PREMIER WARNS KING TO BEHAVE OR LOSE THRONE

Peasant Leader Makes Bold Speech to Monarch of Bulgaria

FARMERS RUN NATION

King Boris May Be First President of Socialized Republic

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 1.—(By the Associated Press)—The keynote of the congress of peasants, held in Sofia recently, was its hostility to the bourgeois, to the profiteers and to the commercial class generally, and its most striking single incident doubtless was the remarkable speech of Premier Stamboulisky to Boris, the young king. The premier was clear, forceful and convincing and spoke with an amazing frankness.

"You shall reign, but you shall not govern," he said to his soverign. "The people will never become a party of the palace. We will not tolerate a king following the dangerous paths of former sovereigns. Sire, you shall reign so long as you have the confidence and support of the majority of the people, who could elect you as president of the republic. Sire, we do not treat you like the former sovereigns of old Bulgaria, but as the monarch of new Bulgaria, which knows only the national sovereignty. From this day there begins the government of the farmers, who have been obliged down to the present to wage a war to the death against enemies from within and without. Sofia is our worst enemy. It is the center of the merchants and the headquarters of the parties which have for us implacable hatred."

On anoter occasion Stamboulisky, the vigorous statesman, farmer and reformer, told the congress that Bulgaria would establish a republic with King Boris as its president if the intellectual classes attempted to seize the reins of government. His words were received with volley of applause.

The fact is that Bulgaria today is a transitional stage from a monarchy to a sort of socialized republic. The country is ruled entirely by farmers. With one or two exceptions the entire cabinet is composed of peasants and schoolmastehs. The king is a negligible quantity. Stamboulisky exercises the powers of a dictator. His attitude toward the king is like that of a stern father toward a zealous son. But he is very fond of the young monarch, and many Bulgarians believe that if he is able to retain office he will carry out his idea of making Boris the first president of the Bulgarian republic.

Bullrushes Used in German Mills as Paper Material

By Universal Service.

BERLIN, July 1.—Bullrushes as a substitute for raw material in the manufacture of print paper is an experiment now engaging the attention of German manufacturers. Their industries are suffering not only from a coal shortage and the high prices this commodity is commanding, but chiefly by the lack of raw materials.

Conditions have grown steadily worse from day to day, until at present a paper like the Berlinger Tageblatt is selling for thirty times its prewar price, and even then, the present price, as high as it is, hae not kept pace with the depreciation of the mark.

A cubic meter of wood suitable for the manufacture of print paper, which cost 12 to 14 marks before the war, was selling on May 1, 1922, for 1200 marks. A carload or ten tons, of print paper, costing 2000 marks before the war, now sells for 160,000 marks.

Even before the war Germany was forced to import large quantities of Russian wood in order to cover the demand for cellulose fabrics. Native supplies of wood, never adequate for home demands, have been depleted by inevitable deforestation and neglect during the war.

The Germans have now succeeded in manufacturing cardboard and other paperlike fabrics from a cheap native raw material, derived from the pith of bullrushes.

HARD TIMES FACED BY RUBBER GROWERS

LONDON, July 1.—The rubber industry in British colonies and protectorates has hard times ahead of it. That is the opinion expressed by the committee appointed by the colonial secretary to investigate the situation.

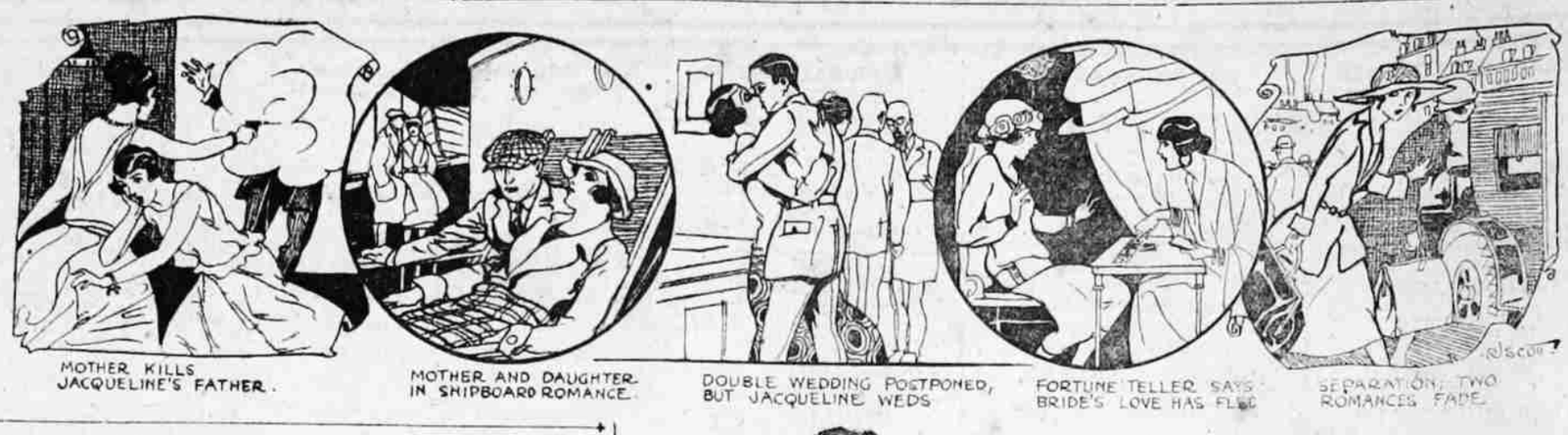
The committee has just made its report. It says the total world stocks of crude rubber at the beginning of the year were estimated at 310,000 tons. That was much more than the world required. Therefore it advises Winston Churchill, the colonial secretary, to "contemplate with grave concern the position of the industry in British colonies and protectorates unless steps are taken to reduce stocks and further to prevent over-production of rubber so long as the potential normal production continues to be substantially in excess of consumption." The committee adds it is of the opinion that consumption is not likely to overtake production for some years.

HEAVY TAXES ON FOREIGN VISITORS

VIENNA, July 1.—Following the example of other tourist countries, the Alpine resort provinces of Austria have begun to levy heavy taxes on visitors. There is a tax on room rent, a tax on food and drink, and another to cover music and similar attractions. Motor cars are taxed heavily for each day of stay, and there is a federal luxury tax on every article except the plainest food and clothing.

Vienna papers declare the Austrian Alpine resort regions are as expensive as any place in the world this season. Nevertheless, it is virtually impossible to secure a room at any of them for July and August. Every farm home and country boarding house is booked up, and small country houses are unobtainable at any price.

HEIRS TO BLOODY LEBAUDY MILLIONS ARE PRISONERS IN PARIS FLAT



Mother and Daughter Profess Fear Of Kidnaping By Father and Son Who Want Share of Sahara King's Wealth

PARIS, July 1.—The heirs to the blood-stained Lebaudy millions, Madame Marguerite Lebaudy and her daughter Jacqueline, are barricaded and beleaguered in their luxurious apartment in Paris. They have made themselves prisoners, fearing kidnaping.

They are defending from Henri and Roger Sudreau, father and son, the millions they inherited from Jacques Lebaudy, "emperor of the Sahara." Roger Sudreau is 20 and the husband in name if not in fact, of 17-year-old Jacqueline.

Jacqueline is suing for annulment of her marriage. Roger is suing for divorce. In this litigation Jacqueline's millions are a stake. Behind her stands her mother; behind Roger stands his father—who, the elder Sudreau says, promised to marry him, but didn't.

CHAPTER I

Twenty years ago Jacques Lebaudy inherited a fabulous fortune made out of sugar mills. He was an eccentric man, dressed in rusty shabby clothes, fond of such amusements as buying all the seats at a theatre and then attending with one companion, leaving all the other seats vacant.

One day he disappeared with a pretty French actress, Mademoiselle Marguerite Delliere.

CHAPTER II

World diplomacy received a shock when news came that an "empire" had been set up in the Sahara desert. Lebaudy, with his own army of blacks and a regal court, called himself "emperor of the Sahara, king of Chutianaya Oasis, prince of Tartufaya, duke of Anois."

The actress was "Empress Margot." The "emperor," expecting an heir, sent her back to Paris. Firmly believing his child would be a son, he ordered a cradle outshining the one Napoleon built for the king of Rome. It cost $160,000.

CHAPTER III

Came two crashing blows. Lebaudy's "empire" interfered with colonization plans of England and France and he had to leave the desert. And his child was a girl!

Angry and disappointed, Lebaudy remained away, sulking for two years. Jewels he had given Margot supported the wife and baby. But friends in attending to the birth certificate of little Jacqueline put her down as the child of Marguerite Delliere, instead of Lebaudy's.

CHAPTER IV

Longing for wife and child, Lebaudy was reconciled to them in 1908. The next year found them in America, at Phoenix Lodge, Long Island. Lebaudy became a familiar figure on Broadway.

Tragedy ended Lebaudy's career Jan. 11, 1913. He was shot and killed by Marguerite Delliere. She said she shot in defense of her child's honor. She was acquitted.

CHAPTER V

A long fight began for Lebaudy's wealth. Finally Madame Lebaudy and Jacqueline compromised with his kin, taking half of the $15,000,000 estate remaining.

While arranging this settlement, enroute to America, mother and daughter met Henri Sudreau, who under his business name of "Harris" is France's leading private detective, advertising that he "sees everything, hears everything, knows everything."

Sudreau and his son, Roger, helped Madame Lebaudy and Jacqueline establish their claim to the Lebaudy millions. Then came a double-barrelled romance. Roger fell in love with Jacquin and Papa Suadreau with Madame Lebaudy.

CHAPTER VI

A civil marriage took place between Roger and Jacqueline last Jan. 21. A religious ceremony was to have followed, when their elders likewise were to be married. Then a hitch. Jacqueline and her mother disappeared. Roger followed, tried to take his wife away, was frustrated, and the women are still in hiding.

Meantime Jacqueline has sued for annulment of her marriage, claiming it was never consummated and was a mere form arranged to settle the Lebaudy will, which provided she be of age or married.

Roger filed a divorce suit, too, claiming Jacqueline deserted him and, under the French law, demanding half the Lebaudy millions.

CHAPTER VII.

Bolts and chains bar the Lebaudy apartment door. No admittance.

Says Papa Sudreau: "The marriage was consummated. Some fool woman told Jacqueline's fortune by cards and said Roger didn't love her and was making eyes at other girls. Madame Lebaudy was angry because our marriage was put off. The fortune teller put the finish on things. Now we're after justice."

ABOVE, FIVE ACTS IN THE LEBAUDY DRAMA. BELOW, THE ACTORS: RIGHT, MADEMOISELLE JACQUELINE LEBAUDY; LEFT, TOP TO BOTTOM: ROGER SUDREAU, MADAME LEBAUDY AND HENRI SUDREAU.

OPIUM FARM AREA OF JAPAN REDUCED

OSAKA, Japan, July 1.—The farms under poppy in Mishima district, on the Island of Shikoku, which is the center of opium production in Japan have this year been decreased by about 50 per cent, as compared with the area cultivated last year owing, it is said, to a revision of the law regarding the sale of opium. When the imports of opium for medical use were stopped during the war, the government gave every possible encouragement to the growing of poppy in Mishima district, the soil of which is said to be especially suited to the cultivation of the plant and for the past six years the opium industry in this locality has been very prosperous.

During last year 500 cho of land were under poppy culture and 2000 workers engaged in the cultivation of the plant and 900 kwan of opium was produced. Things since the beginning of this year have been taking a turn for the worse.

'SUPERSTITION' USED TO GAIN VENGEANCE

TOKIO, July 1.—The police of Japan with their modern ideas have shattered another very convenient "superstition" of those who wished to wreak vengeance on their enemies. It has been the custom, when a person did not do as his neighbors wished him, for a crowd of youths with a mikoshi or shrine, to parade the streets and when the shrine struck a house it was taken as an indication that the occupant had displeased the gods.

Invariably it was found that the house struck was that of somebody who had displeased the crowd. Recently the residence of a man who had failed to contribute to the fund for Kanda festival, was wrecked after being "struck by the mikoshi." The practical police arrested 54 of the carriers of the Mikoshi.

WORLD'S CHEAPEST SHAVE DISCOVERED

By Universal Service.

PARIS, July 1.—The cheapest barber in the world has been found by Mr. and Mrs. I. Goetz of New York.

The Goetz varied their anhual trip to Europe by a visit to Baden-Baden. There they stayed in the best hotel, renting the finest suite to be had, at a net cost of $6 a day.

Every morning and evening Goetz had a shave at the hotel barber shop. Twice a week his hair was cut and his mustache trimmed. At the end of fifteen days he asked the barber for his bill. When he got it he nearly spoiled the barber for life by giving him a tip that was twice as big as the bill.

Tip and bill together amounted to 40 cents.

"Anyone can be a millionaire in Baden-Baden," said Mr. Goetz when I met him at the Ritz in Paris.

BRITISH DEMANDING GAMES ON SUNDAYS

LONDON, July 1.—Many people are demanding that the London county council allow the playing of cricket, tennis and other games in the parks on Sundays. The movement has the support of most of the newspapers, and not a few of the clergy. They saythat if people go to church in the morning they ought to be allowed to play games in the afternoon.

"London spent yesterday out of doors," says the Daily Chronicle. "It was a perfect Sunday for games. Every private cricket ground, bowling green and tennis ground was occupied. The only grounds where tennis was forbidden were those controlled by the London county council. While members of the County Council themselves play tennis on Sunday they prohibit others from doing so in the public parks. Thousands of young men and women who would have played but for the county council kill-joy ban, drawdled about doing nothing.

"It is the same with cricket. The thousands of pitches controlled by the county council are not allowed to be used on Sunday, and boys were standing about smoking cigarets who would have been playing games but for the Sabbatarian fetish. 'No games on Sundays.' There is a growing storm of public anger at this prohibition of Sunday games."

"I shall certainly see the triumph of this movement for Sunday games," said a reformer who is behind the movement. "In England every Briton has the right to get drunk, if he wants to, between certain hours on Sunday. It is absurd to permit a man to get drunk on Sunday but prohibit him from playing games in public parks on Sunday. A man cannot get drunk while playing games. Therefore I am for games on Sunday if only in the interest of temperance."

WOMEN OUTNUMBER THE MEN IN EUROPE

BERLIN, July 1.—Man's minority on earth as compared to women, a fact even before the war, has been increased by that conflict until today it is estimated there are 25,000,000 more women than men in Europe alone.

Official statistics published here show that the surplus of women in Europe has increased by 15,500,000. Before the war there were 1,038 women to every 1,000 men; now the proportion is 1,111 to 1,000. The rising surplus has been most marked in Russia, where the number of women has grown from 1,042 to 1,299 for every 1,000 men. This is on the basis of figures for 52 governments.

The situation has also been notably changed in Germany, Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Great Britain, Luxemburg, France and Italy. In Germany, exclusive of Upper Silesia, there are 1,100 women to every 1,000 men, whereas before the war there were about 1,026. On the contrary, the number of surplus women has decreased in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and The Netherlands.

An outstanding feature of the situation is that girls of marriageable age are in the minority in the surplus, most of those in the excess classification being of older years and many of them widows.

MORE CRIMES WHEN WEATHER BECOMES WARM

Alienist Declares Saloon Is Greatest Danger to French Nation

By Dr. Jacques Roubinovitch, Famous French Alienist.

PARIS, July 1.—More crimes are committed in springtime than in any other season.

Abrupt spells of heat provoke in weak-minded people grave mental troubles which specialists in mental pathology have denominated psychose hellosique. Nature's fermentation, the awakening of vital forces, exercise evident action on the human organism.

Such phenomenons vary according to the country, however. In France the months of April, May and June are, in progressive order, the months in which criminality is most intense. After spring comes summer, but autumn, curiously enough, exercises a calming influence on disequilibrised brains.

In southern Russia the month of August is the most to be feared, due in my opinion to the excessive heat of that period.

HEAT ENGENDERS THIRST.

Thus the influence of the sun on the criminal mentality may be said to be established. It is, however, not the sole influence, and alcoholism may be said to be the dominating cause of crime, inebriated minds being far more influenced in hot weather than in cold. Also, heat engenders thirst, and thirst often means crime.

The greatest danger to the security of the individual in France, as it was in America before the wise prohibition law, is the saloon, which in Parisian argot is termed the "bistrot." Before the law of 1880, there were 254,000 places where liquor was sold in France. Just before the war the census showed 480,000, with 31,000 in Paris alone. This number since the war has greatly increased.

There is in these statistics something frightful when one considers that of 100 crimes in France 66 are committed in cafes or cabarets, or just outside them.

Alcohol is making frightful inroads into the mentality and sanity of France.

In Brittanny and Normandy 40,000 quarts of fiery liquor at 100 per cent proof are frequently drunken in villages of less than 1600 inhabitants. Children, nourished offenor with a crude brandy than with milk, arrive intoxicated at school. Is it to be astonished at them that their mentality does not remain normal, and that crime is a natural consequence?

CRIMES ON HOLIDAYS.

Another sign. Of 100 crimes in France, 58 are committed Sunday night or the night of a fete-day. One hundred and fifty-eight criminals are proved alcoholics against 47 who are not. During the past year not a single total abstainer has been arrested. This however, is not a valuable indication as total abstainers are a rarity in France.

Almost without exception crimes of passion and jealousy are committed under the influence of liquor.

Crime waves will not be abolished in France until the saloon is closed.

RUDE BOLSHEVIKS DINE IN PALACE OF FORMER CZARS

MOSCOW, July 1.—(By The Associated Press.)—Three hundred members of the all-Russian central executive committee, the parliament of Russia, mostly peasants and workmen, recently had their first glimpse of the magnificent quarters in which the czars lived when in Moscow. The committee met in the great palace at the Kremlin, which has not been in any way deranged during the revolution, except for the placing within its great reception and ball rooms red covered, wooden tables and ordinary benches which contrast startlingly with the gilded columns, marble walls, jasper fireplaces, silk hangings, and gilded and crystal chandeliers.

The throne room was used as a meeting hall. The hall of St. George in white and gold with its parquet floor of rare wood, which was once a ball room where the royalty and nobility of Russia danced when in Moscow, was a lounging room tramped over by booted peasants who lined up like soldiers when the call for dinner to be served in an adjoining room was sounded.

The committeemen were served with cabbage soup and black bread, a meat dish and tea at tables covered with royal linen, but equipped with cheap china and tin spoons. While most of the members were roughly dressed and soft shirts or blouse coats predominated, higher officials of the soviet government who appeared to present legislation wore stiff white collars, and some of them could even be described as "smartly" attired.

HUNGER CONTINUES.

MOSCOW, July 1.—Hunger and undernourishment undoubtedly will prevail in many districts of Russia after the coming harvest, but actual famine is now on the wane and soon will have vanished except in isolated districts, according to reports which have reached the American Relief Administration in Moscow from its workers in the field. From the preliminary crop reports recently received in Moscow from the Volga, the Ukraine and other present famine areas, it is deduced that nearly all of them will have sufficient food after the next harvest is gathered.

FRANCE HURT BY IDLE TALK OF AMERICANS

Extravagant Promises That U. S. Will Cancel War Debt Are Made

By BASIL WOON.
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, July 1.—Americans in Europe are outspoken in their regret that the American legion should be contemplating another "pilgrimage" to France similar to that which was undertaken last year.

"Frankly, such missions are to be deplored, because they are a species of false propaganda often placing the United States in an unwelcome light by reaction," said a prominent visiting American to me.

LAVISH PROMISES.

"During the last 'pilgrimage' scores of speeches were made by members of the delegation in no way authorized to speak for America, in which lavish promises of American moral and financial aid were made.

"The men who made these speeches were mostly professional politicians in the United States, and they must have known the value of their words. At Lyons a well-known colonel practically said that France's debt to America would be annulled. I myself heard another colonel, well-known in the United States, make a similar statement to an eminent Frenchman. These promises aroused extravagant hopes in the French people, and were widely propagated in their press, and so pleased was the French government that nearly all the party were given the Legion of Honor on their departure.

GIVEN PAINFUL TRUTH.

"When the reaction came, and competent authorities in the United States spoke the truth, and France realized that under no circumstances would she be allowed to forget her war debt, the result was an outbreak of ill-feeling against America in the popular press which could have been avoided if frankness had been used by everyone concerned."

Another suggestion by Americans is that if another "pilgrimage" is organized, the "pilgrims" should be all doughboys or officers who actually fought at the front, and not merely rich men who performed laborious but safe work in the rear.

AMERICAN DIRECTS IRRIGATION PROJECT

CAIRO, July 1.—French colonial authorities have selected an American engineer to report on a project of irrigation in the Niger valley, in West Africa. He is Dr. Herbert H. Forbes, former dean of the College of Agriculture of Arizona, and lately agornomist of the Royal Agricultural society of Cairo.

The work on the Niger contemplates an irrigation dam similar to the Assouan dam of the Nile, and it will be carried out under the direction of the governor general of French Occidental Africa.

NEW MASTERS TRY TO GUID SHAKY AUSTR

Priest and His Coal Bourgeois Ministry C trol Republic

PAPER MONEY DR

Acute Financial and nomic Difficulties Mu Be Solved.

VIENNA, July 1.—(By The cated Press.)—With the Chr Socialist—Pangerman coalition istry formed in succession t Schober non-partisan bureau cabinet which fell recently. A enters upon another experim government.

Ministry has succeeded mi since the Social Democratic ity was overthrown in the ele two years ago and left no party a working majority in the na assembly. Each has assumed under greater difficulties than predecessor.

Despite the superficial bette in living conditions due to wide stowed charities and foreign c sufficient at least for food and fact that the constantly depreci money increases in quantity and has internal purchasing power new ministry faces an actual econ and financial situation conceded be worse than has hitherto exis

VALUES FALL HEAVILY.

When the Seipl government office the krone was 11,200 to dollar. It is stated that the r British credit was virtually us in an effort to stabilize the curr For two months this policy suc ed in holding the krone around to the dollar, but recently the broke and it fell at the rate of kronen a day.

Prices of necessities have ris world parity and above, and the municipal Socialist rental tax yielding the landlord nothing, h creased rents enormously. This goes to the city for a building re pair fund for the amelioration housing conditions.

MONEY PRESSES BUSY.

The consequence has been the tural one of demands for highe by all classes, from government ployes to unskilled labor. The Schober government granted th ormously increased demands o civil servants and met them, tog with other obligations, by mea the money printing presses unti currency circulation has reache astounding total of over 120,000 000.

Industrial employers, however, offered resistance and in inst affecting some 200,000 employes, have denounced existing wage a ments. The issue has become a one. So far the labor unions shown a moderate and conci spirit and have avoided an break.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

Employers claim they can no or manufacture for export in co tition with Germany where wages living are far lower than in A even on a gold basis. The infl of the krone, its wide and s fluctuations, also make it impo they say, to deal in future cont Export is practically at a sta and there is wide unemployme

This is the situation which fronts the bourgeois ministry of signor Seipl, by far the most tionary in its make-up that th public has had. The new chan is a cleric and considered one o cleverest politicians in the count

SOCIALISTS LOSE OUT.

The Christian Socialist-Pange combination throws the Socialis to a hopeless minority in the na assembly and it is very freely pre ed that the new conservative tion will undertake to wipe from statutes many of the laws there by the Socialists when the in control. The Socialists still one weapon, however, in the fact financial legislation requires a thirds vote of the assembly, w the coalition cannot muster.

The Pangermans have made it tinctly understood that the wo agreement with the Christian So lists must terminate with the gen ly believed imminen elections. At same time they have not abando the slogan of fusion with Germ In a recent speech their presi Dr. Dinghoeffer, emphasized statement that the absence of clause in the Austro-American p treaty stipulating that Austria re an independent sate was a "great joyous asset."

GERMANS FOND OF CHOCOLATE CAN

BERLIN, July 1.—Chocolate ca the war-time "iron ration" of am has become increasingly popular the war among the laboring peop Germany despite the hand-to-m existence in which they are force live because of low wages and prices. The workers here are sa have now usurped the pre-war p tion occupied by the middle cl as the greatest consumers of "luxury."

Simultaneously with comment i press on this anomaly in the work man's budget, figures are annou which show that the German lab today is receiving wages barely cient to keep him and his famil the necessities of life.

Clara Bohm-Schuch, Socialist m ber of the Reichstag, reporting Vorwaerts the results of an inq into workers' living conditions clares higher wages are necessary that the present state of affairs is to the practice of userers in agri ture, industry, and trade.

Interviewing an industrialist, writes, she was told that dil workers in his establishment rec "good" wages at about 1,150 mar week, equal to about $400 in Amer money. She sought sought out a chanic and found that was the amount of his stipend, and tha supported a wife and child on it.

She cites also the case of a bar family of five, including three ch ren between 10 and 15 years of which lived on the man's salary o 600 marks a week. In a third fa of four, the budget was based on ings of 3,800 marks a month.

MUST EXCHANGE CASH

MOSCOW, July 1.—Foreigners Russians entering soviet Russia bring with them foreign or gold m to the value of 250 gold rubles any surplus will be changed b customs officials at the frontier soviet paper money at the official according to a new order of the missariat of finance.