

## CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE CAPITALS OF THE WORLD

FIRST CLASH OVER  
FRENCH PRESIDENCY

Partisans of Fallieres and Doumer  
Have Their Preliminary  
Skirmish.

New York Herald Special Service.  
By J. Cornely.

Paris, Dec. 16.—The first preliminary skirmish in the presidential election, which takes place Jan. 18, occurred last Tuesday. The republicans, radicals, radical-socialists and socialists, who form what is called the "block," whereon relied the Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes cabinets, intend to make the president of the senate, M. Fallieres, their candidate for the presidency of the republic, in succession to M. Loubet, who misses no opportunity to affirm his resolution to retire.

The moderate republicans, styled progressists, united with a few of M. Doumer's radical friends and in coalition with the entire reactionary right, intend to vote for M. Doumer.

The aim of the first party is to give M. Loubet a successor who resembles him. The object of the second is to swerve the republic to Caesarism.

The Secret Ballot.

The present voting system, being secret, admits every species of coalition and consequently of vote. Some persons have thought that if the voting for the presidential election were public, the republicans would not dare vote for the same candidate as the right on account of their electors. Hence arose the proposition to make the presidential vote public. As this publicity was to overcome M. Doumer's candidature, the partisans of whom are extremely active, it is natural that M. Doumer's supporters opposed it and insisted upon the secret ballot.

Issue Was Joined.

On Tuesday the two parties joined issue for the first time. It was regarding the proposition asking the government not to prorogue the chamber until it had discussed the public vote. M. Fallieres' partisans were worsted and M. Doumer's supporters obtained a majority of six.

This is the first time in six years that the majority has ceased to belong to republicans without admixture. One may deduce that M. Doumer has a majority of six votes in the chamber.

That does not mean to say, however, that he will be elected president of the republic, for, in the senate, the majority which votes for the chamber and state has 76. That vote may be regarded as an indication of the purely republican majority. In this case M. Fallieres' majority in congress would be 76, less than six votes of the new majority in the chamber; that is to say, 70 votes.

But that the vote of the chamber produced a great effect, was proved the very next day at the banquet of the Republican Alliance, whereon M. Carnot is president. When all the speakers insisted on the necessity of maintaining and reconstituting the "block," they rightly said, "reconstitute," for as a matter of fact, the "block" has been destroyed by the chamber.

It must not be forgotten, either, that in the early days of January one-third of the senate will be renewed and that these elections may modify the senatorial majority and consequently the presidential election.

The last days of the session have been busy ones, the chamber was unable to examine the budget in due time. On the other hand it adjourned the proposal to repurchase the western railway, which would cost the taxpayers the nice sum of \$800,000,000.

Workingmen's Pensions.

It adjourned this until after the promulgation of the law on workmen's pensions and that promulgation is not far off.

The Daily Mail publishes an article on the difficulties many have to solve in finding London mansions commodious enough for entertaining the grand old expected of them. After remarking it is an amusing and a certain fact that several social leaders by no means known to fame, two of them with names well known to history, are lured in indecision as to which political banner should claim their adherence, the author of the article proceeds:

"Some members of the liberal party are the most hospitable intentions for the next year, but at present the chief need is for mansions spacious enough to accommodate the immense number of guests who flock to the official entertainments."

HOUSE PROBLEM NOW  
FOR BRITISH CABINET

New York Herald Special Service.

London, Dec. 16.—The fog and the political situation combined have exercised a paralyzing effect on matters of state, as far as London is concerned and there is no disposition to enter on fresh engagements. Everything in the way of private entertainment is being put off until after the general election. The Daily Mail publishes an article on the difficulties many have to solve in finding London mansions commodious enough for entertaining the grand old expected of them. After remarking it is an amusing and a certain fact that several social leaders by no means known to fame, two of them with names well known to history, are lured in indecision as to which political banner should claim their adherence, the author of the article proceeds:

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New York Herald Special Service.

London, Dec. 16.—No longer satisfied with a dreary black coat, men at last, according to the Tailor and Cutter, are beginning to adopt clothing of a bright color and vivid patterns. Especially is this the case with sporting men, owing to the fashion set by the king. During his majesty's recent stay at Sandringham he adopted a very showy style of dress, consisting of a scarlet Tam O'Shanter, a dark Norfolk jacket and black breeches, and a bright colored hose.

Efforts to relieve the sombreness of men's clothing has been especially directed toward the production of stylish vests, and particular attention has been paid to buttons on these garments, the tailor and jeweler having tried to outdo each other in the beauty of their production.



MARQUIS RIPON,  
Lord of the Privy Seal.



LORD ELGIN,  
Secretary of State for the Colonies.



SIR ROBERT T. REID,  
Lord High Chancellor.



JAMES BRYCE,  
Chief Secretary for Ireland.



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE,  
President of the Board of Trade.

BEAUTY QUEST NOW  
FAD OF THE HOUR

English Society Women Forsake  
Bridge in Pursuit of  
Good Looks.

Journal Special Service.

London, Dec. 16.—The Queen, the leading English journal of fashion, has the following to say:

"Ping pong and bridge have had their day and now the fashion of the hour is to be beautiful."

"Good looks have become a necessity rather than a luxury, the rule rather than the exception; and because of this a whole army of beauty doctors, complexion specialists and teachers of physical culture have sprung up to supply what may be needed towards this almost compulsory end."

"The women of today must be beautiful. There is a legend to the effect that she spends eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in trying to accomplish this much-desired effect."

"Her beauty sleep must, they say, last for twelve hours with an hour in the middle of the day for repose, and another for health exercises; while her hairdresser, her manicure and dress-makers absorb the rest."

"Her most valued friend, say the cynics, is her doctor; her chief amusement is her diet. She suffers to be beautiful they say in jest, but in reality she realizes that she is only beautiful when she has suffered, because in suffering alone she finds her soul."

LIBRARIES NEEDED  
IN GAELIC REVIVAL

Books Necessary to Insure Success of the Gaelic League Movement.

By Timothy J. O'Connor.

Dublin, Dec. 16.—Interest in the Irish language continues an absorbing topic in scholastic Ireland. Dr. Kuno Meyer, professor of Celtic in the Liverpool university, has just delivered a lecture on the subject, "The Making of the Irish Language." Dr. Kuno Meyer in his address said that among the many great and truly national objects which the Gaelic league had set before it none could claim an equal importance with the revival of Irish, both as a spoken tongue and as a literary language. Now, every member of the league was doing his best to make himself conversant with the living language, it also behooved him to know something of the origin and history of that language.

Dr. Meyer pointed out that there was a crying need of books and libraries throughout Ireland. It was his firm belief that unless such as these needs were speedily supplied and the whole movement put on a deeper and scholarly basis it would not make the steady and lasting progress which they all desired it should make.

The Land Problem.

The report of Rev. Dr. Kilkenny, M. P., at the annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization society, contains many interesting observations on the land problem of Ireland. The report in part says:

"The unique opportunity afforded for the spread of any propaganda by the creation of a peasant proprietary following so quickly on the establishment of the agricultural department has been referred to. The process has been unexpectedly rapid during the last twelve months, thousands of tenants having practically become owners in that time, the landlords were not in many instances paid off, and this opportunity was unique for several reasons. First, because of the scale on which this vital change was taking place; second, because of the serious obstacles in their path which were thereby removed, and third, because of the urgency of the need that had thus arisen—for it was hardly too much to say that agricultural organization was not merely opportune at the moment all over the country, but was an absolute necessity of the time, especially in congested districts or where uneconomic holdings prevailed. As to the scale of this operation I need only say that as it is of national proportions it behooves the nation itself and the government to weigh well the consequences and the responsibilities involved."

FINDS WALLS OF GOLD  
AND MILLIONS IN SIGHT

Mine Owner in Manitowish District, Makes Richest Discovery Ever Known.

By Publishers' Press.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 16.—Anthony Blum of Boston, principal owner of the Laurant mine, in the Manitowish district, 200 miles east of here, unearthed walls of gold which assay \$300,000 to the ton. There are millions in sight. It is the richest discovery ever known in gold mining. He spent ten years off and on in the district and has made much money.



JOHN BURNS,  
President of the Local Government Board.



SIR EDWARD GRAY,  
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



JOHN MORLEY,  
Secretary of State for India.

## PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE NEW BRITISH CABINET

THEIR BRIDAL TOUR  
THRU ASIA'S PERILS

Count de Lesbain and His Bride  
Braved Terrors of Central Asia.

Journal Special Service.

Calcutta, Dec. 16.—Additional reports from the Count de Lesbain, of the French legation at Peking, and his bride, who recently arrived at Darjeeling from Tibet, indicate that he and his bride have established a record in central Asian travel. On their honeymoon they went north from Peking to Minghai, and thence north again, discovering two buried cities. They traveled to the Gobi desert, discovering a new lake, and returned southwest to Liang Chow, whence they circled on the north the lake of Koko Nur in Tibet, and arrived at lonely Tsaidan salt swamp. The daring explorers reached the sources of the Yang Tse Kiang river. They endured incredible hardships, and at one time saw no human being for fifty days. They nearly perished on a terrible upland mud plateau, 19,800 feet high, only four of their transport animals surviving. Thence the count and his wife struck south to lake Pingri Nor and down to the Sang Chu river, avoiding Shigatse on the route from India to Lhasa, and coming straight to Gyantse. They found the people of Tibet entirely friendly and attribute their extraordinary success to the visit of the recent British military expedition.

Queen Maud Brilliant.

It is an open secret among the members of royalty in Copenhagen and London that Queen Maud was regarded as the brightest, intellectually, of the children of King Edward VII. She now speaks excellent Danish, and this will make it comparatively easy for her to master Norwegian, for the two languages are similar in many respects.

The third member of the royal family, the Crown Prince Olaf, hitherto Prince Alexander, is an amusing little boy, who already speaks English and Danish well and who can already express his wishes in French.

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NEW NORSE QUEEN  
RECALLS ANCESTOR

Queen Maud's Reign Begun Just  
500 Years After Another  
English Queen.

Journal Special Service.

Christiania, Dec. 16.—It is regarded as an interesting coincidence by those interested in the problems surrounding the Norwegian succession that Queen Maud begins her reign in Christiania exactly 500 years from the date on which another English princess, Philippa, the daughter of Henry IV, was married to one of the kings of Denmark and Norway. Queen Maud takes up her home in Norway are certainly much happier than those which attended the fifteenth century queen. Then Norway had fallen on the unfortunate and the inglorious days of the Kalmur union. Now she has vindicated, more fully than ever before, her individuality as a separate state.

The new era is appropriately marked by the title which her king has chosen. By taking the name Haakon the sovereign revives memories of the old epoch when Norway last existed as a distinct state. Haakon VI, whose marriage with the famous Margaret of Denmark led directly to the Danish connection under the Kalmur union, was the last king to rule over a separate Norway. Now another Haakon ascends the Norwegian throne to rule over a country which is similarly independent, but which has long ago eagerly adopted all of the elements of modern life.

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WOMAN AS JOCKEY  
RIDES TO VICTORY

Rare Sporting Event at Epsom.  
With Man Rider the  
Loser.

New York Herald Special Service.

London, Dec. 16.—One of these rare sporting events in which a woman pits her jockeyship against that of man, occurred at Epsom this week. Mrs. Aggie, wife of a well-known veterinary surgeon, and W. Wyatt of Epsom made a match to ride a race over a mile course on the flat for \$500 a side. The conditions were that the owners should be up, Mrs. Aggie riding her 6-year-old gray mare of sixteen hands, and Mr. Wyatt a gray gelding of fourteen hands. The latter animal won in Ireland and also at Melton Mowbray.

Mrs. Aggie went to the scales at eleven stone and Mr. Wyatt at nine stone six pounds. With the weights so much in his favor, odds of two to one were laid on the man's mount, but to the surprise of most of the spectators Mrs. Aggie won easily, sending her mare to the front soon after the start. She made nearly all the running and secured a decisive victory by eight lengths.

The event recalls other achievements of women in the saddle. Perhaps the most notable of recent years was when, last spring, Mrs. Frank Buckland, at the East Kent point-to-point to steeple chase, rode a good second to her husband.

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DANGERS SEEN IN  
NEW SIMPLON TUNNEL

High Temperature and Flow of  
Water Seen as Grave  
Menaces.

Journal Special Service.

Geneva, Dec. 16.—The official report on the condition of the Simplon tunnel, which has just been made public, states that the temperature in the center is still 113 degrees and that boiling water continues to flow at the rate of about seventy-eight gallons per second.

The engineers agreed that masonry was necessary in the central roof of the tunnel, as they doubted whether the natural vault would bear the heat and enormous pressure of 2,145 yards of the mountain. The question has been raised whether the masonry will prove a sufficient support or whether it will melt and by its added weight bring about a catastrophe.

Still another danger has been noted. As the mountains have become covered with snow the volume of water in the tunnel shows a tendency to increase. Piles of rails, sleepers, telephone and telegraph wires are lying at both entrances of the tunnel and in spite of all of the optimistic reports the first train is not likely to steam thru the tunnel before the last of next summer.

BRITAIN SEEKS TO  
SEAL UP GERMANY

Sir Edward Grey's Is the Task to  
Avoid Provoking the  
Kaiser.

Special Cable to The Journal.

London, Dec. 16.—Sir Edward Grey is confronted at the outset of his career as foreign secretary with the gravest kind of an international problem—how to realize King Edward's scheme of surrounding Germany with a ring of allied nations pledged to peace without provoking the fatherland to a declaration of war. Both the king and the new foreign secretary are determined to persevere in this scheme. They hold that it is devoid of all purpose to harm or to hamper any nation, that it is dedicated to international amity and equality and that, therefore, whoever obstructs its realization will incur the condemnation of humanity.

The appointment of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice as under secretary of foreign affairs—an appointment foretold months ago—means that Lord Lansdowne's policy, which is the king's policy, will be continued. For Lord Edmond, brother of the former foreign secretary, is saturated with the ideas and policies of the late administration. Above him stands Sir Edward Grey, who is pledged to Lord Lansdowne's diplomacy, and above Sir Edward is Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is the willing servant of the king in foreign affairs.

Well informed men knew that King Edward preferred Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to Lord Rosebery as premier, because his majesty was aware that the former would be the more tractable instrument in carrying out the royal peace plans. Well informed men also knew that when certain influential politicians tried to forestall the appointment of Lord Lansdowne's brother in the under secretaryship of foreign affairs, the king interfered in favor of that statesman.

These facts are important because they mean the prosecution of the policy which Germany views with uneasiness and which some observers fear may lead the Kaiser and Prince von Buelow to decide for war. This fear is intensified by the fact that Russia, the ally of France, lies in a welter of anarchy and impotence and that if Germany exploits the situation to draw the sword in behalf of a larger and freer empire now is the time to do it.

DUCAL PALACE IS  
GIVEN TO COLLEGE

Trentham Hall Is Abandoned by the  
Duke of Sutherland.

New York Herald Special Service.

London, Dec. 16.—The Duke of Sutherland has given his palatial seat, Trentham hall, which is the Italian palace mentioned by Lord Beaconsfield in his novel, "Lothair," to the Staffordshire county council, for the purposes of higher education, as difficulties have arisen in connection with the North Staffordshire college scheme and this gift obviates them.