

NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

Europe Has Supplied World's Sensational News for Last Year

Has Been Doing Everything Possible to Ruin its Reputation as Slow-going Continent—New Grouping of Powers Seems Certain.

Future of Belgian—Congo in the Balance—Condition of Turkey is Most Obvious Peril to Europe—New Regime Discredited.

By FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, Oct. 21.—Europe during the last few months, has been doing everything possible to ruin its reputation as a staid and rather slow-going old continent. Events have moved with a swiftness which will cause South America to look after her laurels as the champion of the world. We, on this side of the Atlantic, have, during the last year supplied practically all of the sensational news of the world.

For a few weeks we seemed to settle down, and it began to look as if old Dame Europe had got over her "dangerous age" without doing serious damage to anyone, for the strikes and riots and even the change of a little monarchy into a republic did not really count. The Morocco question was arranged without bloodshed, the republic seemed firmly established in Portugal democracy had conquered the Lords in England and Ireland was to have home rule. Crete and the Balkan states were quiet and an international peace conference was to be held in Rome. Then came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, Italy's ultimatum and declaration of war against Turkey—later events have shown how very thin is the veneer that covers the primitive passions of the people who were preparing to receive and honor the peace delegates of the world on Rome.

All love of peace was forgotten in Italy, the "M. Fallieres," when a Turkish nutshell of a boat was run ashore or captured aroused a storm of enthusiasm, and the Duke of the Abruzzi was compared to Nelson and Garter. When the small garrison of Tripoli was killed or driven to the interior all Italy went mad.

Pope Pius and the socialist leader de Felice were equally enthusiastic, and heaven and earth enthusiastically met, as always when robbing a third party. Everything would have been glorious if Europe and the world in general had not refused to applaud the heroic deed—Italy's happiness would have been perfect, but for the falling appreciation of the gallery.

But from nowhere in the European theatre came the slightest sign of approval—ever the admirers of the Italian nation frowned. While the statesmen of Italy maintained that a war was necessary to uphold the national honor of the country, the press of the world refused to consider it as anything but a criminal breach of peace. And still these same newspapers would have been ready to applaud the very same crime had it been committed by their own nation, for theft of territory is immoral only when it is your neighbor who is the thief.

England which was filled with just indignation and expressed her most heartfelt sympathy at Constantinople, has committed the same kind of thefts many times. One need only think of how she took possession of Aden in 1858.

The French people, who are also interested in spreading civilization, have only recently snatched Morocco, and Austria cannot possibly have forgotten how she annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In Constantinople the people are especially infuriated at Germany. It is said that Germany is to blame for the whole trouble and that Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter and that Herr von Kiderlin-Waechter are longing for the land of the sleeping disease around the greed of the other European states.

In Germany we were beginning to see, that the heroic tactics of Agadir were not particularly well chosen and that we have paid far too much for Congo and its dusky attractions. And just as we are beginning to realize this, along comes the Italian pirate, who points to our poor little diplomatic tricks, loads his big guns, and takes whatever he wants.

This action caused consternation and from the moment the war broke out there were many in Germany who fastened upon an immediate parting from Italy. Whatever war it has weakened the triple alliance and Germany must soon choose between friendship with Italy or a substitution of Turkey as the third party in the alliance.

A new grouping of the powers in Europe is almost a certainty.

Future of Belgian-Congo. The Belgian press is giving voice to the anxiety that is being felt in that country as to the future of the Congo. It points out that in Germany's plan of creating a German kingdom extending from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic—a scheme which the French compensation is bringing within reasonable proportions—the great obstacle is the Belgian Congo, which bars the way.

Until the Agadir incident, Germany and Belgium only touched African frontiers on the east of the Congo, but the payment exacted by Germany from France for a free hand in Morocco has placed Germany on the north of the Congo as well.

The Belgian papers fear Germany will snatch the Belgian Congo which she has almost surrounded. She has great facilities for doing so. Through the short-sightedness of her ministers, Belgium has allowed the German

Bremen-Hamburg lines to control the steamers running from Belgium to her own colony.

Should it please Germany at any moment to cut off communications between the two, it could at once be done. Moreover a strike at Antwerp and Germany has been accused, rightly or wrongly, of fostering strikes in other countries to gain her own ends—would leave Germany the master of the situation.

The "Petit Bleu" points out that, owing to the number of German banks established now in Belgium, and the untiring way in which German trade is pushed, much Belgian capital has been captured by Germany and German action taken against the Belgian Congo will be done in great part, with the funds which Belgium has herself contributed.

Condition of Turkey. The most obvious peril to Europe brought about by the Turco-Italian war lies in the condition of Turkey herself. The new regime has been hopelessly discredited by recent events and may at any moment fall in a tempest of popular execration. Abdul Hamid is probably as heartily detested by the mass of the people as is the committee of union and progress.

The Young Turks were repeatedly warned by Austria of the necessity of setting their house in order in Tripoli and removing the just grievances under which the Italians suffered in that province. They paid no attention whatever to the advice and neither attempted to deprive Italy of a pretext for intervention, nor put the province in a condition to resist attack. Instead they left their country straight into the trap prepared for her, with the result that the completely lost the confidence of the nation.

At Constantinople all has been confusion ever since the war began, the whole government machine running simply by their own momentum, without a guiding hand to regulate it. This of course, is a situation that cannot last and there is danger that at any time the moment may come when the powers must step in. No one wants to see the Eastern question reopened at this moment for none of the Sick man's heirs have decided with how little of the estate to be content. The virtual disappearance of the Sultan's authority and the rise of a state of anarchy in Constantinople would, however, compel the powers to face a problem which all of them dread and which no diplomatist believes could be solved without a general European war.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF C. C. & O. ROAD RESIGNS.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Johnson City, Tenn., says that M. J. Caples, vice-president and general manager of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad, has resigned effective November 1 to become vice-president in charge of transportation of the Chesapeake & Ohio.



PRINCESS ZITA OF PARIS

Berlin, Oct. 21.—The marriage this month of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, grand-nephew to the Emperor, and his presumptive, to Princess Zita of Parma, will mark the beginning of a war to the hilt between the new bride and the Duchess of Chotek, morganic wife of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary.

The Duchess of Chotek, because of her morganic union, has been unable to secure for her children the right of succession to the throne.

With the marriage of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph to a princess of royal blood, the children of this later union will become heirs to the throne, displacing the children of the Duchess of Chotek.

This further tangle in Austria-Hungarian affairs is causing considerable alarm among European politicians who fear that the country will be hopelessly divided when the emperor dies.



GRAND DUCHESS OLGA-PRINCESS BORIS.

The Grand Duchess Olga of Russia and the Prince Boris of Bulgaria, whose engagement will be officially announced on November 15th. The Grand Duchess is the eldest of four daughters of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. She is sixteen. Prince Boris is the Crown Prince of Bulgaria and will be seventeen on his next birthday.

Tory Party is Much Worried By Anti-Home Rule Campaign

Working Men of Belfast Start Movement to Refuse to Pay Rents—Landlords Unable to Invade Aid of Law.

Tariff Reform Loses Favor—Trace of Roman Occupation Found in Excavations—Prince Alexander Will Attend King of Siam's Coronation.

By PHILIP EVERETT.

London, Oct. 21.—The anti-home rule campaign opened in Belfast a few weeks ago, and hailed with much light by the ultra-conservative press, when Sir Edward Carson laid the verbal foundation of a separate Home Rule for Ulster, is not giving the party much pleasure. In fact they are beginning to feel rather uneasy about the tendencies of this child of their brain. In the first place they have lost quite a few supporters in all parts of Ulster, who drew the line at such treacherous utterances as this: "That the Kings army and navy would attack Belfast at their peril." They are, besides, greatly worried at the class of men in Ulster who so far are the only ones who have received their program with enthusiasm.

Tories have never had much use for the workingmen, except as usual voters when voting the proper ticket, but the workingmen at Belfast have cheered Sir Carson's plans and are talking gleefully about the splendid opportunity that this rebellion of his will provide them for avoiding payment of rent, taxes, gas bills, etc. The workingmen very properly reason that the landlords, and the city of Belfast itself, will be unable to ask the power of the law to enforce a decree when they defy the authority at Dublin that will then be making the law.

Sir Edward Carson and his fellow founders of the proposed new government talk of passive resistance, by the Ulster people and their determination to refuse to pay taxes levied by an Irish parliament. The Belfast workmen are asking how they can assist the movement. They don't pay income tax, or land tax or house duty, but they are paying indirect taxes on tobacco and whiskey, and they may give up the use of these luxuries, though it is somewhat unlikely. If they do it will not be the government only that is the loser for Belfast, but also of some of the largest distilleries and tobacco factories in the country.

Be that as it may, it is certain that the working men of Belfast realize that the only way they can assist the landlords and house owners, who sympathize with the proposed new government, to fight the good fight will be to make it impossible for them to pay income tax. If they have no incomes, how can the government collect the income tax? So there is already a movement afoot to refuse to pay rent. No rent for the landlords will mean a rise of from \$1 to \$2 a week in wages to the Belfast workmen, and he will not be evicted for his landlord, refusing to recognize the government at Dublin will be unable to invoke the help of the law. No wonder anti-home rule is popular among the workers at Belfast.

In a very few weeks nobody will hear any more about a separate government for Ulster. If a home rule bill is passed the members elected to represent Ulster at Dublin will take their seats in the local parliament, where there will be progressives and Tories in every other modern political assembly. These will shade off into many

kinds of orange and green, but the words on the floor of her local parliament, and before ten years have passed, all England will be wondering what objections there could ever be to Irish home rule.

The fact that all of the countries in Europe, England alone has been undisturbed by uprisings directly caused by higher food prices has won a great many new supporters for the present policy of free trade and even in conservative papers little or nothing is said at present to advocate tariff reform. The lesson taught by recent events is, indeed, so plain that Balfour is less enthusiastic than ever at the idea of keeping tariff reform on the unionist program.

Plainer than anything do the facts speak in Germany. Germany has had an excellent harvest of rye and wheat, but as there are export bounties as well as heavy import duties no relief has come to the consumer, and the price of bread in Germany is higher than in England by the full amount of the duty. Moreover two of the most important crops of Germany, sugar beets, and potatoes, have been almost ruined by the drought making all dairy produce and fodder exceedingly dear. In England, also the same thing has happened, but our working classes still have cheap meat and bread. So far from going in the direction of tariff reform heavy pressure will undoubtedly be put on the government to abolish the duty on tea and the war tax on sugar.

Princess Hassan has felt compelled to leave her husband, Prince Ibrahim Hassan, and has fled from Paris to London to consult her solicitors. I saw the Princess upon her arrival here, and heard from her a painful and sensational story.

It will be remembered that the marriage of this ill-fated couple took place in London as recently as April last. The Princess was formerly Miss Olga Humphreys, the well-known actress, who has just before her marriage, been playing at the Strand Theatre in "The Man From Mexico."

It was not long, however, before differences arose, for the Prince's long suit seemed to be an insistence upon the literal obedience of "the treated me as if I were one of the ladies of the harem," explained the disillusioned Princess. Without chronicling the whole of the lady's story, I may say that she alleges personal violence of a character which made her fly to London to place herself under legal protection, and there, for the moment, the matter stands.

Lady of Peerage Becomes Chorus-Girl

London, Oct. 21.—Musical comedy has claimed another recruit from the peerage; Lady Sydney Ogilvie-Grant, sister of the Earl of Seafield has resolved to go on the stage.

"I want to be a chorus-girl," she said, "I mean to be happy, and I want to go where I shall meet all the merry, jolly people."

"I am tired of the social life. It is so dull and full of dreary people. After all you have only one life to live and you might as well have a happy time."

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES IN SPAIN RE-ESTABLISHED. Madrid, Oct. 21.—King Alfonso today signed a decree re-establishing these constitutional guarantees throughout Spain which were suspended September 19 at the height of the recent strike disorders.

DISSENT TO MOROCCAN SETTLEMENT

French Foreign Minister who Concluded Russian Alliance Protests Against the Loss of So Great a Part of French Congo.

Disaster at Toulon Has Brought to a Head The Nervousness in French Navy—Jaures will be Promoted to an Admiralship.

(By GEORGE DUFRESNE.)

Paris, Oct. 21.—At a time when all Europe is in a state of turmoil and ferment, it would have been reassuring to know that the Franco-German differences in Morocco had been peacefully and finally settled, but powerfully avowed are now being raised against a settlement on terms involving the loss of a great part of fertile French Congo.

M. Gabriel Hanotaux, in the current issue of a weekly periodical magazine, expresses his conviction that the Triple Entente will commit a grave error in allowing a Moroccan-Congolese accord to be concluded at the expense of France, "for the consequences of the ensemble of the international situation will be repercussions that, perhaps, may not be the least surprising result of the crisis."

M. Hanotaux, the foreign minister who concluded the Russian alliance, thinks it a mockery to talk of France being the mistress of the Mediterranean in possessing Morocco. The treaty concluded with Great Britain and Spain in 1904 diminished the Morocco of the geographers. Not a shore, not a port, would France obtain by the German negotiations. Instead of pacification, the seed being sown would produce a harvest of conflicts. It is possible that M. Hanotaux will prove to be a prophet.

Nervousness in French Navy.

The recent disaster at Toulon has brought to a culmination the disquietude and nervousness that for several years has been felt in the French navy. No one was more severe than M. Delcasse at the time of the Iena explosion. It is for him now to elucidate the mystery that enshrouds so many naval calamities. There is no solid reason to support the charges made against Captain Jaures, the fact that he is the brother of the socialist leader quite accounts for the attacks made on the commander La Liberté. Equally futile, too, are the endeavors to attribute the catastrophe to anarchists. The prompt action of Admiral Bellue fully explains everything. He is convinced that Powder B is the fons et origo malorum; and acting on that conviction, he ordered the immediate removal of the powder from every warship in the fleet.

Another Jaures. The Toulon catastrophe has given unfortunate prominence to the name of Jaures. Though the cause of the explosion is yet unsolved, it seems certain that discipline on board the unfortunate Liberté was not what it should have been on an English or German ship. Captain Marie Jaures has his own notions of humane treatment of the men. The "Gil Blas" declares that he considered much of the necessary work on board ship, such as the cleaning of brass, as "humiliating." He appears, also, to have original ideas on punishments.

Jaures to Be Admiral.

Henri Rochefort, who is ferocious on occasions, declares that the unhappy Villeneuve committed suicide after transferring his command to Jaures. He is certain to be promoted admiral. Yet the explosion inflicted more damage on the fleet than Nelson. Not only was the Liberté reduced to scrap iron and 200 of her brave men killed, but the République, Démocratie Verite, Justice, Suffrage, Jules Ferry, Michelet, Foudre, St. Louis, Carnot, Jauresbilly, Marcelline and Edgar Quinet were all more or less injured. That is to say the first-class battle fleet of France has been placed "hors de combat" for an indeterminate time and at a moment when the state of Europe warrants no optimistic estimate of prolonged peace.

Rochefort ascribes the accident to a cigarette or an abandoned pipe. Whatever the precise cause, it is curious that the fire broke out almost simultaneously on the Patrie. That fact can

have nothing to do with the decomposition or spontaneous ignition of B powder.

President Fallieres to Nerac.

Nerac, close to Pau, the birthplace of Henri IV., is to receive the visit of another distinguished southerner, President Fallieres, whose country home and vineyard of Lupillon are situated a few kilometers away. Though a Meridional, M. Fallieres has few of the characteristics. He has neither the expansive eloquence nor fine theatrical air of Gambetta. On the other hand, his qualities are of the north; hard, common sense, a calm comprehension of facts, the "not just" for all situations. His Lupillon visit, which occurs at the moment of the vintage, enables him to fling off ceremony and adopt those simple habits which he practices as much as possible, in the severe official atmosphere of Rambouillet.

On his own estate and amongst countryfolk, to whom he is personally attached, M. Fallieres wears the broad-brimmed hat and easy clothes of the farmer. He takes a personal interest in the vintners of the region, and his vines have more than a local celebrity. The vichet magistrate is to be accompanied by M. Pams, minister of agriculture, who, doubtless, will take a professional interest in the operations of the presidential estate.

Fallieres a Good President.

A large manufacturer of the north made the remark a few days ago: "M. Fallieres has learned his master of president." It is perfectly true, he began with a certain shyness, as it seemed, which was interpreted as indifference; but today he has the sure touch of an accomplished chief of state. Is M. Loubet to succeed him in a year's time? The rumor, which sounds a little unlikely, considering the age of the president, is circulated by a local paper at Montclair, a town closely associated with M. Loubet's early life. The journal says that its distinguished townsman is taking steps to enter the senate, whence it concludes that he will be the official candidate at Versailles.

However, I think it much more likely that M. Calliaux, the present premier, will embody the hopes of ministerial republicans. He is comparatively young, and has proved himself a strong man in his handling of the Franco-German situation, as well as in his resolution to yield nothing to the menace of the socialists, who wished to parade, last Sunday, in the streets. As an orator, as well as a man of action, he shows considerable power.

Contractor Leaves Great Fortune.

A contractor named Cantini has just died in Marseilles leaving an enormous fortune. Among his bequests was one of \$400,000 to the town of Marseilles for the purpose of building of a white marble fountain in honor of Salust in general and of the work of Salust in particular. This curious bequest and its even more curious reason, for M. Cantini, who started life with the proverbial shoestring, owed his fortune to a quotation from Salust.

On his way to Marseilles, to which town he was trading on foot, Cantini met a village priest. The two fell into conversation, and the priest mentioned to Cantini that Salust had spoken of large marble quarries in the north of Africa. Cantini, being of an inquiring mind, got a passport across the Mediterranean, and went to look for the quarries. He found them, borrowed some money, bought them, and made millions.

Decision on Labor Exchange.

M. Delanney, the new prefect of the Seine, has come to be a wise decision in regard to the labor exchange. Started with a view to helping labor unions, the labor exchange during the last few years has become the headquarters of revolutionaries and anti-militarists. The prefect does not say why a building kept up by the taxpayers should become the centre of a detestable propaganda. Anti-militarist carpenters and joiners had arranged a meeting at the labor exchange for the purpose of addressing young labor unionists who are about to put in their military service. The speeches delivered at these gatherings take the form of offering advice to young conscripts to discharge their rifles in the air should they be called upon to take part in a war.

The prices of food and necessities have risen in the last fifteen years more than wages. That is an undoubted fact which every employer who is a worthy citizen and wishes to be a good captain of industry is bound to face and do justice to. It is quite true that the prices of foodstuffs have not risen in these islands in anything like the same proportion that they have done in the United States and in the protected European countries. So also the expression of discontent in this country has been much less violent and dangerous.

Mr. Chamberlain's complacent assumption that the cost of living has increased less in Great Britain than in the United States, and that the expression of discontent here is less violent and dangerous, is essentially British. Any American who witnessed the recent shooting down of mobs by British soldiers, or who has to pay current rents and prices for food stuffs in London will have difficulty in understanding how Mr. Chamberlain arrives so easily at his snug conclusion.



GRANDDAUGHTER OF JOHN BIGELOW.

Dorothy Bigelow, grand daughter of John Bigelow, American minister to France forty-five years ago, who is conceded the winner in London's early season race for honors as the most handsomely gowned society woman. Miss Bigelow is playing a prominent part in the affairs of London's elite and will be one of America's most talked of daughters during the coming season.

LABOR UNREST CONTINUES IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, Oct. 21.—Labor unrest throughout Great Britain continues. In many well informed quarters it is believed that more serious disturbances are ahead than any that have yet taken place. There seems to be little chance of averting the threatened national strike of miners which will throw not less than 250,000 men immediately out of employment, and is quite likely to involve the railroad employees.

That the government is taking unusual steps to be prepared for this, or for any external crisis that may arise, is made evident by a royal warrant that has just been included in the new army orders. Heretofore reserve concerts could only be called out in a national emergency—i. e., when war had broken out. Henceforward they can be called out "when a national emergency appears to be imminent."

Winston Churchill in a speech to his constituency in Dundee makes it perfectly clear that the government intends to have its army at the entire strength of the army to put down any strike upon the railroad or at the ports that will interfere with the national food supply.

"We have been and are still passing," said Mr. Churchill, through a period of labor disputes marked by new and very grave features. Very few people have realized how absolutely dependent we are upon the railways. It is no exaggeration to say that the complete stoppage of the railways and at the ports would produce in a short time—in a time measured by days rather than weeks—throughout the vast industrial areas of Great Britain, and especially in England, total unemployment followed by absolute starvation. There would be no raw material for the mills, no coal for the furnaces, no food at the grocers' shops, no bread at the bakers', no meat at the butchers', no wages to buy of those commodities, even, there were any, no escape from the famine areas. You would have all the horrors of war, which would descend upon the working people in the towns, while it would not be a case of all dying together. Wealthy people, capitalists, the aristocracy, the landowners, and the rural population generally would scarcely suffer at all.

"If once things went too far, it might not be possible to recover in time, even if all classes worked together. The trains might run again, the ships might pour their cargoes on to the quays, food might flow into some great out-starved district, daily bread late, but it would produce consequences which I think would satisfy even Mr. Kier Hardie himself.

"I say this hoping it may reach the eyes of the socialist party. The weapon of a general strike is the most powerful in the world, but it can only be used for the purpose of ending a strike. It is upon the working population in the great manufacturing towns and districts of Great Britain that its cruel edge would fall with absolute certainty and with incredible swiftness. The government is bound to take the most effective measures in their power.

- 1.—To maintain order.
- 2.—To prevent intimidation, and
- 3.—To secure the working of the food supply.

This is probably the first time that the British government, or perhaps any government, has served notice on any one class of workers that they will not be permitted to strike, although admitting that their grievances were just.

Mr. Churchill went on to explain the great increase in the cost of living by saying it was due to the enormous increase in the world's output of gold. He continued:

"The prices of food and necessities have risen in the last fifteen years more than wages. That is an undoubted fact which every employer who is a worthy citizen and wishes to be a good captain of industry is bound to face and do justice to. It is quite true that the prices of foodstuffs have not risen in these islands in anything like the same proportion that they have done in the United States and in the protected European countries. So also the expression of discontent in this country has been much less violent and dangerous.

Mr. Chamberlain's complacent assumption that the cost of living has increased less in Great Britain than in the United States, and that the expression of discontent here is less violent and dangerous, is essentially British. Any American who witnessed the recent shooting down of mobs by British soldiers, or who has to pay current rents and prices for food stuffs in London will have difficulty in understanding how Mr. Chamberlain arrives so easily at his snug conclusion.

TWO EXPLORERS DEAD THROUGH STRAGGLE IN

Copenhagen, Oct. 21.—Two men belonging to a Spitzbergen winter expedition have arrived at Christiansia after great sufferings. Three members of the expedition died of starvation in February last, and the two who arrived have 185 LBS. DIED THROUGH STRAGGLE IN.