

CABLE DISPATCHES FROM CAPITALS OF THE WORLD

POWER IN SWEDEN GOES TO LIBERALS KING OF GREECE TO VISIT BRITAIN WRITES BOOK ON DEATH'S MYSTERY IRISH BIG BUSINESS 50,000 AT A HUGE PARISIAN BANQUET FOGS' PALLS OVER BRITISH CAPITAL

New Cabinet Marks Transition—Premier Staff Expected to Effectuate Electoral Reform.

King George to Spend a Week at Windsor Castle, Beginning Monday.

Danish Physician Negatives the Idea of Terror for Last Moments.

Decline in Industry a Cause for Anxious Concern—Fewer Animals Raised.

Mighty Throng of French Rurals at Greatest Luncheon Ever Given.

King Edward Creates Nothing Higher than an Earldom This Year.

Even the Lord Mayor's Show Was Near to a Gaslight Circus Parade.

Special Cable to The Journal. Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 11.—The recent cabinet change in Sweden marks the transition from the system to the liberal party. The coalition cabinet, headed by Lundeberg, was organized solely to bring about an honorable and amicable settlement with the government which had accomplished the task, and did it well, and when it retired two weeks ago it was the result of preconcerted action to which several of the ministers had pledged themselves when they accepted their portfolios.

Among the latter was Karl Staaff, whom the king asked to form the new cabinet. He stood well to the fore in the so-called liberal coalition party, which scored a decisive victory in the September elections, making a net gain of twenty-one seats in the lower house of the riksdag.

Proportionalism Is Dead. Both parties stood for electoral reform, the issue between them being merely a question of the system to be adopted, whether straight majority elections, championed by the liberals, or proportional elections, giving representation to all parties in the ratio of their numerical strength. This pet idea of the conservatives was submitted to the last riksdag in the form of a government bill, but failed to pass and was then referred for further elaboration. The measure is now practically dead. While it would muster some strength in the upper house, it is doomed to failure in the reconstructed lower chamber. Here the parties line up as follows: Left or liberals, 112; right or conservatives, 101; socialists, 14. But a number of the conservatives, in alliance with the liberals and socialists against proportionalism, leaving at the very highest eighty-eight votes in favor of that measure, with the remaining 142 votes against.

The new ministry is expected to bring about the electoral reform emphatically indicated by the recent election. The new premier is a man of determination and of fixed purpose. As an extremist among the liberals, he stands very close to the socialist wing of that party and may be depended on to muster the support of those two allies for a measure letting down the bars and giving to the Swedish people popular suffrage in a wide sense, with but few restrictions.

This is the policy that King Oscar has summoned the majority of his councillors of state from the liberal party. All indications are that there was no sinister motive, but that the king is determined to order every assistance in carrying out the policy of reform. The men selected are not set up around the king merely to be knocked down.

Nobility Is Sidetracked. They are young, over-zealous and representative to a degree of Sweden's average citizenship. The predominance of plain citizens, as against the nobility, in the new state council is a matter of note. Premier Carl Staaff, the liberal leader in the riksdag, and minister of state and of the department of justice, is 45 years old. He is a lawyer of repute in Stockholm. His younger brother has represented one of its districts in the lower house. His prominence in his party gave him a place on the committee of the dissolution of the union with Norway, and later a seat in the Lundeberg cabinet.

Of the other holdover ministers, L. H. Tingsten, Sweden's best strategist, retains the war portfolio, and Gustaf Biesert remains at the head of the department of finance.

The new men are Eric Tolle, who assumes command of the foreign relations at the age of 46, having held several foreign positions; J. W. L. Sidner, whose position as head of the naval academy assures his efficiency as minister of marine; Professor Erik Berg, an educator of national prominence, who assumes the portfolio of education; P. A. V. Schotte, minister of the interior; and Gustav Tamm, minister of agriculture.

The fact that the premier assumes two portfolios leaves three instead of two of the king's councillors without any government departments.

BRITAIN AIMING BLOW AT GERMANY

New Anglo-Russian Agreement to Give Constantinople to the Bear.

Special Cable to The Journal. London, Nov. 11.—Tomorrow's Observer will make public an exclusive forecast of the basis of the Anglo-Russian entente which Great Britain is believed to be planning. It will attempt to show how the Russian entente is aiming a deliberate and deadly blow at Germany.

The Observer will say that Britain will offer Russia the Bagdad railway and will even lend financial help for its completion. This will not only afford Russia its long-desired outlet to the Persian gulf, but will assure Russia's economic predominance in Asia Minor, smashing German ascendancy in that region. Britain will not permit fortifications on the Persian gulf, but will subject the agreement to other powers for assent.

By handing over Constantinople to Russia Britain will finally announce its approval of the Pan-Slavist confederation in the Balkans under Russian wardship.

Britain's remuneration for these vital concessions will be the renunciation by Russia of all its claims in Afghanistan, Tibet, India and Central Asia in general.

KAISER'S PORTRAIT IN FRENCH SALON

New York Herald Special Service. Paris, Nov. 11.—Considerable discussion has been caused by the announcement that the kaiser's portrait will be hung for the first time in the French salon at the forthcoming spring exhibitions. M. Faix, Bordeaux, the painter of portraits, describes it. It is to be an open air picture of the kaiser wearing his hunting uniform. He says the kaiser is an excellent model, posing very patiently.



KING GEORGE OF GREECE, Monarch Who is About to Visit Great Britain.

Journal Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—The visit which King George of Greece will pay to this country this month is an official one. It is true that the king attended the funeral of the late Queen Victoria, but apart from this he has not visited this country for many years—officially, indeed, since his accession to the throne in March, 1863. The liveliest interest is accordingly attached to the visit which will commence on Nov. 13. King George will make Windsor Castle his headquarters during the whole of the visit, which will last from Nov. 13 to Nov. 19.

The king of Greece and the crown prince of Greece will, it is expected, make a semestrial entry into Windsor. A grand banquet will be held in St. George's hall and it is expected that a concert or theatricals will take place in the Waterloo chamber.

The program of festivities is being mapped out, and, of course, include an official visit to the Guild hall.

FAMOUS CHURCHES FALLING TO RUIN

Winchester Cathedral and Cripplegate Church in Danger from Decay.

New York Herald Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—Two famous old English churches, Winchester cathedral and Cripplegate, the burial place of John Milton, are in danger of becoming ruins. The dean and chapter of Winchester recently engaged a trio of architectural engineering experts to examine the edifice and their report discloses "danger which threatens one of the grandest and most historical cathedrals in the country."

The mischief is most serious in the south wall of the presbytery and is of long standing. During at least 400 years there has been, from time to time, a settlement of the east portion of the building, and the movement has been of late more marked. This is attributed partly to the untimely foundation. Its bed is of soft marl, only ten feet below the surface and permanently washed by water. The other walls also show signs of subsidence, while the spires and pinnacles of the west front are in a dilapidated if not dangerous condition. To effect the requisite repairs at least \$150,000, probably more, will be required.

But as the dean and chapter possess no fabric fund, they appeal to the nation for help in assuring the safety of what is a national possession. The church contains the bones of several kings and in wealth of historical associations and architectural beauty is almost without a rival.

When the Cripplegate church cannot be rung without causing such vibration as loosens the stones and shakes them out on the roadway to the danger of passersby. The tower is nearly 300 feet high, but the masonry is so considered anything like so serious as at Winchester. Still, a great deal of money will be required to save from ruin what is considered a historical city monument.

WOMEN SLAIN BY GERMAN TROOPS

Babies, Too, Killed When Soldiers Fired on the Natives in South Africa.

Journal Special Service. Cape Town, Nov. 11.—The Argus, one of the leading newspapers, reports evidence in support of the allegations of cruelties were practiced on the natives in German Southwest Africa, and that British subjects, English and Dutch, were ostensibly recruited for transport and were then compelled to take up arms. A young Transvaal Dutchman states that he and forty-two others were engaged in Johannesburg in September, 1904.

"When we arrived at Lokahandja we were served out with rifles with twenty rounds of ammunition each, and further on with seventy-one rounds. None of us wanted to fight. We had gone there to make a living by transport-riding. Near Okanjiso we came in contact with the natives, and we were compelled by the Germans to go into fighting line and take our share of the fight. One of our men, De Wet, was wounded in the leg. That night we had all to take our share of the picket duty. We refused at first to fight or to do picket duty, but we were told that we were now under German martial law and must obey orders. At Okanjiso, about Feb. 12, I saw a number of women and children, some of whom were eight months and six children. They were all strung up to trees by the neck and then shot. The Germans said that they were spies, but they were captured with the natives who were fighting, and some of the children could not have been over 5. A lieutenant gave the orders."

Probably the most elaborate and costly target in the world has just been fired in a new York navy yard. The target is almost an exact duplicate of a section from the hull of a battleship and is estimated to have cost \$50,000.

New York Herald Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—The great mystery of death is the subject of a book by an eminent Danish physician, Dr. Oscar Bloch, which Heinemann is to publish soon. It is an exact and scientific inquiry into the phenomena attending death and is based upon innumerable examples in Dr. Bloch's own experience. He negates the popular accepted idea of "a terror of death."

There is little likelihood of any book attacking the death of the present month than Herbert Paul's "Life of Frode," which Pittman and Sons will publish within the next three weeks. Frode has been so long in the pillory that "a complete vindication of his career and a refutation of all the attacks which have been made upon him" will supply a long-felt want.

John Murray is to publish in two volumes "A History of the Panegyric During the Nineteenth Century." It is by a Danish writer, Dr. Nielsen, bishop of Aalborg, and it forms part of a larger work dealing with the general history of the Roman Catholic church during the nineteenth century. The translation has been made by Dr. Mason, master of Pembroke college, Cambridge. The original is written in a clear, lively style, and is based on the widest reading of books in many languages.

The English dandy of a century or more ago has been the subject of several recent plays and has figured in many novels, but reprints of actual memoirs about him have not been common. A work which the Delamere press promises therefore is doubly interesting because it is a reprint of the memory of "Buck" Whaley, now to be published from the original long manuscript. The volume has been edited by Sir Edward Sullivan.

KISS PRINT IS NEW AUTOGRAPH

Kensington Girl's Album Records of Her Friends' Osculatory Impressions.

New York Herald Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—A clever young Kensington woman, Miss Evans, has devised a new kind of autograph album that is likely to be popular. It is so contrived as to enable a young woman not only to collect the autograph signatures of her friends, but to preserve also the imprints of their kisses.

This book is equipped with a little pad of soluble, carmine-tinted substances upon which the lips are first lightly pressed, so as to take up a little of the pigment. Then a kiss is imprinted upon the page in a space provided for the purpose, leaving a clear carmine record of the pressure of the lips. By the use of the autograph album, and together, kiss and signature make a very precious and intimate keepsake.

"If it reads 'marry me' what a lot of character there is in kisses," says Miss Evans. "People who are not students of the subject simply have no idea how they vary. You know no two persons' finger prints are alike. Well, two persons' kisses are the tiniest bit alike. I have 200 in one album and there is not one of them that you could possibly mistake for any other. These kiss prints look like kisses, too."

This kiss album bears on the title page the motto, "Give me a kiss for a keepsake," and the quotation "Dear as remembered kisses."

To be complete the kiss album should be liberally sprinkled with kissing quotations from novelists as well as people.

TAILORS ASTOUND LONDON CHAPPIES

Sartorial Exhibit Stirs the British Worshippers of Clothes to Wonder.

Journal Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—That modern tailoring has been raised to an exact science, if not a fine art, has been demonstrated by an exhibit just opened in the offices of the Tailor and Cutter.

Many samples of the work of masterly hands are shown. Coats in which every stitch is a thought; trousers which would defy microscope and compasses to detect an error; and a new coat regulated to rouse the exacting experts of Pall Mall—these and many other tributes to the genius of gifted wielders of needle and "goose," are being shown to the best advantage.

Lay minds marvel at the amount of charm that can be infused into ladies' tailor-made costumes, and a man's hunt-hunt suit tunic in crimson, faced with silk of the same color and decorated with gilt buttons bearing mystic inscriptions, was pronounced by experts to be "o perfect poem."

IRISH BIG BUSINESS

50,000 AT A HUGE PARISIAN BANQUET

By Timothy J. O'Connor. Journal Special Service. Dublin, Nov. 11.—The notable shrinkage which has taken place in the Irish pig-raising industry has caused the Irish pig-raising industry cause for much anxious concern. During the past nine months the pig exports decreased 30 per cent. The number of hogs, cattle, horses, etc., showed a marked decrease. The trade of the Irish bacon-curing firms has also undergone a considerable shrinkage.

The causes of this notable decline are various. The farmer and the cottager, upon whom the curers and exporters rely to keep the Irish pig markets supplied, have, to a considerable extent, given up pig-raising, as they consider it unremunerative at present prices. They complain that in the south of Ireland the curers have entered into a working arrangement whereby the country is divided into districts, the marks in each of which are attended by the buyers of pig. Producers complain that under this arrangement the absence of competition has caused the curers to underbid the market, and the ever-increasing number of curers, on the other hand, defend this arrangement as, owing to the constant fluctuation in market prices and the ever-increasing cost of curing, a necessary protection, the industry is attended with little profit. The markets are always glutted at certain seasons from feeders having to sell at or about the same price. A producer once says that if more discretion were exercised in regulating the fattening period, there would be less cause for complaint.

BIG HERRING CATCH

The latest returns from Burtonport show that herring catches have been unprecedented recently. Hundreds of tons are being landed, and the price, including a number of small Scotch drifters, ten thousand barrels stored on the spot were totally inadequate. Wagon loads of boxes and barrels are accordingly being simply swarming. The harbors and approaches are congested with boats laden with fish, and large steamers are running cargoes of fresh fish to Scotland and other foreign ports.

GERMAN BRIDES' WEDDINGS COSTLY

Parents Must Begin to Save for Dowries Early in Their Daughters' Lives.

Journal Special Service. Berlin, Nov. 11.—The expense of marrying their daughters is on the whole far greater for parents in Germany than in other sections of the civilized world. As a general thing a bride in Germany has not only to receive a dowry, but also a substantial outfit of linen for the house, but, in the great majority of cases, with a considerable sum of money as a dowry.

German young men of good families are not often inclined to enter matrimony unless their father can offer them some monetary compensation as single men. A young man with an income of \$1,500 a year expects that his wife will receive a dowry of at least \$15,000.

GEN. FRENCH SCORES OFFICERS, LAUDS MEN

Journal Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—Sir John French has just issued from Aldershot a comprehensive report in the most outspoken terms upon the result of the year's training undertaken by the troops in his command. He has nothing but praise for the capabilities and endurance of the rank and file of his troops. On the other hand he regrets that some young officers "display the most lamentable ignorance as to what is going on around them."

The earliest auction sale known was held at Oxford, England, Feb. 28, 1386, or the disposal of a lot of books.

RHODESIA ENTERS COTTON MARKET

Rival for America, the London Importers Believe, is Found in Africa.

New York Herald Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—Rhodesia is becoming a rival to America in the cotton industry! Consignments of cotton continue to arrive at Liverpool from there, some of which arrived this week. They have been coming in steadily more than a month ago, were pronounced of good staple, fine and strong. Charles Wolstenholme, of the firm of Wolstenholme & Hollan, who have been testing the cotton on behalf of the British cotton growing association, has the utmost faith in the possibilities of Rhodesia as a cotton-producing center. Samples of Rhodesian cotton, grown from seeds in various parts of the country, have yielded the most satisfactory results possible.

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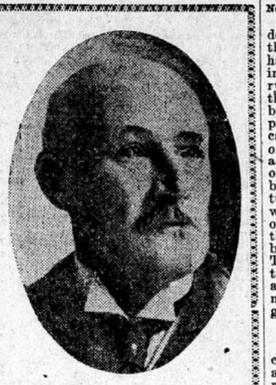
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LORD CHEYLESMORE, Who Has Been Honored by King Edward.

New York Herald Special Service. London, Nov. 11.—There is only one person in the United Kingdom who can claim two birthdays in one year. King Edward VII. has an "official" birthday celebrated in the summer, so that people may have a chance of fine weather for their rejoicings, but nevertheless, when his real birthday comes around on Nov. 9, which is also by the way, Lord Mayor's day, the people will not be denied making another holiday of it.

I don't think I have ever seen greater crowds parading the streets than there were on all Thursday, both day and night. I never did see such a melancholy, woe-begone lot of people. They were London's unemployed, walking hungrily about, gazing at decorations and illuminations which had cost the ratepayers so much money, while so many are poor and starving.

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