

NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

European Politics Have Assumed More Peaceful Attitude

(BY FREDERICK WERNER.)

Berlin, Nov. 26.—European politics seem to have taken on a more peaceful aspect, which may not be a mere lull before a storm. The causes of general unrest and uneasiness are far from having been removed, and this is why it is rather hard to believe that peace has come to last. Inside the various countries disturbances are reported from almost every part of Europe.

The Greeks are as restless as ever. From Spain alarming rumors of revolution are coming daily, and it is not more than two days since it was reported on the Berlin stock exchange that King Alfonso had been murdered. This much at least is beyond any doubt—the anti-monarchical propaganda in Spain has been going on with greater fervor and success than ever since the revolution in Lisbon. The Catalans ministry, however, seems to possess sufficient energy and strength to meet any emergency, so that Alfonso's throne is in danger, but how long and inevitable revolutionary outburst may be off, no one is able to say.

The bad effects of sensational and immoral journalism in increasing crime among boys and girls in Italy have so deeply impressed the government that a royal commission was lately appointed to inquire into the subject. The commission has now published a report, drawn up by a certain lawyer, on the evils of a certain class of newspapers, which furnish daily poison into the minds of the young.

The report points out that the constant description of murder, suicides, and other acts of violence produces criminality, so that the popular press becomes the best school for crime. Italian youth, continues the report, reads nothing else as a rule but novels in which the hero is usually a successful criminal, while the "fourth page" of the newspaper is an exaggerated version of the "yellow column" and panders to the lowest instincts.

The main difficulty is how to prevent the publication of facts and advertisements, which a certain public has now learned to like and which help to sell the newspapers. The report suggests a graduation series of fines; the deposit of caution-money by the editor to be forfeited in case of an offense; confiscation of the machines; the creation of a commission of supervision in each judicial district, composed of the judge, the schoolmaster, two parents and one local journalist to act as censors over the journals of the press; and the prohibition to publish reports of unsavory trials under pain of suppression. But it adds that the real remedy is to be found in a better system of education, which should aim at strengthening the character and inculcating principles of morality.

Turkey has graciously consented to borrow quite a few German millions but if German statesmen have hoped thereby to make German influence prevail in everything in Turkey it is an affair they are doomed to disappointment. For I learn on excellent authority that negotiations are actively proceeding between the Turkish government and several eminent Belgian state civil engineers with a view to the employment of the latter as technical advisers to the Ottoman ministry of public works. It is understood that the Ottoman government prefers to apply to Belgium for these advisers rather than to any important foreign power, because, in

the event of any claim arising, Belgium has no material resources wherewith to enforce it.

Turkey's desire for a war with Greece has suffered a serious setback by the rapid spread of cholera among the troops who took part in the recent manoeuvres, which by many were considered a rehearsal of the war that was to come. From fifty to eighty fresh cases of cholera among the soldiers are reported every day, and nearly two thirds of the patients die.

The sanitary inspector demands the erection of a temporary cholera hospital for the isolation of suspected cases, of which the number is daily increasing. A military sanitary commission is now sitting to consider the measures to be taken.

The cholera has broken out at Adrianople, and Bulgaria has re-established the quarantine against Turkey. There have been twelve deaths at Touzla, which is twenty miles distant from the capital, and ten at Rodostou.

In June, 1913, the Kaiser will celebrate the silver jubilee of his reign and his royal subjects are already discussing a suitable present which will probably take form of a new imperial yacht which is to be his personal property, and which will compare favorably with Czar Nicholas' "Standart" or the King of England's "Victoria and Albert."

The promoters of the scheme point out that not only is the "Hohenzollern," the present imperial yacht, anything but up-to-date boat, but it belongs to the navy, and is, therefore, not exclusively at the Kaiser's disposal. The Kaiser is indeed very often absent from his yacht, for his pleasure trips, very much as President Roosevelt is blamed for using the Mayflower, as if it had been his own property.

It is thought that the money to build a palatial yacht can easily be raised by popular subscription, and Emperor William has made it known that small contributions from the common people would be especially welcome.

Prince Henry of Prussia is eager to become an expert aviator and has secretly been practicing with an aeroplane at the aerodrome at Griesheim near Darmstadt, but when the imperial aviator practices the aviation ground is entirely surrounded by strong cordons of soldiers, so that no ordinary citizen has so far seen the Kaiser's popular brother in the air.

The continued pressure of the meat famine, and the consequent growth of popular discontent, have made a breach in Germany's protective walls. The liberal ministry of the grand duchy of Baden has persuaded the reactionary imperial official to permit the introduction of live cattle for slaughter from France to the Baden towns, and since Alsace-Lorraine must open its foreign frontiers to permit the passage of live cattle to the grand duchy, the people of the Reichland are pretty sure to demand that they also should be given the same relief.

The Agrarians and strict protectionists are furious. They see in this concession the thin end of the wedge. The successful issue of the Baden ministry demand is chiefly due to Herr Bornman, whose same political attitude was the main cause of the famous vote in support of the government cast by the Baden socialists, and the consequent bitter fight at the Magdeburg congress between the Southerners and the Prussians socialists.

Inspector Dew Has Resigned

London, Nov. 26.—Chief Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard, whose fame has been before the public so prominently in connection with the Crippen trial and many other important criminal cases, has tendered his resignation, and will retire in about a month's time, after over 28 years service in the force.

Inspector Dew intended to retire some time ago, but as the Crippen case had been placed in his hands he stayed on at Scotland Yard to see its conclusion.

Inspector Dew first came into prominence at the time of the "Jack the Ripper" crimes. For his services in relation to these cases he was promoted to the rank of detective-sergeant. Since that time rapid progress has marked his career until he came to one of the foremost positions in the service. After some years as inspector at Bow street he was four years ago appointed a chief inspector in succession to Frank Forest.

Chief Inspector Dew has cleared up several difficult murder cases and exposed many huge frauds. One of his triumphs was to secure the conviction of a clever swindler named Nicholson, who obtained thousands of pounds by a clever advertising method in connection with the solving of easy puzzles.

When the Druse case was in progress in 1908, Mr. Dew arrested at Sixters avenue, Lavender Hill, Miss Robinson, the Australian witness, on a charge of perjury.

While he was at Hammersmith, Inspector Dew broke into a flat in Fulham Road and arrested "Harry the valet," one of the most expert jewel thieves in the country, who stole the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, worth \$100,000, from the saloon carriage at the Gare du Nord.

The sting of defeat lasts longer than the sweets of victory.



MANUEL AND HIS MOTHER. Manuel, the exiled boy king of Portugal, and his mother, Queen Amelia, driving in the grounds of Wood Norton, the country seat and exile of the Duke of Orleans, who calls himself the King of France.

General Valladares Has Reached End Of His Near Career

(By SIDNEY ESPEY.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26.—General Jose Maria Valladares, the turbulent revolutionist of Honduras, has at last reached the end of his opera bouffe career. The general is now a member of the "Down and Out Club," but the question that is bothering the state department officials is "Can Gen. Jose Maria, etc., come back?"

"There never was anything so really comic in the world as General Valladares' revolutions," state department officials will tell you, and in fact the tales of the actions of the Honduran chieftain, as they have filtered out from Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, and Amapala, the general's stronghold, would convince almost any one that the doings of the general, if staged, would prove a decided comic opera success.

Amapala, the Pacific coast port of Honduras, occupies an island 20 miles from the mainland. It is fortified with fortifications in Honduras. The few boats that make up the Honduran navy—three barges, an ancient tug, two little launches—are under the jurisdiction of the commandant of the "fortifications" at Amapala, who is also governor of the island and "boss" of the city. In addition, he is customs collector.

Four years ago, early in 1907, General Valladares decided to "revolute." His ambition was to conquer Honduras, and incidentally to reign as "conqueror of all the Central American republics." He revolutionized successfully by taking command as the "boss" of Amapala. The government, at Tegucigalpa, was glad the general was satisfied. It had neither money, soldiers or navy to attack Amapala, and, therefore, let Valladares reign in peace. He collected the customs duties making them what he pleased. The yearly revenue from this source is said to be considerable. All of the provisions, machinery for mining, etc., pass through the port of Amapala. With the customs receipts the general "built up" an army of devoted, tireless warriors. Soldiers to the number of 400 enlisted under his standard, and, better yet, stayed enlisted, for they received their pay every day—10 cents in United States money—to the man. The "army" was a wonderful thing and never before in the history of Central American revolutions has its like been seen. Everybody who soldiered for a living wanted a job in his army. The general had his pick of recruits.

Events moved rapidly for the general. His success was heralded throughout Honduras and the Central American states. He was the admitted "boss" of Amapala, and government did not question his title. He kept all of the revenues and reigned supreme.

His soldiers were devoted. It is said that the general was held in great fear. An official of the state department who knew the "boss of Amapala" described him as a little old dyspeptic man, constantly ill of chills and fever. His soldiers did not fear personal violence, but dismissal, for unless they soldiered for General Valladares the prospects of joining another army which paid wages were remote indeed.

A year ago, however, the general took it upon himself to assume national importance. His reign at Amapala filled him with ideas of making the rest of Honduras part of his domain. He struck a popular chord when he began to abuse, intimidate and threaten foreigners who lived in Amapala, and to raise the customs duties on imports. To show his contempt for the United States he christened his yellow dog "President Taft." Then he began to get real frisky and ordered his soldiers to "bully" the foreigners.

The United States stepped in then. Complaint was made to this government about the general's conduct. These came from foreigners at Amapala, who were mainly Germans. The Americans there are few and American interests nil. The complaint set

the state and navy departments to working. The gunboat Princeton, lying in a Pacific port of Mexico, was ordered to Amapala. General Valladares heard she was coming and tried to "square" himself. He protested to Commander Hayes, of the Princeton, when the gunboat arrived, that he was a real friend to the foreigners. The protest was not taken seriously, however, but Valladares promised to go to Tegucigalpa and "square matters" with President Davila. He went, ostensibly resigned his position, promised obedience to the government and returned to Amapala, escorting his successor. When Amapala was reached General Valladares' fear of the American gunboat had evidently passed away. No sooner was he back in Amapala than he placed his successor under arrest and shipped him back to the mainland.

It looked for a few days as if General Valladares was to reign on forever, but the fine Italian hand of diplomacy soon showed itself. President Davila issued a decree closing the port of Amapala, declaring that it was in the hands of revolutionists. The Honduran government sent a detachment of troops down to the coast and developments were patiently awaited.

The port being closed, no shipments came through. There was nothing on which the general could levy duties. He had no income. What money he had was daily dwindling as he made his evening payments to his soldiers. He did not dare attempt a seizure of funds or provisions in the warehouses of the foreigners, for he was politely notified that Amapala would be shelled and that he would be shot if any move was made against the foreigners. The notice came from the commander of the German gunboat Bremen and Commander Anderson, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, which had, in the meantime, relieved the Princeton.

The general was in dire straits. His army, seeing that the funds of their leader were growing short, became restless. General Valladares decided upon a bold stroke to retrieve confidence. He sent ashore a detachment of 150 soldiers to rout the government troops encamped on the coast. The detachment went ashore in barges, and did not return. When they landed they marched to the encampment of the government soldiers and surrendered.

To make matters worse, one of the officers of the Valladares force went on a debauch. He drank so much liquor that he shot a telegraph operator, a foreigner, in the foot. Almost before the echo of the shot died away, blue jackets from the Yorktown and the Bremen were being sent ashore. They took command of the situation and while the United States sailor boys guarded the general, who feared the vengeance of his unpaid soldiers, the German sailormen went around, collected and stood guard over the guns with which the troops of the general had been armed.

There was no disorder. The foreign, as well as native, residents of Amapala looked on an enjoyed the whole scene as one huge farce. President Davila was advised of the developments and as General Valladares promised to be good it was decided to simply deport him. A new commandment, one loyal to the government, is now holding down the "boss" job at Amapala; the port has been opened; customs collections are being made daily; the army is being paid once in a while and General Valladares is off seeking rest and recreation.

"If he comes back and agrees to pay the soldiers every day," said the department official, "he surely will be welcomed by the soldiers."

Rhode Island Factories Busy. Washington, Nov. 26.—Rhode Island manufactured \$279,438,000 worth of goods in the year 1909, as shown by the census report on the manufacturing interests of that state. This was a growth of 38 per cent within five years.

Strange Light is Thrown on Killing

Berlin, Nov. 26.—A strange light is thrown on the killing of a score of Transkei Kafirs, who were, of course, British subjects, in southwest Africa, by the papers which have just arrived here from the colony. The German Southwest African Times gives the following account of the occurrence, which took place at Wilhelmsahl, on the line between Karibib and Windhoek.

"These Kafirs are big strong workmen but rather exacting, and consequently difficult to handle. They are, so we are informed, under long contracts with monthly wages. They are understood to have received wages for the first three months in advance. When the next payments became due the deductions for sickness and Sundays are said to have given the first occasion for dissatisfaction and slight disturbances.

"In order to deal with the increasing strikes of entire columns, the works management at last adopted the sharp measure of withholding rations and what was still more drastic, water. This measure of the management led to the jeopardizing of the whole neighborhood, and especially of the farmers.

"On October 31 disputes again arose between the laborers and the white overseers, and, it is alleged, degenerated into acts of violence. It is also said that a policeman who was about to arrest one of the ringleaders was assaulted. This was the occasion for the calling in of the Sixth company under Captain Willecke, which was engaged in the neighborhood to protect the threatened officials. The Kafirs who were armed with kiris, sticks, and loaded cudgels, are stated to have now attacked the soldiers so that there was nothing for the latter to do but to make use of their weapons in the first place of bayonets.

"Shooting is understood to have been resorted to subsequently. The result was 14 dead and a larger number of seriously and slightly wounded on the side of the blacks.

"The Kafirs in question were employed by the firm of Orenstein and Koppel, which has contracted for the construction of the line between Karibib and Windhoek. Until the above account was received the German Press had shown a very marked inclination to resent the British desire for investigation of this affair."

Bakers Interested In Suit At Bordeaux

Berlin, Nov. 26.—Every baker here is interested in a lawsuit brought at Bordeaux. The sale of bread in this country is regulated by statute since the second empire. A maximum price for the ordinary loaf is fixed by law, and common bread as distinguished from fancy bread, must be strictly sold by weight. Does the power of the statute extend to the franchise of the bread? A customer entered a Bordeaux bakery and asked for one half-penny worth of fresh bread. The baker said he had no new loaf ready but offered instead stale bread, rolls, etc. The customer wanted none of these but one half-penny worth of new bread cut from the loaf. The baker refused to cut a new loaf to sell only one half-penny worth of it. The customer asserted that he was bound by law to sell whatever amount of bread was asked of him without reason, the one half-penny worth was within reason, and that the bread mentioned in the act meant bread baked on the day, and not on any previous day. The baker replied that the law spoke of bread in general, and said nothing of new bread, and he again offered stale bread—the customer thereupon retired with his half-penny and brought his action.

Wilbur Estate \$11,000,000.

Allentown, Pa., Nov. 26.—From statements filed in the court houses of the various counties in eastern Pennsylvania where he had property, it has been found that the appraisement of the estate of the late Elisha P. Wilbur, former president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, aggregates a trifle more than \$11,000,000. It consists chiefly of railroad securities, with large holdings of coal and iron lands in the South. Each of the heirs is expected to receive more than \$2,000,000.

M. Briand's Firmness With Strikers Saved France a Revolution

By GEORGE DUFRESNE.

Paris, Nov. 25.—Every day brings new disclosures, which tend to show that not only was M. Briand's drastic acts and firmness during the recent strike the only thing which saved France from a revolution very similar to that of the Commune in 1871, but also that preparations for a revolution are being made all over the country and the outlook is very dark, indeed.

It has just become known that if M. Briand, during the strike, had not issued urgent orders to arrest the motor cars sent out all over the country by the railway strike leaders there would have been a complete collapse on all the lines.

The conspirators will not be caught napping a second time. It appears the Prefects are becoming nervous at the growth of revolutionary propaganda in their departments. During the recent debate it looked out that their reports to the government were ominous in this respect.

At Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, and Brest; in the coal districts of the north, the metal districts of the east, in the wine-growing districts in industrial districts generally, there was the same restlessness. Everything appears to point to a great upheaval, and the measures about to be adopted in Parliament and intended to disfranchise railway employees from their "right to strike" are scarcely likely to improve the situation.

It is very easy to scatter a bag of feathers to the winds, but very difficult to put them back again.

The selection of M. Leferre as Minister of Labor in the reconstructed cabinet has caused no end of surprise. If M. Briand wished to create a sensation, he has done so. Either it is a masterstroke, or it is an act of folly. M. Leferre was grand master of the Freemasons in 1904 and in that capacity strenuously defended in the Chamber of Deputies the saving-system practised in the army, under the name of "fiches," that brought so much obliquity in the hands of M. Combes and Gen. Andre. The war against the church and the church school, was in great measure inspired and led by him.

There are few names more odious in Nationalist circles than that of M. Leferre. Unless, therefore, the inclusion of this gentleman in the cabinet has some unexpected meaning, M. Briand will have alienated the whole host of Moderate Deputies, whose support one had thought, it was his anxious purpose to secure.

It is, of course, possible that M. Leferre, like M. Briand, will "evolve;" become, in fact, quite another man as minister. The opposition on that account are prepared to give him another chance. But if he disappoints expectation, the Briand cabinet is doomed. The minister may resist the defection of two hundred deputies on the left; a similar blow from the right would be fatal.

The French government is determined that the French army shall be first in the world in the matter of aerial craft and equipment. At no distant date the army will possess no fewer than fifty aeroplanes and a dozen dirigible balloons.

With a view to encouraging the makers of aeroplanes to continue their experiments towards perfecting these machines, the government has now decided to offer a sum of \$250,000 for competition between firms building aeroplanes.

A great examination and testing of the craft entered during the next year will be held in October, 1911, when the prize money will be distributed.

Each aeroplane entered will be bought for the French army, and \$20,000 will be given to the maker in addition. He will also receive an order for ten aeroplanes of the same type, at a cost of \$8,000 each.

No dirigible balloons are to be entered, the French government apparently having decided to concentrate on aeroplanes.

The chances of French pretenders are better than they were, and on that account the marriage of Prince Napoleon attracted considerable notice. The seclusion of years is now to be broken, and the new menage will encourage with all the splendor of the splendor of court life. Princess Clementine will be looked up to as the "Empress" by many thousands of the French people, and the appointments of her dames d'honneur are interesting, even outside society circles.

One of three noble ladies chosen is the grand-daughter of the Duc de Bassano, Napoleon III's Lord High Chamberlain. Mile de Bascano's mother was a Canadian and her childhood was spent in the neighborhood of Hyde Park. The Empress Eugenie's wedding gift was a magnificent diadem of brilliants. The old coldness that existed between her and her nephew has long since disappeared, and their relations now are as intimate as could be desired. There can be doubt that this marriage sets the seal to better understandings.

The state is the possessor of a tobacco monopoly, as many smokers know to their cost, but its administration has just shown that this monopoly extends beyond tobacco and, in short, to everything that can give a person who does not feel equal to nicotine, but all the same, likes to blow an occasional cloud, an opportunity of indulging such a very mild taste. This illustration has been made in the case of an enterprising dame, who, with the professed intention of giving juveniles a chance of proudly imitating their seniors, had turned out and offered for sale little cigars composed of cocoa leaves, and small packets of cigarettes of the same origin. The Regie got wind of this business, and on the strength of a law dating as far back as 1835, which forbids the sale of "tabac fac-

tion" or sham tobacco, it took legal proceedings against the manufacturer, her counsel, argued that there was no attempt at passing off for tobacco cigars and cigarettes which consisted of cocoa, were difficult smoke, and able in taste, and intended for the "young." Useless was it to explain that these cigars and cigarettes would have the salutary effect of dissipating the fumes of their "excellent taste," and they would never smoke again for the rest of their lives, a commendable aim, which was scarcely likely to appease the Regie, which was a brisk sale to keep it well up in the matter of receipts. The court pronounced in favor of the Regie, and thus against the fair defendant, and as transpired at the trial, found employment for fifteen women, and finally sold, in one particular year, as many as 1,400,000 of her cocoa cigars, and 2,000,000 of her cocoa cigarettes.

In the course of its judgment condemning her to four fines each of \$300 and two of her workwomen each to three of \$96. The court set forth that although the law has not defined what imitation tobacco is, there is no doubt of the intention to include in this category every substance no matter what its nature may be, which can be lighted and consumed, by burning the different modes in which people are in the habit of using tobacco—that is to say, cigarettes, the cigar, and the pipe.

So juveniles will no longer be able to gratify their desire to imitate their seniors by blowing smoke from cocoa cigarettes.

King George Has Renamed Jewels

London, Nov. 26.—King George, under whom South Africa has begun a new era as a self-governing federation, has renamed the famous Cullinan diamonds, "The Stars of Africa," in honor of the Union. These magnificent stones adorn the imperial crown, in which they are the most conspicuous gems; but both can be degraded and used as the pendant to be worn by the queen.

After some months of retirement in some secret hiding place, the crown jewels are now again on view in the Tower of London where new and improved devices have been installed for their protection making it impossible for any attempt at burglary to be successful.

All around the plate-glass front—some feet away from the jewel case—there is a closed grid of steel. There are steel cases which can automatically close over the jewels, and there is a secret button, which, when pressed, rings alarm bells all over the Tower. The stone walls have been strengthened, and there is a new stone flooring, while the jewels themselves have been displayed to greater advantage than before.

Thanksgiving Eve in Paris. Paris, Nov. 26.—The Thanksgiving banquet of the American Club was attended by 200 persons, including a number of visiting Americans, President W. W. Dailiba, president, and the speakers included Ambassador Bascano, Consul General Mason, Rev. Canon Haff, newly-appointed pastor of the American church, Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, who is this year's Hyde lecturer at the Sorbonne.

President Finley paid a glowing tribute to the French explorers in America. Toasts were drunk in honor of President Fallieres and President Taft.



MRS. ALMERIC PAGET. Mrs. Almeric Paget, who is recovering from a serious illness at her home in Berkeley Square, as soon as she is strong enough, she will leave for Cairo with a party of friends.



PRINCE HENRY. Prince Henry, of Prussia, the Kaiser's younger brother, who has become an aviation enthusiast. He is practicing secretly with aeroplanes in the hope of becoming an expert aviator. (See Frederick Werner Letter.)