

BEAT GIRL TERRORIST

Officials and Keepers Accused by Russian Woman.

CROWD'S SYMPATHY WITH HER

Tatiana Leontieff, Who Shot Frenchman by Mistake for Czar's Minister, Makes Serious Charges—Girl is Sentenced to Four Years' Imprisonment in Geneva Courts.

Geneva, April 13.—Much sympathy is felt here for the Russian girl terrorist, Tatiana Leontieff, daughter of a Russian councillor of state, who is charged with murdering M. Muller, a well-to-do Parisian, at the Jungfrau Hotel, Interlaken, on September 1 last, and who, after a sensational trial here, was condemned to four years' imprisonment, twenty years' expulsion from Switzerland, and a fine of \$100.

The girl shot M. Muller, whom she mistook for M. Dornouvo, the Russian minister of the interior, while he was sitting at a table, and when she was arrested, she exclaimed: "This man has been condemned to death by a decree of the Russian revolutionary committee."

Charges of Cruelty. At the opening of the last day of her trial Mlle. Leontieff created a sensation by declaring that she had been brutally treated in prison by the examining magistrate, M. Lauener, and it was on this point that the interest in the day's proceedings was centered.

The excitement in court was intense when the girl, calmly and dispassionately, and without the least trace of fear, cross-examined the magistrate and his gentlemen, and forced them to admit that she had been subjected to most violent treatment.

The gentlemen tried to hold back the truth. All they would say in the examination in chief was that when the girl was photographed, they were ordered by M. Lauener to hold her hands.

Then the girl put a few pointed questions to them, and the gentlemen revealed all the circumstances. They admitted that M. Lauener, in a fit of temper, laid hold of her, but whether by the throat or the arms they were not certain, and that her clothing was torn off.

The next witness was Lauener himself. He displayed considerable nervousness, which was in striking contrast to the



Mlle. Tatiana Leontieff.

wonderful composure of the accused woman. He first denied using violence toward the girl, and asserted that he had only been brusque.

"Why did you not mention the incident in the dossier?" asked the president of the court.

Lauener was so confused by this question that he could give no reply.

"Did I not spit in your face?" demanded the girl.

"Certainly not," replied Lauener.

The girl drew herself up in the dock, and in tones of the utmost contempt exclaimed, "I would like to repeat the operation, you coward."

The president interposed with the remark, "I consider the act was done."

The magistrate rebuked.

This pronouncement was received with loud applause, which was renewed when the judge added that he would send a report of the magistrate's conduct to a disciplinary committee of the highest court.

The magistrate retired from the witness box discomfited, and his place was taken by Capt. Frutiger, the governor of the prison at Thonon, who said that Lauener committed further acts of revenge by ordering the girl to be deprived of water and also books, including the Bible.

The calmness, intelligence, and self-respect displayed by Mlle. Leontieff during the trial increased the sympathy which had been felt for the misguided young woman, whose head has been turned by revolutionary ideas, and it is generally believed that, as a result of the day's proceedings, the sentence on her will be very light.

Two of the most pathetic figures in court were the girl's parents, who sobbed pitifully during the proceedings. "I cannot turn and look at them," the girl said, "or I shall break down myself."

After the lawyers had spoken in her behalf Mlle. Leontieff pleaded eloquently for the cause of the Russian people. She is a tall, slender girl, and beyond the slight pallor of her face she showed no sign of fear when she addressed the court in fluent French.

She came to Switzerland, she said, to study medicine, and there she began to recognize that the Russian people wanted more than quinine, and that it was the national songs that needed to be healed.

She explained that she wanted to kill the oppressors of her people, and to this end she had stored the bombs that were found in her room.

During the girl's speech one jurymen was overcome with emotion that he fainted, and the proceedings of the court were stopped for ten minutes until he recovered.

The sentence of the court was pronounced, when her mother cried, "My poor, poor child!" and sobbed so piteously that all the women in court were sobbing in unison.

Mlle. Leontieff was the most unaffected person in the court. She waited calmly while the jury was absent, and looked the judge in the face as he pronounced sentence.

Then, with bowed head, and without daring to look in the direction of her parents, she left the court between two warders.

WEIRD LONDON MARRIAGES.

Courts of England Daily Reveal Many Peculiar Skeletons.

London, April 13.—Nearly every day the courts of England reveal, through various law-suits, the contesting of wills and the like, some astounding and sensational matrimonial mysteries, or non-matrimonial entanglements. But the recent Jalland Wagstaff case, for downright audacity and bold law breaking, takes the lead in court annals.

It out-herods Herod, and has made the guileless British public gasp. The lawsuits over a will to contest a lady's right to a life interest in a fortune of \$800,000 was the occasion of the startling facts being made public. The late Mr. James Poole Wagstaff, squire of the manor at Potton, Bedfordshire, made a will giving his "dear wife, Dorothy Josephine Wagstaff," a life interest in his large estate as long as she remained a widow; at her death the property to go to the son of the testator's cousin, Mr. Berners Shelley Wagstaff. Now comes the latter into court and testifies that "Mrs. Wagstaff" could not remain the widow of James Poole Wagstaff, as she had never been his wife, having already married a husband at the time he was married to Wagstaff, and she was therefore entitled to nothing. Next appears the lady herself, who tells the judge a simple little tale of middle-class morals and respectable crime that might make the credit vice of the Miles and road pale into insignificance and the fashionable sinners in Mayfair appear but novices.

According to the story as told by the woman herself, she came to London from Ireland as a sewing girl, and gradually went to nursing. She finally married a good-for-nothing fellow by the name of Jalland. This man disappeared the day of the wedding, and when he reappeared a week later, after a debauch, she refused to live with him, and never did live with him, nor did he ever provide for her, though at that time he was in possession of considerable income. Mrs. Jalland returned to nursing, and on one occasion went to nurse her dissipated husband when he was ill at his lodgings. About the year 1892 Mrs. Jalland met an elderly gentleman in the Strand, with whom she got into conversation, according to the easy manners of that thoroughfare for the friendly disposed, about an old woman Mrs. Jalland had assisted out of the way of a cab. This gentleman introduced himself as Dr. Fitz-James and invited the lady to a cafe for refreshments. After this episode Dr. Fitz-James was a frequent caller on Mrs. Jalland, and went with her to see him, supplied him with dainties even. He finally told Mrs. Jalland that his name was James Poole Wagstaff, owner of Manor Park at Potton, and not Fitz-James. He asked her to come and keep house for him, offering better pay than she received at nursing. Thither went Mrs. Jalland, and Wagstaff, knowing of her husband's existence, invited her to the manor from time to time, where he was known as Mrs. Jalland's brother-in-law. Wagstaff also supplied him with £1 a week to live on. A few years passed and Wagstaff persuaded Mrs. Jalland to publicly marry him. She demurred on account of having a husband already, but Wagstaff, who was a justice of the peace, succeeded in convincing her that it was all right; that her husband had died, and was dead and void, and that it would be perfectly legal for her to marry him. With a determination to carry out a bold game, Wagstaff had the marriage performed at the port of Potton, St. George's Church, Hanover Square, and returned to the manor with Mrs. Jalland as his bride, knowing that he himself had committed perjury and that he had persuaded a woman to commit bigamy. What his object was it is hard to conceive. Mrs. Jalland could readily have obtained a divorce from her husband, as he had never supported her, and she had never lived with him. What her object and history may be, she is evidently a kind-hearted woman, but the squire of Potton, James Poole Wagstaff, for deceit and hypocrisy takes the lead, and it must make his Satanic Majesty's court green with envy to see one of his favorite pupils so excel him. The middle-class of England lay claim to all the virtues. It is they who criticize the lives and conduct of the aristocracy, and the nobility, and it is they who dictate how the poor and the laboring classes shall live, eat, and drink, and pass their Sundays. To find that the members of this dominant majority are no better in their morals than the vicious rich or the vicious poor, is to shake one's faith in truth and honor in any class. These people are indeed the worst of all, for they have added to all the sins of the high and the virtuous, the crime of deceit, with which they assume the robes of virtue.

The Mormons appear like noble citizens and the Turks as angels of sweetness and light in comparison with some of our Christian gentlemen, for the Mormons and the Turks acknowledge their concubines publicly and provide for them. The Turk pensions his when he is tired of them, and his life is at least free from hypocrisy. It is noteworthy to mention that the judge decided in favor of Mrs. Jalland, interpreting the will according to the intention of Wagstaff, who meant she should have a life interest in the estate, and who was undoubtedly responsible for her having committed bigamy. After serving a nominal term in prison for that crime, Mrs. Jalland returned to the Wagstaff manor at Potton and was received by the villagers and residents of the vicinity with the greatest enthusiasm. The horses were taken from her carriage and she was drawn to the house which had been her home for fifteen years by a crowd of admirers. The people of that section of Bedfordshire, in spite of the usual Englishman's respect for the law and admiring Mrs. Jalland, and consider that she was influenced entirely by Wagstaff, a man her superior in position, education, and knowledge of the law.



At a Congo Frontier Post

SPENT HONEYMOON IN WILDS OF CENTRAL AFRICA. Mrs. Powell-Cotton, the wife of Maj. Percy Horace Gordon Powell-Cotton, the well-known ethnographical collector and explorer, has just returned to England from an adventurous honeymoon spent in the heart of the wildest Africa. In order not to interrupt the plans laid for his journey, Maj. Powell-Cotton's bride left England and journeyed to East Africa, where the marriage took place in 1905. Mrs. Powell-Cotton then accompanied her husband through the pinyon forest, the journey occupying twenty-seven months. Mrs. Powell-Cotton is the youngest daughter of William Slater, of Bassenthwaite, Cumberland.

PRINCESS TO VISIT EDWARD BOY HAS A BURGLAR'S "KIT"

Heiress to "Carmen Sylva's" Throne Arms and Theatrical Make-up Also Found in Rooms of Juvenile Band.

Leader is Charged with Shooting London Lawyer When Caught While Robbing His Home.

London, April 13.—The Crown Princess Marie of Roumania and the crown prince are to be the guests of King Edward and Queen Alexandra during several weeks of the London season, and will be present with their majesties at Ascot races. The princess is the eldest daughter of the late Duke of Coburg and of the Duchess Marie, and is one of the most gifted of King Edward's nieces.

She was little more than a child when she was married to the heir of the Roumanian throne. Ignoring conventions, she is frequently to be seen walking in the streets in Bucharest with one or more of her beautiful children, but otherwise unattended, and while the exhibition was open there last summer visitors would meet her roaming through the courts with her little girls like ordinary tourists.

The princess is greatly beloved in her husband's country—indeed, her popularity is second only to that of her mother-in-law, Queen Carmen Sylva. She spends most of the summer at a charming country seat at Sinaia, on the borders of Roumania and Hungary, where King Charles and Queen Carmen Sylva have their summer palace.

Two years ago the princess visited England, and lived during a part of the summer with her children, in a little villa at Cowes.

Her beauty and her magnificent dresses and jewels made the princess a notable figure at King Edward's coronation fetes. She is very fond of outdoor sports, and her hobby is woodcarving.

WOULD KEEP ARMAMENTS.

Germany May Make Pledge of the Hague Peace Conference.

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Unless an agreement can be reached by Germany and Great Britain regarding the latter's proposal to limit armaments, the Hague peace conference will probably be a complete fiasco.

The Russian government is reported to be greatly discouraged at the result of Prof. de Martens' tour of the European courts, on behalf of the Czar, to urge the participation of the powers in his scheme of disarmament.

It is stated on reliable authority that Germany objects to Great Britain's proposal for the limitation of armaments, and demands its withdrawal. Should Germany be successful in this, Great Britain will probably withdraw from the conference, and the United States may do likewise.

If Great Britain's proposal is maintained on the programme of the conference, it is probable that Germany, and, perhaps, Austria, will withdraw.

The Czar is reported to be endeavoring to secure an agreement between Great Britain and Germany on this point, and he is in personal communication with the Kaiser.

PREMIER TO VISIT ENGLAND.

Prabhushankar D. Pattani a Prominent Statesman of Kathiawad.

London, April 13.—Among the visitors from India this season will be Prabhushankar D. Pattani, the most prominent statesman of the day in that part of India which is known as the principality of Kathiawad. He holds the responsible post of prime minister in the state of Bhavnagar, which has often been classed with Mysore as "the model states" of India.

Among his principal achievements in office have been successful measures of relief in coping with two famines, the launching of the first external cable by any Indian state for other purposes than railway construction, and the opening of the only port along the western coast of India, between Bombay and Kathiawad. In some countries work like this would have brought the ruler a crop of medals, but Mr. Pattani has only the satisfaction of having gained the confidence of his prince, and the esteem and gratitude of the people who have benefited by his administration.

Mr. Pattani is a profound thinker on Indian problems, and writes and speaks English with fluency and distinction. In his picturesque costume he will be a striking figure at official and social entertainments this year.

SEARCHLIGHT BALLOON

Wireless Messages to Be Sent to Earth from Dirigible Machine.



In the Great Congo Forest



Mrs. Powell-Cotton in Congo

IMPOSES TAX ON BACHELORS

Hessian Parliament Will Ask Pay from Those Remaining Single.

Unmarried Employes of the State to Be Assessed if Bill is Approved.

Berlin, April 13.—A tax on bachelors has been imposed by the lower house of the Hessian parliament.

The bill, which is to come into force on April 1 next, provides, in view of the prevailing distress of food, rent, &c., for an annual supplementary grant to be given to persons in the employ of the state whose incomes do not exceed \$500 per annum. The grant varies between \$40 and \$60. As the bill stands, however, bachelors who have only personal responsibilities are to receive only one-half the grant.

A clause in the original bill ordained that persons in the employ of the state who neither are nor have been married shall receive only half this amount; but an amendment was passed granting the full sum to bachelor employes who maintain a home for parents, relatives, or adopted children.

The Hessian government does not favor the amendment, as it will necessitate inquiries into the private affairs of employes, but it will probably accept the situation if the upper house agrees with the lower house on the subject.

It is stated that locally the preference shown to married over bachelor employes of the state as approved, and considered fully justified as officials are manifesting an ever-growing disinclination to marriage.

NATALIE INHERITS ESTATE.

Court Decides That It Was Property of Servian King Alexander.



Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia.

Belgrade, April 13.—Ex-Queen Natalie, mother of the late King of Servia, has inherited a fortune of \$100,000 by a decision of the highest courts, which has given her the possession of the Obrenovitch estates in Rumania.

By the decree Dr. Petronovitch, the late king's secretary, is rehabilitated and entitled to claim compensation from the Servian government for wrongful imprisonment. It will be remembered that he was arrested by the revolutionary cabinet and illegally disposed of part of the property of these estates at King Alexander's bidding, and was condemned to two years' imprisonment.

The Rumanian courts have now affirmed that the funds in question were the private property of the King, and that the king was perfectly justified in directing the secretary to employ the revenues of the estates for the king's private use.

AUDIENCE WRECKS THEATER.

Disrupted by Bailiffs and Actors Demand Their Salaries.

Berlin, April 13.—The municipal theater at Berlin was wrecked last night by the audience, which was infuriated at the delay of the performance and the management to return its money.

Contracted bailiffs entered the theater and demanded the evening's receipts, but the audience refused to pay. The bailiffs were no money to pay them, and the manager announced the stoppage of the performance. The audience demanded the return of its money, and as this was impossible, it smashed the seats and broke the electric lamps, and everything was completely wrecked. The police force of police could not restrain the rioters.

SEES SON KIDNAPPED

Masked Men Take Child. Mother Is Powerless.

IS TRACKED BY DETECTIVES

Divorce Obtained in Chicago Has Pathetic Sequel in Germany—Abductors of Eddie Krieger Disappear and Police Are Unable to Find Clue to the Boy in Europe.

Berlin, April 13.—A long dramatic struggle between divorced parents for the possession of a child passionately loved by both, ended last Thursday in the kidnapping from Grossfottbeck, near Hamburg, of Eddie Krieger, a handsome, blue-eyed American boy of twelve. As he was playing in a garden the boy was seized by a pair of masked men, gagged, and carried off, while the maddened mother, who had recovered her child only the day before, viewing the scene from a window, shrieked in vain for help.

Police Baffled. The German police are completely baffled as to the identity or whereabouts of the abductors, and have asked the police of every capital and every port in Europe to assist in unraveling the mystery. There are indications that the kidnapers started for Holland.

The father of the child is a German-American physician, Dr. George Krieger, formerly resident in Chicago, where he married the daughter of a wealthy specialist named Bart. From her he was divorced in 1904, and she was given custody of the child, the father being granted permission to see him at stated intervals. On the last of these occasions Dr. Krieger fled from Chicago with the son. He left clues that they had gone to Canada, but in Italy they came to Germany, where the doctor resumed the practice of his profession at Neustadt. He placed the son in a private school at Hanover under the guardianship of a local railway official named Anquet.

Woman Remarries. The mother had meantime remarried, becoming the wife of a Dr. Macdonald. Detectives having ascertained the real whereabouts of her child, Mrs. Macdonald arrived in Germany on March 13 for the purpose of recovering possession of him. Finding that the order of the American divorce judge was invalid in this country, she proceeded to fulfill the requirements of German law, which she succeeded in doing in the face of the tenacious opposition on the part of the Hanover guardian, who resorted even to hiding the boy. Angres finally consented to give up the child, and formally transferred him to the mother's possession at the Hotel Bristol, Hanover, last Wednesday. On Thursday she lost him.

PARIS POLICE GET RAFFLES.

Youth Fashionably Dressed Caught Trying to Rob Villa.

Paris, April 13.—The police here have arrested a Parisian "Raffles," but, curiously enough, he is a "Raffles" who knows no French.

He was arrested in the small hours this morning as he was climbing the garden wall of a villa in Vincennes. He wore a frock coat and trousers of excellent cut, made by a London tailor; a silk hat and smartly made gloves, and a watch chain, which on examination proved to be low and to contain a complete and excellent outfit of burglars' tools.

The man wore a suit of chain mail underneath his frock coat, and he had several hundred pounds' worth of old silver, three loaded revolvers, and a dagger. His silk hat contained an ingenious little machine for blowing up safes and opening difficult locks.

The mysterious burglar has refused to give his name and address. He will answer questions in Russian, German, or English, but the police think that they have captured the leader of a large gang of international burglars.

CZAR PARDONS MURDERERS.

Jews Are Practically Defenseless Against "Black Hundred."

St. Petersburg, April 13.—The Constitutional Democrats have decided not to interpellate M. Stolypin on the subject of the assassination of Dr. Yelios, as they fear that at the present moment such a course would only excite passion and lead to no useful result.

In the meantime, the government has, for decency's sake, ordered a strict investigation into the matter. The investigation will, of course, be fruitless, as the investigators, for the most part, belong to the notorious Union of Russian People. The murderers of M. Hertzstein live in safety in St. Petersburg, where they attend meetings of the union, yet the Czar pardoned them, so that it is to be feared that they will be able to find them. In the case of Democrats, however, the police do not show such impotence. Democrats are tracked down and deported daily.

Even when convicted, the Czar pardons murderers belonging to the union. Recently four pogromists convicted of murder were condemned to imprisonment, though they merited death. To-day their pardon by the Czar is published. Thus it comes about that the Russian people, and more especially the Jews, are defenseless against the outrages of the "Black Hundred" gangs.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

A large new organ will soon be ready for use in St. Peter's, Rome. It is particularly adapted for accompaniment to congregational singing, and has long been needed in the great church of the Vatican.

The new halls of the National Roman Museum, in the baths of Diocletian, were opened in Rome on March 18. The Diocletian della Regina Elena, a very beautiful copy of the celebrated bronze statue by the Greek sculptor Miron, stands in a small room. It was found by the Queen of Italy on the royal estate of Castel Porziano, in April, 1898.

The health of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary is so good that he will not go to Abazia this spring, but will pay a long-promised visit to Prague this month. Beyond a few dinners at court, no special festivities will be given in his honor at the Bohemian capital. The Archduchess Maria Annunziata will be present in Prague at the same time as the monarch.

The Crown Princess of Sweden is spending the spring months in Rome. This royal lady is very delicate, and passes very little of her time in the cold and rigorous climate of Stockholm. For that reason court life in Sweden's capital has for many years been very quiet, as the King and Queen are too old to take any interest in social life or court festivities.

The Swedes hailed the arrival of a young princess in their country with great joy when Princess Margareta of Connaught was married to the eldest son of the crown prince. The crown prince, who has her usual apartments in the Grand Hotel while in Rome, is a daughter of the Duke of Devon and, consequently, second cousin to the German Emperor.

Kaiser's Gift to England.

The statue of William III of Orange, which the German Emperor intends to present to the English nation. It is a bronze figure, nine feet in height, and is the work of Herr Baucke. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, referring to it, made one of his few jokes, and stated that it would be placed near the orangery at Kensington Palace.

RAO BAHADUR, PRABHUSHANKAR PATTANI, DEWAN OF BHAVNAGAR.

The above is a striking portrait of one of the most distinguished politicians in India, who has grappled successfully with serious famines, and has a firm grasp on financial matters.