

NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

Coronation Over-- English Are Taking Interest In Politics

(By PHILLIP EVERETT.)
 London, July 1.—Now that the Coronation is a thing of the past and not even the most ingenious writers can find any more to say about this great national pageant, Englishmen are beginning to realize that the country is in the midst of a great constitutional conflict, and to a certain extent are beginning to take an interest in politics. Parliament has again taken up its work and the plans of the government for the remainder of the session are becoming clear.

The far more important issues of the veto bill and Lloyd George's Insurance bill will fully occupy the time of the house and will undoubtedly be passed early. It is the fixed intention of the government that there shall be no autumn session this year, as the last months of the year will be needed for the preparing the home rule bill of 1912.

The government has undoubtedly also realized that to ask for the passage of the Plural Voting bill during the present session would be to add an unnecessary embitterment to the present situation. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues feel quite certain that the house of lords will pass the veto bill without compelling them to amend it. The bill is not a new one, but one which has been passed in 1907. It is a measure which would make it possible to make this course as busy as possible and probably the threat, made in a conservative morning paper, the other day, that if the government insisted on passing the Plural Voting bill the Tories would fight the Insurance bill to the last ditch, has not been without effect. Even if the Tories keep the agreement with Lloyd George in regard to the Insurance bill, an agreement, by the way, which is quite unprecedented in British political history, the passage of the bill will take at least two months.

The much advertised doctors' strike against the bill should not be taken too seriously. The possibility of it hardly exists outside of the columns of the Tory newspapers. The majority of doctors admit that the chancellor of the Exchequer has shown a very friendly attitude toward them and the fact that they are realizing that the public is strongly in favor of the bill will no doubt curb the warlike tendencies of those who, for selfish reasons would like to see the bill defeated or robbed of its democratic form.

In regard to the veto bill the Tory leaders are as far from having reached an agreement as ever, they do not know whether to show fight or to surrender, but are simply waiting to see what the Tories will do. Signs are not lacking, however, that their followers will gradually come over to the side of peace.

In the rank and file of the peers, it seems very doubtful whether those estimable men are going to risk their existence on a home rule amendment. They know now that even if they support the Tory party to their utmost and the only reward in front of them is exclusion from the house of lords. On the other hand, they have the prospect of remaining there and performing an important part in the life of the country. It is not strange, therefore, that a considerable number of these men have already frankly expressed themselves as preferring the veto bill to the Lansdowne bill.

But probably what has done most to bring the house of lords to reason is the refusal of the public to be excited over their fate. It is somewhat disturbing to find, after you have called the gods to witness that the end of the world is coming, that nobody pays the smallest attention. The result is that the very prophets them-

selves begin to doubt the accuracy of their own forecasts. It is this indifference of the public, perhaps, which has done more than anything else to chill the indignation of the house of lords and to prepare them for the acceptance of the veto bill.

At a meeting the other day for the purpose of abolishing the smoke nuisance which makes London one of the dirtiest cities in Europe, Bernhard Shaw made some remarks on genius and smoke which are well worth repeating. "Smoke," he said, "is a very common thing, and I know very little about it, but genius is a very uncommon thing which I know all about. I am in that line myself. A man of genius is not a man who observes more than other men; on the contrary, you will very often find, especially if you ask a genius' wife, that he is absent minded and observes even less than other men do. If you meet a man of genius in Whitehall and ask him what he has passed up that thoroughfare while he has been there, you will probably find him reduced to a condition of stammering incoherence. If you ask the nearest policeman who may or may not be a man of genius, he will be able to tell you a number of useful things."

Speaking of the smoke in London, Shaw then said that his principal objection to it was that it made it necessary for you to wash yours. "You have to be an Irishman," he said, "to realize the instinctive dislike of every Irishman to washing himself. The man who takes a cold bath every morning and rubs himself with a bath towel, removes a top layer of skin from his body which is intended to protect him against pathological germs. As for hot baths, the only people who take them are those who look incurably dirty. As for myself I do not think I have washed except for the visible parts of my body, since the days when I was washed by somebody else. It is true, that I have got in the habit of taking a cold bath, but that is not washing. I do it as a stimulant, but I have often wondered if I would not be better off if I had taken to gin. People will never be clean until they get a clean atmosphere which will prolong their lives and enable them to save money. Thousands of tons of coal are wasted every year in London and if the money for this can be saved there will be a rush of new company prospectuses."

"You ought to cut unmercifully all people who have smoky chimneys. You should refuse their invitations to dinner, saying: 'I have been black proceeding from your kitchen chimney.' Coal smoke is not like ordinary smoke, a thing we are obliged to put up with. It was once said that dirt could not be done away with on our public roads. I have myself been riding in an automobile amid the excretions of the populace. Now dust has been largely abolished. If every chauffeur would now make it a point of honor to drive at a reckless speed in order to stir up any dust there is remaining, and would also make it a point of driving rapidly through a puddle whenever he passed a bishop, those two pests dust and mud would soon be done away with."

My advice to those who want to get rid of coal smoke is therefore that they carry a bag of soap with them all ways and throw it over other people's collars and shirt fronts."

People Complain Against the Tar

Paris, July 1.—Periodically the principal thoroughfares of the city, notably the Champs Elysees, are covered with a coating of tar, on the supposition that it helps to allay the dust and preserve the roadway paved with wood blocks.

Numerous complaints against this practice have been lodged with the municipal authorities. The tar coating, it is asserted, plays havoc with pneumatic tires, and in warm weather it exudes a poisonous vapor, which seriously attacks the growth of street trees and plants, when it does not kill them outright.

The perfect of the seine has appointed a commission, whose duty it will be to study very carefully the pros and cons of the whole question. This body has been empowered to make the necessary practical experiments.

Woman was Man For ten Years

Madrid, July 1.—A woman's ten year's career as a man has just been brought to an abrupt end at Ciudad Real. The mayor of the town was accused of the attack by apparently an agricultural laborer, who asked for money. When refused he used such bad language that he was given into custody. He struggled violently with two civil guards, who had great difficulty in taking their prisoner to jail.

Inside they rison he defied the governor and refused to take the regulation oath. He fought with half a dozen warders, but eventually was overpowered when, it was then discovered that the supposed laborer was a woman in disguise.

Inquiry showed that for ten years she had worn man's clothing in order to follow the calling of an agricultural laborer, which she preferred to the ordinary life of a woman.

Would you learn the spell? — a mother sat there; And a sacred thing is that old arm chair.

—Eliza Cook.



SIR BADEN POWELL

Lieut. General Sir Baden Powell, chief scout of the boy scouts and two of the young men will take part in a review of 30,000 boy scouts at Windsor on Tuesday (July 4th) before the King and his staff.

London, July 1.—A deputation of Boy Scouts, who are later to attend the King's Boy Scout review under Lieut. General Sir Baden Powell at Windsor on July 4, has brought a message from Oldham to the boy scouts headquarters in London, covering the distance of 191 miles in three days and a few hours.

The message invites the chief scout, Lieut. General Baden Powell to visit the Oldham scouts.

At four o'clock on Wednesday morning four scouts set out from Oldham and covered sixty-seven miles by eight o'clock at night. They slept in a barn, with no covering beyond the hay and straw.

One boy had to go back owing to sore feet, but the others, who all belong to the "Beaver Patrol" of the 11th Oldham Troop, tramped pluckily onwards.

The next night, after covering forty-five miles, they found a scout camp. They received a hearty welcome, and had the luxury of blankets to sleep in.

Although another boy had now to drop out because of sore feet, he did not give up, but borrowed a bicycle at Loughborough. Friday night was spent in a barn, and this morning, soon after ten, the three, dusty, but cheerful, "Beavers" arrived at the Boy Scouts' headquarters in London. Like all adventurers, they traveled light. One carrying a spare shirt and pair of stockings, also an ambulance outfit; the others confined their luggage to a towel and a piece of soap each.

Very Little Rest In German Political Circles At Present

(BY FREDERICK WERNER.)
 Berlin, July 1.—Supposedly the members of the reichstag are enjoying their annual summer vacation, which lasts until the beginning of October, in reality there is very little rest for politicians this summer, as the members of all parties are grinding their arms and getting ready for the great battle of the general elections early next year. The political situation is unprecedented in the annals of German political history.

The recent session of the reichstag closed with distinct signs of a serious breach between the conservative party and the head of the government. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who is accused of an undignified flirtation with the socialists, whom the conservatives consider the worst foes of the empire, in reality, there is, of course, no compact of any kind between the government and the socialists who simply supported the Alsace-Lorraine constitution bill, because it granted the inhabitants of those provinces what the masses of Prussians are struggling for, universal suffrage, and also because the bill, although a government measure, weakened Prussia's position in the federal council.

August Bebel, the leader of the socialist party anticipates great socialist gains at the coming elections, predicting that practically all the votes of the small dealers and farmers of the peasant class, who have hitherto supported the conservatives will this time be cast for socialist candidates. What this may mean to old parties, in understood, when it is remembered that even now the socialists control more than three and a half million votes. The socialists promise that as far as they are concerned there will be no disorders during the election campaign, and that the conservative majority will be allowed to die in peace.

There is no doubt that Germany is to be congratulated on the return of the former colonial secretary, Herr Bernhard Dernburg, to active participation in affairs of finance, for he is one of the country's most talented and experienced men. Since he was forced to resign, Herr Dernburg has been biding his time in retirement, but he is too salient a personality to be easily obscured, and he has been by no means lost to view. It is realized that in the management of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, he is actively with the management of the bank, with the conviction that there is an opportunity to achieve important things.

The capital of the Deutsch-Asiatische is not large, but some of the greatest banks of the empire are interested in it and practically the entire world of German finance can be reckoned on to stand behind it where enterprises of a political nature were at stake. Its immediate aim is the extension of German trade and shipping in Chinese waters, and in general the establishment of economic bases of support for the development of German commerce in the Far East.

Herr Dernburg has always shown a predilection for this form of financial pioneering, and during his recent trip through the Orient, he had a chance to study economic institutions and possibilities in that part of the world. He has ideas and energy in abundance, with the training of a banker and the broad grasp of a constructive statesman he seems destined to fill the role of Germany's strong man in the East.

Count Posadowsky, formerly minister of the interior in a speech the other day drew a very gloomy picture of the condition of the poorer classes in the large German cities and at the same time he deplored that the German country population was rapidly losing the virile strength which had hitherto made it very marrow and strength of the empire.

"Although," he said, "agricultural employment supposedly provides better conditions for physical fitness in the military sense, yet in consequence of the underfeeding that is characteristic of rural life there is to be noticed every year a steady decrease in the military fitness of recruits from the outlying districts."

He attributed this to the tendency of the rural population to sell the produce instead of using it for their own nourishment and to buy instead cheaper, inferior foodstuffs. He also asserted that there was a growing disinclination for physical exertion as shown by the fact that Germany imports 850,000 laborers for the harvest every year, although, he added, "every year we also hear complaints of unemployment from the big towns."

Count Posadowsky's remarks are hardly likely to enhance his reputation for sagacity as an economist. It is true that country labor is underfed and has a poor physique, but it is economic necessity which forces him to sell his produce in the towns and buy cheaper and inferior goods for his own consumption. Harvest laborers are brought in simply because there is a lack of labor in the villages, and because even the

unemployed in the cities would not tolerate the conditions of employment.

The conditions of housing in the German cities may be vividly illustrated by quotation from official reports. For example, of Berlin's 500,000 dwellings in 1905, 50,000 had only one room provided with a stove, and roughly one-seventh were not even provided with a kitchen. Seven per cent of all the dwellings of Berlin are overcrowded, and 14 per cent of the poorer class live in unhealthy and unsanitary conditions. Poor families strive to reduce expenditure by crowding into dwellings, too small to hold them, and even then, take lodgers and let beds by the night.

The birth of children in these dwellings is a curse, and immorality is an inevitable result of the overcrowding.

Count Posadowsky suggested legislation strictly controlling housing conditions together with the erection of healthy, small dwellings, as a cure for the evil.

Old Montenegro is gradually passing away, and a new Montenegro is taking the place of the Momic society, which existed on the Black Mountain for more than five centuries.

To begin with the external changes, who would have thought some years ago that a public service of motor cars would run daily from Cattaro to Cetinje and from Cetinje to Podgoritsa, or that a railroad passing through some of the finest scenery in South Eastern Europe, would convey the traveler from Antivari to Virpazar on the Great Lake of Scutari, thus bringing Cetinje and Scutari-Albania within thirty-six hours of Rome? The growth of the village capital, now lighted by electricity, has been rapid, while the magnificent Italian legation and the fine palaces of Austria and Russia would do credit to a much larger seat of government. The old "billiard table," once the official residence of the ministry, has been abandoned to school boys, while a huge and brand new block of public offices contains under one roof all the sections of the Montenegrin administration.

Telephones connect the chief towns with Cetinje, and the Marconi Company has a wireless service from Antivari to Bari. Since 1906 the Black Mountain has had its own coinage, and with a long reminiscence of mediaeval Serbian and Byzantine times, the silver unit is known by the scholarly name of "pepper." While the magnificent costume has disappeared far less than from Dalmatia, the officers and the young brass dress in khaki, and returning emigrants from America feel half ashamed, as one of them confessed to me, to exchange at Cattaro the "hand me down" clothes of New York for the crimson vest and blue breeches of Cranagora with the pie cap that commemorates the fatal day of Kosovo, the Waterloo of the Serbian empire.

More than this the stream of the Montenegrin emigrants to the United States is changing the social outlook of the mountaineers. Until a few years ago America was an unknown land to this tribe of warriors. One day a young man went there, and reported that he had found el Dorado, as, indeed it was, compared with the lean fare of the limestone rocks around Njegosht. Other members of his family followed, the glad tidings spread, and it is calculated that there are now as many as 20,000 Montenegrins in America. Economically, this emigration has been to advantage to the country, because the emigrants remit their savings home; and, in the autumn of 1908, when was with Austria was threatening, they returned en masse to serve against the arch-enemy. But Montenegro is thus drained of the flower of its youth, and socially and morally their absence is greatly felt.

Montenegro is in a period of transition. So long as the king lives, he will rule, and so long as he rules the country will go on well. But after his death uncertainty will play a large part in the fortunes of the country. Parliamentary government in Montenegro when they have its western civilization, that doubtful and not unmixt benefit for eastern peoples, will then have made further progress in the Black Mountain; while Montenegro will be confronted with their problem of how to provide employment for its princes—a serious question in a small country. All friends of herolan and freedom, all lovers of roman and history however, alike hope that the "smallest among people" will pass through the ordeal unscathed.

There is much fear that Paris will have to suffer this year through shortage of the water supply. Already Parisians have been brought face to face with the reality, the water supply now being entirely suspended between midnight and six o'clock in the morning and it is no secret that the regular supply will be quite inadequate to provide for the greatly increased consumption of water during the hot weather if there is no change within a week or so. Filtered water from the river—last used six years ago—will soon have to be pressed into service, and naturally the authorities prefer to postpone the beginning of this system as long as they can by reducing the regular supply for some time before-hand.

The situation is a strong reminder of the inadequacy of the water supply of the French capital. Paris obtains her water from the sources of five tributaries of the Seine including the Dhuyas and the Vanne. The water is brought to the city through huge conduits, and there are small service reservoirs on several quarters—notably at Montmartre, Passy, and Montsouris—which serve to regulate the supply. Under this system, however, there is seldom a strong pressure, and the quality of the water varies from quarter to quarter, according to the source from which it is derived, as well as from season to season. Hence the frequent warnings in the Paris newspapers: "Parisiens, faites bouillir votre eau."

It is no uncommon experience at any time of the year to find the water in the morning bath so clouded that one cannot see the bottom, so the wisdom of the warning is never held in doubt. According to the latest reports, the daily consumption of water in Paris appears to be present hot weather would appear to be more than 7 gallons per head, but apparently this figure includes watering the trees and operating the public fountains.

There is some promise that this formidable quantity will some day be steadily forthcoming by means of a perfection of the existing system, but Parisians are asked to wait four years for this.

The theatrical season is on its last legs, and our leading actors are dispersing to the four winds. M. Genier, the well known actor manager of the Theatre Gimier, is not only going on tour with the whole company, but he is carrying his theatre with him together with all his scenery. He will play each night in a large tent, which will contain the ordinary seating accommodation of a theatre. The arrangement will give him the most out-of-the-way regions, as well as to be independent of the municipal theatre when he visits the large towns.

Lucien Quilry has said good-bye to

Duc d'Orleans Tries To Reconciliate The Royalist Party

(By GEORGE DUFRESNE)
 Paris, July 1.—For some time past there have been divisions in the royalist party, but the Duc d'Orleans recently endeavored to set matters right by calling upon certain of his followers to relinquish their positions. The duke is now reported to have made another drastic decision. The news is that he has sent a telegram to M. Lesurier, general secretary of the "Correspondence Nationale," ordering him to stop the publication of this paper, which is the official organ of the party.

The order, it is stated, has been immediately executed, and the paper will cease to appear from yesterday. This action on the part of the duke has according to the Paris Journal, had a rather startling sequel. As he had not been apprised of the duke's intention, M. de Lagre, who is chief of the political bureau of the pretender of France, has, it is rumored, handed in his resignation, his action having been followed by several members of the royalist committee.

The trial of Duez, opens another page of humiliation for the republic. Duez was one of the functionaries charged with the compulsory winding up of the property of the "congregations" after their refusal to register under the associations law. It was confidently expected that at least \$200,000,000 would result from the liquidation. It represented the "gross lot" of the Augustines.

But the result was quite different, and as if he had been a conqueror M. Duez made the millions of the religious orders vanish into thin air. Opinions differ as to whether he was consciously dishonest or merely a fool, but his examination in court has shed considerable light on his transactions, which do not put him in a very favorable position.

Duez is said to have confessed to the examining magistrate a deficit of \$800,000 in the accounts of the "congregations," and a bagatelle of \$200,000 in his personal expenditure seem to show that he spent gay evenings in Montmartre and made himself immensely popular with the pleasure seekers on the hill. Associated with him are two or three subsidiary creatures, who will also have to stand their trials before the jury of the Seine.

Poor radical illusions about the Milliard of the Monks! Was it not to pay for old-age pensions for the poor? Instead, it appears to have paid (partly at least) pensions for "cocottes." And the actual measure, to crown the misfortune of the government, is intensely unpopular with all classes of society.

The employers have no wish to contribute their third; the work people say: "You must not take anything out of our wages, which are low enough already," and the state naturally declines to shoulder the whole burden. As a consequence, the scheme, which was to be compulsory, has become voluntary by sheer force of circumstance. Thus the misdoings of Duez (presumably they are proved) have a direct influence up on the success of the government program.

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Paris for the moment and is bound for the Argentine, where, no doubt, the extraordinary welcome awaits him. He is the most powerful actor that Paris has today, and there is not who expresses the deep emotions of modern man as he does. His presentation of the politician in Paul Bourget's latest play, "Le Tribunal," is a remarkable piece of acting.

Many of our actors and actresses are making their way to the pass for summer engagements. A talented troupe is interesting a mystery play at Rouen in connection with the Normandy celebrations; others will be seen in the open-air theatres of course and of Cantarets, whilst, of course, every "place" has its casino, where are given theatrical performances.

Reign of a Sea Lioness Ended

London, July 1.—For nine years Emma, the sea lioness, has ruled the hearts of two swains at the zoological gardens. Regent's park, but now her reign is over. Her lovers, once eagerly sought for by her two cavaliers, are at a tragic discount. The cause of these troubles is the advent of Eva.

The fact is that the newly arrived Eva is quite a girl, while Emma is by way of being passe according to the male's standard of youth and beauty. Emma's pangs of jealousy began from the moment Eva first flopped into the great pond. The fickle males, true to the reputation of their sex, swam and brazenly kissed the blushing Eva under poor Emma's very whiskers.

The sea lions "biss" must be seen to be credited. They grantly grab their muzzles against Eva's nose and make light, gentle caressing movements. Eva reciprocates.

Emma does not disguise her feelings. Though she has not yet attacked her rival she has aged terribly and has lost both appetite and bulk. She has refused to perform her famous high dive since Eva wrecked her happiness. Her familiar haunts in the enclosure knew her no more and she is still searching for a place where she will not be compelled to be a witness to Eva's shameless flirtations.

No Toothpicks On German Train

Paris, July 1.—An Englishman recently returned from Vienna is telling an amusing incident which occurred in the Orient express during the journey. One of the passengers called for a toothpick after dinner. The waiter disappeared to fetch it, but did not return. The diner became impatient, hammered his glass on the table, shouted for the waiter, and when at length he came, demanded toothpicks. The waiter gave this explanation:

"You see," he said, "we waiters have to supply the toothpicks. The German customs exact duty upon toothpicks, so when we reach the German frontier, we always leave our toothpicks there, and pick them up again on our way back."



PRINCE OF WALES

A late picture of the Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain, who will be the principal figure in an ancient ceremony of investiture at Cararvan Castle, Wales, on July 13th. Eight thousand people will be seated in the castle court yard and hundreds of thousands will see the royal procession as it passes from Griffith's Crossing to Carnarvon.



MRS. CHAS. TAFT

Mrs. Charles P. Taft, sister-in-law of President Taft, who was one of the most honored American women staying in London during coronation week. Throughout the week Mrs. Taft has been the object of solicited attention on the part of the British officials. Mrs. Taft leaves London and Scotland this week.