...and Gossip Heard in Cities Across the Sea

Happenings in the Old World

Tribune Correspondents Detail Affairs in Other Lands

...ISH PRESS ...ER GRAFTERS

...rs Contain Bitter Crit... of Mismanagement of ...ailroad Lines.

...ORGE TO PURCHASE ... ESTATE IN IRELAND

...ary Celebrated of First ...ssful Operation of ... Tramway.

...PAUL LAMBETH.

...to The Tribune.

... Sept. 24.—Grafting railroad ... coming in for some hard ... forum, press and business ... offenders have perfected a ...aft that enables whole fami... off the corporations with ...are connected. One of the ... circulated newspapers in ... subject has this to say: ... time come for asking one ... questions of the directors ...ficials who manage our rail... railway chairman after an... that his company has prac... economy and the biggest sav... ...en due to co-operation be... which hitherto have spent ...ns on fighting one another. ...,000 and £20,000 a year ...red on those lines alone—and ...wisely than by paring the ...clerks who are lucky if they ... a week.

...ber of chief officials on these ...—not reckoning district of... ...than 800. Most of them ... salaries in scores of cases with ... of cabinet ministers. Has ... of economy even touched this ...ass? Have the directors and ...nomized at the top as zeal... ...the base?

...Britain there are about thir... or less independent com... these companies there are no ... nearly 400 directorships, a ...ber, wholly unnecessary. A ... very expensive luxury. His ...hip are said to be often £500 ...wards on his watch chain a ... which enables him to travel ... any railway in the land. ... directorships are doubtless ...able than others, but how many ...be defended on strict com...ds?"

...tion Army in Russia.

...tion Army, says General ...soon begin work in Russia, ...the czar consents. Speaking ...ugh recently General Booth ... never taken a penny from ...ever owned a fine house or ...as charged.

...first of October there will be ... the weighing and value ...ropeates of the decimal sys... ...ghts and values are in high ...the decision of the Federation ...Cotton Spinners' association ...tion Manufacturers' associa... ...the decimal system for ex... ...ghts and values in the cot...

...and labor unions will fight ...nullify the so-called Osborne ...dered by the house of lords ...ss meetings have been ar... ...that end in view. The lords ...ades unions had no right to ...atory levies upon members for ...and parliamentary and munici... ...and the maintenance of la... ...tatives in parliament. The ...considered at a joint board, ...the parliamentary commit... ...Trades Union congress, the La... ...and the General Federation of ...ulists. The deliberations re... ...the passing of the following ...

...ion denies the right of trade ...ry out their nominal status... ...of 'regulating the relations ...ployers and employed.' In so ...m conditions of industry and ...organized state of capital ren... ...ary action necessary for ...

...ikely that there will be any ...meetings in this country, ...which have been held proved ...ulous.

...report for the first six ...1910 indicate that the fall in ...began in 1908, has been ar... ...that the market rate for labor ...to feel the usual effect of im... ...and employment.

...Will Visit Ireland.

...tically settled that the king ...will visit Ireland next year, ...stated that they will be ac... ...by the Prince of Wales and ...ess. The visit is expected ...a week, and a round of fes... ...take place at Dublin castle. ...ly yet for definite arrange... ...season, but the king has dis... ...matter in an informal man... ...with Ireland and has many ...ollections of his visit there. ...will in the near future pur... ...estate in Ireland. When Prince ...fell in love with a fine do... ...south of Ireland. It was ...time in the market. The ...ner, has recently died, and ...have expressed their willing... ...Game abounds on the es... ...makes it all the more at... ...the king.

...parish church at Chatteris, ...has been restored through the ...of a man who had long been ...at the White house grounds, ...D. C. In this connection ...interesting story told by his ...Robert Wright was sexton of ...in the first part of the last ...of his son, William, was a ...lad, however, set for Amer... ...he obtained a position at the ...at Washington. Years after... ...a visit to his old home, and ...church crumbling away. He ...America, tending the White ...here under the presidency af... ...Grant, Cleveland and ...Eventually retiring, he came ...Chatteris, where he spent the ...of his days. In his first will ...for the repair of Chatteris ...he left the residue of his ...the restoration fund, and ...legacy amounted to nearly ...now, six years after his death, ...his ambition is completed.

...rate Tramway Day.

...there was celebrated the ...nual anniversary of the in... ...of the first tram car in ...was run at Bukenhead by the ...Francis Train. Mr. Train ...boy named Clifton Robin... ...into the English tram... ...Sir Clifton Robinson on the ...jubilee day described the mod... ...of the splendid system of ...which is to be found in most ...this country. Speaking of the ...tramways in England, Sir Clif... ...it lay in the direction of ...tramways, tubes and railways. ...management.

...who often have opportu... ...studying interesting trade cur... ...to have been much im... ...with the large amount of ...now being shipped from ...and the continent to the ...ordinary movements of am... ...of course, for no comment.

PLANS CHANGED FOR ARMAMENT

France Will Go Slowly With Warship Programme Pending Airship Experiments.

TO ATTACH AEROPLANES TO GREAT BATTLESHIPS

Spanish Woman Indignant Over Her Arrest for Systematic Pocket Picking.

BY PAUL VILLIERS.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The government is said to be considering whether or not it would be wise to slow down a little in the building of warships until the availability of aeroplanes in warfare is determined by a long series of experiments. The success of American airship men in hurling imitation bombs within the lines of imaginary battleships has aroused the interest and anxiety of every navy officer in Europe, especially the naval officers of France, who are among the most practical men in the world and who are thinking and experimenting when most other naval men are strutting about their capitals. French navy men realize that it is a possibility that the aeroplane may place the modern battleship on a par with the old-time wooden vessel of war.

The memory of the late King Edward of England is to be perpetuated by a street which will be known as "Rue Edward VII." And Parisians believe that London will reciprocate by naming a street in that city after the great Napoleon or some more useful man—some one who used his genius in the art of peace.

American artists who spent the summer at Mon's Island studying have concluded their stay by delighting the natives with an exhibition of the paintings. Among the artists were Alice McClure of Buffalo, Annie Goldthwaite of Alabama, Ethel Poyntell of Delaware, Evelyn Fairfax Henderson of New York and Martha Mitchell of Milwaukee.

A Spaniard and two of his countrywomen were caught in the act of pocket-picking at the Villa des Fleurs at Aix-les-Baines a week ago. When arrested one of the women boasted that she had made an income of $13,000 a year for the last five years at picking pockets. Instead of expressing regret for her conduct she was indignant and said: "It is a pity one cannot be allowed to make a decent living. I do not rob the poor, only the rich who can afford to be robbed."

There is a hint of the future in the report that the French battleships are to carry aeroplanes. That will probably soon be universal practice in the navies. Just as torpedo-boats were placed on the decks in early days, so now there will be aeroplanes. Experiments in quick ascents have shown the possibility of rising in the restricted space on a battleship's deck, and once launched the aeroplane would be safer over sea than over land. Many extravagant claims are being made for the air man. He will be able to detect floating mines, we are told; he will carry out observations of coast defenses. So long as high speed is necessary to his safety he will not be able to make much accurate observation but he may well act as a scout to detect other fleets.

THOUSANDS OF PENGUINS RUTHLESSLY DESTROYED

Special Cable to The Tribune.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 24.—A terrible slaughter of penguins by gangs of men sent to the Macquarie islands by a Mr. Hatch, a New Zealander, is causing indignation. The birds were driven in thousands from the rookeries, knocked on the head, thrown into digesters, and boiled for oil. It is alleged that formerly the birds were occasionally driven into digesters alive, although this is denied by the last gang. Complaints have been made to the New Zealand government, but it cannot interfere, as the islands are under Tasmanian jurisdiction. Owing to representations made by the premier, the Tasmanian government is now asking Mr. Hatch for an explanation. If the reply is unsatisfactory, Mr. Hatch's lease, which expires in October, 1912, will not be renewed.

Pearl of Great Price.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

SUDMEU, Sept. 24.—According to a western Australian correspondent of the Standard of Empire, a pearl of perfect shape, valued at $6000 and weighing 90 grains, has been brought into Broome by a pearler named Challenor.

but the present flow appears to be unusually heavy.

Inquiries at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirm the statement as to the shipment of arms and ammunition from the Tyne to the Piraeus from the Elswick works of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. for the Turkish government. Large quantities of guns and ammunition have been supplied by the company to the government of Turkey.

H. Lee Jones, a Liverpool philanthropist, makes an offer to help would-be suicides, in which he promises that he will show "merely human sympathy without request for religious convictions." "I will be delighted," he says, "if any person depressed by poverty to the verge of suicide will write privately to me, when if, through one or other of the organizations or individuals I have the privilege to be intimately in touch with, I cannot lighten the deadening load materially and mentally, there will be a good reason why." His idea conflicts with that of the Salvation Army's anti-suicide bureau, which assists would-be suicides on religious grounds.

Marriage Grave Problem in Royal House

BY LADY MANWARING.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The recent tempest in a teapot over the love affairs of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins, brings into prominence the unwritten law of royalty that princes of the blood royal may not wed outside the purple. Princesses sometimes wed below them, notably the cases of the Princess Louise who married the Marquis of Lorne now Duke of Argyll and the Princess Royal who is Duchess of Fife. This barrier between royalty and the peerage did not exist in Tudor days. Henry VIII married Jane Seymour, Anne Boleyn, and Catharine Parr; Queen Elizabeth nearly married the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Leicester, and several other nobles. To this day a peer is always described as a "cousin" of the sovereign, and few of them in the old days lack a strain of blood royal. Who were the Medici but bankers? Yet their daughter ascended the throne of France. The royal caste, as at present maintained, is historically an importation from Germany.

The system teems with anomalies and tragedy. Take Sweden. The king of Sweden is great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, a soldier of fortune under Napoleon. He is the last of Napoleon's kinglets to retain a throne. Now, the eldest brother of King Gustav is Prince Oscar Bernadotte, who married a court lady, Ebba Munck, of great piety and the highest character. This lady, with all her many benevolent works, is not considered good enough to share her husband's rank, nor may their children succeed to the throne.

Here is another case. Until recently the Prince of Montenegro had not assumed even the comparatively modest title of "Royal Highness." Years ago he married a daughter of one of his senators, a lady obviously beyond the dimmest horizon of royal rank. Yet the family has since contracted brilliant alliances, one daughter being the lovely Queen Helena of Italy. Still, it is suggested that King Victor, who thus wedded the granddaughter of a Montenegrin senator, will be embarrassed if his cousin, the Duke of the Abruzzi, should take to wife the far wealthier and equally born Miss Elkins.

Princess Vera of Montenegro is now 23 years old and not married. It would be reckoned quite suitable for her to be wedded to a British prince, whose status she would share as a matter of course. But the daughter of a British marquis—we forbid the banns!

How many of such cases there are. Napoleon III married a Spanish countess whose mother was an untitled Scottish lady—beautiful, doubtless, but quite beyond the ring. Yet the Empress Eugenie is today, even in her retirement, accepted everywhere as royal. Her name was bestowed upon the queen of Spain, and her son, had he lived, would have always been the Prince Imperial, and eligible for any bride. If Napoleon's countess was accepted, why decline to accept ladies of far more ancient British nobility?

The problem is growing the more serious because the children of King George include no fewer than five princes. In habit and thought the royal house becomes more English and less German with every generation. Are these five princes to be compelled, when the time comes, to look abroad for wives whom they will have scarcely seen, and who will come to this country as complete strangers? It is not improbable that it will not be long before this absurd custom will join others which have gone to oblivion.

Lord Brassey, who is once more cruising in his famous yacht, the Sunbeam, possesses at his house in Park Lane a curio in the shape of a child's toy schooner, which he picked up while cruising on the Sunbeam in the southern Indian ocean, miles and miles away from the beaten track of passenger steamers. No other craft of any kind was at the time in sight, and how the toy ever reached those latitudes is a mystery of the ocean. After his return home, Lord Brassey, who was sure the tiny ship has been made by some English toy merchant, took the trouble to advertise in newspapers in various parts of the world, hoping to discover the owner, and so solve the mystery; but all in vain—so far, no clue as to where it came from has ever been obtained.

The women chainmakers of Cradley Heath are "locked out," and 500 of them have no employment, even at their pitiable wages of 5 cents per hour. They are women who by sixty hours a week of the hardest kind of physical toil can never hope to make more than $3 or $4. The question of the trouble is an intricate one perhaps. It may best be summarized as follows: The board of trade three months ago fixed a minimum wage of 5 cents an hour, the probationary period allowed for objections has now expired, but any employer who can show an agreement in writing by his workers to continue at the old wage is not obliged to pay the official minimum wage for another six months. It is because of their refusal to sign these agreements that the women are now idle.

In all England you will find nothing to beat the sheer sordid squalor of Cradley Heath. In its slums practically every house has its chain shop, with forge and bellows, wherein men, women and children toil feverishly forging chains. I went into one of these, where a woman was turning rods of iron into plough chains. A baby hung in an improvised crude from the ceiling and two other children, sickly and stunted, sat in a heap of cinders on the floor. The chainmaker, without stopping her work for an instant, contrived to keep an eye on her children, and to answer the questions I put to her. By working ten or eleven hours a day she could make about $2 a week, but out of that she had to pay 50 cents for fuel, or, as she called it, "breeze." Then she had to pay 12 cents a week in rent for the forge, which was not her own. Altogether it was rarely she cleared $1.25 a week. She began work at 7 o'clock in the morning, taking an hour for dinner and half an hour each for breakfast and tea, and never knocked off until 7 o'clock.

All the time she was talking she went on busily with her work, heating the rod red-hot, bending it into the shape of a staple with two or three quick hammer strokes, and then, having cut off the staple and passed it through the last made link of the chain, hammering the two glowing ends together.

Sweat poured from the woman's face and arms as she labored. Her hands and arms were covered with burns from flying sparks. Occasionally she would straighten herself, gasping for a fraction of a second to let a little air into her congested lungs. I asked her why she did it. "To pass the time away and keep mysel' warm," she laughed bitterly, and added more seriously, pointing to the children, "I've 'em to keep and feed somehow, you know."

The latest fad among smart society gardeners is the collecting of rare specimens of garden sculptures in the form of lead, stone or marble jardinieres, groups of figures, fountains, etc. For years these have lain on one side neglected. Now, however, owners of famous gardens have realized how great are their decorative value, and the fact that the late king went in for garden statuary pretty extensively brought the craze into fashion in smart circles. Consequently, the keenest competition has sprung up and dealers are searching all over England and the continent for rare specimens, for which high prices are easily obtained.

Hampton Court, which has always been famous for its ornamental statuary, at one time possessed a far greater collection than it does at present. According to tradition, the greater portion of the valuable lead ornaments which once adorned its gardens were appropriated by a certain court plumber, who bequeathed the whole collection he had thus acquired, when garden statuary went out of fashion, to his descendants, whose beautiful garden in Surrey they adorn today.

MYSTERY INVOLVED IN DOUBLE TRAGEDY

A Beautiful Woman Receives Thirty Stab Wounds by the Hand of Assassin.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—News concerning a mysterious double tragedy comes from Vallauris. With thirty stab wounds in her body, Madame Corradini, a beautiful woman, was found dead in front of the residence of a farmer named Cotta, in Vallauris. Mystery surrounded Senora Corradini's life, as well as her death. She was found on the steps of the foundling asylum at Onegilla, Italy, when only a few months old. Notes to the value of thirty pounds were pinned to her dress, and a card bearing the words "for Nina." She was known only as "Nina" at the asylum, where she lived until nineteen months ago, when she married a man named Corradini.

The couple settled at Vallauris, where Cotto, a widower, fell in love with the woman. She complained to the village priest regarding his attentions. Nothing is known concerning Senora Corradini's movements on the night of her death. She left her home without her husband's knowledge, and when her body was found she had been dead several hours. Cotta was found lying on a bed in his residence, shot through the chest. He says that he heard shrieks for help, and when he rushed to the window some one shot him. He did not see the man who fired the shot.

Madame was supposed to be the daughter of some very high personage, and for this reason she was usually described as the "little duchess." She enjoyed special privileges at the foundling hospital, and at the age of 17 was placed with a family living at Turin in easy circumstances. While there she made the acquaintance of a handsome young Italian, whom she married. A man who was in love with the woman and had proposed marriage is suspected of killing her and shooting the farmer, jealousy being the motive in the latter case.

ROYAL GOLDEN WEDDING FOR MONTENEGRIN RULER

Special Cable to The Tribune.

CETTIGNE, Sept. 24.—A royal golden wedding is something out of the ordinary. Montenegro's king and queen have just celebrated theirs. Their majesties attended a religious service in the little church where they were married fifty years ago. The service was attended only by the royal pair, who were enthusiastically cheered by the troops and the crowds who lined the route from the palace to the church. Afterwards the king and queen received the congratulations of the princely personages present, the diplomatic body and various dignitaries.

A triumphal march past then took place in front of the palace, the procession including school children, veterans armed as in 1860, a company of modern troops and officials of every category, followed by representatives of the population of the different districts of Montenegro, loudly cheering. At least 10,000 men took part in the procession, which was repeatedly applauded by the king and queen and their princely guests.

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

CROPS IN IRELAND REPORTED FAILURES

Feared That Many People Will Be Compelled to Appeal for Aid.

BY THOMAS EMMETT.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—There is a fear that many people in Ireland will be forced to appeal for help because of their ill luck with crops. The outlook a few months ago was good, especially in respect of potatoes. Many farmers went heavily into planting potato seeds and there was every indication that there would be a profitable return. Soon after the Halley comet had passed into history, rainstorms set in. Within the past few weeks the country has been deluged with rain and half of the crop has been ruined. Hay and barley, too, have suffered. Thousands of farmers, especially the men who could ill afford it, have lost nearly all the hay they raised. Not only have they none to sell, but also they have not been able to save enough for their own stock. Some men who saved a part of their potato and barley crops are consoling themselves with the idea that the shortage which must result will enhance prices to a point that will enable them to make up in financial returns what they lost in quantity.

The figures supplied by the registrar general for Ireland show that the estimated population of this country is 4,371,570, which means a falling off of 3,923,491 since 1848.

At a recent meeting of the Monaghan board of guardians, James Clerkin produced a potato that had been dug out of the workhouse farm. It resembled a human head and weighed two and three-quarter pounds.

The unusual ceremony of christening a motor lifeboat, recently, stationed at Donaghades by the Royal National Lifeboat institution, was carried out by Miss Slane, representing the late Miss Clarke Hall of Bournemouth, who bequeathed the money to build and equip the boat. The boat cost £2500, and was forty-three feet long, twelve feet and six inches beam, being able to accomodate eighty persons, and a crew of ten men besides.

Fining a public officer for giving up an office may strike Americans as somewhat odd. Sir Abraham Sutton wrote recently to the Cork corporation resigning the aldermanship of the South Center ward and inclosing £5, the legal penalty of resigning.

Reports from the north show that religious bigotry has not yet died out. A wanton outrage was recenly committed in the Old Chapon cemetery at Newry. The crosses on fourteen headstones were broken off and immortelle wreaths were smashed.

At Dungannon an Orange lodgeroom was broken into and the damage done was as follows: Two windows smashed, sheepskin heads of two large drums slashed in strips, and portraits of the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra painted on the front of the drums scraped off; three additional drum heads and a large picture of the Battle of the Boyne cut in pieces; a framed chart of Orange emblems was taken away.

There was a proceeding at the Bantry court of petty sessions a few days ago when several men were arrested for the treasonable offense of cheering for their party during a Nationalist demonstration. One of them, William Roycraft, said he was only letting his enthusiasm loose. The policeman who prosecuted him said: "True for ye, but ye could have done it quietly."

The magistrate said: "Oh, and suppose the police have their own political bias."

"Oh, far from it," said the officer; "the police have no politics."

"But they have a good substitute for it," the magistrate said.

The case was adjourned for a month and Roycraft said: "Very well, O intend to hould onto my political views just the same."

The authorities at Castleblaney recently prosecuted seven business men there for displaying Nationalist flags during a patriotic demonstration. Owing to a fear of a public outbreak the hearing was adjourned for six months.

Say "Carmen" Is Ungodly.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 24.—On the posting of bills advertising the appearance of General Botha's daughter as Carmen in an amateur operatic production at Johannesburg, the South African premier received shoals of letters from Dutch residents objecting to the performance as "ungodly." Miss Botha, therefore, decided not to appear.

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

MIDINETTES CAUSE GREAT EXCITEMENT

Working Girls March Upon Objectionable Shop and Jeer Management.

BY PAUL VILLIERS.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Midinettes were again on the warpath today with as much ardor as ever, and greatly annoyed at the idea that the police should take any notice of them or insist that order should be observed in the streets by women as well as by men. At 10 o'clock a large procession of the girls, usually known as "petites mains" and "confectionneuses," with scarlet ribbons in their hair, started out from the labor exchange and crossed the Place de la Republique. The crowds at once stopped to look on, and people exclaimed: "Here they are again! See, the Midinettes are on strike!" The public seemed to enjoy it. By the time they had marched half a mile their numbers had swollen to 500 and about an equal number of street urchins followed as far as the Boulevard Sebastopol.

It was apparent that the object of the girls was to storm a big shop on the other side in the Rue Reaumur, but the difficulty was to cross the boulevard. The police stood on the opposite side to prevent the procession from passing. They were less severe towards the girls than recently, and simply marshalled them in small troops on the pavement. If they promised to keep the peace they would be allowed to pass. They walked down to the shop which excited their wrath and stood on the pavement opposite, "conspuing" the owners and managers. "Shut up the shop!" they shouted. "Down with the manager!" The employes of the shop crowded to the windows and seemed to enjoy the demonstration.

When the girls were tired shouting they scattered of their own accord. Later on, there were "incidents" at the Place de la Republique, when a policeman went so far as to draw his sword, but it was not against the Midinettes, who, instead of running away, stood their ground, but against some suspicious rough who had joined the procession, probably to pick the girls' pockets.

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

PLAN NOTABLE REFORMS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES

Special Cable to The Tribune.

SYDNEY, Sept. 24.—The premier of New South Wales announces that he proposes as soon as possible to open up for settlement immense areas of suitable crown lands in the west and northwest, to expedite the duplication of the main trunk railways and the scheme for railway decentralization, to abolish fees for secondary education, and to establish systems of continuation and trade schools and also a women's college for domestic and other training.

A proposal for a referendum, the reduction of the number of the members of the legislative assembly and the reform of the council will be submitted in the next parliament. The premier repudiates the suggestion that the government is endeavoring to concentrate trade in Sydney, and ignoring the requirements of the country districts.

POPE PLEASED WITH CONGRESS

Eucharist Gathering at Montreal Satisfactory to His Holiness in Every Way.

TAKES DEEP INTEREST IN MECHANICAL WORKS

Not Favorably Impressed With Automobile Presented to the Vatican.

BY CLEMENT J. BARRETT.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The pope is pleased beyond measure at the success of the Eucharist congress held at Montreal. During the progress of it he kept in constant touch with the congress; he received messages and he read every line concerning it which was published in friendly papers and the anti-clerical press. When he learned of the vast number of visitors to Montreal, of the thousands who took part in the procession, he said it was an evidence that the faith of Catholics was as fervent as ever. He was much concerned about the accident there, and upon learning of it caused inquiries to be made immediately, so that he might learn of the nature and extent of it.

Recently a group of American tourists from Kentucky paid their respects to the pontiff. Not being familiar with the rules prevailing at the vatican in respect of dress, they neglected to attire themselves in the manner prescribed. Upon reaching the vatican they were told that it was possible that they might not be admitted on that particular day because of their failure to follow the custom. In some manner the party managed to have their case laid before the pontiff.

"And they came all the way to see me," he said. "Well, I think we may relax the rules in their case. They pay me a marked compliment in coming so far, and I think we can return it by dispensing with the regulations on the principle that one good turn deserves another."

The pope smiled when a member of the party told him that Kentucky was famous for the chivalry of its men, the beauty of its women and the excellence of its horses, and said through an interpreter, "A rare combination."

Fond of Mechanics.

The pope takes an interest in nearly everything of a scientific or mechanical nature. He is especialy fond of mechanical contrivances and especially labor-saving machinery. Hidden away in the vatican is the private papal printing official wherein is printed many important documents. An idea of the amount of the pope's printed correspondence may be had when it is stated that there are 1000 Catholic archbishops and bishops in the world.

There are several up-to-date type-setting machines in the vatican office. The venerable head of the Catholic church is much interested in them. Very frequently he visits the office, standing by the men who operate them, questioning them about the mechanism, and should there be a hitch in the work he makes minute inquiries as to the cause and the methods of getting the machines in operation again. It is by no means an unusual sight for the "comps." to see the pope working at the keyboards.

"A knowledge of printing may come useful if a strike should occur," he said to the foreman, who commented on the pope's ability to set type. He knows just how much type an expert may set on a machine, the cost and the difference in price between machine work and type set by hand, between straight setting and table work, and so on.

The holy father has never been a lover of what Americans call new notions. Someone presented an automobile to him. When it arrived in the gardens of the vatican, his holiness looked at it curiously, examining minutely the various parts of the machinery. Cardinal Merry del Val suggested a ride around the gardens in it, but the pope shook his head.

"You go," he said, "and I'll walk after you."

The cardinal, however, persisted.

"Why should I do that?" was the answer, "when, as it is, my walk in the gardens is over all too quickly? Why exercise still further? No. I will not use it. We'll have it put into a glass case, my dear cardinal. Have it placed in the museum. When I was a priest I walked; when I became a bishop I walked, and when I became a cardinal I walked. I wish I were younger so that I might walk more than I do now. When people walked more than they do now they were stronger and healthier."

LEAVES MILLION POUNDS TO AID "DOWN AND OUT"

Special Cable to The Tribune.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—A considerable sensation has been caused by the announcement that Eugen Kasseli, a Hungarian millionaire, who died recently, bequeathed the sum of £1,000,000 for the foundation of an institution at Budapest. He left his entire fortune for this purpose. The institution in question is to be devoted to the support of assistance of those members of the middle classes who, through no fault of their own, have failed in business or have become incapacitated from work through ill health. It is understood that the relatives of the late Mr. Kasseli, who, of course, all expected to benefit under his will, have resolved to dispute the validity of the document, and to that end have already put the matter into the hands of their legal representatives.

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

FEEL UNCERTAIN ABOUT EMPEROR

Impression Growing That Kaiser Is Losing Grasp on Affairs of Nation.

SENTRY SHOOTS WORKMAN, THINKING HIM TO BE SPY

Gaping Crowds Annoy Czar and Rudeness Calls Forth Strong Protests.

BY MALCOM CLARKE.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The country has not ceased talking about the German emperor's "divine right" speech. There are some who have taken it as a most serious utterance and worthy of an emperor, others have laughed at it as the vaporing of azmogiomania, while many regard it the speech of a sick man. The impression is growing daily that the emperor has been gradually losing his health and that mental vigor for which he was noted. People might not admire the emperor's pompous ways, but no one ever questioned his grasp of affairs. For months past it has been noticeable that he has not been taking the interest which he formerly manifested, not only in the affairs of the empire, but also those of other nations. The growth of the Socialistic Labor movement has caused him worry, for he has always regarded it as a standing protest against his policy. It is not thought that the crown prince will be compelled to defer his visit to India until his father's health shows some improvement; while the kaiser is being strongly urged to spend a few weeks in quietude in this country.

According to the annual report to be presented to the Socialistic congress held at Magdeburg, the German Social Democratic party has a membership of 720,938, as compared with 633,309 last year, with 384,327 in 1906. Of this total 82,612 are women, an increase of 20,383 since last year. Party organizations exist in all constituencies except sixteen.

The account of the party funds show a revenue of $226,261 and an expenditure of $200,000. As compared with last year the revenue has decreased, and the expenditure has increased. The rise in expenditure is explained as being partly caused by an increase of $14,520, as compared with last year in the sum devoted to agitation.

The party possesses seventy-six daily newspapers and one quarterly periodical, which is intended solely for the use of the blind. The number of subscribers to this journal is 9000. The number of subscribers to the principal Berlin organ of the party is 139,000, an increase of 17,000.

The Danzig Allgemeine Zeitung relates that the kaiser, meeting the director of a Danzig carriage factory at Marienburg not long ago, questioned him as to conditions in the factory. The director replied: "In my factory there are no Socialists." The kaiser was visibly delighted at this information. He charged the director to convey to the employees his thanks for their loyal opinions and expressed the hope that this "devotion to the crown" would become firmly established in the land.

Workman Mistaken for Spy.

Mistaken for a spy, a harmless workman has been shot by a German sentry on the Jungfernheide, this city. As he approached the sentry on guard near the shooting ranges he suddenly sank down on the edge of the ditch which separates the heath from the range. The sentry challenged. Receiving no reply he fired in the direction in which the suspect had disappeared. When the patrol arrived a quarter of an hour later the unfortunate man was found in the ditch, twenty yards from the sentry box, in an unconscious state. The shot had entered the intestines and the man was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

It is known that the man, who is a teetotaler, suffers from chronic asthma. He is known to have sudden attacks which necessitate him sitting down immediately to recover his breath. In all probability he was overcome when he sat down on the side of the ditch, and because of his shortness of breath was unable to reply to the challenge. Great indignation is expressed that in the center of a great city it should be necessary for sentries to fire on harmless passersby on the most flimsy of pretexts. Owing to the rule that soldiers cannot be punished for anything they may do while on duty the sentry will escape punishment. The Socialist members of the imperial parliament may call for an investigation.

Protecting the Czar.

Columns have been printed in the Democratic press about the precautions taken to insure the safety of the Czar during his visit to Hesse, and a reader would get the impression that the Russian ruler never left the precincts of Friedborg Schloss except in the middle of an impenetrable ring of detectives. So far is this from being the case that the measures adopted do not even suffice to protect his majesty from the intrusive curiosity of the holiday-making public.

The German authorities waxed indignant and sent this outburst to the newspapers: "As the Czar sat yesterday on one of the benches of the promenade at Bad Nauheim he was recognized by some of the visitors and molested in a manner that was positively scandalous. People stationed themselves directly opposite him, stared and surrounded him, and pointed at him with their fingers. It was only with difficulty that the Czar could escape these annoyances. If such occurrences should be repeated it would be impossible for the Czar in future to show himself in public and go for walks."

That the emperor of Russia was not so much disturbed about the matter as his guests is shown by the fact that on the next day he left the Schloss on foot with his daughter, and followed the field paths to the Ludwigsbrunnen. Here they climbed the wooden steps, a hundred feet high, leading up to the salt works, which they examined. The czar and the princess walked back to Friedborg.

Captain Neumann, director of the school of aeronautics at Friedrichshafen, has just published a useful book, which gives an up-to-date account of international progress in the matter of dirigible airships. Germany leads the way with twenty-one airships built, building and projected. The French, however, already have forty-two aeroplanes ready for military service, whereas this side of aviation has been ignored by the German general staff, whose aerial energies have been wholly directed to the development of dirigibles.

King Alfonso Offends.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The gay doings of King Alfonso during his recent visit to England has brought down upon him the wrath of his etiquette-ridden court. If the courtiers had their way, Alfonso would never be allowed to throw aside his kingly dignity for one moment. Queen Victoria has also highly offended because she took an active part in the sports at Eaton hall.

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

Voodoo Demands Human Sacrifices

BY MALCOLM CLARK.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The Cologne Gazette gives details of a ghastly affair in Hayti, in the course of a lengthy report from Barahona, according to which a Haitian woman named Estels Liberis, aged 24, has murdered five children. The woman is a member of the secret religious sect worshipping a god known as Voodoo, the snake-god, and Inspector of Police De Cambreral has submitted to the authorities a full report of his investigations into the matter, from which the Gazette quotes the following:

"In her house I found a barrel containing the remains of a child aged about 12 years. It is, unfortunately, well known that the Voodoo faith has still many adherents. In name, these natives are Christians but in secret they remain devotees of their snake-god, and hold private meetings at which he is worshipped. The priests of the cult are all-powerful, and the sacrifices are usually animals, but occasionally, as in the present instance, young children are immolated.

"The god himself takes the form of a snake. Estein Liberis was at the time high priestess of the cult. At the great ceremony in honor of the snake-god, the high priest and priestess sit on a double throne. Worshippers attend with red cloths round their loins. On an altar stands a wooden box containing the snake, which is brought from its box and worshipped by all present, gifts being placed on the altar while the people pray for the fulfillment of some great public desire. On these occasions Estein Liberis insisted on the sacrifice of a human victim, and decided to kidnap a niece of Conzo. When all were assembled the girl was fetched from her hiding place, laid in front of the altar, and strangled by her uncle. Her head was cut off. Two girls who had been overlooked were declared to have offended, in not doing the duty imposed by the cult, were similarly sacrificed, their deaths being followed by two more a few days later. Research will now be made with a view to discover how long these human sacrifices have been going on."

House Where Beauty Reigned

BY PAUL VILLIERS.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Four of the oldest houses in the curious side alley of the Boulevard des Cappucines—still called the Rue Basse du Rempart, because it was on a level several feet below that of what was once a real boulevard with a rampart—will soon have disappeared, and by the breach made the new Rue Edouard VII. will abut on the Boulevard des Capucines. It certainly is a well-chosen site for a street to be named after the "most Parisian of kings." The original proposal was to call after him an avenue near the Hotel de Ville.

The four houses which are coming down never were picturesque and will be no great loss. But memories cling to one of them, at least. It was successively the abode of four famous Parisian beauties at a time before the boulevards existed. The latest of them was Madame Recamier, platonically beloved for a quarter of a century by Chateaubriand. Even her time long preceded that when the neighborhood of the Madeleine became fashionable. When the first of her three predecessors lived in the house the quarter was a distant suburb. Some mysterious attraction drew our four famous beauties in succession to an undistinguished house. The first was Rosalie Duthe, described in memoirs of the eighteenth century as having a face of rare shapeliness and adorable smile, hair of gold, and eyes of heavenly innocence. The next beauty was an accomplished actress, Mlle. Raucourt. She was already living there when, in 1772, Voltaire wrote to her, craving the honor of being allowed to visit and compliment her upon her triumphs at the Francais. Later, another beauty and tragic actress, Mlle. Georges, went to live in the same house, in memory of La Raucourt, who had first noticed and encouraged her to act.

The new Rue Edouard VII. will certainly be one of the most fashionable streets in this city. Paris follows even faster than any other capital in Europe the mysterious impulse which carries