Second News Section

The Salt Lake Tribune.

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FOREIGN PAGE

SPECIAL CABLES FROM OLD WORLD CAPITALS

NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF GLOBE

ME RULE IS ALL IN BRITISH SIGHT

Loreburn Has Changed His Altar of Political Worship.

IES ARE SUICIDAL

lly Quiet Letter Carriers Up in Arms Against Postmaster General.

By PHILIP EVERETT.
Cable to The Tribune.
NDON, Oct. 4.—The question of rule overshadows everything else litical circles, although it leaves mon people, with the exception Belfast Orangemen, quite cold. Loreburn's much-discussed letter Times, indeed, came as a god- the Tories, who until it ap- were even more at sea than e now.
ain, however, have the whole ress tried to make it appear that mer lord chancellor was acting alf of a perturbed Liberal gov- t, and that the letter was to be upon as a radical flag of dis-

Changed Worship.

matter of fact, Lord Loreburn, nominally a Liberal peer, no swears by the same gods as he fore he was made a peer, and from standing close to the pres- overnment he sharply condemns ally the whole radical pro- e, including Welsh disestablish- with the only exception of home and even in regard to this meas- eal has weakened and the Na- ts, who formerly looked upon a warm friend, are now any- but enthusiastic over him.
one who remembers the way in he suddenly resigned will admit would take a very strong stom- swallow the statement that he been selected to act as the mouth- of the government, quite aside the fact that his suggestion prac- amounts to asking the govern- withdraw the home rule bill and the whole Irish question. As look at present, it is most un- that there will be a conference should the Tories unbend and of- basis of it acceptable to the gov- t.

se to Be Cured.

recent issue the editor of Truth, with the political situation, that no one who is not ready to Ulster should touch home rule. So government has not shown any weakening; but Truth tells that all attempts to pacify the men are sure to be looked upon a sign.
endency in Belfast,'' he says, very ugly disease. It has got cured, and if there is a little etting in the process the survi- will be all the better for the ex- As long ago as 1886 the re- on the Belfast riots commented upon the spirit of the Orange It is no kindness and very bad manship to surrender to that My own view is that the provis- army should be told plainly that plays the part of the Paris com- the required whiff of grapeshot doubtedly follow. Such a declar- would cool much courage, and the ment is merely inviting trouble in the person of Mr. Birrel, it any doubt to continue on the .''
is no doubt that the majority British people are ready to in- this opinion.
Tories have done themselves much harm by their attempt to the king into the matter, and present wearer of the crown meek person than he is, they before this have had even more to feel sorry at having made suggestion. It is a well-known that Lord Lansdowne and Bonar have made several attempts to King George to come to their e; but the Liberal press has outspoken in its warning to the not to interfere in the political that it is small wonder that a person like the present king has wiser to listen to his responsi- nisters rather than to the irre- ble leaders of the opposition.

en Up in Arms.

London magistrate recently com- on the fact that no one had heard a letter carrier or postal em- using bad language, and it is sure that until now this class of in England has borne its fate most superhuman patience.
however, their patience is at and, like most quiet men, they to prove formidable enemies once roused into action. At a the other day they voiced their es and came to the conclusion the present postmaster general ved their most stubborn enemy, g their very reasonable claims y point, and as he could not re- s office if defeated at the polls, way to get rid of him was to candidate in the field against who was to look after the spe- nterests of postal employees in house of commons. They im- ately started to collect an election

Thief Beheads Victim.

Cable to The Tribune.
VA, Oct. 4.—The body of an Eng- ourist, whose identity is unknown, und in a barn here a day or two a peasant.
man had been beheaded with a which lay by the side of the body, was evidently the motive of the for neither papers, money, watch, jewelry were found on the victim, clothes are of English make.

VICTORIA SACKVILLE-WEST, who shatters ambitious mother's hopes by choosing husband.

DAUGHTER THWARTS MOTHER'S AMBITION

Fortune and Title Hunting Lady Sackville Bows to Will of Her Child.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, Oct. 4.—Lady Sackville, who in a recent sensational lawsuit established her rights to a large part of the fortune left by the late Sir John Murray Scott, and whose amazing career reads like a fairy tale: the woman who married her first cousin and beggared her brother and sisters; who besmirched her own mother's name in order to allow her husband to succeed to the estates of her father; who from her early teens has climbed the social ladder rung by rung and has never known defeat, has at last met her Waterloo in the person of her own daughter, Victoria Sackville-West. It had been the mother's ambition, after securing $5,000,000 of the Scott fortune, to marry the daughter to a duke of influence and power.

But she will never realize that ambition. The young lady herself, who has her mother's indomitable will, with the added graces of youth and beauty, has announced that she will be married within the next few weeks to the youngest son of Sir Arthur Nicholson, the house of commons clerk. From a worldly point of view it is a match that even a dowerless debutante, without any particular family connections, would not consider brilliant for herself. But Victoria is in love with young Nicholson and that is sufficient for her. She has now made her parents bow to her own will and they are helping in the preparation for the marriage, which will take place at Knole castle, which was a part of the spoil Lady Sackville won from the Scott family.

FAMOUS TOREADOR WILL LEAVE ARENA

Greatest Bull Fighter in Spain Yields to Matrimony, Is Report.

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Bombita, the most famous toreador in Spain, has announced his retirement from the bull ring. He will kill his last bull October 19, for the benefit of the Bull Fighters pawnshop, an institution of which he is the founder. Bombita made his own fortune, estimated at $600,000, entirely from the ring and has besides given away great sums in benevolences.

Bombita's real name is Ricardo Torres. He was a typesetter as a youth, but soon left this calling to follow his two elder brothers into the arena. Few toreadors have acquired such a great reputation as Bombita. His popularity in Spain is universal. He is chiefly famous for the grace of his thrust and for a reckless courage in giving the bull a chance. He has been gored thirty-eight times, and it has been possible for him to save himself by his acrobatic skill even when on the horns of the bull. His smile is known from the boulevards of Paris to the Puerta del Sol, and is one of the things about him most often talked of. During his most reckless feats Bombita smiles.

The reason for Bombita's retirement are not known. Some of his friends aver that he is giving up his career for the sake of a young girl of Barcelona whom he is about to marry.

Bombita's departure from the ring coincides with the return to it of another famous toreador, Mazzantini, who gave up the calling for politics eight years ago. During these eight years Mazzantini has been a municipal councilor of Madrid, assistant deputy mayor of Madrid and a general councilor. He recently ran for parliament and just failed of election. He has suddenly felt the call of his former profession and intends to return to it.

FRENCH EXECUTIVE SEEN BY MILLION

President Poincare and Large Party Make Extensive Automobile Tour.

DINNER IS NOTEWORTHY

Seven Hundred Bottles of Wine Required to Fill Glasses for Single Toast.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—A million Frenchmen have looked into the plain, friendly face of President Poincare during his September excursion through southwestern France. In automobiling from Paris to Bordeaux, he passed through many a town and village. He saw 120,000 troops at the autumn maneuvers in the Toulouse country. He met some thousands of the important people of the provinces through which he traveled. His utterances in reply to addresses of local authorities and at public dinners have deepened the impression that Poincare represents the new spirit in France, the spirit of confidence, energy and action. The diction of his speeches has aroused the admiration of literary France.

''President Poincare and President Wilson are alike in one respect,'' remarked a newspaper observer. ''Whatever they say will be finely phrased; why either of them has done a thing will be explained in the best possible manner. Were Mr. Wilson a Frenchman he would be a fellow academician with Poincare.''

In Long Procession.

The presidential party, which included Madame Poincare, several members of the cabinet and their wives, traveled in forty automobiles. They took intervals on dusty roads of from 300 to 400 yards apart so that the procession was often eight or ten miles long. The presence of Madame Poincare and other women brought about an innovation at official dinners in France. It was arranged that the women should also be guests, and so were the wives of the provincial authorities. A white straw hat with velvet ribbons, such as are commonly worn in the Creuse, was presented to Madame Poincare at Gueret. She laughingly took off her fashionable Paris toque and put on the peasant hat. She wore it at lunch and drove away in it, the country people cheering. Four thousand persons dined with the president at Toulouse. When they drank his health 700 bottles of champagne were emptied to fill the glasses once.

Learns From America.

M. Henri Labroue, history professor at the Bordeaux Lycee, recalls his souvenirs of America in an article appealing for certain reforms in French Public Instruction.

One of the things which particularly impressed M. Labroue in America was the reproduction of the Republican national convention of 1907 by the members of Columbia university. M. Labroue considers that such a scene would appear somewhat childish to students of French universities on account of the differences between the French and the American temperament, but he uses it as an illustration of the immense difference between the teaching of history in France and the United States. French professors are not expected to teach their pupils history after 1875. The Frenchman, therefore, must pick up his knowledge of modern politics as best he can, while the American boy enters manhood fully equipped to take an intelligent part in the political progress of his country.

M. Labroue has much admiration for the manner in which politics and political science are taught in American schools and colleges, and advocates the adoption of similar branches of teaching in France.

CHURCHES GUARDED FROM SUFFRAGETTES

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The propensity of the suffragettes to apply the torch without any apparent provocation has caused people all over England to guard their property against possible attack from the women agitators.

A typical case is the parish church of Brentwood, Essex. The building was neither damaged nor directly threatened, but nevertheless most adequate precautions were taken to protect it and its treasures. For months sentries chosen from among the parishioners have kept a continual watch on their church, the women taking the day watch in turns and the men the night watch. Even now the day watch is continued while other precautions have been taken to prevent a night attack. Each week a list of watchers is hung in the church, the names of about twenty or thirty of the more leisured women members of the congregation appearing on it under one or more special days. The women take half-hour turns from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

HOPES DISCOVERY OF RADIUM FIRST STEP

Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, who attended the meetings of the British association at Birmingham, spent much of her time in England with Dr. Rutherford, professor of physics, at Liverpool university. This is explained by the fact that Dr. Rutherford has been carrying on certain experiments in radio-activity from which Madame Curie expects great things. In this connection she said recently: "Dr. Rutherford is the one man living who promises to confer some inestimable boon on mankind as the result of my discovery of radium. I would advise England to watch him. His work in radio-activity has surprised me. Great developments are likely to transpire shortly to which the discovery of radium was only preliminary."

COUNTESS OF GRANARD, devotee of dancing, who will establish exclusive "cabaret" club in London.

AMERICAN ACCENT LATEST IN LONDON

Drawl or Twang Does Not Count, According to Woman Who Plans Innovation.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, Oct. 4.—The American accent is now "the thing" in London society.

An accent of some kind has always been the vogue, and for a time it was the Oxford drawl, then the Cockney twang. During these periods Americans were ridiculed for their accent, but now they find they are pounced upon and their every inflection is studied and copied.

No doubt the growing number of American peeresses is largely responsible for this new fashion, but no one has served to popularize it as much as Lady Diana Manners, who believes in being a few minutes ahead of every one else. She says she adores the American accent and intends to use it the rest of her life. It was she who introduced the Cockney twang and mannerisms. In her childhood she was known as "Lady Perfect Manners."

HOME NOT ALWAYS ENGLISHMAN'S CASTLE

Householder in London Resorts to Courts in Attempt to Remove Suffragette.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, Oct. 4.—That an Englishman's home is not always his castle when a militant suffragette is around, was proven recently in the case of Alfred Nichols. The details of the militant invasion came out in court where Nichols had his sister-in-law, Florence Chapman, arraigned on a charge of assault.

"Mrs. Nichols was taken ill," the solicitor explained, "and Miss Chapman, who is a suffragette, visited the house to look after her. Then the troubles of Mr. Nichols began. He could not get his meals prepared or his linen washed.

"On Sunday, in desperation, the poor man set about washing a shirt and collar himself. He heated water and mixed starch ready for use, but his sister-in-law evidently objected to this. She invaded the kitchen armed with a walking-stick, and belabored him over the head and shoulders.

"Mr. Nichols beat a hasty retreat, and locked himself in a bedroom. Then he issued this summons:

"He is of a forbearing nature. All he asks is for Miss Chapman to leave him in peace."

Miss Chapman said she could not leave, as Mrs. Nichols was ill. She was informed that she had no right to remain in the house if Mr. Nichols objected.

The case was adjourned for a week to see if she left.

BURDEN OF YEARS OBLITERATES NAME

Special Cable to The Tribune.
LONDON, Oct. 4.—A pathetic story of an old woman in humble circumstances who had forgotten her name is being told here by Mr. E. Hoddinott, an inspector under the housing and town planning act.

The inspector was visiting a number of cottages near Swindon, when he called at one for the first time.

"What is your name?" he inquired of the feeble old dame who came forward to reply to his questions.

"Mary," was the brief reply.

"Yes, but what is your other name, madame?" he persisted.

"Lor', I don't know," she ejaculated; "but I can find it in the bible."

After much diligent search the family bible was produced and the surname discovered on the flyleaf with the date of birth. "Mary" was 99 years of age.

"I've lived in this house for 70 years, sir," she pleaded, "and I've brought up ten children, and I do hope you are not going to turn me out!"

"Good gracious, no!" exclaimed the inspector; "but you must have someone to look after you."

"My eldest daughter does, sir," was the reply, and the inspector was amazed to see another old lady step forward, who stated simply that she was "just over 80 years old!"

AMERICAN WOMEN SEE PARIS PLAYS

Dramatic Critic Says That They Refused to Be Shocked.

YOUNG GIRLS PRESENT

French Girls, Says Critic, Would Not Have Remained Through.

By GEORGES DUFRESNE.
Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, Oct. 4.—How your women must love thrills and blood-curdling stage dramas! I went to the Grand Guignol theater a few nights ago and found the best boxes and the front rows of the orchestra occupied by young Americans, many of them evidently still in their 'teens or just out of them, calmly and unconcernedly enjoying plays, which would have driven even the most blase Parisienne mad with fear, for this little theater produces only the most horrible melodramas and it takes nerves of steel to sit through an evening's programme.

The night when I was there the first drama was ''Gardiens de Phares'' (The Lighthouse Keepers), which shows a young man who, while tending a lighthouse on the lonely coast of Brittany is suddenly seized with hydrophobia. To save himself the father of the young man is compelled to kill his son, and the scenes of madness and murder are enacted with so many grewsome and realistic details that several times I felt the color leaving my cheeks and beads of perspiration covering my forehead.

Girls Enjoyed It.

I rather flatter myself that I am not a hypersensitive or impressionable person, but while I repeatedly shut my eyes to the scenes of horror and secretly wished myself miles away, your young and beautiful country women, without a single exception, as far as I could see, seemed to enjoy the drama thoroughly, and one of them, a very young girl, with a face of the most angelic beauty, who sat in the same row with me, actually told her companion that she was rather disappointed, as she had expected something much more grewsome.

I sincerely hope that she did not understand the next play, ''Master Tom,'' written by M. Jose de Berys, the witty secretary of ''La vie Parisienne,'' the plot of which is quite unprintable and whose dialogue is the most daring that has ever been heard even on a Parisian stage. Certainly no French young girl would have dared to sit through it.

Emotions Are Shown.

The last drama, however, did stir up the emotions of the Americans and they certainly would not have been human if it had not. It was ''Le Baiser Dans la Nuit'' (''The Kiss in the Night'') by Maurice Level.

A young man has become blind after the most dreadful sufferings. His friend, a little midinette from the left bank of the Seine, has thrown vitriol in his face in a fit of jealousy, but he bears his fate and his sufferings with heroic patience. He refuses to make a complaint against her, and she is acquitted by the jury. Her lawyer comes to thank the noble-minded young man, who has only one desire—to hear the voice of his beloved once more.

In the next act the young girl comes to him, penitent and crushed. She implores him to forgive her and trembles when she sees his horribly scarred face. He begs her to let him have one more kiss, the last. She shudders at the thought of kissing his dreadful face, but she consents at last. He pulls her down on his lap and kisses her into the eternal night. His hand grips the back of her neck as if in a vice and deaf to her cries of despair he takes from his pocket a bottle of vitriol and blinds her slowly, one eye at a time, enjoying her maddening pain.

Great Self-Control.

I watched the young American girl next to me several times during this revolting drama. She was staring at the stage as if in a trance and she looked perhaps a trifle paler, but as soon as the curtain was down she appeared as cool and unconcerned as ever. The drama had left no lasting or at least no visible impression.

I admit that to a certain extent she aroused my admiration by her wonderful self-control, even if it seemed to me unnatural in one so young. But I asked myself if your wonderfully beautiful women are entirely devoid of emotions, and I pitied the man who will some time marry her.

Would Bar Johnson.

The people of the little community of Asnieres, one of the most charming of Parisian suburbs, are shocked at the thought that Jack Johnson, the heavyweight boxer, is going to live among them permanently, and a movement is on foot to petition the authorities to bar the negro from France as a fugitive from American justice. But it is exceedingly doubtful whether there is any paragraph in our code which we can apply to rid ourselves of this undesirable creature, who is even thinking of becoming a French citizen, as he has already become a Free Mason.

To tell the truth, Parisians are heartily ashamed of themselves and the foolish enthusiasm with which they received this colored man. To our excuse, let me say this: We have not had much experience with negroes, race-prejudice is absolutely unknown here, and we are wild about sports in any form. When Jack Johnson arrived, we saw in him only the world's champion boxer, and very few of us knew anything about his record.

We discovered very soon that he was suffering from a badly swelled head, but we thought him only funny when he said that he possessed a library of works about Napoleon I, and remarked to the reporter: ''Napoleon was a great man, too.''

Now we feel deeply humiliated and only hope that the legal advisers of the people of Asnieres may find a way to prevent this criminal from settling down among them and endangering the safety of their young daughters.

LADY DIANA MANNERS, London society leader, who holds American accent to be preferable.

WILL MAKE DANCE FEATURE OF CLUB

Countess of Granard, Artistic and Graceful, Has Plans.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, Oct. 4.—The earl and countess of Granard, the latter formerly Miss Beatrice Mills of New York, are in Paris, visiting for a short time with friends.

At a house party recently the countess told some of those present that as soon as she returned to London she would, in company with some of her English friends, establish a private and exclusive club along "cabaret" lines. It is planned to have afternoon dancing between three and six o'clock and from midnight until 2 a. m.

The countess expressed the opinion that dancing would be more of a craze this winter than it ever had been, especially in London. She has long been recognized as one of the best dancers in London society. The earl also is an enthusiastic and graceful dancer and enters heartily into his wife's plans.

CONVICTS ORGANIZE; ADMINISTER JUSTICE

South African Murder Trial Reveals Existence of Secret Society.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
KIMBERLEY, South Africa, Oct. 4.—A sensational story of a native convicts' secret society, the facts as to which are well known to South African judges and police authorities, has been unfolded in the course of a murder trial here. Five native convicts were indicted for the murder of a fellow-convict, named Jacob Mkaba, at Dutoitspan convict station. The story for the crown was that Jacob had decided to withdraw from the "Ninevite Society," abdicating the chieftainship, and had persuaded others to withdraw also. For this and for the fact that he was supposed to have carried tales to the station superintendent he was sentenced to death. He resisted endeavors to get him into a certain cell, but eventually went, and was set upon and stabbed to death.

One of the accused was the society's doctor, another a "judge," a third succeeded Jacob as chief, the fourth belonged to an opposing faction known as "The Scotchmen," and the fifth was neutral.

The Ninevites are a native convict secret society. The evidence showed that they have their own king, chief, general, judges, doctor, and other officers, and hold secret courts, sentence fellow-convicts to death and issue the orders for the execution of their sentences.

Judge Lange said that the Ninevites originated in Pretoria convict prison, and were represented all over the country. A native witness said that nearly all the convicts in Johannesburg were Ninevites. The decedent had been chief of the society. Secret prison meetings decided on the stabbings, and those appointed to execute orders were liable to punishment if they failed. This witness said the rule was "Once a Ninevite, always a Ninevite." Jacob's death warrant was "verbally signed," and it was ordained that, should the knife not be forthcoming, he should be killed while working on the DeBeers floors.

WORLD-FAMED FIRM WILL BE DISSOLVED

John Aird & Co., Undertakers of Great Enterprises, Soon Only a Memory.

DAMMED RIVER NILE

Will Complete All Outstanding Contracts and Then Distribute Plants.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The passing away of one of the greatest contracting firms in the world, John Aird & Co., is announced for next year. The firm which dammed the Nile and carried out other great works throughout the world, will cease to exist next September, by which time all outstanding contracts will have been completed.

The decision to go out of business has been taken by the present Sir John Aird, who succeeded his father in 1911, and inherited from him a fortune of more than $5,000,000. The reason given is that, while the risks of contracting are as great as they ever were, the profits are not nearly so large as they were some twenty or thirty years ago. Great plants will be distributed and a staff of engineers and workmen, who are said to have no superiors, will be seeking new positions as a result of the action.

Veterans in London.

Like that of most big contracting firms, the history of John Aird & Co. is somewhat romantic. It was started in 1848 by John Aird, a Scottish mason, who came to London from Ross-shire and after following his trade for several years, was appointed superintendent of the Phoenix Gas company at Greenwich. There he learned the business that gave him his start, and the first big undertaking of his firm was the laying of water and gas mains for London. His son, the first baronet, who died in 1911, joined the firm in 1851, and under him the firm made great strides. They removed Crystal Palace from Hyde Park to its present site at Sydenham; built water and gas works all over the country, as well as in Berlin, Copenhagen, Russia, France, Italy, Denmark and Brazil. They built and extended railways, and constructed the Royal Albert, East and West India and Tilbury docks on the Thames, and later the Manchester ship canal. The great docks at Avonmouth and Singapore were created by them, but the damming of the Nile capped all their work.

Overcome Obstacles.

It was not easy to get this undertaking financed, the Egyptian government not being willing to take the risk. It was accomplished when the late Sir John Aird met Sir Ernest Cassel, the banker, in Egypt one day. Aird placed the plans before the banker and in two days the financial end of the undertaking was arranged and Aird was able to go to the Egyptian government with an offer to construct dams at Assouan and Assiout without even the first payment being made until the work was completed.

Girl Netmakers Strike.

The girl fish net makers of Lowestoft have gone out on strike as a protest against the introduction of men and boys at the net-making machines. The strikers allege that the boys work for less than they do and that the employers aim at driving the girls out of the trade.

Thus women have turned the tables on those who in the past have accused them of underbidding other workers. The wage paid the girls is about $3 a week while the boys are paid $2.50 a week. The owners, however, say that this wage for boys is only temporary and as soon as they learn the trade they will be paid more than the girls. As a result of the demand for nets the boys will be worked at night as the factory act will not permit of women being worked at night.

DEAD MAN'S HANDS CONTROL AEROPLANE

Special Cable to The Tribune.
BERLIN, Oct. 4.—No parallel can be found in the history of aviation for the tragedy which occurred at the Johannistal flying ground when Dr. Ringer died at the wheel of his aeroplane, which remained for ten minutes more in the air before it fell.

Before he made his ascent at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, Dr. Ringer complained of feeling unwell; nevertheless he rose. When his monoplane had reached a height of about 900 feet and was circling around the flying ground, Dr. Ringer had a sudden heart seizure and died apparently instantaneously. His hands remained grasping the steering gear while the monoplane continued to ascend.

The spectators below noticed nothing unusual and the monoplane continued its steady flight. A sudden gust of wind, however, changed the position of the machine and the weight of the aviator's body was thrown over the steering wheel. The loss of balance gave it an almost vertical position and it fell.

Dr. Ringer's hands were still clasping the wheel and his eyes had an expression of unspeakable anguish. The post-mortem examination proved that he had died fully ten minutes before the fall of the monoplane.

Finder May Not Claim.

Special Cable to The Tribune.
PARIS, Oct. 4.—Among the property lost last week in the streets of Paris and unclaimed by owners, were five long prose manuscripts, four long manuscripts in verse, and two concerning which the police are not certain whether they are in verse or prose.

There are also forty-three corsets, 721 bunches of keys, twenty-three boots, and a hare, which in a year and a day will become the property of the finder if he likes his game high.