CLEMENCEAU, WRECKER OF FRENCH CABINETS

The Caillaux Ministry Only One of Many He Has Pulled Down.

A DEBATER AND A DUELLIST

The British System of Parliamentary Government Compared With the French Plan.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—M. Clemenceau has wrecked another French Ministry. He is known in France as the "tombeur de Ministeres," the overthrower of Ministries. He caused the fall of the Fourton-Beaglie and Freycinet Administrations. When the Rouvier Ministry collapsed M. Grévy offered him the Presidency of the Council. His reply is famous:

"The crisis," he said, "is no longer Ministerial. It is Presidential." And President Grévy had to go.

The most notable of the politicians whom M. Clemenceau has overthrown was perhaps the famous Gen. Boulanger. When Boulanger first blossomed out as a popular hero Clemenceau had him made Minister of War. But when Boulanger, who had promised to act only on his patron's advice, ventured to assert his independence he called on him at the War Office and said:

"Now I will turn you out."

He went away and kept his word. Boulanger received his dismissal before sunset.

Clemenceau is also a notable duellist. Among those who have stood up to his pistol are Messrs. Drumont, Deschanel and Paul Déroulède. At the time of the Panama affair Déroulède denounced him in a scathing speech.

"This indefatigable advocate of Hertz," he cried, "who is as energetic as he is dangerous, you all know him. His name is on every lip, but not one of you dares to pronounce it because there are three things you are afraid of—his dagger, his pistol and his tongue. Very well! I dare all three. His name is Clemenceau."

Georges Clemenceau, whose eloquence is famous and has often been praised in verse, contented himself on this occasion with the shortest of replies. In measured accents he said:

"M. Déroulède, you have lied."

The inevitable duel followed, in which Déroulède was wounded.

Such is the man who gave the last push to the tottering Ministry of M. Caillaux. Caillaux had declared in the Senatorial committee that no underground negotiations with regard to giving Germany compensation for Morocco in the Congo had taken place, that none had been carried on without the knowledge of the Cabinet, the Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador. By this declaration on his honor Caillaux hoped to keep his Ministry together.

But Clemenceau rose and put the fatal question to M. de Selves, asking him if what Caillaux had said was true. The Foreign Minister turned pale and refused to answer. The fate of the Ministry was sealed at that moment.

M. de Selves of course resigned and for a few hours Caillaux thought he could keep his Ministry together by taking Delcassé from the Ministry of Marine and putting him back in his old office, that for Foreign Affairs. But he reckoned without Clemenceau. The latter saw to it that Caillaux could get no one to take the Ministry of Marine. There was, as one French paper put it, a strike of Marine Ministers. So another French Ministry fell to the bow and spear of the indefatigable Clemenceau.

Many English critics are lamenting the swing back of France into the chaos of short lived Ministries. The difficulties of parliamentary government that France is experiencing are ascribed by them to the written constitution adopted as a compromise in a period of great depression.

One of the difficulties of all forms of government is to keep the executive and the legislature in harmony with the wishes of citizens. In England much is made to secure this by the provision that enables the Crown to dissolve Parliament on the advice of the Ministry. By this means a Government can appeal to the people and if successful come back to office with the added strength of having a programme indorsed by the electorate. The law in which the French constitution is embodied makes a dissolution, except at the close of a four year period, dependent upon a vote of the Senate.

The result is that at a time of crisis a French Ministry is unable to appeal to the people.

Ministry after Ministry may fall by failing to have the support of a majority in the Chamber, but the Chamber remains unaffected. In these conditions and with the variety of parties, a Ministry may come into power and hold office without representing any idea or any programme about which the sense of the country has been ascertained. Such a Government may be created and kept in office by a combination of parliamentary politicians.

This, it is argued, tends to depress the level of French parliamentary life and to keep out of the Chamber numbers of men who command the respect of their countrymen. The De Selves episode, which has just resulted in the downfall of the Caillaux Administration, is pointed to as an example of the fact that the French Chamber does not hold high enough the standard of personal integrity. Caillaux in so many words pledged his honor that there had never been political or financial transactions beyond the official negotiations. The Foreign Minister when appealed to remained silent, and when further pressed declared that he would not reply because he was divided between the truth and duty to his colleagues. Here, it is said, is an example of a Minister finding it impossible to choose between Ministerial solidarity and truth.

On the other hand those who are less satisfied with the British House of Commons see in the recent French crisis a chance for that eminently self-satisfied institution to take a lesson from the French Chamber. In England there is no Parliamentary committee which can drive a Foreign Minister to make the choice between Ministerial solidarity and truth.

"The French Chamber and the French Senate," says the *Daily News* editorially, "have insisted upon the French Government producing every despatch and every minute, recounting in detail every step in the history of the crisis, and explaining its course."

With this is compared Sir Edward Grey's single speech in the House of Commons, "a speech containing gaps which yawned in the face of every intelligent man," and the refusal of all documents. The French Parliament and people know nearly all the truth of their Government's conduct during the Morocco crisis, while Sir Edward Grey's handling of the same crisis, "which brought this country within inches of war," remains a sealed book. Upon this argument the *Daily News* advocates a Foreign Affairs Committee for the House of Commons.

The Royal Hunting Party Mounted on Elephants Crossing a Stream on the Way to the Jungle.

Copyright American Press Association.

THE NEWEST WAR WEAPON. EFFECT OF A BOMB DROPPED FROM AN ITALIAN AEROPLANE AMONG TURKISH SOLDIERS IN TRIPOLI.

PAUL DOUMER TO THE FRONT.

Man to Be Reckoned With in the Rejuvenated French Senate.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—One always expects a young colt to prance and kick over the traces, and the French Chamber of Deputies has hitherto been considered as the colt of the legislative body, breaking loose at unexpected moments and overturning the Government cart without warning. But that the staid French Senate should take to kicking and throw down the Ministry supposed to be solidly seated for a long term has astonished the French people.

Certainly Caillaux expected to have a hard fight for the life of his Cabinet, which was attacked on every side after the unfortunate revelations concerning the Franco-German-Moroccan affair, but no one anticipated that the overthrow would come from the Senate. For years the Senate has been considered as an almost sleeping body, against which continuous political campaigns have been waged in an effort to obtain its suppression as a useless branch of the Government, and it was not until the legislative corps voted itself an almost doubled salary that the former combatants against the Senate realized that the position of Senator with a nine years term at $3,000 a term was an excellent affair, far more profitable than the four term office of Deputy with its uncertainties.

So a number of young men went into the Senate, which commenced to wake up and rival the Chamber in activity. The recent elections completed the rejuvenation of the Senatorial body and the commission engaged in examining the Moroccan treaty felt youth surging into it and sat up and refused to accept an effaced rôle of taking the statements of Cabinet officers at their face value. While Clemenceau is by no means young in years he is as sprightly and alive in body and spirit as the youngest of his colleagues, with a terrible memory and a still more terrible tongue. Each word that he utters stabs and stings.

He is unquestionably the most interesting figure in French politics to-day with the exception of Paul Doumer, who returns to France from Corsica with a Senatorial seat in his possession despite the fierce opposition of the Radicals, who see in him a second Boulanger. No one ignores, for it is every one's secret, that Paul Doumer is the hope of the rich Conservative bourgeoisie of France, a trump card, Doumer is, as the French say, "quelqu'un" (somebody).

That his personal ambitions are of the highest he proved by presenting himself as a Presidential candidate at the last elections. He has implicit faith in his own State and stands for every principle of good government, if personal government. The dread of the latter has made him the bête noir of the Radicals and Socialists, although to the former party Doumer owes his first success.

An absolutely self-made man, the new Senator commenced life out near Malmaison as a country school teacher and secretary of a prominent man. He married a daughter of the statesman Charles Floquet and has nine children. His private life represents every virtue the better class of French people admire, and if during his early struggles he got into debt and difficulties it has never been made a subject of reproach to him.

His autocracy was demonstrated in Indo-China, where he ruled and reigned, and his return from the far East to reenter the political arena was preceded by a break with his party, the Radicals, and his acceptance of a seat belonging to the Nationalists, who opened their ranks to him. He succeeded in being elected President of the Chamber and later opposed his candidacy to that of President Fallières, definitely alienating himself from his Radical friends by a struggle against their candidate.

At the last elections the entire Radical party fought and defeated him and he lost his seat, but a rich group of bankers came forward and offered him the presidency of a big new bank, and he proved himself such an able administrator that his new friends looked around for a seat for him in the Senatorial elections.

It is evident to every one that Doumer with powerful new backing has entered the Senate to play a big rôle. He has bitter enemies, among whom are Clemenceau and Delcassé, but his qualities as an "homme d'état" are so eminent and his popularity in Europe so great—he has visited the Czar of Russia upon special invitation—that he may win his way into the Elysée unless he chooses the more active rôle of combatant in the Senate.

All eyes are now centred on the latter. Never in the history of the Third Republic has the Senate presented such interest, and the higher legislative body has momentarily eclipsed its rival the Chamber of Deputies.

GERMAN PLAYS TO SUPPLY OUR STAGE

Continued from First Page.

zero, and on her return to England she was "more than ever convinced that people in England don't know the first thing about warming houses."

Steam, hot water and hot air heating have been adopted very generally for hotels and private houses on the Continent of Europe, but the British Isles have strenuously resisted any change from the methods that have been enforced since time immemorial. American women who have visited English country houses where the practice is to wear low neck gowns of thin material in the evening tell tales of suffering from cold that are received with surprise and even a semblance of polite incredulity by those who are used to the icy temperatures of such places.

Some Americans resident in England have had modern central heating plants installed in their houses, but from present indications there is no prospect that the propaganda for central heating will be successful. Some of the big hotels and a few flat houses are heated by steam or hot water, but the tendency is to construct new buildings for residential purposes with fireplaces for coal grates in living rooms, but no arrangements for heating hallways.

The Pope is decidedly against woman suffrage and he does not approve the struggle for woman's rights, but he certainly does not believe that woman is inferior to man. The members of the Union among Catholic Women recently held a meeting in Rome and 130 delegates from all parts of Italy as well as over 500 members belonging to all classes of society assembled at the Vatican to be blessed by the Pope.

Pius X. after giving his ring to be kissed by each member present made a speech in which he dwelt on the mission of women in social life. The Pope thanked "the good and brave daughters" for coming in such great numbers to see him and exhorted them to remain united under the guidance of ecclesiastical authority.

"By so doing," the Pope continued, "you can accomplish worthily the most noble mission that women have in society. It is said that you belong to the weaker sex, but you can show the world wonderful examples of firmness which the so-called strong sex lacks as they do not know the sublime virtue of sacrifice."

"Your mission is threefold. First is a mission of religion through the diffusion of religious education; practical teaching more than anything else is required of you, and you must afford examples of Christian virtues. Then there is a mission of charity which you can accomplish in a thousand ways. Do not only help the poor, but also and more those who need to be recalled on the path of virtue, and remember that truth spoken by a woman can work miracles.

"Your third mission is that of sacrifice, and I need not give you any recommendations on this score, as you understand and accomplish well this mission daily. If you accomplish these three missions," concluded the Pope, laying special stress on the word "three," "you fully deserve God's blessing for yourselves, and also for all other women who need comfort in their affliction."

On Sunday last the admirers of Verlaine gathered round his statue in the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris and made speeches in honor of his anniversary. The more or less symbolic form of the monument, which is distinctly suggestive of an absinthe bottle, shocked or amused the bohemian poet's admirers. A cheerful luncheon followed, at which some two hundred guests assisted.

One guest only had adorned himself with a frock coat. The red ribbon of the Legion of Honor decorated the buttonhole. When the wearer was identified as Henri des Groux, one of the last survivors of true bohemia, the wonder grew and inquiries were made.

"It isn't my decoration," explained the painter; "but you see it isn't my coat either."

To make calls on dwellers in top floor flats which are without elevators is a trial to people with weak hearts. To minimize the strain of stair climbing Dr. Schurig, a German army surgeon, has, so the Munich *Medical Weekly* says, devised a slipper which does away with the exhaustion.

This new slipper, which is to be worn on one foot only, does not differ from other slippers except in one particular. It has a very thick sole of about three inches. Each step being about six inches high, the energy needed for passing from one step to a higher one is reduced by half, the doctor calculated.

It must be noted of course that both feet have to go on every step. The slipper is light, easily slipped over the shoe. It is also collapsible, and on the wearer reaching the level can be easily put into a pocket.

The French Ministry of Public Works is endeavoring to have the Government adopt the system of reckoning time on railways by the use of the hours from 1 to 24 instead of 12 noon to 12 midnight. This system has already been adopted by many Continental railways and has been in operation for years on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Thefts from poor boxes and even from the altars of London churches have become so frequent that clergymen are considering the advisability of keeping the church doors locked except during services. The pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Gregory has met the situation by posting this notice near the poor boxes:

For the convenience of burglars and others interested in the contents of these alms boxes it may be well to state that as they are cleared every day, at most there is only a very few pence in them, and it is really not worth while committing two sins, sacrilege and theft, for so little.—*The Rector.*

The Camorra trial, which has been resumed at Viterbo after a fortnight's adjournment over Christmas and New Year, during which the evidence of absent witnesses who could not attend court on account of illness was taken, cannot possibly be concluded before at least two months even if no fresh complications arise. There are yet about fifty witnesses to be heard.

Before continuing the hearing of witnesses the presiding Judge has to decide whether it is necessary for the court and jury to visit the scenes of the crime at Naples and Torre del Greco. So far only one of the jurymen has asked the court to visit the scenes of the crime, and before any decision is taken by the Judge it will be necessary that the other jurymen indorse the request.

It is possible that the evidence will be concluded by the end of this month and that early in February the speeches for the prosecution will begin. As only eight or ten lawyers for the defence will make speeches and every effort will be made to hasten the conclusion of the trial, according to optimistic reports it is possible that the verdict may be had by the end of March.

A fresh complication is, however, threatened which may prolong the trial for two or three months more. Twenty-two out of the thirty-six prisoners on trial are indicted on the charge of criminal association, which is a crime under Italian law that cannot be punished with more than five years imprisonment. These prisoners were arrested between February 2 and 12, 1907, and they have been kept in prison ever since. They now claim that when five years expire from the time of their arrest they are entitled to be released, since otherwise they will be made to serve a term in prison longer than that fixed by law as punishment for the crime they are charged with. The question involves a point of law which is very complicated.

It is feared that if the Judge orders their release the final issue of the trial may be compromised, since it will be practically useless to convict prisoners who have already served their sentence. On the other hand if the Judge refuses to release the prisoners they may create difficulties and strive to prevent the continuation of the trial.

According to L. Meerson Clancey of St. Louis, who is now in London, there is more mud in the British metropolis than in any other of the big cities he has been in, and his record includes Paris, Berlin, Vienna, New York, Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

"Even the Tammany white wings would be ashamed of Waterloo road," he said. "It is true that there are men with little wheeled carts labelled 'Highways Department' in some districts doing something with implements like enlarged table spoons, but there is no energy in the movement, no despatch and no fight to keep the streets clean as a whole.

"London is far behind in her street arrangements. She leads easily among the capitals I have visited in the matter of mud."

A London newspaper has been looking into the subject. It found that on one day of twenty-one streets inspected three were "clean" and five were "fair," while the others were "filthy," "very dirty" or "muddy."

The demand for economy in municipal administration is given as the main cause for the dirty streets. And the mud is said to be nastier and more penetrating than formerly. "I certainly do not understand why the people of this great city do not rise and smite the authorities," remarked Mr. Clancey.

The answer may be found in the complaint that Londoners do not take any great amount of interest in the conduct of municipal affairs. They are as a rule intensely interested in Parliamentary elections and anything that affects matters of national policy, but are not inclined to become excited, it is said, in political campaigns of purely municipal importance.

The scheme on which King George's children are educated includes careful instruction in all the typical open air sports and games. Cricket, riding, fencing, boxing, shooting and the like the young Prince of Wales has been carefully and scientifically taught by past masters.

A few years ago a ship was rigged in Virginia Waters, and here he and his younger brother with great thoroughness were instructed in the management of sails and ropes, of handling an oar and steering a boat. During his Christmas holidays the young Prince has been instructed in yet another open air art, that of the automobile.

Within a few months of his passing the legal age limit for drivers, he has been devoting some of his vacation to learning all about the construction and care of internal combustion motor engines under the tuition of the expert who has trained all the King's chauffeurs. This is Undecimus Stratton, who has been down to York House, Sandringham, to give the lessons. By Saturday last the Prince had made such progress that he drove a 15 horse-power Daimler car forty-five miles without mishap or mistake. It was noticed that he showed careful consideration for every one using the road. This was in accordance with his father's directions to all the royal drivers.

The British army without a brass band—such is the doleful prophecy of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It says that a definite proposal has been brought forward that all the brass bands of the army except those of the Guards regiments, shall be abolished, and that the sole music provided for the future shall be that of the drums and fifes and bugles, with the pipers for the Scottish regiments.

Some years ago fresh regulations were made as to the maintenance of regimental bands. The cost of them fell entirely on the officers. The new regulations threw some of the expense on the public purse. But even now it is considered that in a modern, business army the officers should not be liable to this kind of expenditure.

Every officer to-day has to subscribe one day's pay a year to support his regimental band, and that does not cover all his expenses in the matter. Take the case of the Royal Artillery band. The public grant is $4,500 a year, and the officers of the regiment are called upon to provide a further sum of some $15,000 annually to maintain their splendid string band.

The suggestion is that if the War Office put an end to this tax on the officers as not being in the best interests of the service the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not likely to provide the whole cost of the military brass bands out of the public purse. And a veteran recruiting sergeant who catches his men by the National Gallery declares that the abolition of the bands will pretty nearly ruin his business.

Lloyd's have insured people against many strange things, but few quainter inquiries have been made than that of an undertaker, who asked the other day at what price underwriters would relieve him of any liability from shocks caused to private people by his coffins being taken to the wrong houses at night.

Underwriters did not feel themselves competent to quote a premium offhand, but expressed their willingness to consider the proposition provided details were supplied, such as the annual turnover, the number of such shocks known to have been given and their severity.

Dr. Theobald Smith of Harvard, exchange professor this term, delivered his inaugural lecture at Berlin in the Hygienic Institute, not in the university aula, as has hitherto been the practice, and neither the Kaiser nor any official representing him was present. The Kaiser's absence is attributed in some quarters in Berlin to imperial annoyance at the incidents which have brought the exchange professors and their wives into sometimes disagreeable prominence. The most recent occasion of the sort was the quarrel between Prof. Hugo Münsterberg and Prof. Smith about their presentation at court last winter.

Emigration from and through Germany to America declined during the last year, the number of emigrants being 226,590 in 1911, as against 300,585 in 1910. The shipping companies say, however, that the loss has been compensated for by an increase in freights and slightly higher passage rates. The decrease is attributed not only to the prosperous economic situation in Germany and Russia but also to the strict application of the immigration regulations at New York. A considerable proportion of the immigrants rejected at New York last year went on to Canada or South America.

Ignorance of German opera regulations got a party of American visitors into trouble at the gala performance before the Kaiser in Berlin on New Year's night. One of the party was a girl of seventeen, who wore a high necked dress as became her age.

The regulations have for some five or six years past required all ladies at gala performances to wear décolleté dresses, and all gentlemen white, not black, ties. The gendarme at the door of the opera stopped the party, and after a short discussion produced a pair of scissors and was evidently about to effect the necessary change in the girl's robe himself.

The matter was finally settled by the woman in charge of the cloak room, who turned in the neck of the girl's dress all round so as to give an appearance of conformity with the décolleté rule. The gendarme explained that when the Kaiser looked round the house he liked to see all the ladies with bare necks."

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of California University has an article in the *Deutsche Revue* for January on "Race and Language." He holds that common speech, common views of life, common belief, common customs, common industrial conditions and common tradition and history, not common blood, are every year more and more determining national frontiers; that, in short, nationality is in course of founding itself on speech.

In early times the world was ruled by peoples of common race, by the long skulled, light haired Scandinavians, North Germans and Anglo-Saxons, by the Greeks, the Goths and the Franks; to-day the ruling factors are eight groups of speech, the English, the German, the Latin, the Russian, the Arabian, a bond of union among Mohammedans; the Indian, with Sanskrit as the bond, the Chinese and the Japanese.

The negro races, because they have no central and representative speech for literature or history, have no great state or national organization. The Jews, President Wheeler thinks, are held together as a nation solely by their speech and would soon be swallowed up in other nations if the use of Hebrew were forbidden in their synagogues.

FEARED ANARCHIST LEAVES ITALY

Jaffei, Who Was a Menace to the King's Life, Has Gone to London.

FRIEND OF A REGICIDE

Was Accused of Complicity in King Humbert's Murder—Eight Detectives Watched Him.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Italy has just rid herself of the dangerous anarchist Vittorio Jaffei, whose presence in this country was a standing menace to the King's life. Jaffei's sudden departure for London represents a financial saving to the Italian Government of something like $10 a day, since eight detectives have for the last year been closely watching him at Foligno, a small town in Umbria, where he lived with his father, an old and law abiding itenerant vender of rosary beads and objects of devotion.

Vittorio Jaffei emigrated to America when he was a boy and for many years he lived at Paterson, where he became the friend of Bresci, who in 1900 assassinated King Humbert at Monza. The Italian police suspected that Jaffei was Bresci's accomplice as he contributed money toward Bresci's journey to Italy when he came here to kill the King and Jeffei was present at the time of the murder. The police moreover suspected that Jeffei wrote the letter signed "Biondino" (the little blond man) which Bresci received in prison and which ran as follows:

"You killed the father and it is up to us now to kill the son."

Jaffei was tried in Italy for complicity in the regicide, but the evidence against him was insufficient and he was acquitted. Despite the strict watch kept over his movements Jaffei succeeded in evading police surveillance and leaving Italy. He disappeared for a time but was discovered in Paris and expelled. He escaped again and went to America, where he was likewise expelled.

After wandering about for a couple of years he was discovered in Australia disguised as a Turk and again expelled. Last year he suddenly returned to Italy but the police lost track of him and they only knew when he turned up at Foligno that he had spent a couple of months undisturbed at Moncalieri awaiting apparently a chance to assasinate the King, who went there to attend the funerals of Princess Clotilde Bonaparte and the Dowager Queen of Portugal, Maria Pia.

The Italian Government could not adopt any coercive measures against Jaffei, who had not committed any crime and whose antecedents were not criminal. He made no mystery about being an anarchist. The police opened all the letters he received from London, Paris, Geneva and Paterson and found that they contained money remitted by his friends, who deplored his "idleness." Eight detectives were sent to Foligno with orders to watch him closely, and in fact two of them accompanied him everywhere, while two others followed him at a safe distance.

Jaffei seemed reconciled to police surveillance, but occasionally he used to show "his guardian angels" how easy it was for him to escape. He borrowed a bicycle and after racing through the country with the two detectives following him he would invariably distance them and disappear. After remaining in hiding in some neighboring village for a couple of days he would return to Foligno and laugh heartily at the police, who meanwhile had reported his escape to Rome and wired to the frontier stations and all sea ports for his arrest. Jaffei recently asked the Mayor of Foligno for a house rent free, since he said that as the Government was spending so much money to have him watched it was only just that the municipality should at least house him. The Mayor naturally refused and Jaffei asked for a sum of money to pay his way to London, from where he had been expelled for five years and this term had just expired.

The Mayor immediately and gladly complied with Jaffei's request and the "Biondino" accordingly set out on his journey. He was escorted to the station by the eight detectives, one of whom is accompanying him to the frontier, and news of his departure has been wired to the police of the principal cities of Europe and America.