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WHAT BRITISH ATTACHE THINKS OF WASHINGTON

Says "Congress is a Funny Thing" and In This He Is Partly Right

ROAR OF COMMITTEE Generally Blows Over and Department Gets What It Has Asked For.

(By RALPH M. WHITESIDE.) Washington, April 25.—"Congress is a funny thing," said a British attache...

and he is liable, in crawling over your food or your lips to drop a few of these germs. Then you are liable to get typhoid fever. So keep the housefly out of the house.

Mr. Pinchot has the right idea about publicly. In commenting on his purpose in assigning two men to write news articles about forestry work for the use of newspapers and periodicals he says:

To get information in the newspapers it is necessary to put it up in newspaper form. No one is better competent to do this than newspaper writers. Correspondents have come to my office for information, which they had a right to ask for, before any means existed of seeing that they got it.

There are a number of shrinking members of both houses, whose aversion to publicity is the despair of all the purveyors of public intelligence.

NOVEL STRIKE IN OLD LONDON

Fifty Waiter Girls Get Discouraged and Fling Down Aprons and Jobs.

(By Cable to The Times.) London, April 25.—London is witnessing the novel sight of a strike of restaurant waitresses, started with dramatic suddenness and complete unanimity.

Some five hundred persons were lunching at the Celia restaurant in Piccadilly where girls alone are employed as waitresses. Suddenly the fifty waiter girls flung down their trays and declared a general strike.

The manager made a desperate attempt to restore order, and as that proved unsuccessful, declared the restaurant closed. The guests left mostly without paying their bills.

The strike began because one of the girls was dismissed summarily, and in the opinion of her colleagues, unjustly. Two days before, the fifty girls had threatened to strike, and to avoid trouble, the manager promised to re-engage the victim and not to dismiss any other employe during a term of three months.

The girls complain that they are paid only \$1.70 a week, and that they are forbidden to accept tips. The restaurant company renounces elaborate and the strikers have decided to start a co-operative restaurant of their own.

IRISH PEER AND BOLD BRIGANDS

Have Amusing Adventure While Viscount Tarrics Down in Morocco.

(By Cable to The Times.) London, April 25.—Viscount Mountmorres, an Irish peer, has had an amusing adventure with a party of Moorish brigands, who he outwitted very much in the same way as Rainsford outwitted Kildare.

Lord Mountmorres was on board of Cape Juby in a sail schooner when a party of Bandalins came off in a dingy and told him that the "Bandalins" a French steamer, had gone ashore twelve miles to the south, and that the captain and crew, to the number of nineteen, had been captured by wandering brigands. The local Kabils were well-disposed toward the prisoners, but he was helpless against the brigands, who threatened to kill the Frenchmen on the spot.

The Kabils sent a message to Mountmorres begging for help, but warning him that if he attempted to rescue the Frenchmen by force they would all be killed. Mountmorres thereupon set sail for Las Palmas, where he reported the affair to the British and French consuls, and the French consul commissioned him to return to Cape Juby and negotiate for the release of the prisoners.

When Mountmorres got back, he found that the brigands were divided into parties. One party claimed to own ten Frenchmen, the other party claimed nine. These with the ten demanded a ransom of 20,000 Moorish dollars per head; the other party, that their nine captives were worth 20,000 Moorish dollars each. The total ransom demanded was about \$200,000.

A debate ensued and Mountmorres offered \$1,000 for all nineteen prisoners, and added that it must be accepted before sundown, and that he would wait on board his ship for the answer. Next morning a boat pulled off from the shore carrying a cart-sary from the brigands rowed by three servants of the Kabils. Mountmorres took them on board, asked them politely about the prisoners, and then they were his prisoners.

Leaving the brigands on board, he went ashore and met the brigands. "I am going to hang your man at once," was his salutation. The hurried brigands replied immediately that they would accept the \$1,000.

JAPS NOT FAVOR OF REAL PEACE

Says German Officer Familiar With Conditions of Empire of the East.

(By Cable to The Times.) Berlin, April 25.—The Berlin Tagesspiegel, who is exceedingly well posted on conditions in the far east, having spent a long time there during the Russo-Japanese war, does not believe in the peaceable intentions of Japan.

In a recent article he emphasizes his belief that not only are the Japanese preparing for war against America, but the American government is well aware of this and even the fact that Admiral Evans' fleet will visit a Japanese port will make no difference.

"At the present time," the Colonel says, "nobody knows where Admiral Evans will finally take his fleet, but for one man sure that the goal of his trip will be Manila and the Philippine waters. From this point the fleet will be able to threaten Japan and keep that country quiet. Stationed at Manila it will be in a position to protect the American Pacific coast and prevent the Japanese from landing in the Philippines. I have received information which seems to show that Japan is bent on creating a new important naval base on the island of Formosa, where its navy will be in an ideal position for the defense of the home country."

The Colonel shows that at the present time the tonnage of the Japanese navy amounts to 287,000 tons, besides the vessels which were taken over from Russia during the recent war. Japan has twelve battleships and five armored cruisers, varying in size and size 286 smaller gun-boats. Against this the American fleet has a tonnage of 445,000 tons and 152 heavy and 496 smaller guns.

"But," the Colonel says, "while the Japanese navy is growing stronger every year the American navy must remain as it is at least until the Panama Canal shall have been finished, which will probably take ten years. Japan has plenty of excellent docks and harbors, with the Americans have only a few docks on the Pacific Coast and it will take years before the works at Manila can be finished."

Money can do much, but no amount of money is able to create an army. The United States is far from soldiers enough to defend her coast fortifications and 400,000 men of the national guard are without any military value. It is easily seen that that should a war break out between America and Japan the United States can rely only upon its navy.

CONGRESS MUST GET MOVE BETWEEN NOW AND MAY 15

Much Needed Legislation Remains to be Enacted by Our National Legislators

CITY AND DISTRICT Both Behind Times in Provision for Enforcing Laws of the Land.

(By Mrs. John A. Logan.) Washington, D. C., April 26th.—If congress should adjourn about the 15th of May, as now expected, they have only about six weeks in which to enact many laws that seem imperative.

Between the president's messages, the decisions of the supreme court, rivalries in politics and differences of opinion of partisans there appears little hope of agreement upon any measure that promises general welfare.

Members of the same party differ as widely as the parties. All are watching each other with jealous eyes, anxious to detect in the movements of friends or opponents evidence of the possession of advantage in the public favor; each fearing the crown or are solicitously courted presidential favor.

Few exhibit the courage of their convictions best they might incur the possible displeasure of the powers that be, and consequently be brushed aside or placed in an undesirable category. At no time in the history of the government has there been displayed such inexplicable timidity on the part of men of affairs.

There is seemingly no leader in either of the two conspicuous parties which will undertake to assume the responsibilities of adjusting existing differences between capital and labor or insist upon the decisions of the supreme court being rigidly upheld.

DEBTS OF A DUKE SEND HIM TO EXILE

Moneylenders Cause Dismissal of Cousin of German's Crown Prince.

Berlin, April 25.—The young duke of Heinrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a cousin of the Crown Princess, has just been dismissed from his regiment because of the hopeless state of his debts. He became the victim of money lenders, and to save an open scandal he has been obliged to abandon his military career and go into exile.

The duke, who is only twenty-three, foolishly tried to get rid of his debts by complicated dealings with money-lenders, who naturally fastened upon him like vultures. They got him to put his name to numerous documents, which only made his case more desperate. Even then he did not get a title of the money he negotiated for, the "financiers" handing him various lots of useless goods in lieu of cash. In one instance it was a stock of children's coffins, and in another a string of ancient and worthless horses, upon which he had to realize on the best terms he could.

EXTORTION IS MASK OF ENGLISH LIE

Nat Goodwin Declares Petty Graft Permeates British Capital.

London, April 25.—Bartholomew Trax, his majesty's treasurer, has returned to the custom of charging 150 cents for a program, which is very much like asking a man to pay for a menu in a restaurant from which he is to order his dinner.

In a London theater, every time a man moves it costs him a stampee. The moment he enters he is charged a sixpence for checkbook and pen. Next, sixpence is asked for his program, and when he leaves the theater the uniformed and bullion attendant catches a sixpence for merely whistling for a cab.

And this petty lawless extortion obtains in every phase of English life. Many of the restaurants exact a sixpence "convector" that is for laying the knives, forks and spoons. Others charge from a penny to threepence for what is termed "attendance," that is for the privilege of having a waiter serve you. It is "tipence" or sixpence right and left.

PENN. CAPITOL FRESCOES ON SHOW IN LONDON.

Works of Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., Are Destined for the Dome. (By Cable to The Times) London, April 25.—London art-lovers have at present an opportunity of admiring some fine frescoes painted by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., for the Pennsylvania state capitol. The paintings, which are temporarily placed in the London University Building at South Kensington, are destined for the decoration of the dome, and consists of four lunettes and four large circular designs to be placed between them.

MONTENEGRO TRANQUIL, DECLARES ITS PRINCE.

Nicholas Denies Stories Afloat on Leaving Russian Capital. (By Cable to The Times) St. Petersburg, April 25.—Before leaving for his capital, Prince Nicholas of Montenegro stated emphatically to a number of newspaper men, received in audience, that "Montenegro is tranquil, happy, and prosperous," and that all reports to the contrary "are inspired by his enemies."

The Prince addressed the newspaper men in French, which he speaks fluently: "Too many erroneous stories concerning my country are being published," he said, "and I want you, gentlemen, to promise me to write nothing but the truth about Montenegro in future."

JESSIE ACKERMAN ENDS SIXTH TOUR OF WORLD.

American Traveller Says Australian Women Talk Politics at Club. London, April 25.—Miss Jessie Ackerman, the American traveller and woman politician, has returned to London after her sixth tour of the world. Her particular object was to study the suffrage question in the British colonies.

"I was in Australia," said Miss Ackerman, "women have not the franchise. In the mining districts I found that the miners' wives took the keenest interest in political questions and were ready to talk politics intelligently, even at the washup. And they are splendidly organized, too; nor will they vote without a reason, being very exacting as to the qualifications of candidates before giving them their suffrage."

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