material. The French pavilion greatly regret that the exigencies of the Wright monopoly prevent them sending aeroplanes, hydroplanes and other flying inventions and motors and mechanisms to San Francisco and organizing a French aerodrome there.

TWO VESSELS ASHORE

Fog Proves Disastrous to 3 Bark and a Schooner.

St. John, N. B., July 18.—The three-masted schooner Jennie A. Pickles, of Annapolis, N. S., went ashore at Chance Harbor, twenty miles down the Bay of Fundy, during a thick fog early today and at half tide her decks were awash. It was believed she would be a total loss. The crew reached shore.

The schooner was inward bound from Bermuda to St. John's, and was owned by F. W. Pickles & Co. of Annapolis.

Yarmouth, N. S., July 18.—The iron bark King Marston, of St. John's, was wrecked here, and is reported to be in a dangerous position. The vessel is bound from Genoa for Restigouche, N. B.

SERVIAN LEGATION ACCUSED OF PLOT TO KILL ARCHDUKE

"John Bull," London Weekly, Claims to Possess Document Showing Assassination Was Planned in London for an Agreed Upon Price of £2,000.

Pounds Sterling.

London, July 11.—"John Bull" has produced this week a remarkable story implicating the Servian Legation in London in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. It has been more or less openly noised about London for some time that about eight months ago Servia organized a secret service bureau, with the headquarters at the Servian Legation in London, and that those in Europe, and the Ministry of Commerce to-day submitted to the Cabinet a bill to abolish some of the penalties hitherto attaching to unauthorized emigration.

The bill, in its preamble, specially alludes to the 281,000 emigrants from Russia to America last year, and also to the fact that \$50,000,000 was remitted to Russia in 1913 by Russian subjects who have settled on the other side of the Atlantic.

In place of the expensive passports, which heretofore have been necessary to everybody desiring to depart from Russia, permits will be issued at the cost of only 10 cents in future.

The fine of \$750 half yearly, until now inflicted on absentees who have been more than six months abroad, is to be abolished in the case of those returning on bona fide Russian steamers.

The bill also provides for the establishment of a fund to assist emigrants in Russian ports and abroad and for the appointment of a special commission to defend their interests in foreign countries.

Emigration agents by one clause of the bill are made liable to imprisonment for holding out false inducements to emigrants.

U. S. Parish in Lausanne.

Lausanne, July 9.—Bishop W. E. Nies, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, has just founded an American parish here. There are more than two thousand Americans now resident in Lausanne. Almost half of the number represents young people of the schools. The first of Bishop Nies's services was held in a hotel.

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR AND THE HEIR TO THE THRONE.



This photograph was taken in June, 1914, and would indicate that the Czarvitch was in good health.

CAPT. COOK GETS ENGLISH PIGEON MEMORIAL AT LAST FLIES 1,001 MILES

Life Size Statue Unveiled Near Admiralty Buildings, London.

London, July 11.—At last a memorial has been erected in England to Captain Cook, characterized by Prince Arthur of Connaught as the "father of the master builders of Great Britain."

The memorial is in the form of a life size statue and is situated near the new Admiralty buildings, in the Mall, on the site selected by the committee of the British Empire League. It was executed by Sir Thomas Brock, R. A., and with the remainder of the fund which has been raised for the purpose Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, where Cook was born, and in Great Ayton, in the same district, where he was educated in a school building which still stands, and in Whitby, with which he was closely connected for many years.

Much pomp and ceremony marked the unveiling of the memorial, but there are many in the British Empire who feel that it has been a very tardy recognition, for it is 135 years since the tragic death of Captain Cook at the hands of savages in the Sandwich Islands in 1779.

The three great expeditions by which his name is best known are matter of history. The result of his selection by the royal society as commander of these expeditions are briefly: the first, the addition of New Zealand and Australia to the crown of England; second, traversing the South Pacific from the equator to the Antarctic circle, and the third, the discovery of the Northwest Passage, which Cook added largely to the geography of the British Strait. He was one of the most brilliant fellows of the Royal Society and a great benefactor of the navy.

Prince Arthur of Connaught pointed out at the unveiling, the proposal for the memorial emanated first from Sir Joseph Carruthers, ex-Premier of New South Wales, who felt it wrong that Australia and New Zealand, his native land, should have no memorial to the great explorer. With a view to remedying this omission a representative and influential committee of which the King, when Prince of Wales, graciously acted as honorary chairman, was formed, and it was under its auspices that the work has now been carried out.

Prince Arthur asserted that he was justified in saying that the gratitude of the nation was due Captain Cook for his wonderful geographical discoveries, as well as for the improvements he made in the art of navigation and the sciences of natural philosophy. He understood that some few memorials had been erected to Captain Cook, but it was strange that 135 years should have elapsed before this great discoverer, time's greatest benefactor to the maritime service all nations had ever known, should have been deemed worthy of a monument in the capital of our naval supremacy.

Prince Arthur also reminded those present that Admiral Sir W. L. Warrenton, the late hydrographer of the Admiralty, had said that the charts made by Cook in the Granville on the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland in 1776 were admirable, and that the best proof of their excellence lay in the fact that they were not yet wholly superseded by the more detailed surveys of modern times. Few chapters in the empire's history he added, were more characteristic of the true nature of British expansion than that contained in the history of Captain Cook.

The Prince considered the site for the memorial particularly excellent and suitable in its nearness to the noble building, "which is the truth and life of our naval supremacy."

Snow in St. Bernard Pass.

Geneva, July 9.—Snow from sixteen to twenty feet deep is still blocking the St. Bernard Pass. This is a favorite drive for American automobilists, and the inns in the valleys are filled with these tourists waiting for the workmen to finish the bridge tunnel which they have been cutting through the pass.

Newport Sails for Leghorn.

Naples, Italy, July 18.—The American schooner Newport, with a large number of nautical cadets from the State of New York on board, left here today for Leghorn in continuation of her training cruise.

"MIXED BATHING" STIRS UP GERMANS

Practice Allowed Unhindered Fifteen Miles from Berlin.

FEE AT WANISSE NOT MORE THAN 4 CENTS

Four Thousand People Enjoy Bath, with No Policeman to Interfere.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

Berlin, July 9.—Germans throughout the winter have innumerable subjects of discussion; they disagree from October to April on every conceivable topic, from the necessity of an increase in the price of beer to the desirability of curtailing the powers of the Emperor. But, once the summer has come, they suddenly seem to forget their troubles and all their divergences except one, and they only quarrel about this single question:

"Is it right or wrong, moral or immoral, decent or indecent, to indulge in mixed bathing?"

Mixed bathing has fervent supporters in Germany, and no less savage critics. Take two men in the street and ask them about it—they will scorn the practice or advocate it; and even governmental authorities have not been able to agree on the matter, for mixed bathing is considered a serious offence in most of the Baltic waters and where police, gendarmes and constabulary are ordered to watch day and night that nobody indulges in this "devilish" sport, while this same sport is considered perfectly respectable and permissible fifteen miles from Berlin, in Wannsee.

Now that the hot weather has set in crowds stream every day from the heated capital to the cool and inspiring lake, where bathing, not being hindered by any specially harsh regulations, is so inviting and correspondingly refreshing.

Near Kaiser's Residence.

Twenty minutes by rail from the Wannsee station, Berlin, and one slight in Wannsee, a village of fashionable country houses, not very far from the Kaiser's summer residence in Potsdam. The baths are located on one of the banks of the beautiful lake, and, being a public bathing place, the bathing classes go to bathe and play in the water every Sunday during the whole summer. A simple wire fence, 150 yards back and 100 yards alongside on the beach, an enclosure of wooden posts and a rickety wooden building with narrow cells for changing clothing—such are the premises of the Freibad. They are anything but majestic. But one could not expect a bathing place of this kind to be so long as the cost of the bath, including the use of the dressing rooms, does not exceed four cents. One is, of course, obliged to bring his own bathing suit, and the indulgent administration of the Wannsee Baths has found it wise and expedient to issue no regulation whatever as to the shape or length of the costume. Well, it was pretty hot, and the bath for inspection some four thousand people were in the water. This throng included men and women of every age, and many children, too. The latter were especially plentiful on the sands on the beach, and taking an occasional "dip," but the parents were far away in the depths, with water to their chests.

Bathers Engage in Games.

There is no restriction as to the duration of the bath, and one can stay in for hours if he can stand it. People who intend remaining for the whole morning generally arrange a party by playing in the water with a ball or other very ingenious kind of amusement. Or they bring their newspapers and read them, walking gravely in the water under the bathing caps, and some of them take their umbrellas, and all the bathers think it is lots of fun, especially as in Wannsee Bath is one of the few places in Germany where the police do not wear the spiked helmet of a policeman. This, too, is refreshing.

Everything passes off very well. People stream into the water, bathe, swim, dive, play about and laugh, and the water is very clean. It happened that a woman has been addressed rudely or otherwise molested. The Germans are even deprived of any sense of irony, for they do not even laugh at some of the mockery in any other country. People go to Wannsee not to laugh at others, but to have a good time, and they get their money's worth and more than that.

At one end of the beach a stretch fifty yards long is fenced off for swimming and getting a good sun-bath. At the other end is the one shilling bath for the "rich" class. There more respectable garments are worn, but that form of respectability does not seem to be very attractive to the Wannsee bathers, for the one shilling bath is generally empty. "The other place," one man said, "is cheaper and there is more fun. Why, then, do I wash and bore ourselves?" Yes, indeed, why?

TO SAVE OLD LANGUAGE

Swiss Ballot in Favor of Romanche, a Latin Tongue.

Berne, July 9.—The voters in the canton of Grisons have just balloted almost unanimously in favor of Romanche being the obligatory language of the courts. Romanche is a survival of an ancient tongue derived from the Latin, and is one of the four languages officially recognized in the Swiss Parliament, the others being German, French and Italian. Romanche has been spoken for centuries and is now spoken only in the canton of Grisons and small districts in Eastern Switzerland, where Latin was planted by the legationaries of Caesar who settled there. Several of the judges in the Grisons courts and many lawyers practicing in them have only slight knowledge of Romanche, as cases usually have been pleaded in German and Italian.

For Rheumatism and Gout

DR. BARKER'S POPULAR OVER A CENTURY 60c. AT DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE