NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

Unionist Party Will Work in Harmony on Home Rule Campaign

(BY PHILLIP EVERETT.)

London, Sept. 2.—At present even the most sturdy Tory must admit his party is in a state of terrible discord and confusion after the utter defeat on the veto bill, but in less than three weeks the great home rule campaign will begin and prominent unionists assert that the opening of it will see the forces of unionism a solid homegeneous body once more.

I had a talk a few days ago with Mr. Steel-Maitland, chief organizer of the unionist party, who took a very optimistic view of the future and said:

"Unionists, despite their differences over the land phase of the parliament bill, will bury the hatchet and join forces in the great fight against disunion. Active preparations are now being made on both sides for the forthcoming battle, and every effort is being made to perfect both the unionist and radical organizations.

"I have not the least hesitation in stating that the differences between the 'surrender' and 'no surrender' sections of the unionist party will be forgotten when the time for action arrives.

"It must be remembered that the difference between them was one of method, not principles. The menace of home rule will effectively heal the split, for that great issue or sectional dissensions.

"With regard to the campaign itself, I am afraid that it is impossible to give details at the moment, but you may rest assured that the party will not be behind hand when the time arrives for the question to be thrashed out before the country.

"We are not allowing the grass to grow under our feet, and everything is being done to strengthen and perfect our forces.

The anti-home rule campaign will be the feature of the autumn political season, to be opened at Belfast in September 23.

On that day Sir Edward Carson, M. P., the chairman of the Irish unionist parliamentary party, and vice-president of the unionist council will address a mass meeting at Belfast. All the ulster members are expected to be present.

On the following Monday, the 25th, the council of the party will meet to discuss the plans of campaign which is to be organized not only in Ireland, but also in England.

In Ireland it will, of course, take the form of preparations to deal with home rule when carried into effect.

In England it will be carried on by political propaganda.

Even at the present time a certain amount of political work is being undertaken by anti-home rule speakers. Their efforts are being specially concentrated on "doubtful" constituencies.

Immovable radical seats are to be left alone, as are also those pronouncedly conservative.

There is good reason to believe that the Prince of Wales will not remain after Christmas on board H. M. S. "Hindustan" or whichever ship he is then serving, and that, in the early part of next year, he will be attached to one of the cavalry regiments stationed at Aldershot, in order that he may commence his military training.

The heir apparent's future is still undetermined, and the king is not likely to come to any decision until after his return from India. The young prince, if his own desires were followed, would probably like to continue in the navy, as he loves the sea, and everything connected with it. There are many weighty reasons, however, why the heir-apparent should not serve in the navy, not the least being the comparatively long periods he would be compelled to be away from home, so that ultimately he will be identified more closely with the army than with the navy.

Now that Princess Louise of Battenburg and Princess Henry of Prussia have had their "baptism of the air" by being taken up in aeroplanes, at East church, the possibility of a prince near to the throne, or even of the king himself having a flight is being discussed in aviation circles. With a good pilot on a calm day there would be no risk at all, the pilot, of course, would make an ordinary flight, and would not attempt trick flying; and there is not the slightest doubt that under these conditions flying is as safe as is motoring. It cannot be too widely known that although some flying accidents have been inexplicable, none of them has occurred to experienced pilots making ordinary simple excursions into the air.

The scarcity of ore in Furness, which has been felt for some time mine owners and iron smelters, and the latter have had to import largely from abroad to help out local supplies.

With a view to finding if new supplies existed, Mr. Lincoln Tootill, a water diviner of Harwood, near Balton, has been carrying out a series of interesting tests.

He used a steel rod in place of the usual hazel twig, and stated that he found ores in various parts of the district near to Barrow. In one place he found beds varying in width from 10 feet to 75 feet.

He was, however, unable to tell the depth of the metal from the surface. He tested over ground where ore was known to exist, at Newton-in Furnace, and his findings agreed with the known facts, his steel rod being violently agitated wherever the ore lay under the surface.

The naval airship at Barrow is about to make its second appearance, this time to undergo training tests preparatory to short aerial trips. Work on the airship was commenced two years ago; its launching was officially expected in June 1910; the vessel was actually launched last May; it was then found seriously at fault, and has since, and for the third time been considerably altered.

The Barrow airship is of the rigid type established by Zeppelin, but it embodies a number of improvements. The failure to succeed in the first launching apparently was due to blunders in general design; indeed, the balance of the airship has proved to be incorrect over and over again, and the distribution of cars and fuselage has had to be entirely changed. Also, it has been demonstrated by hard experience that the weight of cars, engines and fuselage was excessive, and during the past few weeks the gangway between the cars has been removed and the cars have been brought closer together.

German Jingoes Are Howling About The Coroccan Affair

(By FREDERICK WERNER.)

Berlin, Sept. 2. — The German jingoes are howling mad because the Morocco affair, which was to have given the world another proof of Germany's supreme control of European politics, is being settled without any material gain for Germany. The rage of the jingo press was directed first against the chancellor and the minister of foreign affairs, who were blamed for having backed down, when France did not give in to German's demands, and the Kaiser was loudly asked to dismiss them in disgrace. When Emperor William refused to listen to this demand and even used his personal influence in favor of peace, he was made the target for a series of venomous attacks in the conservative press. Such an onslaught on him as made by the jingo papers would have been unthinkable a few years ago, even at the time of the November crisis in 1908, and if the insults had been made in the social ist press, there would have been any number of editors sighing behind prison walls now. Under the circumstances the Kaiser absolutely ignored the assaults, and when it was realized that the editorial arrows glanced off against his armor of impertubability, a new target had to be found and was found in England.

England is now being blamed as the author of the whole trouble and denounced with vehemence and fury, the like of which has rarely, if ever, been known in this country.

"Why should England interfere?" is being asked on every side. "What right has she to intervene in an arrangement between France and Germany? If it were not for the perfidiousness of Albion we should now have been in possession of the whole coast around Agadir, while we now stand disgraced in the eyes of the whole world, as a set of cowards who made demands only to run away at the first sign of resistance.

* * *

There is no doubt that there has been a complete change in the internal and external policy of the Turish government.

Where internal politics are concerned, it has been decided to offset a reapproachment between the Moslems and the various non-Turkish nations, whether Christians or otherwise, thus carrying out the plans laid down at the very beginning of the Young Turk regime in regard to public instruction, military service, and the language question.

Although no details have yet been made public, it is now certain that an agreement has been reached between the Government and the Greek, Bulgarian, and Armenian Patriatchs in accordance with the demands already set forth in the petitions, identical in tenor, put forward by the three Patriarchs.

In its external politics the Government tempts at Pen-Islamic propaganda. It ment will resolutely repudiate any at will devote its attention exclusively to political affairs, and will definitely ally itself with the Triple Entente.

As the result of this altered policy the Hakki Cabinet will resign, the present Grand Vizier, Hakki Pasha, being replaced by Kutshuk Said Pasha, who will form an exclusively Young Turk Cabinet.

This change of Ministers, however, will not be made until after the General Congress of the party of Union

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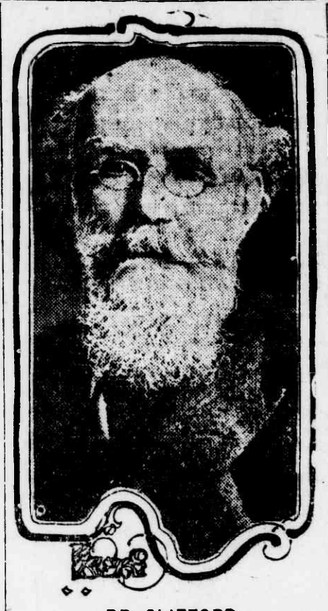

DR. CLIFFORD

Dr. John Clifford, the celebrated Nonconformist preacher, who, having returned to London from his visit in this country, praises America and Americans in elaborate terms. Speaking to his own countrymen, he declares Americans are superior to them in practically everything. He takes particular pains to compliment Americans on the progress of the peace movement in this country. "The movement greatly impressed me," he said.

Open Hospital Without Tools

London, Sept. 2.—A hospital containing not a dose of medicine nor a surgeon's knife—a veritable hospital of magic—has been opened in London.

The new Radium Institute the second radium hospital in the world owes its existence to the suggestions of the late King Edward.

Apart from the necessary apparatus, the sole "stock-in-trade," of this new, handsome building, opposite the Queen's hall, consists of a few blackish specks of a mysterious substance which coudd easily be placed on a watch glass.

Mr. A. E. Hayward Pinch, F. R. OS. is the medical superintendent. On each side of a long corridor are waiting rooms, where patients are inspected previous to the application or radium.

Poor patients, who pay nothing—they cannot be treated without a certificate from their medical adviser—and paying patients have separate apartments, but rich and poor receive exactly the same treatment. On the first and second floors are the rooms where radium is applied.

To estimate the total value of the radium in the institute is practically impossible, said the medical superintendent yesterday. It has been estimated at between $250,000 and $300,000 by other authorities.

London Beset By Fly Plague

London, Sept. 2.—London is beset by a plague of flies, and so, too, are the country districts around where hordes of wasps reinforce them.

The wasps attack the sugar and the jam, while the flies, bearing all sorts of bacilli upon their legs, crawl over all food indiscriminately.

A corresponding complains that the flies every morning prevent him going to sleep in his Westminster flat before 4 a. m. and wake him up again at five so that the pests only allow him one hour's sleep.

Another who has spent much money on disinfectants, has adopted the expedient of covering his dining-table at mealtimes, with mosquito netting beneath which he and his family grope for their dinner.

"The sale of fly-paper has been phenomenal this last week or so," a shop-keeper said.

Pleasing Little Royal Incident

London, Sept. 2.—One of those pleasing little royal incidents which appeal strongly to the man in the street is reported from Cowes.

While shopping the other day, King Alfonso, of Spain, observed that a foreign sailor was in a difficulty with regard to the exchange of his money.

His Majesty at once came to his assistance, and the man was soon set right.

At first the sailor had no idea of the exalted rank of his friend in need, but when told he instantly saluted.

Flood Destroys Many Rice Acres

Shanghai, Sept. 2.—A telegram from Wahu states that according to an accurate estimate the floods in the province of Anhui have destroyed some 235,000 acres of rice. No hope remains for the autumn crops.

Half a million people are homeless and are sheltering in straw huts awaiting relief. Local markets cannot provide above one month's supplies.

The main streets of Wuhu are flooded to a depth of three feet and sickness is inevitable as the water recedes.

Photographer—"Try and look pleasant, please."

Short-Tempeered Sitter—"you get on with it. This photo is for some relatives who want to come and stay a month with me."

International Swindler Good

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Max Schiemangk, an international swindler, who, as Count Marcel de Passy, and under other high-sounding aliases, has won his way into society and through cash boxes in most capitals of Europe, has for the second time slipped through the fingers of the German police in a manner which reflects highly on his ingenuity and resourcefulness..

Schiemangk, came from America some years ago with a uniform somewhat resembling that worn by the United States officers. With this uniform he obtained access into society, where he began numerous adventures especially with matrimonially-inclined ladies, whom he is alleged to have largely defrauded.

The last of his long series of impostures had as its object a rich estate with a magnificent castle, in the neighborhood of Heilbroun. He was arrested before he had been able to realize his plans and lodged in the jail of the town named. One morning, however, his cell was found empty. He had somehow possessed himself of a file and cut through the bars of the window. On the table was a letter addressed to the public prosecutor. In it he begged that official's pardon for all the trouble he had caused, and expressed regret that important business in another part of the country made it impossible for him to accept any longer the hospitality of the state.

But, like so many of his kind, Schiemangk is vulnerable through his heart, in spite of the undeniable soundness of his head. His susceptibility to feminine charms drew him to Spreewald, that marshy region where a remnant of the Slav domination still wears its ancient tribal costume, speaks the Slav dialect of its forefathers, and makes a comfortable living by punting tourists about on its canals and supplying Berlin with nursemaids. Here he threw himself with great gusto into the merrymakings of the peasants, and with turned-up-shirt sleeves to match the bare arms of the local damsels, he danced and drank with the best of them.

But he grew careless as to where he showed himself, and was identified at a ball by a municipal official, who had seen his photograph on the illustrated warrant circulated by the police. So he was caught and taken back to Heildrom. During the journey he told his warders that the authorities were merely wasting the public money in shutting him up again, as prison walls had not yet been made that were thick enough and strong enough to keep him in. This hint was not ignored. He was chained by the legs to the walls of one of the safest cells in the prison, and every night his clothes were removed, so that if he did manage to escape he could only do so in a state of nakedness that would render his early recapture practically certain.

Nevertheless, all precautions were in vain. When his cell was visited it was found that the bird had flown. Confederates from outside had obtained access to an adjoining building, in course of contruction, thence made their way into the prison courtyard, cut through the bars of the cell with a jimmy, and severed with a hack saw the fetters that bound their comrade's legs. The great mystery of the whole affair is how Schiemangk, established the comunication with his friends, which, it is declared must have been absolutely necesary to the success of the enterprise.

PROF. MECHNIKOFF

Professor Elie Mechnikoff, of the famous Pasteur Institute, who declares the present cholera scare in Paris is a good thing for France. "If we actually have a few cases of cholera in Paris," he says, "I shall regard it as a public good. The French nation needs some such vivid object lesson to show it the value of taking a few simple precautions against contagion. Had peope taken proper care of themselves during the past few weeks there would have been no cholera or cholera scare. France is a backward nation as regard sanitation, and being very conservative is apt to lock the stable door after the rorse is stolen. What is needed is a good fright, after which matters will improve a little."

PRINCESS VICTORIA

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, who is taking "the cure" at Harrogate.

Should a Woman Live Life Alone?

London, Sept. 2.—The tendency of London women to live the life of a virtual recluse has raised the question, "Should a woman live alone?" The preponderance of the female population in the city makes the problem of serious consequence.

"There is danger in women living alone, for nine out of ten of them grow morose and bitter against fate," stated a well-known writer, who advises that a lonely woman should share her rooms with another woman of about her own age.

A superintendent of a large block of flats in the West End of London, with much experience of flats occupied by bachelor women, would advise no woman to live alone.

"If I had a daughter," he said, I should very much prefer that she shared a flat with a young woman of her own age and similar experience.

"I certainly think that woman living alone become morose. In a sense, they lose caste, for they lose conversational power, and also a certain amount of respect for themselves.

"It needs a wonderful sunny nature to exist in a flat alone and cheerful, for if anyone spends many hours alone every trifling worry is thought over and magnified."

A well-known soprano vocalist of a happy disposition who occupies a flat to herself, said she considered a woman could be perfectly contented alone providing she had plenty of work to do.

"I am quite happy," she said, "because I am so busy and interested in my profession. In fact, my flat is little more than a place to sleep or work in."

"The reason why so many of our sex prefer to live alone," said a woman interested in problems concerning bachelor women, "is that two women in one house frequently quarrel. A great deal of forebearance is necessary on both sides, and there must be some mutual tastes and interests for two women friends to live in peace.

"The other choice a woman has is to live in one of the big hosterlies built for lonely women. Some of these are excellent, and here she has many advantages, but the intelligent woman kicks against a kind of return to the nursery life and being told she must get special permission to stay out after eleven o'clock at night to go to a theatre, receive a male visitor, or keep a dog."

Tree Rehearsing Macbeth Show

London, Sept. 2.—Sir Herbert Tree, back from Maribad, has for the last few days been rehearsing diligently his autumn production; "Macbeth," the first performance of which he will present at His Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday.

Looking sunburnt and strong, he declared today he was interested in everything. "At Marienbad I drank the water of forgetfulness and memorised Macbeth." What a glorious rest it was after a year of continued strenuous work. His energies, he declared, could hardly find sufficient scope in rehearsals only. He was obsessed by the struggle over the veto bill, bu the great labor unrest, by the new summer record set up by the sun, by the recent fire at the Carlton hotel next door, from which his theatre had so narrowly escaped.

Photo Lens Burns House

Paris, Spet. 2.—A photographic lens is held responsible for the burning of a house at Craspieres. It proves one thing, namely, the danger of leaving lens lying about carelessly in the sun. The house of a well-known notary took fire and was partly burned down. The fire started in the garret, and there were all corts of surmises, until the authorities discovered a photographic lens which had been placed on an old desk close to a window. The sun shining on the lens is supposed to have set fire to the desk.

The Opening Week of Sept To be Notable For the Spectators

(BY GEORGEDUFRESNE.)

Paris, Sept. 2.—The opening week of September will be a notable one, at least from the spectacular point of view. On Monday the president of the French republic will review the fleet which Vice-Admiral Jaureguiberry is to exercise in the tactical maneuvres for the following fortnight, and on Tuesday at Kiel, the German emperor, with Admiral Count Montecuccoli, commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy, as his guest, will review the active and reserve squadrons of the high hea fleet.

In both cases the force assembled will be the most powerful ever collected under their respective flags, and although the German fleet will be in every way the more noteworthy of the two—it will contain at least seven dreadnoughts—there is good reason for regarding the French assembly as the more important gathering politically.

On August 1 the French fleet was nominally redistributed so as to concentrate the whole of the active force in the Mediterranean, but the new system will not come into actual operation until after the maneuvres. The French fleet will then be in a position of superiority to a combination of Italy and Austria, but the supremacy is not to be a very lasting one, unless France greatly enlarges her present naval programs, for, as it is, Italy alone bids fair to outbuild France as a dreadnought power.

The negotiations with Germany in regard to Morocco are apt to go on for at least a week or two yet, but the reasons for the delay no longer suggest a spirit of conflict. It is indeed the weather that had delayed the negotiations more than anything else during the last two weeks. The heat both here and in Berlin has been unbearable and diplomats want air and rest as well as other people. It is now absolutely certain that an agreement will be reached without having recourse to menace an intimidation.

I am able to state on most excellent authority that the kaiser's government has agreed to accept the 1909 accord as regulating the political position of France in Morocco, and now only desires a rectification of the accord inasmuch as it deals with economic interests. It must not be forgotten that the essential feature of that document in Germany's eyes was the guarantee given by France to protect and guarantee German commercial interests. From that point of view Germany has a grievance, and the French are being brought to recognize the fact. But it is a slow task.

It is incontestable that France will coucede as much as, honorably to herself, she may concede, for a rupture of negotiation would entail an international conference, than which nothing could be more detrimental to French policy.

Now that all danger of a rupture has passed political circles here are busy guessing what Germany really meant with the coup which so rudely woke up all Europe from its annual midsummer siesta, and most of the students of European politics assert that the only true explanation to this, that the Germans are jealous of England as the rival wooer to the hand of the charming French "Marianne." The "coup d' Agadir" was a reminder how exceedingly disagreeable the German "Herman" can become if Marianne persists in rejecting his proposal and smiles at somebody else.

It is to be admitted that Herman is not the ideal lover. His manners are brusque, and often brutal; but he is masterful, and that quality is pleasing to certain female temperaments. Yes, his "amour propre" is piqued that Madame La Republique should have chosen the other man. "Forget the regrettable events of 1870!" he says in his most conciliatory mood. "Never!" returns the lady, and Herman is vexed, desperately vexed. And so he gives a sample of his "strong" method, and Europe is startled in its summer dream of security by his sudden descent upon Moroccan waters.

There is more in this argument than mere allegory. The inner significance of the German action is just this. "We shall worry you in Morocco—particularly if you make any forward move—until you wipe the slate clean, acknowledge that "fait accompli" in Alsace-Lorraine, and hold out the hand of friendship to the neighbor. When you have made this gesture, we shall cease from troubling." But France knows the price of an understanding of the sort; and, being still a spirited nation, refuses to bow the knee to Baal supported by Krupp guns.

Military aeronautics being now a recognized department in the French army, the minister of war has thought it well to amplify it by having recourse to the civilian element at grand maneuvres. France is a nation of soldiers, and all her brilliant aviators are Reservists. They can be called upon, and in war time would be called upon, to do military service. Every Frenchman with a diploma of the aero club will have the same chance of obtaining the Legion of Honor and the Medaille Militaire as the military aviators in actual service. It is an excellent development and shows that government is sometimes amenable to suggestions made by the press.

The hot summer will bring us one blessing—the best vintage recorded for years. The heat has not only helped to mature the grapes thoroughly in all the vine districts, but it has destroyed most of the obnoxious insects: The quantity will be that of an ordinary good year. The champagne people look forward to a vintage that will surpass in excellence that of 1893, and the Burgundy wines will be remarkable. The Bordeaux horticulturists also anticipate a rich quality for this year, with a bouquet that will compare favorably with the best. The south is quite enthusiastic and announce that its "ordinary" will be fit to be drunk by millionaires.

Restoration the other way about is being gradually carried on at Versailles in the palace and park. This is probably the first attempt of its kind ever made on an historic monument. The buildings, chiefly those of Louis XIV., are being, not rejuvenated, but aged. This, at any rate, is the lesser of two evils. Versailles brought up to date would be a crime. To bring it back to date is a mere judicious operation in intention, but one wonders whether it will be quite safe. Nothing has been published of any scheme which may have been planned, but the idea seems to be to restore Versailles to what it was at a certain date in its history. What the chosen date may be is not stated. It is, anyhow, two centuries back; for various "restorations" have been already affected, which consisted in removing additions made to the palace and to the buildings in the park at a later period than the seventeenth century.

Thus, at the Grand Trianon certain embellishments ordered by Napoleon I: have been done away with, and the buildings restored more or less to what it was in the days of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, that is to say, the eighteenth century. More recently, however, other restorations have been made, consisting in the removal from the palace parts dating from the eighteenth century. Thus a small clock tower of purely eighteenth century style on a wing of the palace has gone. Perhaps this may be carrying this new kind of restoration a little too far for, if it were pursued logically, there seems no reason why a large part of the palace built under Louis XV. should not be pulled down, to leave only Louis XVI architecture.

Archaeological zeal might go still further and restore Versailles to what it was under Louis XIII., when it was a shooting box. Those responsible for the restoration may be suffering from a diseased passion an ailment which attacks archaeologisis and art critics. To the healthy artistic mind there is no evil in a mixture of styles, when each style is a good one, and worthily represented. The flamboyant is not morally inferior to pure Gothic, but only different; and Louis XV. is not debased Louis XIV., but another thing.

Great Wireless Compass is Out

Paris, Sept. 2.—The wonderful wireless compass invented by the Italian officers Bellini and Tosi will shortly be used to enable ships to ascertain their position in fogs.

Special wireless signals are to be sent iut from various stations on the French coast, and ships fitted with the Bellini-Tosi compass will be able to determine the direction in which the signals are traveling. Different signals are to be sent out at regular intervals from stations at Le Havre lighthouse, I'lle de Sein, and Oreachd 'Ouesant. The "tune" of each signal will be different, and the signals, themselves will be various letters of the alphabet, so that those arriving from one station will not be confounded with those coming from another.

The compass is an instrument which, when "tuned" to receive any wireless signals, shows by an indicator in what direction the signalling station lies. During a fog, therefore, an operator in a ship fitted with the compass will be able to ascertain the directions in which the various stations lie, and from theis data the ship's position can be calculated with a fair amount of accuracy.

A Cold Blooded Apache Murder

Paris, Sept. 2.—Another story has just been given out by the police of a cold-blooded murder by Apaches. A police captain today related the incident in the following words:

"A party of Apaches entered a wine-shop to have a game of billiards. The game was carried on in great mystery, and obsorbed all the interest and attention of the players. They had an enemy who was to be 'done for,' and whoever lost the game was to 'do' him. When the game was over the loser accepted the result without discussion. Not long afterwards a workman was stabbed fatally as he was coming out of a dancing hall. The man who had stabbed him quickly disappeared and the workman was placed in a cab and driven to an address which he had given. This was in a certain street, where a sister of his was living.

"The man was able to get out of the cab and to explain that he had been stabbed. His case was so serious that he was conveyed to a hospital, and died a few hours later. The police then made an inquiry and learned how the murder was deliberately decibed upon and savagely executed. The workman himself did not know that his life was staked on a game of billiards.