

NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

The English People Approve Of Course Laid by Government

(By PHILLIP AVERETT)

London, August 12.—While the majority of the English people have taken little or no part in the great constitutional fight which has been going on ever since the Lords threw out Lloyd George's Budget two years ago, they do take an interest in foreign affairs and wherever you go now you are bound to find yourself in the midst of a political debate on the crisis Europe has just passed through unscathed.

Wonderful to say everybody approves of the action of the government. Unionists and socialists alike agree that under the circumstances England had only one duty, that of maintaining in the fullest and most loyal way the entente with France. Everybody seems to realize that in the face of the peril to the peace of the world caused by Germany's policy Russia, France and England must hold together. Therefore there will be no war for Germany's allies will hesitate to go with her in an attack upon the triple entente and Germany will never do it alone.

Germany made the mistake of imagining that because the English liberal government and the liberal party are pacific in their intention and would like to be on better terms with her, that they were ready to desert France. But no matter what party rules England, nobody is going to trust Germany so far as to get back to the "splendidly isolated" position we once so proud of, but the dangers of which are now clearly realized. If Germany wants war with a single power she will never get it in Europe.

The belief is gaining more and more that Germany's sudden move in Morocco was caused by her fear of France's declared intentions of enlisting a black army to send against the Germans in case of another war, and it is confirmed by the "Post" of Berlin, which asserts that "the French have for years lamented the increased superiority of the German population and rate of increase over France."

To make up for this inferiority on the French side the directors of France's policy have adopted the plan of forming an immense force of the warlike natives from Northern Africa, which in case of a war between France and Germany, will be brought to Europe to strengthen the French armies.

It is necessary accordingly for Germany to occupy a position at Agadir in Southern Morocco, which will enable her to stir up a Mohammedan insurrection in Algeria and prevent the African forces of France from being used against the German forces.

The English press almost unanimously asserts that, looking at the matter without bias, a Franco-African army is a grave military contingency which must engage the attention of German statesmen and strategists.

In the first place, the armer noire exists already. It only required to be developed and increased. The means for its mobilization and transport have only to be developed or created. The French armer noire of Africa is formed around its old Guard, the formidable force of the Foreign Legion, whose then thousand desperate veterans form one of the most efficient units of the most picturesque, soldierlike which ever applied the martial trade in ancient or modern times.

Over the whole of the enormous spaces of France's African Empire the peace is kept or restored, the borders patrolled and extended, friendly clans encouraged and hostile sultans deposed or slain by companies and battalions of native troops of various creeds and races, all magnificent fighting material, and splendidly trained and handled by French officers.

In the French parliament the necessity of developing the immense resources of French African fighting material has been openly advocated and accepted by leaders of all parties.

"We can raise two hundred thousand a million men," is the boast of soldier administrators and dashing commanders who have led the Algerian Tirailleurs and the Toucouleur rifles all over the Sahara.

There can be no doubt that the armer noire is already a formidable asset, and that the Berlin general staff is aware of its possibilities.

A body of the Senegal sharpshooters has been recently thought to assist in the campaign in Morocco, and the new troops have proved a valuable reinforcement. The non-Arab natives indeed recommend themselves to the French officers by characteristics of bravery. Some Paragan races also are admirable soldiers, and possess the additional advantage in French eyes of being entirely proof against the influence of the zeal of priests of Islam who never really accept any rule but that of Moslems.

The enormous empire of France in Africa is now known to possess not only inexhaustible wealth of all kinds, but also the materials of a great and formidable army of devoted followers of their French commanders. This is beyond doubt a new situation, and it would be to trifle with the gravest facts if we were not to recognize that "something has happened" which German policy cannot be expected to ignore.

In domestic politics, the leaders of the conservative party have begun to realize that unless they succeed in winning a large number of seats in Scotland, the unionists, the G. O. P. of Great Britain, will never be sufficiently strong in numbers to return

to Westminster to real and lasting power.

The unionist success in Scotland at the 1845 election was attained chiefly on the home rule issue; but that issue will not again bring such good results. The unionist majority in Scotland in 1890 was the outcome of war fever—a cause which it is hoped will never again be operative.

Thus, of the causes which contributed to the greatest success of the unionist party in Scotland one must be ruled out as a negligible quantity, and the other regarded as a diminishing force.

Mr. Balfour, with whom I had a talk in the Constitutional Club the other day, gave me an idea of what the causes of Scotland's devotion to radicalism are. The first one, he said, is hereditary.

"A large number of Scottish radicals," he continued, "are radicals because their fathers and grandfathers were so and with their radicalism it is difficult to deal. It must be left to die out with the men who feed it and its future operation stouped by the education of the young and coming generations in the true principles and benefits of unionism."

"A second cause of Scotland's devotion to radicalism," said Dr. Balfour, "arises from a peculiarity of a certain type of Scottish character. Most Scotsmen possess independence of mind and spirit, and many succeed in the battle by the possession of these qualities. But in the case of a great number whom through ill-luck or lack of opportunity, have not been successful, the native independence becomes warped into a species of class suspicion and even hatred, and they take their political views from any source other than that of the better classes. This class hatred is often increased in intensity by the lack of unity and co-operation among the classes in parts of the countryside of Scotland. It is undoubted that in Scotland, in the country, there is not the same life of give and take between the rich and the poor as there is in England. For this the rich, and particularly the landowners, are often to blame, as in many cases they are 'absentees' except during the sporting season, and when present attend what is to most Scotsmen an alien Church—namely, the Scottish Episcopalian."

"In short," he concluded, "there is, on the whole, a lack of endeavor on the part of the better-off people in the country to win the local people to them and to show them the value of class unity and mutual respect and co-operation."



MRS. CLINCH SMITH
Paris, August 12.—The latest American woman to achieve fame in Paris is Mrs. Clinch Smith, formerly Miss Bertha Barnes, of Chicago, who has captured the French capital with a waltz she has just composed. It is called the "Waltz Marie," and is her sixteenth composition.

No Damage From Electric Display In The Political Sky

(By FREDERICK WEARNER)

Berlin, Aug. 13.—The summer, which a month ago looked as if it were going to be particularly hot for the statesmen of Europe, has fortunately proved itself quite harmless. The war clouds which seemed to be gathering everywhere in the Balkans, in Morocco and along the Pyrenees have again disappeared after a display of brilliant but harmless lightning.

When the Kaiser left on his usual Norwegian summer cruise everyone immediately realized that no crisis was expected and that the Morocco question was to be settled without the roar of cannons. France was to be scared a little, partly because the German government, in view of an approaching election, wished to impress upon the minds of her voters the inadvisability of being too harsh with a set of statesmen, who if not popular at home, at least had succeeded in making Germany respected and feared abroad, and partly because the German government considered the moment opportune for adding to German possessions in Africa.

In reality international peace was not in danger for a single moment. Germany was perfectly sure of what would happen. She knew that England would back up France, and this was why no German troops were landed at Agadir which might have embarrassed a German diplomatic retreat, should it become necessary.

The stratagem was successful. The German voters were treated to the sight of France in a state of terror and confusion because the German eagle flapped its wings, and this done, the good effect was driven home with a faint clanking of swords and a beating of military arms in the press.

The final and most conclusive proof that the whole affair was arranged for dramatic effect was given when Russia, in the very midst of the "crisis" and before anybody knew officially the result of the "conversations," contracted to issue a one hundred million mark loan in Germany. By opening negotiations for the loan, the German government plainly showed that in St. Petersburg at least, nobody considered the Agadir incident as anything but a piece of international bluff. A country that is thinking of going to war is not the place to place uninvested capital.

In England, where brains always seem to work slower than anywhere else in Europe, it was much later realized that German action was not meant to be an insidious attack upon the Franco-British entente, and the much discussed speech of Lloyd George, in which he issued a veiled warning to Germany, shows that even this clever statesman had been taken in. It will, therefore, probably be some time before England realizes that the entente is considered favorable to Germany because it is anti-entente in Germany. Germany is able to obtain British acquiescence in any agreement arrived at with France.

In Spain the mistake was made, during the earlier stages of the Morocco embroglio, of considering it in too serious a light and the government tried the rather risky experiment of plucking the gallery by a series of more or less deliberate insults to France, which came dangerously near provoking a war. Evidently the Spanish government thought to please Germany and many were those who saw in Spain nothing but a German agent provocateur. Germany, however, lost no time in warning Madrid and as soon as it was realized that Spain would have to fight her own battles Spanish statesmen tumbled all over each other in their eagerness to apologize to France.

In France a war with Spain would have been popular, because many

Young Guard is Making Big Fuss

Paris, August 12.—The young revolutionary guard is creating sensation after sensation. It is scarcely in existence, but it has already been able to accomplish several characteristic exploits. The police have at once set to work on a counter campaign and a number of the guards are now in prison.

The facts throw a lurid light over the organization and methods of the guards. At the beginning of last month it seems that two revolutionary socialists had given umbrage to the *Guerre Sociale*, the revolutionary organ. They were invited to appear, and as soon as one of them entered the room of the revolutionary paper the doors were shut, and he was surrounded by men who aimed their revolvers at him. He was told then and there that he was before a revolutionary tribunal and was to be tried as a traitor who had given information to the police. Questions were put to him with revolvers pointed at him. His refusal to answer was followed by his being to run, astounded, the gauntlet in improved revolutionary fashion. Every man present thumped and pounded him until every bone in his body ached.

Then two members of the "tribunal" went to his room and announced themselves as examining magistrates. They compelled the concierge to open the door and took away all the papers and objects which they deemed fit. It was only later that the concierge learned that she had been imposed upon. The second man was treated in the same way, and as he refused to answer he was condemned to be executed. A revolver was fired off at his back, but it was only to frighten him. He obstinately resisted, however, and he and his colleague were kept prisoners in a dark room for three days. The police had got wind of these doings, and would have arrested the revolutionary guards, but for the fact that the two victims refused to bring a complaint. But a third case enabled the police to act.

The revolutionists broke into the room of a third colleague, who was also accused of being a traitor. But the room was occupied by a young woman, his friend, who was indignant at the proceeding. She did not have the same scruples as the others, and she loudly denounced the revolutionists, but for the police. An intervention was therefore made into the offices of the *Guerre Sociale*, and although most of the guards had taken flight, three of their number have been arrested.

Bonapartists Cause Strengthened By An Escape From a War

(By GEORGE DUFRESNE)

Paris, Aug. 12.—The recent narrow escape from the war with Germany which most Frenchmen openly admit would probably have resulted in another "debacle," has enormously strengthened the Bonapartist cause and has added to the followers of Prince Victor Napoleon hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen who care little for him personally, but who are convinced that if France is to maintain her place among the great nations of the world some way must be found of establishing a firmer government—a government which does not reel at the slightest breeze.

The prevailing feeling towards England here is one of gratitude, because the British government did not fail to show its faithfulness to the entente cordiale in a critical moment but back of this gratitude is a feeling that Germany would have been taught a much needed lesson and have been forced to eat humble pie if England and France had sent a warship each to Agadir immediately after the arrival there of the French gunboat Panther.

Had this been done Germany would never have dared propose that France, without any apparent reason but the monetary weakness of her government, should cede to Germany part of one of her most profitable colonies. To avoid a repetition of an incident of this kind a growing majority of the French people are sighing for the appearance of a man with some of the characteristics of the great Napoleon to grasp the reins of government and save the country from the eternal changes which are sapping its vital strength, ruining the respect for the laws and degrading France in the eyes of the world.

Most alarming of all is the indisputable fact that these continual changes are affecting the efficiency of the French army to such an extent that not only is it at present anything but ready for a big war but it looks as if it is not even ready for the usual great annual manoeuvres in the north, which are, so to speak, dress rehearsals of a war with the Kaiser's legions.

In the last few months France has had no less than four ministers of war: General Brun, M. Boreaux, General Coiran and M. Mossign, each of them with a distinct system of his own. To the confusion resulting from experimenting with these various systems comes the fact that the long military occupation of the riotous Champagne districts has cost as much money as there has ever been some talk of giving up the great manoeuvres this year from motives of economy. Germany's sudden move and other foreign complications, however, quickly convinced the government of the wisdom of such a step and General Regnault accompanied by the most prominent members of the general staff are now at St. Quentin to make an inspection. On his return he will at once lay a plan for the manoeuvres.

The army's progress since 1905 has been continuous. Anti-militarism has no success among the peasants, who after all are the fighting material of France. Officers and men understand each other very well, and there is mutual confidence and sympathy.

Very Mysterious Tragedy in Town

Paris, August 12.—A mysterious tragedy has occurred in this little town of Saint-Severin, near Angouleme, where a parish priest the Abbe Guibault was shot in his own rectory and died after refusing to tell the name of the person who shot him.

The Abbe Guibault had been some twenty years in the parish, and was liked and esteemed by all his parishioners. He lived alone in the rectory, and on Wednesday morning had been receiving a number of callers. At noon he went to his room to rest himself, when there was another call. He got up and went down the stairs that led to the vestibule, which was dark because the house door was shut, when he was suddenly fired on by someone with a gun and wounded under the jaw. The shot was heard by a number of neighbors, who hurried to the house. The priest came stumbling out of the vestibule, walked a few steps in the yard, and then fell on the gravel. As he was being raised up, he said that the man who shot him was still in the house. "I pardon him," he added, but this was all that could be obtained from him.

In spite of all medical attendance, the priest soon succumbed, and though he could have given the name of his aggressor, he refused to do so. A gun was found in the vestibule, and a neighbor at once recognized it as his own. He was astonished and wondered how it had been stolen from him. His garden adjoins that of the priest and he usually kept the gun loaded in a little shed. The man who took it must have known this, and it was easy to walk from one garden into the other, as the gate was never closed. The man probably closed the house door behind him on purpose, and waited with his gun at the foot of the stairs, then fired at the Abbe almost point-blank.

Not the slightest trace of his identity has yet been discovered, and the tragedy is shrouded in the deepest mystery.

Germany Orders Frenchmen Out

Paris, August 12.—Germany has just ordered the expulsion of a French revolutionary and anti-militarist, the victim is M. Yvetot, secretary of the French trade unions, one of the revolutionary figures of the general labor confederation. He was present in Berlin as a representative at the international labor congress.

Although M. Yvetot has been prosecuted several times in French and anti-militarist propaganda, he is still one of the leaders of the underground, and he is the author of recently published manual for soldiers, in which new recruits are incited to desert from the army in case of a declaration of war.

Here in France the speech would have been considered somewhat tame, M. Yvetot said at the meeting that war was a folly, and that those responsible for it were imperialists, and he declared that if war were declared those same authorities would see whether the people would not fight against other enemies than the intended ones, and whether they would fight against other enemies than the intended ones, and whether they would not make quite an unexpected use of their arms.

The speech made quite a sensation on the German socialist comrades, and M. Luttien, a deputy of the Reichstag, answered in his satirical way that French revolutionary methods might be good for French, but were not for German socialists.

Next day a policeman was sent with an order expelling M. Yvetot from the country, but, perhaps having been warned, he had decamped, nor has any further trace of him yet been found.

As a result of searches this morning on the premises of the *Guerre Sociale*, a number of anti-militarist documents were seized, and two revolutionaries were arrested.

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.
Paris, Aug. 12.—Five young ladies have been arrested in a large emporium near the opera on a charge of shop-lifting. They were found to be members of a Portuguese noble family ruined by a revolution. When caught in the act they confessed they were obliged to resort to this means of supporting their rank.

pathy. The French army has now the unique advantage of possessing an admirable service of military aeroplanes. These aerial St. Michaels will be the angels to inspire the French troops to deeds of valor.

The French minister of commerce, M. Couyba, made an amusing confession at a banquet the other evening. One of the speakers who preceded him had spoken in enthusiastic terms of the new minister's power of work, and the minister of commerce, rising to reply, said quizzically that his trouble was that he was not allowed to work again.

"Noody knows," said M. Couyba, "until he has held ministerial rank, what the life really means. You think that I spend my day working. You are entirely wrong. I should like to believe that it would be a better thing for France if I were to be allowed to work, but as a matter of fact I spend my day, and so do all my colleagues, in being interrupted."

"La Bruyere said that no minister was so busy that he could not afford to lose two hours a day. The fact of the matter is that every minister wishes that he could find two hours in his day for quiet uninterrupted work. Unfortunately, the whole of our time is taken up with visits, and we do not get two hours of uninterrupted work in a month. For Sunday's, the ministers are the only citizens of the republic whose Sundays are untouched by the law of weekly rest. We have to open public buildings, unveil statues, open exhibitions and preside at ceremonies of every kind."

"There are five or six Sundays in the year," he continued, "under twelve ministers, and four under secretaries of state. So you can calculate for yourselves that a free Sunday is an unheard of thing while we are in office."

"This frank confession was received with laughter, but it is more than likely that M. Couyba did not intend it altogether as a joke."

It has already been decided that Queen Wilhelmina will return the visit of President Fallieres by coming to spend a few days in Paris next spring. The date is not yet fixed, but it will probably be in May, and this reminds one of a curious, but natural, incident having to do with the visits of heads of state, which is worth while recording.

M. Fallieres has no very great liking for journeymen, and when some time ago his visit to Belgium was being arranged, it was understood that the president should go on to Holland and enable the one "displacement" to suffice for the two visits.

When this was brought to Queen Wilhelmina's notice, she replied that she would be delighted to receive the president, but that she hoped that he would also pay a special visit to Holland—entirely and solely for Holland. This, of course, was a royal command, and therefore the visit to Holland after the Belgian visit was countermanded, and special arrangements were made for a state visit to Holland by sea in the cruiser "Edgar-Quinet" which obviated the need of the president setting foot on any territory except France and Holland.

Two Killed In Mountain Climb

Chamoix, August, 12.—An unusual mountaineering accident occurred at Paiguille de Plan, near Chamoix. M. Caillet, brother of the mayor of Toussaint, and a guide named Leon Simon were killed, through the former stumbling against a stone.

The party consisted of M. Gaillet, a friend and two guides. They had ascended 12,000 feet when M. Gaillet stumbled against a stone and fell against Simon. The guide in attempting to save himself caught hold of M. Gaillet, and eventually both men fell over the precipice, to be dashed to death on the rocks below.

JAMES LEWIS DEAD.

London, Aug. 12.—James Lewis, 82, the recluse of Lower Fishguard, is dead. For the last 20 years he has existed on shell-fish, and lived in his covered trailer, beached at Lower Fishguard. He never varied his diet except when shell-fish was scarce, and then he substituted bread and cheese.

To within two days of his death, he was in robust health.

FALSE HAIR FOR SILK.

London, Aug. 12.—Hair made from silk is the latest invention of fashion. This hair comes from Germany, and is made of artificial silk. It has the texture of real hair and can be dyed the exact color of natural hair. The hair may be washed, and when once curled keeps the curl better than ordinary artificial hair.



MRS. AVA WILLING ASTOR
London, August 12.—The news of Colonel Astor's engagement to Madeline Talmage Force, the eighteen-year-old school girl, has apparently had no appreciable effect upon Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, his divorced wife. She continues her round of social pleasures undisturbed, and seems only intent upon attracting further attention by a lavish display of her well-known taste for dress.

"Glorious Goodwood" this week she outshone her hostess, Mrs. William James, and all the assembled guests, by her splendid attire. Mrs. Astor's elaborate toilette and the number that now surrounds her, made her the center of attraction among the list of guests that included some of the most famous peresses in England and Europe.—News Note.



Mlle. Lucie Delarue Mardrus
Cairo, Egypte, August 12.—Egyptian archeologists are today commenting upon the remarkable resemblance of Mlle. Lucie Delarue-Mardrus to the sphinx of the Pharaohs, her strange demeanor and her assertion that she is the reincarnation of "She" after whom the sphinx was molded. For many weeks Mlle. Lucie has camped in the shadow of the great Sphinx and challenged visitors to refute her assertion that the model of the sphinx was a woman, pointing out the resemblance between herself and the stone image as proof Her action created widespread attention, she acquired a great following among the natives, and there are many who accept literally her assertion that she is the reincarnated prototype of the Riddle of the Ages.—News Note.