



THRILLING FEATS of Europe's Yellowest Journalists



PRETENDING TO BE MAD

YELLOW journalism in America takes into near white with the glaring yellowism of the journals of Europe—especially of France and of England.

Highway robbery, burglary, almost murder, violation of laws of every kind, daring adventures, risk of their own lives and the lives of others for the sake of a "story", anticipation of the public imagination of disaster and revolt mark the careers of the newspaper men of Europe. The efforts of yellowism and sensationalism of certain papers in the United States appear dull and listless compared with sending men to commit grave crimes in order to get a story.

To get inside information on the intentions of public officials or other persons whose opinions or actions are wanted by his paper, the European reporter will even go so far as to create himself in the home or office of that official for almost any length of time. A reporter of the Petit Parisien did himself up in the office of a judge in order to hear a private conversation between him and another of his profession.

Risks Death to See a Duel

The crowning feat of one reporter of one of the European papers was performed when he hung for a full half hour suspended above two military officers who were fighting a duel. His position was a dangerous one and his life was in triple peril, for the two duellists had threatened that no one could see it without being shot. Yet the reporter maintained his position, hanging by his hands from a telegraph wire, until the duel was over and the scene was cleared.

At the time of the flight of the Hancher family, a representative of the French paper, Le Matin, who had in some manner got wind of the intended flight, took up a position behind a door of a hotel opposite and staid there for two days and nights or until the family made off. He even had his meals brought to him and ate them while keeping watch.

In order to make a sensational story one European paper—on a man around the world. M. Steiner took the trip in order to show his paper was correct in a statement which it made, and which was challenged by a rival paper. The trip cost over \$4,000, but it filled a page of space in the newspaper for each of the sixty-three days and a few afterward and before as well.

Spend Months to Get "Story."

It is impossible to tell of all such escapades which have been taken to make news for the newspapers abroad. Only a little while ago one reporter was given the task of crossing Asia on foot, and another went to the Alaskan Klondike to get material for a story on the life of the gold miners of that territory. Many foreign newspaper men have spent years of their lives as amateur tramps, wandering in both cities and countries to learn what could be learned about the lives of the tramps.

European newspaper men have spent months and more working at different metropolitan occupations merely to be able to write knowingly for the public about the rights, wrongs, and experiences of those ways of life. A repre-

sentative of one paper bought a horse and cab and spent a full year of his life hauling people around the streets, simply to get a single two column story about the life of the cabman. Later, the same reporter secured a position as omnibus driver and worked a long while driving a bus for the sake of a single article on his troubles and streaks of fortune.

Turn Burglars to Expose Police.

There is practically no limit to the list of jobs at which these men have worked. Some time ago one of the Paris papers printed an editorial to the effect that the conductors of the street transportation lines were in a position to defraud the companies. This assertion was denied by the companies and a few of the other papers of that town. In order to prove their statement correct the publishers of the



DANISH REPORTER WHO WALKED ACROSS ASIA



JUMPING FROM BRIDGE TO SEE IF HE WOULD BE RESCUED

FRENCH NEWSPAPER WOMAN AS A MINER

accusing newspaper assigned one of their staff to secure a position as conductor. This he was able to do and furthermore succeeded in defrauding the company of over \$100 in a short space of time.

In support of a claim to the effect that the police force was inefficient one paper engaged a housebreaker to burglarize houses, the location of which was announced beforehand in the columns of that paper. Each day the newspaper would tell on what street their man would work and would publish an account of what he had accomplished the night before. This was kept up for some length of time and the burglar never was captured. Indeed, he soon produced a reign of terror for as a consequence of the attention given his actions by the police many others of his profession were able to make big hauls and their get-aways, and their deeds were credited by the police to the employe of the sensational paper.

Women Reporters Work as Men.

A woman reporter of a certain European journal secured a job as chorus girl and remained in the employe of a big company for six months. The result of the six months' work was simply a story on the life of the show woman. Mme. Malvery, a newspaper woman, spent years as a working woman to learn their life. Again she spent a long time in the army of the unemployed going from one employment agency to another, and spent nights in practically all of the refuge houses in France. Another woman worked for a long while as a street cleaner to get an article on the life of these workers.

Commit Crimes to Get Reforms.

In France the newspapers are constantly at war with the police. Time after time they sent their representatives to commit crimes simply to show the public how inefficient is the police service. Such examples as that of the housebreaker are not uncommon and often the reporters have escaped the officers of the law.

George Daniel, in order to judge the vigilance of the

Paris force, dressed himself in the skull cap and clothes of an "Apache" (a band of anarchist dependents) and for two hours walked the streets with a valuable new bicycle in his hand. During this long walk not a single officer noticed him or even stopped him to ask where he got the wheel.

He passed many of them and his little adventure was used as the basis for an attack upon the laziness of the force.

Charles Vallier of Paris then pretended to be a miner and paraded up and down the boulevards crying out that he was Napoleon returned. He passed two guards unobserved before a third arrested him. Another French newspaper man feigned insanity to get a story on life in an asylum and came home not getting out.

M. Christian one evening before the gardens of the Louvre were closed for the day hid himself until after the city of "all out" was sounded. He was not seen by any one until he himself called attention to the fact that he had eluded them. He was arrested, but he had proved his point that the gardens were insufficiently guarded.

Leaps Into River to Test Life Savers.

It does not require great courage of conviction to feign insanity or to hide from the police, but to throw oneself in the river, bound with ropes, in order to see whether you will be saved to write a story for a paper shows a rare love of sensation. One day in the middle of March a young man, tightly bound and in all his clothes, threw himself from the top of the highest bridge over the Seine. "Disappointed in love," thought the bystanders. No simple curiosity on the part of a reporter. He was the same M. Christian, who wished to prove the value of the new method of saving the River Brigade, to help those in danger of drowning.

Christian jumped into the water and waited vainly for aid from land guards of the police force. They had just eaten their dinner and feared the effect of a plunge so soon after their meal. They preferred to let him die rather than risk hurting their digestion. He was pulled out, however, by the life saving dogs that had been but recently declared incompetent by the land police, and his story in the next morning's paper reinstated the dogs in their place of honor with the public.

FROM NEAR AND FAR

BACKING HARNESS.

UNIQUE WATER HEATER.

Samovars are used in Afghanistan to heat water.

FAN DANCE IN A GYMNASIUM SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

BIRD BOUQUET.

EARLIEST GAME OF GOLF.

POLYEST POLICEMAN.

The device just invented by Edwin Hewlett, the "father of motion pictures," is to help horses to back, consists of a pair of strong pivoted arms, which are attached to a chain which is fixed to a post in the ground. A single horse is attached to the other end. A second horse is attached to the other end of the chain. The two horses are of which is attached with an eye-piece attached to the rear end of the horse. The horse is attached to the other end of the chain. When the horses begin to back the arms swing apart until the forward horse is directly in line with the other horse is thereby enabled to exert a pull.

AN ACRE OF PANAMA HATS.

Panama hats are bleached in the sun after their first shaping. The hat farm is in France-Lorraine.

JAPANESE ART.

Reproductions of "The New Year by the Goshima, and "Swimming Fish," by Honkoku, two of Japan's greatest artists.

One of the features of the catshenics at a training college in England.

FOR AUTOISTS.

The American Motor league has adopted a standard danger signal sign as shown in the illustration. The sign is about two feet square.

HERMIT'S TREE.

At St. Ann's Hill, Windsor, in England, is a tree called the hermit's tree, because of the curious profile of a man which appears upon it, made by a peculiar formation of its bark.

DIVING IN THE NAVY.

Gunnery officers in the navy have to undergo training in diving and our illustration shows a lieutenant coming up after his first descent in diving dress.

A lucky English photographer caught this snap shot of a bouquet of birds on bare boughs.

Golf was played as early as the year 1500. This London photographer took an early "bobby" has the reputation of being the earliest game of golf played. Two men are seen putting, while a third is addressing his ball at the tee.

FRENCH FERRY BRIDGE.

This one is at Rouen, and was built long before any American ferry bridge. Passengers are carried across on the suspended platform without interfering with navigation.

James McEvoy, an Englishman, has invented a simple apparatus for walking on or rather in, water. He has taken it several times on the Thames with success. No. 1 is a portrait of Mr. McEvoy ready to enter the water, and in No. 2 he is enjoying an aquatic stroll on the Thames. No. 3 shows a London countess, countess steamboat passing by the voyager.