



NEWS FROM ABROAD

Conference Would Control Sale of Arms in Africa.

SESSIONS HELD IN BRUSSELS

International Congress for Study of Polar Regions Opens Soon—Will Be Essentially Scientific—Largest Dry-Docks Completed at Wilhelmshaven—Lama is Invited to Peking.

London, May 23.—The conference for the control of traffic in arms and ammunition in Africa, in session in Brussels, has devoted its early sittings to the preparation of a comparative table showing the various solutions advanced on the same question, while comments intended to define the character and bearing of proposals have been submitted by their authors.

At the sitting of the commission there has been general discussion, and the views that have been exchanged have apparently established the fact that the measures regulating traffic in arms and ammunition prescribed in sections 4 to 14 of the Brussels act might rest upon the basis of new rules. All that is at present required is to ascertain the disposition of the government on two points, one relating to the organization of direct supervision by the authorities over the importation and use of all arms, the other regarding the kind of arms that may be handed to the natives.

To Study Polar Regions. On May 23 a session of the international congress for the study of the polar regions was held at Brussels, under the presidency of M. Beaumont, minister of state. The congress will deal principally with the establishment of an international polar commission, a proposal which has been laid before the various governments represented, including that of England.

Lama is Invited. The Chinese government has invited the Dalai Lama, who is now in Shansi, to go to Peking in order to decide on a scheme of provincial government for Tibet. It is intended to receive the Dalai Lama with extraordinary honors, almost equal to those paid to the Emperor.

From the camp of El Embadi, where he is serving with the French forces against the tribesmen of the border, Gambetta's nephew, M. Jounot-Gambetta, writes to the Paris Temps concerning the renewed proposal to transfer the great Frenchman's body to the Pantheon. He points out that Gambetta's sister is the only person qualified to decide whether the moment has come to authorize the removal of her brother's body from the peaceful spot where he sleeps his last sleep, lulled by the murmur of the sea, to that feverish capital where political passions are perhaps not yet extinguished, and where we have historical sanction for distrusting the future.

Still for Limitation. The Berliner Tageblatt repeats with great insistence its report that Great Britain has not yet abandoned her endeavors to arrange an international understanding for the limitation of armaments. For the moment the cabinet is considering the idea of inviting the other powers to a conference of naval experts at The Hague. The duty of this conference would be to express its views provisionally in a noncommittal sense regarding the possibilities of disarmament. The journal's London correspondent, who has made inquiries in the matter, reports that while Great Britain does not intend to issue invitations to such a conference immediately, endeavors continue to be made toward the attainment of this aim. The steps which are now being taken are not official, but well informed persons believe that the difficulties which lie in the way will be removed in a year's time. The correspondent is further informed that it is wrong to think that Germany is the principal impediment in the realization of the idea. It would probably be more difficult to obtain the consent of the United States and Japan.

Youths Go to Prison. The youths who assaulted some students of the Scotch College at Arica have been transferred to the prison in Rome. They have made a confession which practically confirms the account given of the affair by the wounded students. Owing to the strong current of public opinion that steps must be taken to deal with the brawlers and knife-carriers, to whom attention has lately been drawn by this and other cases of attacks on defenseless and inoffensive citizens, the prefect of the Roman province has directed that the privileges in virtue of which dero, and severely injured him. The dero, and severely injured him. The dero, and severely injured him.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO SEEK THE NORTH POLE.

Capt. Benard, a French naval officer of great experience, has just left Dunkirk in a sailing vessel called the Jacques Cartier on what is probably the first polar expedition of 1908. The Jacques Cartier carries a scientific corps of nine men and a crew of eight. It is specially built for work in the polar regions, and Capt. Benard will be content to study the florid fauna of northern latitudes if he is unable to make a dash for the north pole itself. The expedition was planned by a committee for oceanographic research, established in Marseilles some two years ago under the presidency of M. Charles Roux.

INDIAN PRINCE VISITS LONDON

The Maharajah of Nepal Travels in Regal State with Suite of Kings. London, May 23.—A picturesque Indian visitor is now in London. This is his highness Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, prime minister of Nepal. He traveled in regal splendor, with a suite numbering twenty-two persons and with twenty servants. The maharajah and his suite brought an extraordinary amount of baggage, consisting of hundreds of packages, including the case containing his highness' famous regalia of jewels. These jewels are said to be worth nearly \$500,000, one headpiece alone being valued at \$250,000. It is a magnificent ornament. The front is composed of a glittering mass of diamonds, while a border of pure emeralds hangs over the wearer's forehead.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard this valuable luggage on its way to London, and special detectives were on duty at Dover and Victoria. The question of catering for the maharajah and his suite is one of no little difficulty. Special sheep, bred in Nepal, were brought to England, as this is the only kind of mutton the party is allowed to eat. Many other provisions were also brought from India.

The maharajah comes to England as the guest of the British government, and Mortimer House, near Belgrave Square, lately the residence of Lord Penryn, has been taken for his use. Although the house has been gorgeously redecorated and fitted throughout, it forms a striking contrast to his palace at Kathmandu, a building nearly as large as the whole block of government buildings from the treasury down to the corner by the houses of Parliament.

The maharajah, who is an exceedingly shrewd and alert man, is forty-five years old. He is an energetic ruler, and is frequently at work from 6.30 in the morning until late at night supervising the various matters connected with the administration of his country and his army. He is a splendid shot and a keen big-game hunter. His highness will probably remain in London for about eight weeks.

DEBARRED FROM PALACE. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria Demands Recall of Turkish Minister. Sofia, May 23.—Sadik Pasha, the Sultan's representative in Sofia, has been notified by the marshal of the court that he is debarred from entering the palace. Prince Ferdinand has written to Constantinople demanding his recall and a stantipone demanding his recall and a stantipone demanding his recall.

THE BURGLAR'S "BABY." Paris, May 23.—A tall and elegant young woman, accompanied by a corpulent nurse, carrying in her arms a bundle covered with lace and baby's clothes, was seen yesterday paying a number of visits in the Champs-Elysees quarter. A detective was surprised at her visiting so many houses, and watched her until she hailed a cab and drove away. When the cab stopped the young woman stepped out with the "baby," and a powerfully built man followed her instead of the expected nurse. The couple were arrested, and the "baby" was found to be a box containing stolen goods, the "nurse's" garments, and a complete set of burglar's tools.

PETITION NINE MILES LONG PRESENTED TO COMMONS. On the night of May 4 Lord Robert Cecil brought in a monster petition against the licensing bill. The bundles of paper, containing the 600,000 signatures, were carried into the House by twelve attendants, amid ironical ministerial cheers. Lord Robert Cecil informed the House that the petition was from the inhabitants of London registered within the area of the Metropolitan police district. When the speaker saw the size of the petition he asked Lord Cecil to deposit as much as possible of it at the table. Thereupon Lord Robert put a few sheets in the petition bag amid ministerial cries of "Take it all!" The messengers then re-entered, and the petition was removed. It contained 2,175 sheets of paper, and was nine miles long.

CLIENT MURDERS LAWYER. Disappointed Over Will Suit, He Seeks a Terrible Revenge. Paris, May 23.—A lawyer of Montauban, near Rennes, was murdered by a client in remarkable circumstances yesterday. Disappointed over the will of an aunt, from whom he expected to inherit a large sum, a retired lieutenant named Chavenon conceived a violent hatred of M. Esclouan, the lawyer. Entering the latter's office yesterday, the lieutenant shook hands cordially and then asked to see some documents. As the lawyer turned Chavenon fired twice into his back, killing him instantly. A large crowd attempted to lynch the murderer, and severely injured him. The dero, and severely injured him.

ALFONSO GROWING POPULAR. Graceful Act on Young King's Part Evokes Enthusiasm of Subjects. Madrid, May 23.—Much enthusiasm prevailed during the solemn ceremonies in celebration of the centenary of the "Dios de Mayo." King Alfonso walked all the way in the long procession of civic dignitaries, and was vociferously cheered. From 8 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon his majesty was out of doors. The cheering was particularly enthusiastic while King Alfonso was passing the house in the Calle Mayor whence the bomb was thrown on his wedding day. A remarkable act on his majesty's part gave rise to intense emotion. The artillery had organized a school fete at the Arco de Monteleon, formerly known as the Artillery Park, where the war of independence started, and where Diaz and Velarde, two of the first heroes of the struggle, were found dead. All the school children in Madrid were to pass through the arch, the artillery presenting to each a book on the war.

PARIS WOMEN HOPE TO WIN. Although Their Candidate Was Defeated, Movement Gains Headway. Force Now Threatened by One Who Suggests Vitriol and the Burning of Tickets. Correspondence of The Washington Herald. Paris, May 18.—The woman suffragists in this city are delighted at the headway made by the movement in the municipal elections, although, of course, they did not win. It now appears, after the complete count of the ballots in the quarter of the Ninth arrondissement, where Mile. Laloe was a candidate, that she obtained more than 900 votes, which, of course, were declared null, but it is a curious sign of the times that she was able to poll such a large number, about one-fourth of the total, her opponent being elected by a little over 3,000.

FLORAL DISPLAY EXCELS. Ghent Has Greatest Flower Festival Ever Seen in Europe. Ghent, May 23.—This historic town is on fete during the week, the occasion being the twentieth of those great international horticultural exhibitions, held every five years over a period of one century. It is quite fitting that the celebration of the twentieth anniversary should be signalized as the greatest and most important display of flowers and plants ever seen on the continent. For many reasons, perhaps, no other place in Europe is better adapted for the purpose than this Flemish town, which has become important mainly on account of its great nursery and other gardens, earning for it the designation of "La Ville privilegiee de Fleurs."

CONSPIRACY IN INDIA. Political Plots Shaking Big British Province. BOMB FACTORIES ARE RAIDED. Revolt Against English Rule Becoming More Widespread and Dangerous—Vast Extent of Unprotected Coast Makes Smuggling of Arms an Easy Matter. Calcutta, India, May 23.—The discovery of bomb factories in Calcutta is probably causing a great deal more anxiety to the government of India than the rising on the frontier. Refractory tribesmen can be hammered into obedience, but if the malcontents in Bengal propose to adopt a policy of isolated assassinations, it will be extremely difficult to deal with them. The revolution, concerning the widespread conspiracy have come as no surprise to those who have closely followed native political movements. Its operations are not even confined to India. The existence of a center in Paris where young Hindus hatch plots against British rule in India has long been known to the authorities. There is more than one such center in London also, and an Indian newspaper is printed every week in this country, which for virulent attacks upon Great Britain is hardly equaled by any journal in Bengal.

TRAGEDY IN CASTLE. Prompted by Jealousy, Baroness Shoots Husband. ESTATE OVERLOOKS THE RHINE. After Slaying Spouse, Enraged Woman Turns Pistol on Herself, but Falls in Effort to End Her Own Life—Wanda von Ruelcken a Bride of a Few Months. Berlin, May 23.—Castle Buddenburg, in Westphalia, one of the most famous estates in the Rhine valley, was early yesterday morning the scene of an extraordinary murder, followed by an attempt at suicide. The Baroness Wanda von Ruelcken, a young bride, married only a few months, shot and killed her husband and then fired two bullets into her own body. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the tragedy. The baroness is lingering between life and death, with only a faint chance of recovery. Before she sank into unconsciousness she admitted that she murdered the baron deliberately, and begged the forgiveness of his cousin, who is a member of the castle household. Although complete mystery as yet surrounds the actual events which led up to this tragedy, the murdered nobleman seems to have had a strange foreboding of his end, and only a few hours before he died executed a will bequeathing his lands and moneys to his brother, a lieutenant in the Prussian Guards.

FATAL QUARREL. The crime took place about an hour after midnight, following the baron's return from a visit to a neighboring nobleman. He entered his wife's boudoir, where she was awaiting him, and a violent altercation broke out. Finally, the baroness fired with an automatic pistol at her husband, one bullet entering his jugular vein, another piercing his neck, and two others striking him in the legs. All the shots were fired while the baron faced the pistol.

UNREST IS WIDESPREAD. The truth is that unrest has become general in India that it has more or less permeated all districts and all classes except Rajputana and the Rajputs. The fact that the conspirators in Calcutta were able to collect such large quantities of high explosives has occasioned much comment. It is not really difficult, however, to smuggle either arms or explosives into the country. Such a vast extent of coast line cannot be easily protected, and the probability is that modern arms are far more numerous in India than is popularly supposed. Many young Indians are known to have gone abroad in the last year or two to study the manufacture of arms. Most of them went to Japan. Little more than a year ago an extraordinary organization for sending young Indians to Japan to learn the use of arms and the way to make them was discovered and dispersed. The young men, sometimes of good family, were induced to commit dacoities, and the organization turned the proceeds of their thefts into cash. When a youth had stolen enough for his maintenance he was sent to Japan. The secret service of the Indian government is extremely efficient, as Mr. Kipling learned in "Kim," and it was through the exertions of its agents that this nefarious organization was broken up.

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FIRST WOMAN MUNICIPAL CANDIDATE IN PARIS.

The election of municipal councilors took place in Paris recently, and as Mile. Laloe was the first woman candidate to seek election, considerable excitement prevailed in the city. Mile. Laloe, who had as a rival candidate in her quarter M. Pouch Escudier, a former president of the municipal council and a profound advocate of female suffrage, was, however, easily defeated. The picture shows Mile. Laloe addressing a meeting on a Sunday.

ALFONSO GROWING POPULAR.

Graceful Act on Young King's Part Evokes Enthusiasm of Subjects. Madrid, May 23.—Much enthusiasm prevailed during the solemn ceremonies in celebration of the centenary of the "Dios de Mayo." King Alfonso walked all the way in the long procession of civic dignitaries, and was vociferously cheered. From 8 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon his majesty was out of doors. The cheering was particularly enthusiastic while King Alfonso was passing the house in the Calle Mayor whence the bomb was thrown on his wedding day. A remarkable act on his majesty's part gave rise to intense emotion. The artillery had organized a school fete at the Arco de Monteleon, formerly known as the Artillery Park, where the war of independence started, and where Diaz and Velarde, two of the first heroes of the struggle, were found dead. All the school children in Madrid were to pass through the arch, the artillery presenting to each a book on the war.

PARIS WOMEN HOPE TO WIN. Although Their Candidate Was Defeated, Movement Gains Headway. Force Now Threatened by One Who Suggests Vitriol and the Burning of Tickets. Correspondence of The Washington Herald. Paris, May 18.—The woman suffragists in this city are delighted at the headway made by the movement in the municipal elections, although, of course, they did not win. It now appears, after the complete count of the ballots in the quarter of the Ninth arrondissement, where Mile. Laloe was a candidate, that she obtained more than 900 votes, which, of course, were declared null, but it is a curious sign of the times that she was able to poll such a large number, about one-fourth of the total, her opponent being elected by a little over 3,000.

FLORAL DISPLAY EXCELS. Ghent Has Greatest Flower Festival Ever Seen in Europe. Ghent, May 23.—This historic town is on fete during the week, the occasion being the twentieth of those great international horticultural exhibitions, held every five years over a period of one century. It is quite fitting that the celebration of the twentieth anniversary should be signalized as the greatest and most important display of flowers and plants ever seen on the continent. For many reasons, perhaps, no other place in Europe is better adapted for the purpose than this Flemish town, which has become important mainly on account of its great nursery and other gardens, earning for it the designation of "La Ville privilegiee de Fleurs."

CONSPIRACY IN INDIA. Political Plots Shaking Big British Province. BOMB FACTORIES ARE RAIDED. Revolt Against English Rule Becoming More Widespread and Dangerous—Vast Extent of Unprotected Coast Makes Smuggling of Arms an Easy Matter. Calcutta, India, May 23.—The discovery of bomb factories in Calcutta is probably causing a great deal more anxiety to the government of India than the rising on the frontier. Refractory tribesmen can be hammered into obedience, but if the malcontents in Bengal propose to adopt a policy of isolated assassinations, it will be extremely difficult to deal with them. The revolution, concerning the widespread conspiracy have come as no surprise to those who have closely followed native political movements. Its operations are not even confined to India. The existence of a center in Paris where young Hindus hatch plots against British rule in India has long been known to the authorities. There is more than one such center in London also, and an Indian newspaper is printed every week in this country, which for virulent attacks upon Great Britain is hardly equaled by any journal in Bengal.

TRAGEDY IN CASTLE. Prompted by Jealousy, Baroness Shoots Husband. ESTATE OVERLOOKS THE RHINE. After Slaying Spouse, Enraged Woman Turns Pistol on Herself, but Falls in Effort to End Her Own Life—Wanda von Ruelcken a Bride of a Few Months. Berlin, May 23.—Castle Buddenburg, in Westphalia, one of the most famous estates in the Rhine valley, was early yesterday morning the scene of an extraordinary murder, followed by an attempt at suicide. The Baroness Wanda von Ruelcken, a young bride, married only a few months, shot and killed her husband and then fired two bullets into her own body. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the tragedy. The baroness is lingering between life and death, with only a faint chance of recovery. Before she sank into unconsciousness she admitted that she murdered the baron deliberately, and begged the forgiveness of his cousin, who is a member of the castle household. Although complete mystery as yet surrounds the actual events which led up to this tragedy, the murdered nobleman seems to have had a strange foreboding of his end, and only a few hours before he died executed a will bequeathing his lands and moneys to his brother, a lieutenant in the Prussian Guards.

FATAL QUARREL. The crime took place about an hour after midnight, following the baron's return from a visit to a neighboring nobleman. He entered his wife's boudoir, where she was awaiting him, and a violent altercation broke out. Finally, the baroness fired with an automatic pistol at her husband, one bullet entering his jugular vein, another piercing his neck, and two others striking him in the legs. All the shots were fired while the baron faced the pistol.

UNREST IS WIDESPREAD. The truth is that unrest has become general in India that it has more or less permeated all districts and all classes except Rajputana and the Rajputs. The fact that the conspirators in Calcutta were able to collect such large quantities of high explosives has occasioned much comment. It is not really difficult, however, to smuggle either arms or explosives into the country. Such a vast extent of coast line cannot be easily protected, and the probability is that modern arms are far more numerous in India than is popularly supposed. Many young Indians are known to have gone abroad in the last year or two to study the manufacture of arms. Most of them went to Japan. Little more than a year ago an extraordinary organization for sending young Indians to Japan to learn the use of arms and the way to make them was discovered and dispersed. The young men, sometimes of good family, were induced to commit dacoities, and the organization turned the proceeds of their thefts into cash. When a youth had stolen enough for his maintenance he was sent to Japan. The secret service of the Indian government is extremely efficient, as Mr. Kipling learned in "Kim," and it was through the exertions of its agents that this nefarious organization was broken up.

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