

NEW HERO FUND

Foundation Established
By Ironmaster in Berlin

FOREIGN NEWS

Disaffection Is Denied
By Lisbon Government

REPUBLIC QUIET

HONORARY TRUCE ENABLES PARTY HEADS TO REST

British and German Writers
Revive Jingo Recriminations
Over Persian Affairs

Parliament to Meet January 31
and Resume Fight on the
Lords' Veto

By T. P. O'CONNOR

[Special Cable to The Call]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Christmas truce, so far as internal politics is concerned, still exists. Most of the cabinet ministers have left London and are slowly recovering from the fatigues of the general election.

Premier Asquith, who has a certain scorn for the world of politicians, hides himself as usual in the wilds of Scotland, and Lloyd-George, more genial and gregarious and always fond of a scamper on the continent, is nursing a severe cold at Monte Carlo.

Winston Churchill has enough to occupy him in the heavy tide of disaster, especially in the Lancashire coal mine and in the widespread panic caused by the murders in Houndsditch.

REVIVAL OF JINGOISM

Thus, for the moment robbed of subjects of acute interest at home, the London journals seek topics elsewhere, and Satan finds for their idle hands and those of the German press some evil work to do in the revival of the jingo recriminations. For instance, England's strong intervention in Persia to prevent the illicit gun running and highway robbery elicits snorts from the kinglyphobe Berlin journals that England is trying the same game in Persia as France did in Morocco.

The innocent observation of Lloyd-George that he had sufficient revenue from the new taxes to spend plenty of money in maintaining the English naval supremacy produces a wild outburst from the professional German navy scammers.

England herself pays little attention to these professional ravings, but quietly eats plum pudding, goes to the pantomime and now and then wakes up to scream against the undesirable aims.

BOMB THROWERS' ARSENAL

The Houndsditch murders continue to be the main topic, largely owing to the discovery of a complete arsenal of the usual materials of the bomb throwers.

At first it was suggested that this pointed to a transfer of the headquarters of political nihilism from St. Petersburg to London, but the more probable explanation is that it was a part of a scheme of mere burglary by criminal and daring experts.

As to the coming parliament, the swearing in starts on the last day of January. The fixing of so early a date is one of the many signs that the ministry means business and still hopes to finish the struggle over the veto before the coronation.

Chancellor Lloyd-George, in an interview with the French journalists, scouted the idea of a second conference or of another election and spoke of the veto struggle as practically closed by the last decisive election.

VETO STRUGGLE NEAR END

Sir Charles Dilke, who, as an independent member, takes a more detached view and who is shrewd and an experienced politician, also agreed that the veto struggle is practically closed by the last decisive election.

In the meantime the Ulster Orangemen are playing their own game of threatening civil war. They make bellicose speeches, recommend military drills and the purchase of arms, while bogus advertisements in the German papers ask for a supply of cheap guns. All inquiries by the police fail to materialize either the drums or the arms, and the whole thing is shown as a ridiculous attempt to frighten public opinion in England.

Numerous deaths of aviators come as a climax to a singularly gloomy Christmas, and some persons suggest that this should be known as the "black Christmas."

REPETITION OF HISTORY

Will 600 new peers be created? That is the question which is puzzling a good many persons. It is not the first time in history that a British liberal cabinet has had to face this conflagration, though not in so aggravated a shape. When the ministry of the arms and the veto struggle in the reform bill—the first measure to destroy the rotten borough system—the lords threw it out and threatened to repeat the operation.

Grey then got King William very unwillingly to give him a conditional promise that he would create enough of peers to carry the measure, and it was the question of this catastrophe that brought the peers to their senses and they passed the bill.

There is an idea that the present ministry would shrink from this extreme step if the peers rejected the veto bill, but they will not. The men of this ministry, differing on many points, do not differ in their contempt and indeed hatred for the lords.

Asquith is a cautious politician and when a question like that of the Boer war arose his strong and intense spirit of race separated him from the rest of his colleagues.

WHIG LEADER AGAINST LORDS

Similarly Sir Edward Grey, who is always regarded as a whig, and who also separated from his party on the Boer war, is a vehement opponent of the prolonged and difficult negotiations between the liberal and the Irish parties, which nearly wrecked everything, was that Grey was holding out in the cabinet for an immediate tackling of the question of the reform of the house of lords.

Grey wanted its entire abolition in its present shape and the substitution thereof of an entirely elective cham-

Miss L. C. Barney,
Writer on Life of a
Woman Warrior



PERSIAN SECT LED BY AMERICAN GIRL

Former Washingtonian Abandons Sculpture to Teach
Creed of Baha Uliah

Preaches Sex Equality, Universal Brotherhood, Woman's Emancipation and Peace

[Special Cable to The Call]

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Miss Laura Clifford Barney of Washington, who, as recently cabled to The Call, has just published a play founded on the life of Kurrumy-Ayn, Persia's Joan of Arc, is a leader here in the sect known as Bahais.

There are many adherents of Bahism in Paris and meetings are often held in Miss Barney's home in Rue de Vienna. Few women in Paris have made such a deep study of Bahism, but Miss Barney spent the better part of nine years in Persia learning the language that she might better understand Baha Uliah's teachings.

Bahism, as explained by Miss Barney to The Call's correspondent, is, above all others, a religion for women, for it preaches equality of the sexes and full emancipation of woman, not only in spiritual affairs, but in things temporal. Its broad principles are universal brotherhood and peace.

Miss Barney virtually has abandoned sculpture and will devote herself now to writing novels and plays to inculcate this modern Persian creed.

SLOT MACHINE FOR VOTING IS INVENTED

Accurate and Simple, but Good
Only for Referendums

ROME, Dec. 30.—An Italian, Eugenio Boggiano, has invented an apparatus for voting which he will try to introduce into England in case a referendum be called for there. It has already been used in Italy for the referendum of Rome and Milan with the result of absolute accuracy and the cost of \$15 a day per 10,000 voters.

The apparatus resembles in appearance a "penny in the slot" machine. There are for the referendum as practiced in Italy three slots, representing "ayes," "nays" and "abstentions." The voter passes first before the polling agent, who gives him a right to vote and then hands him a metal disc about the size of a copper cent but three or four times as thick and heavy, stamped with the municipal arms.

The voter then passes to the bank of the machine and drops his disc into the slot which corresponds to his decision. On the front of the machine—the side facing the voter—is a number of once springs into view, which changes with each vote like the register of a taxicab, and shows the total number of votes recorded. The number, of course, corresponds with the number of voters, which the polling agent keeps ticking off in his control book. Above the space where the total number of votes is shown is a space where the "ayes," "nays" and "abstentions" are registered.

These spaces, however, are concealed from view during the voting. It is only when the poll is closed, the covers which cover these spaces are unlocked by the polling agent, when the result of the vote is at once revealed. Absolute secrecy of the ballot is thus preserved. There is no possibility of error, because the votes registered must correspond when added together to the final total, which is also shown on the face of the machine.

ASQUITH'S POWER ASSURED

Whatever hopes younger men in his cabinet may have had of displacing Asquith are for the moment destroyed. If his healthy last, and he has a wonderful physique—for though he has severely tried it, like his oratory, it goes on with mechanical perfection—his health last, Asquith can remain head of the liberal party as long as his ministry is able to hold office.

How long will that be? I can not tell. The house of commons is changeable and as uncertain as April weather, or as a beautiful and vain young woman's temper to her different courtiers. But it looks as if the liberal party had not four good years before it. If it lasts that length of time it may be displaced, but it won't so much matter. It will have so transformed the situation of England that the Toryism of tomorrow will be almost the radicalism of today. The power of the lords will have been broken, the working people will be able to get their votes easily, and the plural voter, the voter who can vote twice in a dozen or a score of constituencies, will have been abolished and Ireland will no longer be the battlere and shuttlecock of English parties. If the deluge of the great country houses and the great country houses will usually be broken up and the great country houses will usually be broken up and the great country houses will usually be broken up.

WHITELAW REID SAILS
WITH WIFE FOR HOME

Part of Vacation to Be Spent
in California

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Reid sailed for New York on the steamer Caronia today for a two months' holiday at home. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid probably will spend much of their vacation in California. They are accompanied by their son, Ogden Reid, and will be joined later by their daughter, Mrs. John H. Ward, who will sail for New York January 7.

GREECE WANTS TO BUY
AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS

Negotiations Reported by the
Papers in Athens

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 31.—A curious story to the effect that the government was negotiating with the United States for the purchase of the American battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge was printed in today's newspapers. The ministry of marine denied having heard of the reported negotiations.

RAILWAYMEN DELAY
BIG STRIKE IN ROME

Annual Increase of \$4,000,000 in
Wages Demanded

ROME, Dec. 31.—The majority of the railwaymen who are opposed to violence have decided to defer the threatened strike until the end of January in order to give the government and parliament time to amend the bill granting them an annual increase aggregating \$4,000,000.

TOLSTOY HARASSED TO DEATH, SATISSON

Fanatics Accused of Seeking
Glory as Apostles of Russian Philosopher

Former Officer of Guard Named
as Causing Torment in
Last Hours

[Special Cable to The Call]

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Leo Tolstoy, son and namesake of the late philosopher, has retired to Paris, where he makes his home. He is a sculptor, but has recently written a play, which will soon be produced here. It is said to be a philosophical work, but not entirely in keeping with his father's teachings, for the son and father differed on several points of philosophy.

Tolstoy gave an interview to The Call's correspondent and told of the last hours of his father. He said: "My father did not as he had wished, peacefully, but tormented, harassed and pursued by a band of fanatics, at the head of which was a former officer of the guard, Tchertkov, who would not permit even my mother to come near her dying husband."

"My father for several weeks had been ill, a nervous prey to paroxysms and convulsions. He could no longer sleep, prodded unceasingly by Tchertkov and he raved of going far away to die."

"His desire always had been to live tranquilly without trying to change his manner of existence. One morning, while yet dark, he rose, saying: 'I leave, I carry away nothing, not even books or pen. I have no longer need of anything.'"

Saying goodbye only to my sister, Alexander, he added his own words and left, followed by the doctor, but was soon joined by fanatics, who from their vanity and bigotry tried to make a procession. They talked of spreading the ideas of Leo Tolstoy through Russia without even understanding them."

They were only craving the glory of being the apostles of the world, I accuse them, and this Tchertkov especially, of being the cause of my father's death."

NEW MACHINE INVENTED TO UTILIZE WAVE POWER

Italian Naval Authorities Report
Favorably on Plan

ROME, Dec. 31.—Agostino Ravelli, an Italian engineer, claims to have solved definitely the problem of utilizing the energy of the ocean waves, the greatest force in the world, and one entirely wasted. Signor Ravelli has patented his invention in 22 countries, and the Italian naval authorities have reported favorably on it.

The inventor says the reason why the energy of the waves has never been harnessed is that every one has ignored their double force, one proceeding from the wind, the other from the water level, and a separate force contributed by the body of the wave as it rolls on the shore.

Signor Ravelli's machine for storing wave energy is an inclined plane of two wheel support, which is run into the sea. A mechanical contrivance, the inventor's secret, transfers the waves' energy to a horizontal shaft, which can be affixed hydraulic pumps, dynamos, as desired. A special apparatus stores part of the energy against slack water.

The entire machine is about 15 feet long. It can develop 500 horsepower, much cheaper, Signor Ravelli says, than any power developing apparatus that has ever been invented.

BLIND CRAFTSMEN ARE
SKILLED IN MANY LINES

Training Would Make Sightless
Self-supporting

PARIS, Dec. 31.—As is always the case at the great exhibition held at the Grand Palais, the galleries that run about the building are given to side-shows of all the latest novelties.

Among the most original of these at the present automobile salon is the stand of the Society for Blind Workers, where is to be seen an engineer who has been blind from birth engaged in making and fitting together bicycles and giving demonstrations of the peculiar mechanism of a motorcycle.

He is a notable example of the extraordinary aptitude that the blind possess for delicate manual labor.

Together with this man are others engaged in plating and in brush making especially, of all sorts, and all that they turn out in this line is equal to the best that can be made by ordinary hands. Another department of the work taken up by the society is piano tuning, and it also has on its books first class certificated massage experts.

There are altogether in France at least 25,000 poor blind, who are condemned by their infirmity to mendacity or starvation, falling outside help, many of whom might earn a living if properly trained.

NO REVOLVERS FOR
LONDON POLICEMEN

Officials Oppose Arming of the
"Bobbies"

LONDON, Dec. 31.—John Bull has one characteristic which is apparently unchangeable. Nobody's experience except his own carries him, and he is slighted by him. The whole country has been debating this week the question whether the police should be armed with revolvers. Since five men were shot down by alien burglars a week or so ago and a similar incident occurred in London less than two years ago, one would imagine that the question carried the obvious answer.

But the authorities throughout the country, utterly ignoring the practice of the rest of the civilized world, almost unanimously oppose such a startling innovation.

It is no exaggerated compliment to say that the personnel of the English police is the finest in the world. No men anywhere show such restraint against provocation, yet their own superiors profess unwillingness to trust them with the means of ordinary self-defense.

REVOLUTION BROKE UP BRIDGE PARTY

Marquis Lavarado, Who Was
Secretary of Monarch, Describes Flight

Only One Regiment Remained
Loyal to Royal Family in
Lisbon

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Rumors of political intrigues in Portugal, the insecurity of the provisional government and a plot to restore the deposed king, Manuel, have revived stories of the revolution, and today Marquis Lavarado, who was the secretary to the Portuguese monarch, gave an interview that is described as the first authentic account of what happened at the Necessidades palace on the night of October 4.

The marquis said that the king and the ministers had been warned of the conspiracy against the house of Braganza, but they wholly misjudged the gravity of the situation. They counted implicitly on the loyalty of the army and navy. King Manuel was playing bridge with his companions at the palace when the revolutionary signal gun was fired at 2 o'clock in the morning. Hurried investigation showed that every telephone wire to the palace had been cut.

"Consternation prevailed in the royal home. The servants to man deserted, leaving a single loyal regiment to guard the person of the monarch. Soon a message came from Premier Teixeira de Sousa advising the king to depart at once. Manuel refused the advice, and donning the uniform of the commander in chief of the military, announced his intention of placing himself at the head of the royal troops."

When, however, a second message arrived notifying him of the impending bombardment of the palace, the king changed his mind, donned civilian clothes and left the palace unescorted save by a few companions and walked through the excited crowds in the streets unmolested.

Government Denies Trouble

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Viscount de Alente, the Portuguese minister, today gave out the following text of a cablegram received from his government in reply to one which he sent yesterday asking about the reports of a critical situation in Portugal:

"You can state that no violence has attended the strikes which have taken place and that at the request of men and employers they have in general been settled through arbitration by the government. The situation in this respect is entirely satisfactory."

There is no evidence of disaffection in the army or the navy. Everything is being prepared for the elections to take place in April next."

EXPLORER SAID TO HAVE
DISCOVERED MT. SINAI

Dr. Musil Believes He Has Identified Mountain

LONDON, Dec. 31.—One of the most active explorers in Arabia this year is Dr. Alois Musil, who, with a commission from the Austrian government, left Vienna in April last for northern Arabia. With Doctor Musil were a geologist, Dr. Leopold Kober, and a cartographer, Herr Rudolf Thomaeberger.

Doctor Musil and his two companions succeeded in carrying out many important explorations and other scientific work. Besides collecting a great deal of linguistic, ethnological and geological material, the explorers gathered many plants and insects. It was found impossible to use a theodolite, but the explorers were able to determine the position of the little known area extending from the Red sea eastward to Teima and the Wadi Sheham was also effected.

Doctor Musil declares that Mount Sinai is in the Sinai peninsula in the vicinity of Elath, and it is this very region which was explored by Doctor Musil and his party.

GERMANY TO LAUNCH SIX
DREADNOUGHTS IN 1911

Kaiser's Realm to Establish Naval Record

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Germany will establish a record in 1911 by launching six Dreadnoughts. The annual budget is made in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which points out that the new year will not only witness an unprecedented expenditure on the German fleet (\$132,500,000), but the floating of the greatest number of new vessels which has ever taken the water during a single twelvemonth.

Exclusive of torpedo boats, submarines and other minor craft, no fewer than 10 ships of modern type will be floated. During 1910 only two Dreadnoughts have been launched, the battleship Oldenburg and the cruiser battleship Von Moltke. In 1911 five battleships, the Hildebrand, the Heimdall, the Hagen, the Agir and the Odin, besides the cruiser battleship H. will take the water. All the new Dreadnoughts will be fitted with turbines.

Four new armored cruisers are also to be launched. All the great dockyards of the country, both imperial and private, are represented among the builders of the vessels to be launched in 1911.

Dom Manuel of
Braganza, Who Was
King of Portugal



MAUD ALLAN HAS NERVOUS TROUBLE

Memory of Train Wreck Nearly
Causes Collapse and Necessitates Rest Cure

[Special Cable to The Call]

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Maud Allan has returned to London, and complains that her nerves are still suffering badly from the effects of the terrible train wreck she was in while traveling from New York to Boston during her American tour. To The Call's correspondent she said:

"I ought to have taken a rest after the accident, but I did not. I worked hard for six months with the memory of the scene continually forcing itself upon me, and it was only the wonderful tonic of the people's generous applause at 85 dance concerts that I gave that kept me from breaking down utterly."

"I should have made my reappearance on the English stage in November, but broke down at the very notion of the thing. I was obliged to go for a rest to France and Switzerland, which both cures for me do much good, as I have been able to do much work, which previously had constituted my principal diet. I am back on milk now, and really improving, though there still remains a dread of the scene which I must shirk and drive my nails into my palms to relieve the vague agonies of mind."

Maud Allan has signed for another American tour, beginning at the close of 1911.

WAR ON HOTEL "BEATS"
ORGANIZED IN EUROPE

Swiss Bonifaces Lead in Crusade Against Thieves

LONDON, Dec. 31.—With the new year an international and organized crusade against hotel thieves and swindlers will be started in Europe, headed by the Swiss hotel keepers, who will be assisted by their colleagues in every country.

Already 71 of the principal towns in England, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Denmark have joined the movement to stamp out the modern Dick Turpin of the road. The Swiss hoteliers, in order to protect themselves and their numerous victims from paying an annual and illegal toll which amounts to several thousand pounds each season, hit upon the idea of publishing descriptions in their papers of well known international thieves—who are known as "hotel rats" on the continent—with very promising results.

In Switzerland the police have promised the hoteliers every assistance, and the crusade is well organized in every small resort and large town, and it is believed that other countries will adopt the same measures in the near future.

FRANCIS JOSEPH HAS
REIGNED 52 YEARS

Nearly All His Family Had
Tragic Deaths

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph has passed the fifty-second anniversary of his reign, and if he lives another year he will pass the record made by Queen Victoria. Only four European sovereigns besides Victoria and Francis Joseph have ruled 50 years: Edward III, 55; George III, 59. Emperor Francis Joseph has lived long enough to see nearly all his family die tragic deaths. His brother, Maximilian of Mexico, was shot, and his daughter, Archduchess Maria Anna, his wife, became insane. Francis Joseph's wife, Empress Elizabeth, was assassinated. His only son, the Archduke Rudolf, either killed himself or was killed in the house of Baroness Vetsera, who died with him. Ludwig Victor, a brother to Emperor Joseph and to Maximilian, became insane through disapproval. Archduke Johann sailed away in a yacht with a woman companion and was never heard of again.

CARNEGIE EXTENDS GIFTS TO GERMANY

Emperor William Accepts \$1,250,000 to Establish Foundation for Life Savers

Annual Proceeds to Benefit Persons Injured or Bereaved by Heroic Acts

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Announcement was made today that Andrew Carnegie had given \$1,250,000 for a Carnegie foundation for life savers in Germany.

The conditions and purposes of the endowment are similar to those of the "hero funds" previously established by the American financier and philanthropist in the United States, England and France. The annual proceeds will be used for the benefit of those who have been injured in the performance of heroic acts, and in the event of a hero's death, for the support of surviving dependents. A special provision is made for the education of the children of those who have sacrificed their lives.

GERMAN EMPEROR APPROVES

Some time ago American Ambassador Hill at the request of Carnegie approached the German emperor on the subject of whether such a gift would be acceptable. His majesty approved of the project and in an autograph letter to the donor expressed deep interest in the benefaction.

The necessary details were soon concluded and the fund placed in the hands of the emperor, who as his patron appointed a commission of 13 to administer the same.

ADMINISTRATORS NAMED

The president of the commission is Rudolph von Valenti, chief of his majesty's civil cabinet, and his associates include the American ambassador and representatives of the mining, railway, maritime and industrial interests of Germany and the medical profession. The benefits of the fund will begin with the new year.

Germany now has provisions for the relief of civil servants who have suffered through heroism, and Carnegie's gift will make it easier to round out a general system of benefaction.

FOURTH HERO FUND

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Andrew Carnegie's gift to Germany is the fourth "hero fund" he has established. The original endowment was made in April, 1904, when \$5,000,000 was placed in the hands of a commission composed of 21 residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., who were instructed to use the annual proceeds of the fund for the benefit of dependents of those losing their lives in heroic efforts to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only.

The beneficiaries were confined to those associated with the acts performed in the rescue of the sinking ship, the Canada and Newfoundland and the waters thereof.

In 1908 Carnegie gave \$1,250,000 for a similar fund in Great Britain. In the following year he established a similar fund in France by the gift of \$1,000,000. The total set apart for this purpose is \$8,500,000.

LAIRD BUILDS RETREAT

[Special Cable to The Call]

EDINBURGH, Dec. 31.—Rapid progress is being made in building a residence in the grounds at Skibo castle, Sutherlandshire, for Andrew Carnegie. He has given it the name of Altnagar. The plans show a house which will meet his desire for things "homelike." Carnegie finds life in the great castle at Skibo too formal and somewhat monotonous, and he is to use Altnagar as a retreat where he can lead the quiet existence of a homely Scottish laird.

GROWING OF TOBACCO
INCREASES IN IRELAND

Industry Was Stamped Out by British Rulers

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It may not be long before the "Irish perfect" will be as familiar as the "clear Havana." Tobacco growing is being developed with some rapidity in Ireland. It is about 20 years since Colonel Nugent Talbot Everard commenced experimenting in growing tobacco on his estate at Randlestown, county Meath. Others have imitated him, and now it is that now, in addition to his 25 acres there are Lord Barrymore with 10 acres, Lord Dunraven with 25 acres, Captain O'Connell with seven acres and many others with small plots.

The total area under cultivation in Ireland is 120 acres, comprising 79 acres of pipe tobacco, 28 acres of cigarette and 13 acres of cigar tobacco. In Dublin a company employs 50 workmen and turns out pipe tobacco and cigars and cigarettes, all made from the home grown product.

Tobacco was grown extensively at one time in the Emerald Isle for commercial purposes, but the iron heels of successive English rulers eventually stamped out the industry. It was with a view of increasing opportunities for the peasantry that Colonel Everard took up his experiments. After combating many obstacles, expert advice was obtained from America, and six years ago the government came to his assistance, the industry now being supervised by a government official, who combines expert knowledge obtained from America with practical information as to local conditions and influences.

LIFE SIZE ANIMAL TOYS
FOR BOYS OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Life size toy animals are being demanded by young Britons as toys this year, and in the shops are displayed baby elephants six feet tall, giraffes 15 feet high, two humped camels, lions, dogs, cats and monkeys, all full size. The elephant sells for \$100 and the camel for \$75. They are each fitted with a device to make them increase their size at will. A demand for realism in toys has led to the making of these large animals. For obvious reasons the shops do not carry a large number of these toys in their show windows, but sell them from a sample and make deliveries from a warehouse.