

NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

Conservatives Of Germany Always Very Suspicious

(By FREDERICK WERNER.)
 Berlin, May 6.—German conservatives are always suspecting somebody. At home they suspect every liberal-minded politician, to say nothing about the socialists, of course, of conspiring against the welfare of the empire, and abroad they are equally determined in suspecting all other nations of trying to gain political and territorial advantages at the expense of Germany. At present their eyes have for some time been turned towards Mexico, which they suspect the United States is trying to annex, when a suitable opportunity shall arise, but as they have had to admit themselves that they would be unable to interfere even should their suspicions come true, they have turned their attention to Morocco, which they accuse France of having thrown into a state of revolution for selfish purposes.

Only a few days ago the leading newspaper of this antiquated and reactionary party "Die Kron Zeitung" in an editorial headed "The beginning of French intervention," made the bold assertion that the situation at Fez was really by no means as critical as French and Spanish newspapers state, and that there was good reason to believe that the revolt among the tribes was maintained artificially by French agents, just as the Mexican rebels were thought to be encouraged and supplied with arms by the Americans.

The paper stated that France's decision to send four battalions of Colonial troops into the Shawia district was only the first step towards an intervention, for which that country possessed no valid mandate either by virtue of the Act of Algiers or any other agreement.

To support its accusations it published a letter from an anonymous German resident at Tangier, in which it was stated that France can at any moment stir up an insurrection among the tribes with the help of her agents and thus produce a situation in which Europeans are apparently and have a reason for intervention. This correspondent declared that a universal conviction prevails among the Germans at Tangier that the Moroccan question will shortly be definitely decided. The Sultan rules Morocco, he says, and France rules the Sultan. The latter is an excellent instrument in the hands of the French, and whether he will suppress the rising or not depends entirely on the decision of the French. The Germans, the correspondent adds, were delighted to learn that their foreign secretary, Herr von Kiderling-Wachter, had informed the budget committee of the Reichstag that the Act of Algiers was in existence to prevent Morocco from being seized by any one Power. But what is the difference, he asks, between the annexation of Morocco by France and indirect French domination through the medium of a Sultan divested of all real power? The *Kron Zeitung* comments on this communication as follows:

"The letter of our occasional correspondent confirms the views on the subject of the new course pursued by the French policy in Morocco which we have frequently expressed of late. While adhering strictly to the words of the Act of Algiers, France is at work to insure possession, not of the *de jure*, but of the *de facto*, of Morocco."

The *Pow* asserts that France is daily violating the Act of Algiers, and asks how much longer it will take the signatory Powers to arrive at the conclusion that things can not go on in this way.

All these suspicions of other nations are really an attempt on the part of the conservative press to throw dust into the eyes of the people at home and avert their attention from the fact that conservative principle has brought Germany face to face with a bloodless revolution, which will make its first appearance in an immense defeat for the government at the polls in the coming elections, unless something happens abroad to convince the voters that a change of government at the present time will be calamitous to the country.

The Liberal press, on the other side, loses no opportunity in pointing out that the future will bring unexpected victories to the Socialist party.

The Berliner *Tagblatt* in its summary of the political events in April says that the hopes of the conservative party, that the socialists are losing influence and votes, are preposterous, and that this will not happen for years. The fact that the socialists polled less votes in a recent supplementary election in Berlin, made necessary by the death of the famous leader, Singer, the paper says, shows only that also the socialist voters are beginning to think independently and no longer intend to be treated like a flock of sheep by the party bosses, of whom they now demand real democratic measures for the masses.

The coming elections will show how thoroughly disgusted are the people of Germany with the present government, says the *Tagblatt* and adds: "The government should rejoice in the knowledge that the German people have not lost their faith in the power of the ballot. It would be a misfortune for this country if the voters of a strong and growing party should come to the conclusion that the voice of the people would be disregarded in the future and an attempt be made to saddle upon them a hated reactionary government."

Germany intends to appoint technical attaches to the embassies and legations in foreign capitals. The occupants of these new posts will rank as counsellors of legation.

The duties of the new attaches will be to watch technical progress and to

report thereon to the government, so that their observations may be used for the advantage of trade and industry in Germany. One of the most important features of this work will be to investigate and report on new inventions.

It is intended to start by appointing technical attaches at London and Washington. It is also proposed to add technical advisors to the staffs of a number of German consulates in towns where useful observations can be made.

Vandals Destroy Prized Collection

London, May 6.—Burglars, who during the holidays broke into Lenton Hall, a mansion on the outskirts of Nottingham, did a great amount of damage, with the aid of battleaxes taken from a collection of arms and armour.

Lenton Hall was formerly occupied by Mr. Powell, manager of the Hummer Motor Works. For several months past it has not been occupied, but a good deal of furniture as well as old suits of armour and other valuables had been left in the house.

Taking the battleaxes from the entrance hall the burglars, of whom there are believed to have been three, wrenched off valuable brass and copper electric light fittings in the dining, drawing, and several bedrooms, broke a valuable statuette, cut down huge chandeliers, and even carried off the brass knobs from the drawing room grate. They smashed off every brass tap in the house and left the place in a state of chaos.

Some of the broken fittings have been found in a neighboring field.

Factory Owner Takes a Flight

Dresden, May 6.—During a balloon competition organized by the Aeronautical Society of Saxony, which was held here recently, the balloon Nordtusen broke loose too soon from her moorings and Herr Korn, a factory owner of Dresden, was carried up hanging to the outside of the car.

The pilot pulled the ripping cord, and the balloon on her descent struck against the buildings of the neighboring gas works, and Herr Korn, losing his hold, fell and broke his leg.

The escaping gas caught fire by contact with sparks from the chimney of the gas works, and the car tore herself loose from the balloon and crashed down into the roof of the works.

The four occupants of the car were more or less seriously injured.

Very, Very Old Ink Stand Shown

Berlin, May 6.—An inkstand that was probably in use three thousand four hundred-odd years ago, is now exhibited in a Berlin museum. It is of Egyptian make, and is supposed to belong to the eighteenth or nineteenth dynasty, or somewhere about 1,500 B. C., although its real age can not be judged only approximately. It is made of wood and has two compartments, an upper one provided with two holes, one for black and one for red ink, and a lower one for holding reed pens. The black and the red ink are certain for some still remains, in a dry condition, within the receptacle.

Another ancient inkstand is supposed to have been intended for the use of a schoolboy. It would certainly hold ink enough for a schoolboy's needs; for it has no fewer than four ink holes. Both inkstands were found at Thebes.

Discomforts of Missionaries

London, May 6.—An insight into the discomforts borne by missionaries in the colonies, even in these days, is provided by the case of the Rev. A. McD. Hassell, an agent of the Colonial Continental Church Society in Carpenteria, Northern Australia, who, according to a letter just received in London from the Bishop, "has no home but an iron room about 12 feet square, with an earth floor. His nearest clerical neighbor is over 200 miles away on the one side and over 100 miles on the other, with a bad road to travel. He is doing most faithful work, and is represented by all classes."

Small Children Traveling Alone

Liverpool, May 6.—The passengers in the *Empress of Ireland*, which sailed from Liverpool for Canada recently included two children named Thomas Holmes aged nine, and Rebecca Holmes aged five who are travelling alone to Butte City, Montana, to join their parents, who had preceded them from Dalton-in-Furness.

"The children were quite happy in the face of the 6,000 mile journey. Both have a brass tablet attached to their clothing giving name, age and destination.

Mothers, get Mother's Joy and save your little child from suffering with colds, croup and pneumonia.

Boy Selected By English King

London, May 6.—A smart little lad who had come all alone from Newcastle walked down the gangway of a steamer and proudly set foot for the first time in London. He was Francis Campbell, eight years old, chosen by the king from hundreds of other English boys to be the "King's scholar" at the Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage at Snaresbrook. He was met by an official and arrived last night at the Essex home, where, to use the formal phrase, "the King has provided for his maintenance and education."

The arrival of the King's small protégé at the Merchant Seamen's Orphanage is the sequel to a tragedy of poverty that often darkens the lives of seafaring families. Young Campbell's father was chief engineer of the *S. S. Weybridge*. Before he had opportunity to make any provision for his wife and five children he died from pneumonia, due to exposure to hard weather. The widow reduced to the utmost poverty, struggled bravely in a back street of Gates-head-on-Tyne. The last boy nominated by the King to the Orphanage had gone out into the world to make his own living. There was a royal vacancy, and after going carefully into the particulars of many sad cases the King commanded that little Francis Campbell should be brought from Gates-head-on-Tyne to be given, at the King's own expense, a fair chance in life.



MRS. HARCOURT
 J. Pierpont Morgan's niece, now the wife of the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, one of the leading members of the British government who has astonished London by issuing cards or invitation for six big political receptions and three small ones during the months of May and June. This action on the part of Mrs. Harcourt places her at the head of those who will entertain, outside the royal family, of course, in London during the coronation festivities.

Paris Authorities Agog Over Scandal Concerning Lawyer

(BY GEORGE DUFRENE.)
 Paris, May 6.—The Paris judicial authorities are busy inquiring into the new scandal in connection with a lawyer of the Paris court of appeal, Maître Guillaume Valensi, and M. Clement, the president of the National Humanitarian League, who has been arrested.

They are both charged with fraud and illegal traffic in decorations. Valensi belongs to a wealthy Corsican family, and is said to be a nephew of General Valensi, who has a position at the court of the Bey of Tunis. He has not practised much at the Paris courts, and has been concerned chiefly in outside work connected with philanthropic societies.

The police first heard of the matter through a business man in the Faubourg Montmartre. Valensi offered to procure this man the Academic palms, for which he would have to charge, he said, \$1,200 commission. The merchant was, therefore, surprised at not seeing his name in the latest promotion order; he became suspicious, and informed the authorities. When Valensi called at his house the other day with the diploma of official of the Academy, he found there several policemen, who arrested him.

In his pockets were found some other diplomas—among which was the Tunisian Order of the Micham Ifkhar. To the questions of the magistrate Valensi replied that the diploma of Official of the Academy had been given to him by M. Clement, who had received it from someone related to a politician of high rank. Clement, when arrested, protested his innocence, and declared that the diploma was duly signed.

Valensi is a leading man in the "Order of the Golden Crescent of Morocco." This "order," it was asserted, was formed to give financial help to French soldiers in Morocco. It was supposed to have its head offices in Fez. For sums varying from \$150 to \$40 a year one could be made either simply a member, or an officer, or a commander, of the "order," and received decorations according to his rank. A regulation was made that members were to wear the decorations only at private meetings. The ribbon was red, like that of the Legion of Honor, with scarcely perceptible green sign on it. Many officers of the "order" had high sounding titles; Valensi was vice-president.

Some time in June last, as adherents of the "order" were not growing very rapidly in number, Valensi determined on a great coup. He started a branch of the "order" in the North of France, and advertised for a certain day, the visit to Lille, of Haid Said Garder, described as a representative of the Sultan of Morocco. The "Kaid" and another Moorish official appeared, each wearing a burnous, and with them "his excellency" Valensi, in a red fez.

They were received at the railroad station by the local authorities and a number of Lille adherents of the "order of the Golden Crescent of Morocco." The affair created great excitement in the town. At Valensi's hotel the Moroccan flag was flown from the balcony. Speeches were made at a banquet by the "Kaid" in broken French, and "his excellency" Valensi, and subsequently a number of decorations were distributed. The perfect of police in the town was nominated an officer of the "Golden Cross of Italy."

After the banquet the "Moorish" party went for a motor drive to Roubaix, and the remarkable affair came to an end.

Cups Presented King and Queen

London, May 6.—Cups have been presented by the King and Queen, the German Emperor, the German Empress, and Princess Henry of Prussia for competition in the Prince Henry Tour—which is a team match between the Imperial Automobile Club of Germany and the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain. The chief prize is a trophy presented by Prince Henry of Prussia.

The tour which is to commemorate the coronation of King George is a friendly and social match starting in Germany and finishing in England. There will be no speed trials or timed hill-climbs. Fifty British and fifty German touring cars will compete, each owned by the competitor. At least three persons must travel in each car—the driver, the observer, and the driver's assistant. Each car will carry the flag of both clubs. The entrance fee is forty guineas, which includes transport from Bremerhaven to Southampton of car driver, and driver's assistant.

The cars will assemble at Hamburg on July fourth, the tour starting on the following day. The cars will start independently each morning between the hours of 7:00 and 9:30. There will be a minimum and a maximum time for each day's run. Any car arriving after the maximum time allowed will be disqualified.

American Interest Greatly Pleases English Chancellor

Professor Has Bad Adventure

Newquay, May 6.—Mr. Swinain, a professor of music at the Royal Academy, had a perilous adventure near Newquay, where he is spending a holiday.

With a party of friends he visited Treveiga beach, St. Columb Minor, about two miles from Newquay, and there set out to climb one of the high cliffs, which forms a fortune of the North Cornwall coastline.

Mr. Swinain had ascended the cliff to a considerable height when his nerve apparently failed him, and he was unable to proceed either up or down. His friends endeavored to assist him, but, finding that portions of the cliff fell away as they were trying to reach him, they were compelled to abandon the attempt.

A message was sent to the nearest house asking for assistance, and from there a telephone message was sent to the Newquay coast guards asking for aid. Chief Officer Hunt and coast-guard A. Noad hurried off in a taxicab in response to the message, carrying with them their cliff ropes and appliances for rescue.

They arrived none too soon, for they found that Mr. Swinain had lost his foothold and was clinging to the rock with his hands. Coast-guard Noad was quickly lowered over the face of the cliff and clasped Mr. Swinain just as his grasp of the rock was falling through exhaustion.

Both were drawn up by Chief Officer Hunt, and a number of willing assistants. Mr. Swinain was exhausted and unable to stand, and stimulants had to be resorted to before he could be removed. Had it not been for the prompt action of the coast-guard, the visitor must have fallen on to the rocks below, as it was evident that he had reached the limit of endurance. The rescue was witnessed by a large crowd.

Official Action On Prison Scandal

Odessa, May 6.—Official action has at length been taken in regard to a prison scandal of long standing at Novetcherkask.

The Novetcherkask prison is constructed to accommodate 250 inmates, but for the past thirteen months, it has been congested with no fewer than 846. In one room alone, which by the regulation should accommodate a maximum of sixteen persons, sixty-three male convicts were packed. This apartment is described as an unspeakably filthy den. Seven weeks ago an epidemic of typhus fever occurred in the goal and forty-seven prisoners died, but no medical assistance was provided beyond the ordinary prison doctor. Fully aware of the scandal, the townspeople recently addressed a telegram to the Minister of Justice, and his excellency has now ordered the immediate clearance of the prison and the removal of the prisoners to the local hospitals.

Professor Has Bad Adventure

When I told him that the people of America were greatly interested in his sickness, disability and unemployment schemes, his eyes beamed with pleasure and his whole expression showed how fully his heart is in this scheme, which is the most democratic government measure England has ever seen.

Like other social reformers, the chancellor of the exchequer is impressed with the fact that under modern industrial conditions unemployment tends to become in all countries that are advanced a permanent phenomenon. "It would seem as if, for the proper expansion of industry a permanent margin of unemployment of labor to be called upon in time of expansion and to be turned off in time of restriction."

Mr. Lloyd George spoke modestly about his unemployment insurance proposals. He thinks that there are several industrial evils that can only be cured by a radical reorganization of the conditions of industry. Mean while the government proposals simply mean the application of gentle pressure from the state. I gathered from Mr. Lloyd George that the insurance scheme will not come into operation until after the close of the present financial year. Time will be needed to set up the machinery for the working of the scheme.

Speaking next of the coming investiture of the Prince of Wales, the chancellor expressed himself with the patriotic fervor of a true Welshman, who is thoroughly convinced that in all the world there is no spot more blessed with natural beauty nor having nobler traditions to maintain than the wild and rugged home of his childhood.

"The castle of Carnarvon, where our future king will receive the title which is his by right, is the noblest, the most beautiful castle in Europe," he said "and an excellent of the castle naturally take a peculiar interest in the impressive ceremony which this revival of an old mediæval institution will be a ceremony of rare antiqueness and unique historical interest. The king and the young prince are taking the deepest interest in the preparations. I believe myself that the ceremony will be the most picturesque that has been seen in this country in our days. The scene will be appropriate to the ceremony. I do not speak merely of Carnarvon's historic associations, but of the sternness of the castle itself, and its unique situation, with its background of sea and mountain. All classes in Wales are full of enthusiasm for the investiture. The whole nation will be represented in the proceedings, which will be thoroughly democratic, entirely unsectarian, and genuinely local."

A new Gretna Green has been discovered, and it is quite in accord with modern developments that the scene of the weddings, should be a motor garage, instead of the shoeing shop, which did duty when the motor had not the motor, was the most familiar object on the public highway.

The new Gretna Green is at Oban, where, in a public garage, Mr. Edendale Campbell Muir, of Hayfield, a well-known landowner in the Loch Awe district, and Miss Montgomery, a young lady residing in the neighborhood of Oban, have been married.

Miss Montgomery, who was the ward of a Mrs. Stewart, visited Oban with her governess, and meeting Mr. Campbell Muir, accompanied him to the garage where his car was stabled. There Mr. Muir, in the presence of his own men and another chauffeur, produced from his pocket a document containing a form of declaration of marriage, which he and the young lady both repeated, and afterwards signed, the chauffeurs being requested to sign as witnesses.

Bidding farewell to the governess, the pair got into Mr. Muir's car and drove away for their honeymoon. Their destination was kept secret, and it is said that the bride's mother, who set out in a motor car in search of the couple, failed to find them.

The next day, however, the bride and bridegroom motored back to Oban and appeared before the sheriff with an application to register an irregular marriage between "Edendale Campbell Muir, esq., of Hayfield, Edinburgh, and Miss Mary Adeline Montgomery, sometimes called Stewart, Soroba, Oban," and the sheriff's court books now record the fact that a warrant was granted to the registrar to register the marriage.

The Melampus, King George's old ship, in which he toured the world, has now been broken up, and in a day or two the tons of material of which she was built will be brought under the hammer.

Both King George and Queen Alexandra desire mementoes of the old vessel, and they have given orders to the king for a garden chair and Queen Alexandra for a suite of garden furniture. These will be made of teak wood used in the fittings of the vessel's cabin.

Pageant to Be Crystal Palace

London, May 6.—From Monday onwards rehearsals of the Pageant of London, in connection with the festival of empire, will be held at the Crystal Palace.

A large number of performers have already been enrolled, but there are still a few vacancies. Performers will reap various advantages. They will be reviewed by the King and Queen on May 12th; special arrangements will be made for their entertainment and comfort; and the Earl of Plymouth will present to each lady and gentleman a beautiful silver, gilt and enamelled pin, which will act as a badge of honor during the run of the Pageant.

The prices of the costumes range from \$2.00 or \$3.00 upwards. Lord Howard de Walden's armour and accoutrements as the Black Prince are costing \$600,000. Queen Elizabeth's robes are valued at \$300, and one lady will wear jewelry worth in armour from \$3.00 and the ermine outfit of an ancient king costs but \$11.00.

About 120 men of not less than six feet in height are needed to act as banner-bearers in the Masque of Empire, and the authorities hope to find four superb specimens of British manhood to act as chief banner-bearers. Dwarfs are scarce, and Mr. Frank Lascelles, the master of the Pageant, is anxious to hear from a person, who would be willing to enact the character of Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf at the court of Charles I.

Many animals will figure in the Pageant. The Indian episode alone requires five elephants, seven camels and a number of sacred asses. For the South African trek it is difficult to procure sufficient oxen which have been trained to harness. In the scene "Our Trade with the Indies," monkeys and parrots are in training so that they may not utter any remarks out of keeping with the period of 1770. The Duke of Marlborough has sent from Blenheim fourteen stags which are now being prepared for their parts.

International Regatta Soon

Brussels, May 6.—An important international regatta will be held at Terdonck, near Ghent on May 25. The organizing committee has just decided to make an appeal to German, French and Dutch crews to enter, but the main attraction will be the Anglo-Belgian match between Jesus College, Cambridge, and a Belgian crew, which will comprise the best oarsmen of the rowing clubs of Belgium. The race will be rowed over a straight course of 2,111 meters in length, in the direction of Selzeate, towards Terdonck. A cup offered by the municipal council and a gold medal will be awarded to the winners; the losers will receive a silver medal.

The King has sent to the committee a silver cup to be competed for in one of the races.

Duc Farmers Sue Then Landlord

Paris, May 6.—A number of farmers near Duc, where M. Maurice Farman has established a school of aviation, have begun a lawsuit against him on account of alleged damage to crops caused through aeroplanes flying over the land.

The case will shortly come before the court. To enable his advocate, Maître Intrecoq, to judge for himself whether any harmful effect can be caused in this way, M. Farman took the barrister for an hour's flight in one of his machines.

To Make Fuel From the Nile

Khartoum, May 6.—A factory created here for the manufacture of fuel from the Nile suds has been officially opened. A complete demonstration of the process of manufacture was given, with unqualified success.

The solution of the problem of providing the Sudan with cheap fuel is to be known as a success.

Mother's Joy is the greatest croup and pneumonia salve that is known. For sale by R. H. Jordan & Co. eod



COUNTRESS SZECZENVI
 The Countess Ladisloux Szeczenyi, formerly the much courted Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, whose husband, the count, is said to have seized the family purse strings with a grip that never loosens even when the question of clothes for the coming coronation of King George and Queen Mary of England, is in question. According to rumor, the countess is compelled by the frugal count to have all her garments made in Hungary, ostensibly because of his patriotism, but in reality because of the cheapness with which they can be purchased in that country. The former Miss Vanderbilt is said to have protested strongly against this treatment but without avail.

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