

Coming Coronation Occupies the Attention of European Society of All Grades

LONDON IS READY FOR CORONATION

All Eyes Now Set on Great Event Scheduled to Occur on Thursday.

DECORATIONS AT WESTMINSTER

Abbey is Wonderfully Decked for the Great Occasion.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION

Line of March for the Parade One Great Grandstand.

BEACONS TO BEAR THE NEWS

People Will Be Notified of Coronation by Flashing Fires and Kingdom Will Unite in Song.

LONDON, June 17.—All eyes are now turned to the fast approaching coronation with its series of royal and spectacular events, which culminate next Thursday with the actual coronation of King George V at Westminster Abbey.

The decoration of the interior of the abbey, which on this occasion is to be the scene of the coronation, has been carried out by the office of works. The scheme is a strikingly brilliant one. Resting on the foundation of a splendid pile of carpet of royal blue, into which are worked the emblems of the Order of the Garter and other heraldic designs, the central figures of the royal coat of arms are grouped in their gorgeous robes, the king in the imperial mantle of cloth of gold worn by the late King Edward at his coronation in 1902. It is woven from plate-gold threads worked on silk and as it hangs from the monarch's shoulders is fastened by a clasp in front and shimmers with brilliant effect in any light. It bears a design of laurel leaves and is covered with emblems representing the imperial crown, the imperial eagle, the rose, shamrock and thistle, and also the lotus flower, representing India.

Knights to Carry Canopy.
Four knights of the Order of the Garter, Earl of Arundel, Earl of Rosebery, the earl of Crew and the earl of Minto, have been assigned the proud task of holding the canopy over the head of the king, while four dukes, those of Hamilton, Montrose, Portland and Sutherland, will perform the same task for the queen.

The line of march for the procession is borne by no fewer than eight pages, the marquis of Hartington, the earl of Arllie, Viscount Cranbourne, the Lord Romilly, Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys, A. E. Lowther, W. H. E. Campbell and V. A. C. Harbord.

Surrounding the monarch are to be the representatives of foreign rulers and states, among them the crown prince and princess of Germany, the crown prince and princess of Denmark, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the crown prince and princess of Roumania, the crown prince of Serbia, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, Infant Ferdinand Marie of Spain, Archduke Carl Franz of Austria, Prince Hiyoshi of Japan, and the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

This latter prince is not here as the ruler of his state, for court etiquette forbids the presence of ruling princes at a coronation, so he takes up the position of a close relative of the king. All these princely personages will wear their brilliant uniforms glittering with orders and decorations. Then in the order of their precedence are to be placed row after row of peers and peeresses.

American Women Present.
American ladies are to figure very prominently in the ranks of the peeresses. There are the duchesses, those of Roxburgh, Manchester and Marlborough, are the duchesses of Ogdon Goulet of Newport, Eugene Zimmerman of New York, W. K. Vanderbilt of New York, respectively. The marchioness of Dufferin and Ava is the daughter of John H. Davis of Washington square, New York. The countess of Essex is the daughter of the late Beach Grant of New York; the countess of Suffolk, the daughter of the late Levi Zeigler Letter of New York; the countess of Devon, the daughter of Granard, daughter of Ogdon Mills of New York; the countess of Donoughmore, daughter of M. P. Grace of New York; the countess of Craven, daughter of Bradley Martin of New York, and the countess of Tankerville, daughter of the late J. G. Van Meter of New York.

Then there are Viscountess Falkland, daughter of the late Robert Reid of New York; Lady Cheylesmore, daughter of Francis Ormerod French of New York; Lady Newborough, daughter of the late Colonel H. M. Carr of Kentucky; Lady Monson, daughter of the late General Royce of New York; Lady Evelyn, daughter of Derrick Oglethorpe, January of St. Louis; Lady Ashburton, daughter of J. C. Connelly of New York; and Lady Balmorale, daughter of James Jeffrey Graham of New York.

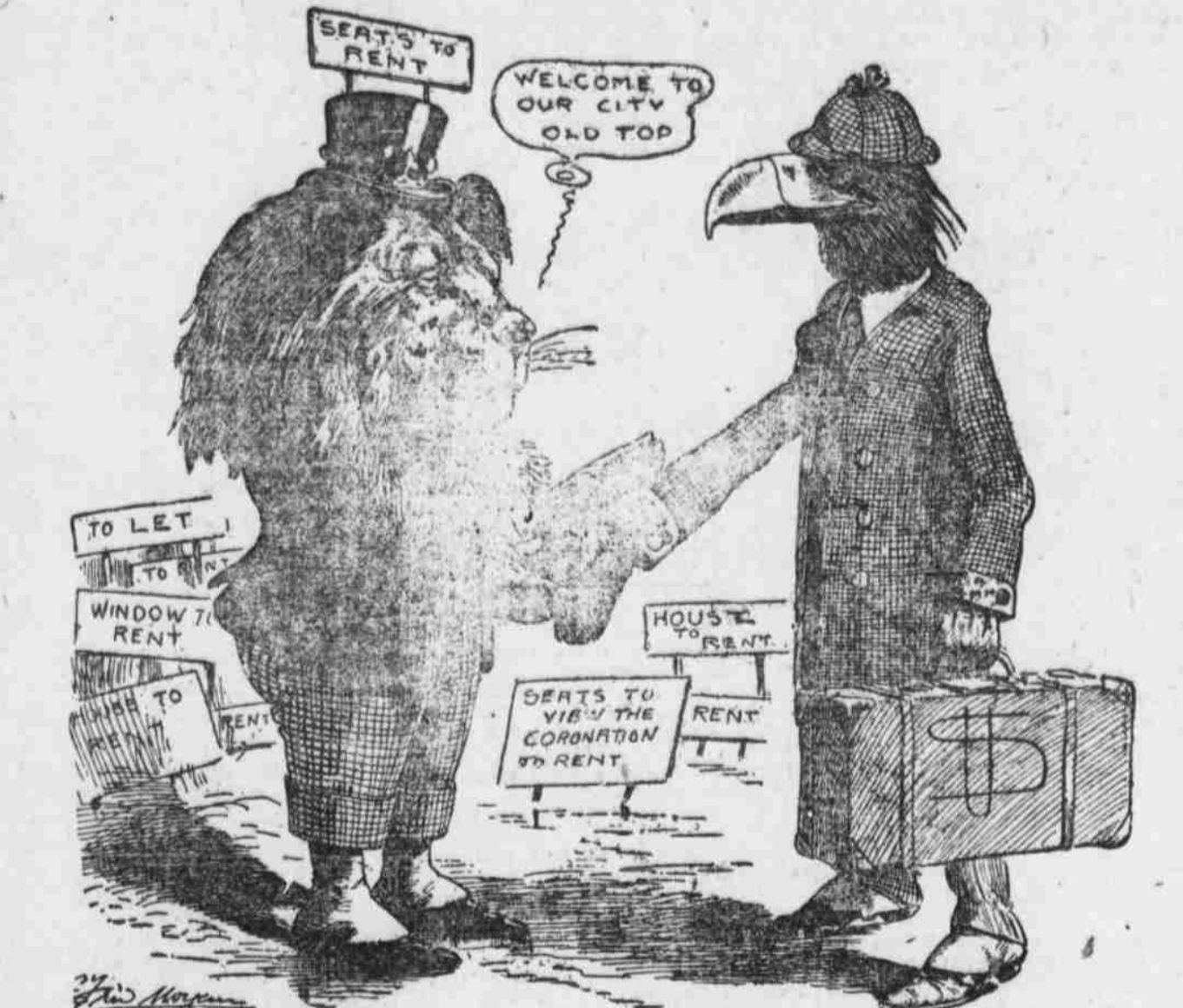
Eastern Princes in Line.
Several Indian and other eastern princes in their multi-colored costumes will form part of the central group, which includes also the sultan of Perak and the sultan of Kedah, and the honorary Indian aides-de-camp of the king, including the maharajahs of Idar, Gwalior and Bikanir, who with the gaikwar of Baroda, are among the special guests, but the Indian deputation is restricted on this occasion owing to the king's intention to visit India later on and hold an imperial durbar at Delhi.

The special ambassadors and envoys of those states and republics unrepresented by princes form an interesting group, together with the delegation from the overseas British colonies. The latter include the prime ministers of the commonwealths of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; of Australia, the Hon. Andrew Fisher; of New Zealand, Sir Joseph George Ward; of South Africa, the Right Hon. Louis Botha, and of Newfoundland, Sir Edward F. Morris.

Besides the foregoing, the prime ministers of New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, Victoria, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec take their places, while the representatives of the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Barbados, British Guiana, Ceylon, Hongkong, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Malay States, Trinidad and the Windward Islands complete the group.

The somersets of the simple court costumes worn by the distinguished civilians

The Glad Hand



From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

and members of Parliament will be somewhat relieved by the high lights from the beautiful stained glass windows of the Abbey, which throw an effect of charm and color on the otherwise severe and stately aspect of the venerable edifice where this great event is to take place.

ROUTE OF THE GREAT PARADE

Line of March for Procession Marked by Grandstands.

LONDON, June 17.—The final preparations for the coronation festivities through next week are rapidly being brought to a close, and the city is fast being given over to a spirit of holiday rejoicing on a colossal scale, with untold thousands of visitors from America and other parts of the world here to join in the royal demonstration.

A notable feature along the lines of route to be followed by the newly-crowned king in his procession through the streets of London next Thursday and Friday is the almost complete transformation of familiar sights. Churches, ancient edifices, public buildings and open spaces, business premises and private residences have entirely changed their appearance. Starting with the Westminster abbey itself, the annex added to increase the accommodation has altered its aspect almost alarmingly.

The Parliamentary church of St. Margaret and the adjacent Parliament square are unrecognizable in consequence of the gigantic stands covered with purple bunting, surrounding and hiding them from view. On the latter spot the statue of Lord Beaconsfield appears to look down on the passing procession as from a private box at a theater, for it is enclosed in a square wooden palisade reaching to the breast.

Then along Whitehall stand after stand varies the usual appearance of the imposing government offices and the old-fashioned Admiralty. At Trafalgar square Lansdowne's lions have disappeared under timber trees of seats. Old St. Martin's in the Fields is cloaked in bunting and surrounded by crowded stands.

In response to many petitions from parliamentarians in the coronation ceremonial, the Office of Works has decided to permit those present to purchase as souvenirs the chairs and stools on which they sat, all of which are marked with the word "Coronation" and embossed with the crown and the date of the occurrence.

Caring for the Guests.
The onerous duty of the disposition of the guests has fallen on the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk, who for many weeks has been the busiest man in England. His task was rendered all the more difficult by reason of the fact that the space in Westminster abbey is very limited, and before he was able to take into consideration any of the thousands of applications for invitations from the distinguished visitors and others desirous of being present, he was compelled to provide sitting room for no fewer than 4,000 official guests.

These guests comprised forty members of the royal family, 350 foreign rulers and representatives of foreign states, 1,450 peers and peeresses, 670 members of Parliament, 300 members of the diplomatic corps, privy councilors, bishops and judges, 600 official colonial representatives and 70 officers of the army and navy, king's councilors and members of the royal household. As the Abbey is capable of holding only slightly over 6,000, there remained only about 2,000 places to be disposed of by the unofficial public. A large staff was engaged in the selection of the guests for a month in sending out courteous refusals.

Carrriage Horses Scarce.
A peculiar diffeulty arising out of the scarcity of first-class carriage horses which has developed since the universal introduction of the motor car, affected many members of the peerage and ancient nobility participating prominently in the regal functions and processions of the coronation. The question of having the cumbersome but elegantly emblazoned family state coaches which have been in service sometimes for centuries, on such occasions became in many cases acute and recourse had to be had for their supply not only to the stables of country mansions, where most of the animals are now kept, but to the public livery stables, who for a time enjoyed something of their prestige.

grade, are to be engaged in keeping the routes along the line of the procession. These are under the supreme command of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, who was especially appointed to the post by the king.

In addition to the military, the entire police forces of the city and of Great London, numbering altogether over 20,000 men mounted or on foot, are assisting in keeping order.

To avoid the terrible consequences of possible rushes into the main thoroughfares from side streets, barriers of timber are erected at the most dangerous street junctions.

BEACON FIRES TO FLASH NEWS

Lights Will Take Word to the Waiting British Public.
LONDON, June 17.—Beacon fires built on 2,500 of the most prominent points of the British Isles, in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, will on the evening of June 22 flash the tidings of the coronation of King George V to the remotest recesses of the country. At 10 o'clock in the evening magnesium rockets will be fired from all the points selected in England, Wales and Ireland, followed by a shower of colored rockets. Then the fires will be lighted and the people gathered round will sing the national anthem.

The same program will be observed in Scotland half an hour later, the delay arising from the fact that daylight lasts longer in the northern regions. The ancient beacon hills, used in olden times to warn the inhabitants of the approach of enemies, are to be utilized on this occasion.

Carrriage of State.
The state carriage in which King George will proceed to the coronation has carried five of his predecessors to the altar of similar mission. It was built 150 years ago in 1761, for King George III, and its body which weighs over four tons, is of fine oak with allegorical paintings by Cipriani on the panels. Its initial cost was \$35,000.

George IV, William IV, Victoria and Edward VII also drove in it to their coronations.

It will be drawn in the procession to the abbey by eight of the celebrated cream horses from the royal stables and a groom in state livery will walk at each horse's head. The harness, which is covered with red Morocco leather with gold-plated metal facings, will be the same as was used at Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee and at Edward VII's coronation in 1902.

King's Crown a New One.
The imperial crown which will be placed on King George's head at the coronation is not yet a century old, and in its present

form has never been worn by any sovereign. It was first made for Queen Victoria in 1838 and King Edward VII wore it unchanged at his coronation, but since that occasion it has been enlarged and embellished. In its front has been set the great Cullinan diamond, the "Star of Africa," which takes the place of the magnificent broad-spread sapphire, now placed at the back.

Besides these enormous precious stones, whose value is inestimable, many hundreds of glorious diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, brilliants and smaller forgeries adorn it. These are set together in the shape of Maltese crosses, fleurs de lis, oak leaves and acorns, roses, thistles and shamrocks. Altogether it contains over 2,000 diamonds and 300 pearls, with smaller numbers of the other stones.

Some of these are of great historic interest. For instance, the sapphire in the cross at the top of the crown was formerly worn by Edward the Confessor in a ring, while a huge uncut spinel ruby in the center of a Maltese cross of diamonds in the front bears the name of Edward the Black Prince, and the same stone was set in the helmet of Henry V at the battle of Agincourt. The broad-spread sapphire, which has just been moved to the back, formed part of the regalia of the Scottish kings and was bequeathed by the last of the unfortunate Stuarts to George IV. Many of the other stones which ornament the crown have formed part of the regalia of other monarchs of the English kings since the period of the Norman conquest in 1066.

Queen's Wonderful Crown.
The queen's crown, in accordance with precedent dating from the return of Charles II to his crown, is entirely new. It is ornamented only with diamonds and is absolutely dazzling in its brilliance. The immense "Koh-i-Nur," or "mountain of light," is set in the front. No jewel in the world has such a story as this. Its authentic history can be traced for over six centuries, and tradition carries it back much further. In 1304 it was captured from the rajah of Malwa by Ala-ud-din, and two centuries afterwards it was discovered in the possession of the Moguls. It was used as one of the eyes of the royal peacock adorning Aurangzeb's throne and then by means of conquest, assassination and trickery passed from the hands of one Indian prince after another until it was finally secured by the powerful Sikh, Ranjit Singh.

At the annexation of the Punjab it fell into the hands of John Lawrence and was sent to Queen Victoria by Lord Dalhousie. Legend gives the great diamond the power of bringing good luck to any woman who wears it, but men are said always to suffer misfortune when it is in their possession. Another tradition says that "who holds the Koh-i-Nur holds India." The remainder of the queen's crown is composed of a cap of violet velvet with an ermine edge, around which is a circlet of diamonds.

WOMEN MEMBERS ARE INTERESTED

Watch Discussion in House of Lords, Fearing a Time-Honored Custom May Be Ended.

FEAR RISE OF COMMON PEOPLE

May Be Forced to Associate with the Wives of Tradesmen.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION

Lack of Food is Discovered in Portions of the Kingdom.

BRUTALITY OF ENGLISH POLICE

Officers Attack and Commit Acts of Violence Upon Respectable Women in the Streets of the English Cities.

BY PAUL LAMBETH.

LONDON, June 17.—(Special to The Bee.)—The women members of the nobility are taking a deep interest in the discussion over the House of Lords, many being fearful lest the ancient and useless custom be wiped out. A powerful influence working hard at present in the direction of inducing the House of Lords to pass the parliament bill that of the peeresses. At an at home held one afternoon last week at the residence of a duchess a little mass meeting was held in one of the corners of the drawing rooms by wives of peers. One of the most eloquent of them impressed on the others the necessity of doing all they could to persuade their husbands to "protect their order."

"The idea," she said, "that we should have to associate in future with wives of common tradesmen is too horrible to contemplate."

In the end all those present endorsed the views of their sister peeresses and pledged themselves to work hard to get their husbands to pass the bill without the necessity for any new creations.

Death From Starvation.

One of the most pitiful returns ever issued by the local government board is that which shows that 119 deaths occurred in England and Wales in 1910 from starvation. Fifty-four cases occurred in the county of London and sixty-five in the provinces. In several cases death was ascribed to starvation in conjunction with some other cause—disease, exposure, improper feeding or self-neglect. For the most part the deaths appear to have been due to disease consequent upon or accelerated by want or exposure, or both.

English Police Brutality.

Appropos of the growing lawlessness of English policemen, Maude R. Grocock, a school teacher of Darnley, made a serious complaint against a member of the Nottingham police force. In court Miss Grocock said that on the evening of April 19 she was walking home at her father's house and left at 10:15 p. m. She went on the road with him toward Newark, and was returning when she met the defendant. He asked, "Where are you going?" Witness replied, "Home." He said, "Are you away that it is my duty to see how you take to the police station all young ladies after 9 o'clock?" The young woman replied in the negative. Defendant put his arm around her and struck a match, remarking, "I see you are Miss Grocock." Defendant put his face close to hers and asked her if she was married. Defendant went with witness toward the farm and when they reached the yeomanry field she asked him to leave her, as she preferred going through the wood-land. The constable said that he could show her in black and white that it was his duty to see her home. He frequently put his arm around her and she struggled free. When in the drive the defendant tripped her up. She struggled and screamed and ran toward the road. She gained the high road again, pursued by the policeman. He set off with a fine of £2 and a mild rebuke.

VISITORS' CAMPS FOR DURBARS

Charges Per Day Range from Ten to Forty Dollars, According to the Accommodations.

STIMLA, June 17.—(Special to The Bee.)—There will be four camps at Delhi for the durbars, with accommodation for 400 visitors. The charges will be \$10.50 and \$22.50 a day for accommodation in tents, and \$30 and \$40 in buildings.

The minimum period for which accommodation can be reserved will be twenty days and the registration fee will be one-third of the total liability, must be paid before August 1. The charges cover board, lodging, lights, firing and water. European servants will be accommodated at a charge of from \$5.00 to \$10 daily, and two native servants will be allowed free.

Spaces with lights and water will be provided on which visitors can pitch their own tents and make their own arrangements, on payment of a small fee.

NO ALARM FOR POPE'S HEALTH

Pontiff Continues Burdensome Audiences as Before.

CONGRESS CONSIDERS CRIME

Education, Communication and Water Supply Necessary to Eliminate Terror Societies Which Are Infesting Italy.

BY CLEMENT J. BARRRETT.

ROME, June 17.—(Special to The Bee.)—Contrary to widely circulated reports which caused alarm the pope is in very fair health. He continues every day from 9 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon his round of audiences—on only one of the official audiences with the members and officials of the sacred congregations and the bishops from all parts of the world, but of general audiences which might easily be dispensed with were there any real need. He still continues to give the earliest in the Vatican, even when, as on other mornings, when he says the mass late than usual in order to grant some of the faithful the privilege of assisting at it. It has been noticed that the holy father is not so light and active in his movements as he used to be, but that is not very surprising when it is remembered that his 77th year has just passed. Two months later he stands at the ninth year of his pontificate, every day of which has brought its own burdens and anxieties.

A few days ago the pope received in audience Bishop Abraham Drowrig, bishop of Ossory, Ireland, Ireland, greeting him with great cordiality. His holiness also received Mayor Malloy of Perth.

Considering the Mafia.

The problem of extirpating the crime carried on by brigands, the Camorra, and Mafia, which is rampant to South Italy, engaged the attention of a national congress assembled at Girgenti. The congress was inaugurated by the minister of justice in the presence of nearly 2,000 delegates, including the best known jurists and criminologists of Italy.

Priest Sues Preacher.

Father Carlo Bricarelli is suing Gustave Verdes, the ex-priest, who recently, after abandoning the Catholic church and joining the Methodist, claimed that the plaintiff divulged secrets which he told him in the confessional and that consequently several priests were transferred by their superiors. Father Bricarelli said that the secret which concerning a knot of "modernists" priests was not told him in the confessional, but at his home during a professional visit of Verdes. Father Bricarelli said he was advised by the Pope in all he had done and further that he had not mentioned names to him. He simply told him there were several clergymen who denied the divinity of Christ and who were meeting now and then to exchange views.

Feature of Exposition.

A magnificent reproduction of a Roman galley is the central attraction of the amusement section of the exhibition. Plans for the vessel were carefully prepared from historical manuscripts, and the result goes far to show that the modern floating palaces are not much more splendid than were the pleasure boats of the early Roman empire. The vessel is 220 feet long, eighty feet broad and the main deck is forty feet above water line. The prow and poop are surmounted with statues, and there are three docks intercommunicating by staircases adorned by statuary. On the lower decks are held such sports as roller skating, Greek and Roman dances, and the "poses plastiques." Here also is situated the magnificent gladiator's ring, reproduced in historical lines. On the second deck is the restaurant, the Greek-Roman theater including a "revue" of Roman pomp and splendor.

Coronation Fund is Stolen from the Sheriff's Residence

BY ROBERT EMMETT.

DUBLIN, June 17.—(Special to The Bee.)—A considerable sum of money, a portion being County Wicklow's contribution to the king's coronation fund, has been stolen from Woodbrook Bray, the residence of Stanley H. Cochrane, high sheriff, on last Saturday night. A cash box containing money, checks and postal orders was seen in its usual place in Mr. Cochrane's library that day. It was missing the next morning.

A remarkable incident cropped up in connection with the interment of a printer from Belfast hospital. A few friends connected with a local newspaper, hearing of the demise of the old printer, subscribed a sufficient fund to obviate burial in a pauper's grave. A funeral and a wreath were provided and many former colleagues came to pay their respects. A few nights ago the supposed dead man, hale and hearty, met a fellow printer and asked him for a loan. The latter said, "Why, I contributed five shillings to buy a wreath and buried you a week ago." "Well," said the printer, "somebody else enjoyed the funeral."

A remarkable scene was witnessed last Friday afternoon at the railroad station, Derry. Several thousand factory girls gathered to give a send off to thirty-eight girls who were going to Melbourne to start a factory for the Australian colored shirt trade. The crowd overpowered the railroad officials and thronged the platform, cheering enthusiastically. The girls' employers paid the passage out, and gave the girls \$20 for the outfit, and saved them \$2.25 a week for three years.

NOTED INDIAN SCHOLAR DEAD

Syed Ali Belgrami, Who Spoke a Dozen Tongues, Dies of Heart Failure.

CALCUTTA, June 17.—(Special to The Bee.)—The death of Syed Ali Belgrami at Haridwar, Oudh, from heart disease, aged 57, removes one of the most versatile and eminent Indian scholars. He spoke a dozen tongues fluently, and could read, write and think in twenty.

LANDLORDS PUT BAN ON CHILDREN

Seem to Have Entered Into an Agreement in Berlin and Other Cities.

KAISER HAS A LUCKY RING

Formerly Was Believed to Have Supernatural Power.

SEAGOING AIRSHIP BUILT

Germans Are to Undertake to Cross the Atlantic.

"BACK TO THE LAND" IS HEARD

Effort of the Government to Extend Peasant Prosperity Has Resulted in Increasing Population of Rural Districts.

BY MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, June 17.—(Special to The Bee.)—Many landlords of dwelling houses and flats here have placed the ban on children and refuse to accept as tenants people who have children. They seem to have entered into an agreement here and in many other cities and towns. It has become a public scandal, household owners refuse to let married couples having children and the authorities fear that this policy will have a bad effect upon the birth rate. Pet dogs, cats and birds are seldom refused, but babies are regarded as outside the pale. The emperor is said to have decided to take a hand in the crusade and stop the banishing of little ones.

Kaiser's "Lucky" Ring.

The kaiser generally wears a ring which in more superstitious times was firmly believed to have supernatural power to protect its wearer from harm of any kind. This Hohenzollern talisman, as it has been called, is of massive gold, in which is set a square, dark-colored stone. Its history goes back to the time when the margraves of Nuremberg followed their fathers to the capture of the holy Sepulchre from the Moslems, eventually reached the hands of the Margraf Ulrich, and from him it descended through generation after generation of his successors until it came to the kaiser. When it was first made it had engraved on the stone a sentence from the koran. This was cut out later and replaced by a cross.

Another Seagoing Airship.

In spite of the disastrous outcome of the recent attempt to cross the Atlantic by airship another effort to accomplish this feat is being made. This time Germans, instead of Americans, will be the contestants. Messrs. Siemens and Schuckert, the greatest electrical workers and engineers in Germany, are now engaged in constructing the airship, which is to be 30 yards long, 20 yards in diameter and capable of carrying fifty passengers and crew. It will have eight motors, the aggregate energy of which will represent 1,000 horsepower.

Back to the Land.

Fifteen years ago the empire faced the problem of rural depopulation. While the population of towns of over 2,000 inhabitants increased by 30,000,000 between 1871 and 1906, the population of small country towns had fallen from 25,500,000 to 25,800,000. The people settled the problem by deserting the country for the towns. To counteract this the government set to work to extend peasant proprietorship, particularly in eastern Germany, where large estates were most numerous. As a result the population of those districts increased. The following figures illustrate the process:

Inhabitants before settlement.	Inhabitants after settlement.
Nesmin	187
Purnow	281
Korshaken	129
Moskenhagen	237

Kaiser Helps a Corporal.

A pretty story is in circulation here about the kaiser having helped a young soldier to wed the girl to whom he was devoted. One day when out walking he was recognized by a corporal, who saluted him. The emperor noticed that the man looked worried and asked him the reason. The corporal hesitated and then said he was in love with the daughter of his sergeant, but could not marry the girl, as her father would have no one of less rank than a sergeant for a son-in-law. "Very well, then," said William, "tell your sergeant major that the emperor has made you a sergeant."

Men in official circles are much interested in the question of the adoption of one language by the great nations as a medium for commercial and international relations. There is every probability that a conference will be arranged to consider the matter.

Buttons Too Expensive.

Like most German girls, the Princess Louise is an excellent cook, having received a thorough training in the imperial kitchen. She paints and does needlework, though she has never given much attention to matters of dress. Once, it is true, she set her heart upon a wonderful set of buttons. Obtaining them, however, was out of the question unless the emperor's consent was given. So when a favorable opportunity came the princess broached the subject. "Certainly not," exclaimed the sovereign. "A thaler each for buttons! Why, it is throwing money away when hooks and eyes, can be purchased at 1 penny a card!"

Her Little Ambition.

The princess' tea table talk used to be famous. Once she discussed her ambitions. Having decided her brother's career, she came out with her own desire. "I'm going to be an empress," she said. This pronouncement was too much for her brothers. "You'll be lucky if ever you become an empress," remarked one. "It isn't all likely," announced still another. "Why not?" asked another. "Mamma is an empress. I want to be what mamma is." "Oh," was the chorus; "but mamma is different." Such is the tribute her children pay to the first lady in this land.

Stolypin Defers Conflict on Zemstvo by Cutting Short the Sitting of the Duma

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—Five months of usual summer inactivity in Russia's legislative body began with the adjournment of the Duma by decree on May 25. The session was cut short one month in order to avoid the threatened embarrassment of the government over the contentious Zemstvo measure, providing self-government for the western provinces, and which was promulgated over the head of the legislature on March 21.

By dispatching the Duma one day before the expiration of the term for obligatory submission of the bill for legislative consideration, Prime Minister Stolypin deferred the conflict until autumn. Steps have been taken meanwhile to expedite the provincial elections and elaborate the establishment of zemstvo institutions in the six provinces under the provisions of the act, and when the legislature next takes up the question it will deal with an accomplished fact, in which it will probably decide to acquiesce.

Despite the Duma's two-thirds majority and the council's three-fourths majority against Premier Stolypin, on the vote to declare his defense of his conduct in the promulgation of the western zemstvo bill unsatisfactory, the Chambers have continued to collaborate with the minister in current legislation. Appropriations were voted by the Duma for a fleet of four dreadnoughts, and a corresponding number of smaller units in the Black sea, and a further appropriation was voted for the completion of the four battleships of the Gergut type, whose construction in the Baltic was commenced by the government in defiance of the Duma's refusal of funds.

The record of the Duma for the session includes a bill for the reform of village self-government on a more democratic basis, for the reform of primary schools, in the matter of tongue, and a bill for combating drunkenness, the adoption of which was urged by a large anti-alcoholic group of deputies. Homened by Deputy Tchelysheff of Samara. Women suffrage was admitted in the provisions of the village self-government bill, another measure adopted gives women equal rights of succession, and a later measure, just introduced by the minister of justice, aims at a reform of the antiquated passport system, which at present deprives women, barring special cases and extraordinary formalities, of the right of residing apart from their husbands.