

Across the Ocean's Wide Expanse: Current Events in the Capitals of Old World Lands Condensed in Page



ITALY EMBARKING GUNS FOR WAR IN TRIPOLI



THEIRMS IN THE FIELD AT THE GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES

DOGS AND HORSES FOOD IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Last Year 1664 of One and 125 of the Other Were Slaughtered

RABBIT BREEDING BOOM

Berlin, Oct. 5. Official statistics published in Dresden show that in this apparently flourishing Saxon city the consumption of horseflesh and dogflesh is on the increase. The figures relate to the last fourteen years. In 1898 the number of horses slaughtered for human food was 1330, and of dogs eighty-two. Last year 1904 horses and 125 dogs were slaughtered for food. The general consumption of flesh in Dresden has fallen per head of population from 4.55 kilograms (a kilogram is about 2 1/2 pounds) in 1911 to 3.98 this year. The fall is, of course, less noticeable in the cheaper than in the dearer qualities. Friends of temperance will bear with pleasure that the consumption of their Saxon capital is steadily declining. During the last twelve years it has fallen from 246 liters (633 pints) per head per annum to 131 liters (326 pints). It must, however, be said that the decrease is due, not to the spread of the temperance cause, but to a decrease in the purchasing power of the people. Schoenberg, one of the divisions of Greater Berlin, is the first division of the capital to take additional steps to meet the situation that has been caused by the rapid increase in the price of meat. These steps are independent of anything which the state is now doing, or may do, in the future. Schoenberg has voted a credit of \$5000 for the purchase of foreign meat, frozen or fresh, to be sold by the communal authorities. On an estate belonging to Schoenberg swine are to be fattened at the beginning of operation, and \$700,000, as compared with \$200,000 for the same period in 1911, and \$350,000 for the first four months of 1912. The heavy increase in this category of imports is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the introduction of the cheap American car.

LEONCAVALLO OPERA PRODUCED IN LONDON

Famous Composer Occupies Conductor's Desk at Initial Performance of 'Gipsies'

LURID LOVE MELODRAMA

London, Oct. 5. In the presence of a house packed from floor to ceiling, Signor Leoncavallo, the composer of the world-famed "I Pagliacci," took his place at the conductor's desk at the Hippodrome yesterday. Cheer after cheer greeted the maestro, who repeatedly bowed his acknowledgment to audience and orchestra. Signor Leoncavallo conducted his new opera, "Gipsies," specially written for the Hippodrome. If he has not gone one better than his "I Pagliacci," he has written music of an emotional character which well fits the lurid melodrama of love, jealousy and revenge which it illustrates. Radu, an Hungarian prince, strikes a gypsy camp in his wanderings, and falls desperately in love with Fleana, the beautiful daughter of the chief of the tribe. Their marriage, which is completed with savage gypsy rites, incenses Tamar, the mistress of the tribe, who loves Fleana, and he vows vengeance. After six months of marriage Fleana forsakes Radu and goes away with Tamar. The lovers take refuge in a straw hut, which the jealous Radu set on fire before he is stabbed by the infuriated gipsies of the tribe. The composer's music is melodious and passionate, and well reflects the dramatic situations of the story. The duets—especially "Blue Eyes," to give it its English title, between Radu and Fleana in the first act—are of strong melodic and dramatic interest, and the serenade sung by Tamar which draws Fleana from her home has a haunting tune. The company, which had been brought from the Scala, Milan, entered heart and soul into their work. The part of Fleana was taken by Rinalda Pavoni, an excellent dramatic soprano who quite brought down the house with her impassioned singing. Radu, sang and acted with intense fervor, and Ernesto Caronna, who has a fine voice, gave Tamar's seductive serenade (a number which should attain wide popularity) so well that it was twice repeated.



GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY IN A SHELTER DURING THE MANOEUVRES

WAR MANEUVERS ENROSS ATTENTION OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

AIRSHIPS IN MIMIC WAR COVER 27,720 MILES

Zeppelin Type Regarded as Inefficient and Their Cost Pronounced Enormous

BIG AERIAL BATTLESHIPS

Paris, Oct. 5. Detailed statistics of the work of the French airmen in the recent maneuvers show that sixty aeroplanes were used and that the total distance flown was 27,720 miles. There was no serious injury to any pilot. Thirteen machines were more or less damaged. The Matin, in publishing these figures, remarks that by contrast the airships did nothing except provide targets that could have been hit at times with a cross-bow. Their cost was enormous and their work totally ineffective. The example of the German Zeppelins is not worth following since, the Matin believes, aeroplanes could deal with such enormous vessels effectively. The conclusions of the directors of the aerial work at the French maneuvers are roughly as follows: Small light aeroplanes are needed for tactical work with advanced troops. Besides these there must be larger and heavier machines, armored and carrying guns. An armored aeroplane of at least 400 horsepower is the next immediate step. It will be equipped for the destruction of either airships or other aeroplanes. The ultimate solution is a fleet of "aerial battleships" working behind and in conjunction with squadrons of the swiftest aerial scouts.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF COUNTRY'S THEATERS

State Parliament of Victoria to Assume Novel Role by Special Legislation

OFFICIAL AS AUTOCRAT

Melbourne, Oct. 5. Remarkable steps in the direction of regulating amusements, controlling theaters and disciplining audiences and performers are foreshadowed in a theaters bill, which has just been circulated in the state parliament of Victoria. This measure will make a member of the government an autocrat in command of the pleasures of the people. It contains many wholesome reforms, but alongside them are sections embodying drastic proposals in (to quote the bill) the interests of "good manners and decorum." The minister is given authority to prohibit any public entertainment, even if produced in a licensed building, should it seem to him desirable to do so. Entertainments on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas day, unless free and of a distinctly religious character, are forbidden. Picture shows are made subject to a censorship, and boxing competitions and cruises are amenable to regulations. Public meetings of many kinds are required to conform to drastic supervision, and only gatherings of a purely charitable or religious nature are exempt from full control.

ITALY HAS SCHEME OF NATIONAL INSURANCE

Starts With Capital of \$100,000,000 by Arrangement With Foreign Companies

HOPES TO DOUBLE THAT

Rome, Oct. 5. The state institute for working the new national life insurance act is now fully constituted. At the first meeting of the board of directors, just convened, Professor Nitti, minister of industry and commerce, was able to announce that many British, American, German, Austrian, French and Italian private life insurance companies had already come to terms with the government, with the result that the National Insurance Institute was enabled to start on its career with a real insured capital amounting to \$100,000,000. This capital is larger than that of any hitherto existing private enterprise, yet other private companies are still engaged in negotiations for transferring to the state their already existing life policies. Professor Nitti expresses his conviction that the insured capital will be swollen to quite \$200,000,000 by the time the understanding has been arrived at. The chief American association in Italy is among those which have concluded the arrangement with the government.

AMERICAN MOTORCARS POPULAR IN FRANCE

Are Fast Becoming Familiar Objects on the Streets of Paris

HOMEMADE ARE DEARER

GERMANS FAVOR SCHEME

CEASED AT ANNEXATION

Paris, Oct. 5. The French motorcar industry is following with interest a meeting convened by British manufacturers in London to discuss the best means of checking the excessive importation of cheap American machines into England. American firms are entering into brisk competition with the French, and the American runabout car is becoming an increasingly familiar object, not only on the Paris boulevards, but on the country roads of France. French customs statistics show that for the first four months of the current year the value of American imports of motorcars, carriages and wagon work, including motorcycles, into France amounted to \$1,477,000, as compared with \$1,000,000 for the same period in 1911, and \$550,000 for the first four months of 1912. The heavy increase in this category of imports is undoubtedly due in a large measure to the introduction of the cheap American car. An official of the American chamber of commerce explained that the American manufacturers, who build the cars on a very large scale, have satisfied American demands, having turned their attention for the last two years to Europe and are sending over cars with which the English and French cannot compete for cheapness. The presence of a leading American motorcar firm in Paris was shown by a 10-horsepower model costing \$120, which is the most popular small car on the French market. "French and British car buyers have an easy remedy for checking the excessive importation of cheap American cars," it was stated. "Let them manufacture cars as cheap as the American model. If they start repatriate the Americans can reciprocate to the detriment of the import of high-priced English and French cars, which still find a ready market in the United States."

CHEAPER CABLE RATES TO GERMANY SOUGHT

Negotiations Started Which May Lead to Entire Revision of the Tolls

GERMANS FAVOR SCHEME

CEASED AT ANNEXATION

Berlin, Oct. 5. Negotiations are actively in progress between the German Atlantic Cable Company and the Commercial Cable Company, with which the German company works in the United States, for a substantial reduction in the rates for cables to newspapers between Germany and the States. The people most interested regard it as almost certain that the reduction will be made, and if it does not underbid the new low rates between England and America, recently made by the Western Union Company, it will at least meet the competition. The present rates between Berlin and New York is 13 cents a word. Between London and New York, by the new arrangement recently concluded with the Western Union Company, the rate is 7 cents a word for ordinary press messages and 5 cents a word if they are deferred; that is, liable to be delayed by messages which have paid the full rate, and sent during specified hours when ordinary business is slack. The German government is understood to be lending its cordial support to the project for the cheapening of the rates. In the highest quarters there have long been complaints that American news taken an English color in passing through London. It is a fact that 75 per cent of the messages from America printed in the German press have already appeared in the English newspapers, but the chief cause of the high rates has been the refusal of the German postoffice, which owns the land lines, to co-operate with the cable companies in any reductions. The presence in Berlin of Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, a keen advocate of cheaper rates, has lent impetus to the agitation already set in motion by the British reduction.

LITTLE GIRL'S WISH GRANTED BY EMPRESS

Wanted French Taught in Public Schools of Captured French Provinces

CEASED AT ANNEXATION

Berlin, Oct. 5. The Presse Centrale publishes the following story from Alsace-Lorraine concerning the Kaiser, who recently stayed at his castle at Urvilla, near Metz. Her majesty had visited all the little schoolgirls of the village into the castle, and seeing that one of the little ones was particularly bright, the empress suddenly said to her: "Tell me your wish, and I promise to fulfill it." The other girls watched their schoolfellow with great interest. She thought a while, and then replied quietly, "I wish that it would be granted to us to learn French in our school." The empress was much taken aback by this request, to say the least, as it did a great political question ever to the front in Alsace-Lorraine—namely, the Germanization of the schools and the suppression of French influences—but, having given her promise, she said, "Your wish shall be granted." The little girl made a deep bow, and with a glowing face said, "Thank you, very much, Frau Wilhelm." The next day the first lesson in French since the annexation of the land was given in the village school of Urvilla, and in future three hours of tuition in French will be given every week.

POLICEMAN ON HOLIDAY CUTS MANY CAPERS

After Dining Well He Puts in Spare Time by Arresting Passersby

GETS INTO CELL HIMSELF

Paris, Oct. 5. A scandal was caused at Rennes police station last night by a Paris police superintendent who was holiday-making in the country and had drunk too well. The superintendent imagined that a group of young men he passed in the street were laughing at him. After an altercation he arrested three of them and with kicks and blows drove them to the police station, followed by a protesting crowd. At the station the superintendent produced his credentials and stated that he had followed the three young men from Paris to arrest them on a charge of coin-juggling. The young men and their friends loudly protested their innocence and stated that they were well known in Rennes. The superintendent warned the local inspector that he would be dismissed if he were not careful and left the young men in the cells. The inspector, convinced that there was some mistake, sent two policemen to fetch back the superintendent, who was found at a neighboring cafe. He returned to the police station and became so violent that the inspector was forced to send him to the cells. On the following morning the holiday-maker, profoundly repentant, offered ample apologies to his victims, but they refused to accept them and he will have to answer before the magistrature.

MILITANTS WILL FIGHT, SAYS MRS. PANKHURST

Leader of English Suffragists Threatens More Violence in Immediate Future

IN OPEN REVOLUTION

Paris, Oct. 5. In an interview with a representative of the Matin yesterday, Mrs. Pankhurst, who, with her daughter, Miss Charlotte, is staying at a small hotel in the Cite Bergure, declared that the suffragists were in open revolution. "As for myself," Mrs. Pankhurst declared, "I am returning to England, ready to go back to prison and determined not to pay a penny of my fine." "We are resolved to fight the men as men; that is to say, by violence. Our militant party, aided by powerful financial support, is becoming a great force." "Next month we shall have a demonstration in the Albert Hall, for which 25,000 seats have already been sold. Our parliamentary franchise will produce no less a sum than \$50,000." "Little by little we have penetrated into all classes of society. We are winning over the aristocracy even, which the suffragists in France have so far failed to do." "I know little or nothing of the feminist movement in France, but it is evident that our methods of fighting are different. You demand the municipal franchise, which we have had for the last forty years, and you seem to think that the parliamentary franchise will follow the grant of municipal suffrage." Mrs. Pankhurst was liberated after serving a little more than one month of her sentence of nine months in connection with the conspiracy charge. The warrant under which she was held by the British government, who are offering her \$50,000 for her release, was the outcome of her own efforts.

MURDERER ESCAPES ON VICTIM'S BICYCLE

Ticket Collector Shot Dead by Bandit Traveling Without Paying Fare

COMPANIONS ARRESTED

Another Crime in France Due to Band System Started by Apaches

Paris, Oct. 5. A ticket collector was shot dead by a bandit yesterday at Ambrais, near Orleans, under circumstances recalling the crimes of the infamous Bonnot-Garnier gang. It was 9 o'clock in the morning when four men got out of a train which had just arrived and hurried to the exit. They tried to pass out, but were stopped, and when it was found that they had traveled without tickets they were taken to the stationmaster's office. Suddenly, as they were being questioned, one of them made a bolt for the door, and, rushing across the line, leaped the station barrier and took to his heels. Several employes dashed off in pursuit, foremost among them being a ticket collector named Pierre Thary, who had jumped on his bicycle. Just as he was on the point of being overtaken, the fugitive wheeled round and, drawing a revolver, shot Thary dead. Then, jumping on the dead man's bicycle, he continued his flight. A soldier who had witnessed the shooting courageously endeavored to arrest his progress, but was fired at twice, without, however, being hit, and the murderer got clear away. The bandit's three companions were questioned and searched, and were found to be in possession of a collection of burglars' tools, while one of them also had an automatic pistol. After they were taken to the police station another automatic pistol and a box of cartridges were found, with a portmanteau containing some stolen motor tire tubes, hidden in the stationmaster's office, and, although the bandits declare that they have nothing of them, it is obvious they had left them there without being discovered. All three live in Paris, and have had reputations. The bicycle on which the murderer escaped has been found at some distance from the scene of the crime, but all efforts to trace the man have so far failed, and his companions pretend that they were not in his company and know nothing of him. There is one curious clue, however. The imprints of two thumbs have been found in the dust of the road, which the murderer evidently made as he picked up the bicycle after shooting Thary, and these will probably prove useful.

YOUNG WIFE CONFESSES TO SLAYING HUSBAND

Evidence in His Possession of Her Guilty Relations With Another the Cause

BREAKS DOWN IN COURT

Doubt Expressed as to Whether Conviction Will Be for Manslaughter or Murder

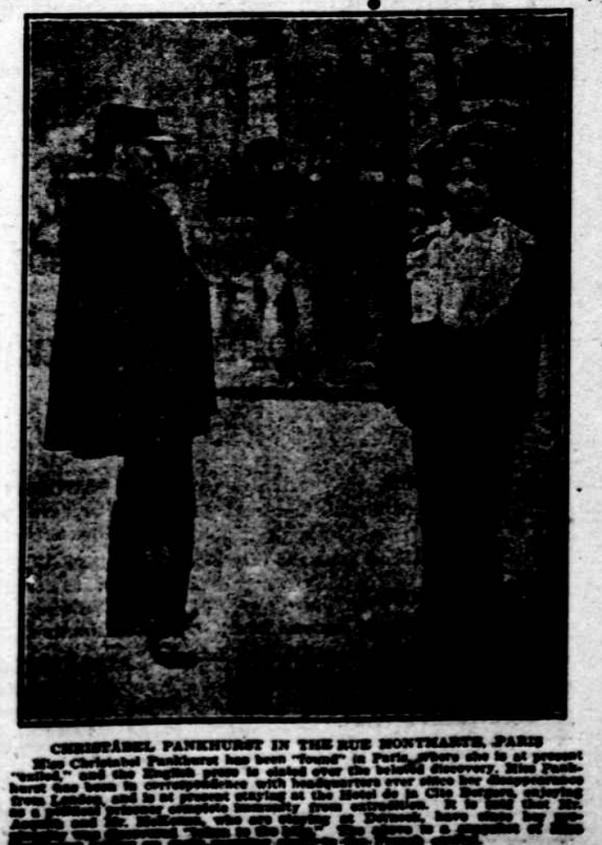
Berlin, Oct. 5. Frau Blume, a young widow arrested on suspicion of shooting her husband, Dr. Erich Blume, a promising young Posen archeologist, in a lonely wood on the night of September 10, confessed in jail today that she killed him. Frau Blume, who is about to become a mother, broke down under the weight of evidence, and in a fit of sobbing admitted that she had taken her husband's life in a moment of "mental irresponsibility." The police and crown prosecutor allege that a motive for taking her husband's life existed in the wife's knowledge that he was in possession of a written confession of her intimacy with a young Posen physician, and that Doctor Blume expected the confession in order to make the physician correspondent in divorce proceedings. Frau Blume supposed the document to be locked in her husband's desk, but it was found in the pockets of the dead man, and gave the police their most important clue. Another clue which assisted the authorities was the fact that on August 3 she purchased a revolver at a Posen shop, and on September 3 (the day before the discovery) she bought a second weapon from the same dealer. When first charged she declared that the second revolver had been bought by her husband, but the shopkeeper said that both sales had been made to the woman. Frau Blume is an attractive woman of 34. Her parents, who are wealthy landowners, arrived at Posen today from their estate to engage counsel for her defense. The authorities admit that whether the crime was manslaughter or murder. In her confession Frau Blume said that before her marriage she had been betrothed to an engineer, but broke the engagement in order to marry the young scientist and attain the better social position which his career seemed to hold out.

MURDER REVEALED TO KEEP CONVICT IN PRISON

Fearing His Release on New Mikado's Amnesty, Former Wife Discloses Crime

COMMITTED 11 YEARS AGO

Tokyo, Oct. 5. The truth with regard to a murder committed eleven years ago, which completely baffled the police, has been revealed owing to the amnesty to be granted on account of the funeral of the late emperor. On February 1901, a rich old man named Komine was murdered with his wife by two burglars, who effected their escape. One of the murderers, named Hataeguro, was arrested on a different charge without anybody suspecting that he was implicated in the death of Komine. A woman named Sada was his wife then, but since his imprisonment she has married again, and has been living happily. She learned that Hataeguro was likely to be released under the amnesty to well-behaved prisoners, and, fearing that he would blackmail her and her present husband, went to the police and revealed the whole story of the murder of Komine. It appears that the murder was planned by Komine's spendthrift son, who, in order to pay his debts which his father had refused again to liquidate, went to one of his creditors, and with the latter's assistance hired Hataeguro and another man to commit the murder. All the accomplices in the old crime have now been arrested. Hataeguro will lose his amnesty, and Sada will perhaps live happily ever after.



CELEBRATED PANKHURST IN THE RUE BONAPARTE, PARIS