

ALL EYES ON POPE

Catholics Anxious for Declaration on Subject of Situation in France.

CONDITION OF PIUS' HEALTH IS GRAVE

U.S. Troubles Head of Church, Who is in Pain Constantly.

MAY BE FORCED TO LEAVE THE VATICAN

Physician Gives Alternative of Removal or Death if Disease Increases.

WALLS OF APOSTOLIC PALACE ARE WEAK

Falling Plaster Reveals Cracks and Large Sum of Money Will Be Necessary to Make Repairs.

ROME, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In Catholic circles a good deal of surprise is expressed at the silence the pope continues to maintain concerning the separation law of France, and whether or not it is to be accepted by the church. There are two points of opinion on the subject of the impending papal decision. Some assert it to be absolutely certain that the pope will refuse to authorize the formation of public worship associations on the lines laid down by France, whereas others declare he will not venture to refuse submission to the law seeing how disastrous this would be to the material interests of the church and of the priesthood. The state of uncertainty has been already prolonged much beyond what was anticipated when the French bishops met in Paris in congress and expressed their views on the subject and it is hoped that the pope will soon make public his program concerning the matter.

The condition of the pope's health this mid-summer gives rise to serious anxiety. He is much troubled by gout, and in almost constant pain. His holiness is also very depressed. He has not the iron will power of Leo XIII, and he feels the matter of being compelled to remain in the Vatican very keenly. Cardinal Gregalia, who also suffers much from gout, recently experienced great relief from a change of air. When he visited the pope on his return Pius X. said to him, "You seem to want me to die here in the Vatican, and yet I feel that I would be saved." But at the same time, his holiness' mental depression is such that he does not desire to face such a serious problem as that of leaving the Vatican would be.

May Leave Vatican.

The pope is anxious to go to Castel Gandolfo, and he has already spoken of this to Dr. Laponni. The pope's physician is too discreet to discuss such a question with any but the few familiars of the pope on whom he can rely. If, however, his holiness' state should get worse, and it should be Dr. Laponni's duty to put the alternative before the Vatican that Pius X. must either leave the Vatican or lose his life, the problem would be a very delicate one. That a section of the more broad-minded members of the Sacred college favors the pope's departure, at the Quirinal is certain, but this is not a section that has the pope's ear. The ultra-conservative party, headed by Cardinal Merry del Val, is practically supreme at present.

The eternal problem whether a Catholic sovereign may visit the king of Italy in Rome has again come under discussion. The king of Portugal has never been in Italy. He once got as far as Paris on his way to the city of the Caesars, but was stopped by the Vatican. Now it appears that King Carlos had arranged to see his cousin, King Victor Emmanuel, at the Milan exhibition, but this time it is the Italians who raise an objection. Even in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies protests are heard, it being maintained that it would be undignified for King Victor to receive the Portuguese sovereign anywhere but in Rome. That, however, is impossible, so the project will probably be abandoned.

Apostolic Palace Falling.

A fact of much interest to the whole world has leaked out, notwithstanding great efforts on the part of the Vatican to keep it secret. There seems to be no doubt that the apostolic palace is in a grave state, and many walls are threatening to fall. The other day while the noble guard were on duty in the papal auto-chamber, they were thrown into a state of panic by a shower of plaster, the fall of which revealed large cracks. A hurried examination was made, showing cracks in all directions, caused by frequent subdivisions which had been made in the course of centuries without regard to the strain of the original construction. It is estimated that the expenditure of more than \$200,000 will be necessary for restorations. Fortunately the glorious picture gallery has already been moved to a place of safety.

A young Ligurian printer, named Cava, has invented a method of transmitting by telegraph. He couples the Hughes instrument with a monotype composing machine and, instead of the message being printed on the tape of the receiving apparatus, perforations are made on the monotype paper bands. Completely successful experiments have been made with the original invention. The newspapers are complaining that the Italian government will not allow them to use private wires, whatever they cannot make use of Signor Cava's discovery.

TURKEY EXPECTS TROUBLE

New Warships May Be Found Useful in Case of Russian Revolution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The new Turkish cruisers and destroyers in the Golden Horn are cooling, and an extraordinary council of ministers has met at the palace to consider measures to be taken in connection with the disturbed state of the Russian Black sea littoral. The unrest in the Island of Samos is also thought to be connected with the meeting.

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FOR STATE STEAMSHIP LINE

Labor Party of Australia Would Have Government Inaugurate Fast Mail Service.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—All the facts connected with the new Australian mail contract are not yet disclosed. So far from the arrangement made by the commonwealth government being a mere renewal of a mail service on slightly varied terms and with new contractors, it is believed that the world is on the eve of a mild revolution in ocean transit, practically under commonwealth auspices. The aspiration of Australia, and especially of the labor party, is to possess a state line of mail steamers connecting with Great Britain. That condition is not yet attained, but it is understood that the new mail service will be mainly financed in the colonies, and that it will receive strenuous official support, although it is of the nature of a private undertaking. The close grip which the commonwealth government has of it is indicated by the fact that the new syndicate can be bought out by the federal authorities at any time, of course, on payment of the value of the fleet which is to be constructed, and the good will of the business which is to be built up.

In return for a large subsidy, the new contractors will offer a reduction of sixty hours in the mail transit, partly owing to the employment of a fleet of steamers with a uniform speed of fifteen knots and partly owing to the selection of Brisbane as the European mail port in place of Naples. One fleet of eight or nine steamers—probably all to be built in British yards, although there is power to purchase suitable vessels—will be thoroughly up-to-date in the matter of passenger accommodations. These vessels, each of the 11,000 tons will have great cargo-carrying capacity. They will, in fact, be able to carry as much as 8,000 tons of measurement and dead weight.

Some of the steamers at present employed in the mail service carry no more than 1,500 tons. To this very large provision of space for the swift transit of Australian products to Europe the highest importance is attached by the colonies as well as by the new contractors.

TALKING OF DREYFUS CASE

Anti-Semites Declare Revisionists Failed to Make Case and Denounce Major's Acquittal.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Dreyfus, in an interview declared that he would be glad personally if a great foreign war should break out and if he could be spared to fight in the latter-day treatment at the hands of the French nation. He does not hesitate to state that he would willingly die for the nation on the field of battle if circumstances would only permit it.

One of the Hebrew papers of France calls attention to the fact that though the Hebrews are alleged to make prominent their religion—though they have been accused of being lacking in patriotism in the matter of Dreyfus, his youthful ambitions appear to center around the army and French nationality. He appears to have cared little or nothing for the Jewish religion and according to the French Semitic papers he cared absolutely nothing for money making.

On the anti-Semitic side of the controversy the revisionists have not made their usual "Jews triumph, and their traitors in the central region of the sphinx, whilst everything that our ancestors respected, everything that went to make France, lies shattered on the ground—religion, army, magistrature, cross, and flag."

INSURANCE MEN FEAR TROUBLE

Representatives of British Companies Write Home About the San Francisco Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Advices by mail from the fire insurance company men now in San Francisco are to the effect that they are greatly worried over the outlook there. They write that they can state of a settlement of the earthquake claims, but that if they take the risk an agitation is likely to result which may cause the legislatures in the various states of the union to pass laws forbidding the fire companies to do any business if they neglect or refuse to take care of California claims. The position of the insurance agents now in San Francisco is that they can "take off" payment and that they might even "blame" matters in the courts, but public opinion may be reflected later in antagonistic legislation, as in the case of the life insurance scandals. Under the circumstances the representatives of the English and Scottish fire insurance companies now in San Francisco are endeavoring to take the responsibility for acting in this matter and have referred the entire subject to their home offices.

IRRIGATION IN ANTIPODES

Three Australian Provinces Make Arrangements to Use Water from River Murray.

SYDNEY, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The interstate agreement between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, which permits a certain amount of water annually to be drawn from the River Murray for purposes of irrigation, will have the result of making large areas of land available for settlement. A beginning is to be made with a patch of 1,000 acres in Victoria extending from Swan Hill to the border of South Australia. All homesteads are to be on the river frontage, in settlements of from twenty to fifty families, and each settler is to have a considerable area of from 400 acres and upwards of interior land.

Terms of payment are to be made easy in the early years, the crown's charge for the land to be on the basis of its value, subject to irrigation advantages, but otherwise unimproved.

BRITAIN SURPRISES JAPANESE

Asiatic Allies of European Power Do Not Understand Reduction of Army.

TOKYO, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The proposed reduction of the British army has caused widespread surprise in Japan, where, despite the success achieved in war, the army is to be enormously increased, both in men and guns. The two years' system of conscription is to be adopted, sweeping reforms will be made, and all brigades and regiments are to be commanded by young and energetic officers. The wedding-out process has already commenced.

GERMAN MUCK RAKE

Duisburg Po' Make Interesting Discovery as to Parts of Sausage.

PETIT CATS AMONG INGREDIENTS

Mix Playfellows and an Investigation Brings Out Startling Facts.

VARIAN SOCIETY NOW HAS SCANDAL

Royal Prince and Associates Involved in Gambling Deal at Munich.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS MAKING GAINS

Centerists' Candidate in Westphalian Constituency Goes Down Before Socialists in Spite of Passion by Opponents.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—In various sausage manufacturing centers the German police have discovered abuses which, if not so scandalous or on so large a scale as in Chicago, should make importers of German sausages and tinned "delicacies" very careful. Among these abuses is the large and growing use of horseflesh, and in Duisburg, on the Rhine, where large quantities of sausage for export are manufactured, the police have happened on large quantities of disgusting stuff which was intended to work into these articles. Russia and the eastern provinces of Prussia are the main sources of supply. In some cases the old-fashioned jokes about the sausage makers grinding up the little ones to the grown-ups into sausage meats are no longer reckoned as jokes, inasmuch as cases of this kind are not infrequent. In fact, in one case, at Duisburg in particular, it was the destruction of the canine and feline pets of the children and the protests of the little ones to the grown-ups which led to the investigation of certain sausage factories, and will, it is stated, result in a new order of things all around.

A Bavarian Society Scandal.

A great society scandal at Munich is causing intense excitement in Bavarian society. One royal prince, two dukes, about twenty counts and many lesser members of the nobility are involved in the scandal, which has overwhelmed many leading Bavarian families with grief and shame. The root of the whole evil appears to be a fashionable club at Munich, which is nothing less than a gambling resort. The club, known as the "Munich Club," is a place where the nobility and the bourgeoisie meet to play cards and gamble. The club has been operating for some time, and has become very popular. The police have recently discovered that the club was operating in a building which was not licensed for such purposes. The police have seized the building and have arrested several of the club members. The scandal has caused a great deal of excitement in Bavarian society, and many people are wondering how the club members will be punished.

Others committed suicide to escape the consequences of their folly. The suicides include Count May Preysing, who was unable to pay gambling debts exceeding \$50,000.

Prince Francis Joseph of Bavaria, who was accustomed to play at the club, is implicated in the scandal owing to the fact that a number of officers forged his signature on promissory notes, whereby they obtained large sums of money by fraud.

Investigations have shown that sums up to \$300,000 have changed hands within the club in one night. Some unscrupulous members resorted to systematic card sharpening in order to fleece inexperienced players.

One young officer was arrested in connection with the scandal, but the precise charge against him is not known.

War on Long Skirts.

The campaign against trailing skirts begun some weeks ago by the Nordhausen council is being continued by the municipal authorities at several of the summer resorts. The local commissioners at Salzbrunn issued a public appeal to female visitors at this favorite health resort to abstain from wearing long skirts.

This appeal being disregarded, the local commissioners have now passed laws inflicting penalties for the wearing of trailing skirts. The local commissioners at Warmbrunn, also in Silesia, have followed precisely the same course.

The social democrats have scored a remarkable victory by being elected to the council of the city of Vienna.

The candidates, Herr Haberland, for the center, and the socialist, Herr Schindler, were both defeated. There is consternation in the liberal and radical camps, as it is evident that unless they close their ranks for joint electoral action the socialists will succeed in gaining further seats.

GLASGOW SCORES FAILURE

Scotch Town Declares Municipal Ownership of Telephone Lines is a Mistake.

GLASGOW, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The committee of the Civic Federation of America, headed by M. E. Ingalls of Ohio, will find it necessary to revise its reports upon municipal ownership so far as Glasgow is concerned. When the committee visited Glasgow among other cities in search of intelligence regarding municipal ownership the members of the committee appeared greatly interested in the workings of the municipal telephone. This telephone was established between five and six years ago to compete with a private company. It was found that the municipal company was not a paying venture and the town council decided to sell the business to the postoffice at a loss of \$100,000 rather than continue the undertaking. When the sale was decided upon more than \$1,000,000 was spent on the equipment and a further expenditure of \$500,000 had been found to be necessary.

The Glasgow Herald asserted that the undertaking was a mistake in the beginning and that the citizens have cause for being thankful that the town council more than made good on the investment. The experiments settle the question as to the practicability of a municipality successfully operating a telephone exchange. It is admitted that the nationalization of the telephone under the management of the Postoffice department may become a success, but that the municipalization of a telephone in any city is doomed to failure.

VIENNA POLICE ARE CORRUPT

Great Interest Created in Newspaper Revelations of Conditions in Austrian Capital.

VIENNA, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The sensational revelations of the illustrious Wiener Extrablatt regarding the corruption in the Viennese police are creating great interest. The story is almost incredible, but the newspaper declares that it is prepared to prove its statements. The Extrablatt has made allegations regarding certain alleged dressmaking establishments and the terrible treatment which white girl slaves have to undergo until they submit to every infamy. The mother who informed the Extrablatt and thus raised the outcry was able to see her daughter but only in the presence of several other persons. In these circumstances the girl dared not complain; but a few days later she secured the services of a new servant, who gave a letter to the mother. The mother complained, but without avail, and the assertion is that the police protect such places.

WOMEN GRADUATES LOSE OUT

Scotch Court Declares They Have No Right to Vote at Elections.

GLASGOW, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Female graduates of Edinburgh university have sought in vain for a judicial declaration of their right as members of the university council to vote in the election of Parliamentary representatives. Women are now admitted to graduation honors, and as graduates they become members of the general council of their alma mater. The members of the council have the privilege of electing a member of Parliament. Parliament has declared that every "person" of full age and "subject to no legal incapacity" entitled to vote in the general election shall be entitled to vote. Miss Margaret Nairn, M. A., and some sister graduates at the last general election applied to the registrar for voting papers. He refused their request. In his view of election law they were not "persons," and in any event being women, he held them to be legally incapacitated from voting. Burning with indignation, they rushed to the court of sessions, demanding from the university authorities \$25 for compensation for the expense and inconvenience to which they were put by their refusal of voting papers. The court has now decided in their favor, but the registrar has refused to issue them voting papers. That they were "persons" could not be disputed. So said that they were subject to no legal incapacity when they were legally incapacitated from voting. Burning with indignation, they rushed to the court of sessions, demanding from the university authorities \$25 for compensation for the expense and inconvenience to which they were put by their refusal of voting papers. The court has now decided in their favor, but the registrar has refused to issue them voting papers. That they were "persons" could not be disputed. So said that they were subject to no legal incapacity when they were legally incapacitated from voting. 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