

Political and Social News of the Old World Reported by Special Cable and Correspondence

PURE FOOD WAR STIRS ENGLAND

Uproar Similar to Uncle Sam's Inquiry Over Embalmed Beef.

ADULTERATIONS ARE EXPOSED
Amazing Disclosures Follow an Examination.

FAKE TEA COMES FROM CHINA

Coal Tar as Coloring for Children's Sweets.

ROOSEVELT AT STRATFORD-AVON

Movement for Radical Reform in Divorce Laws, Including Woman Jurors and Wifely Salary.

BY PAUL LAMBETH.

LONDON, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—London is now undergoing a sensation somewhat similar to that experienced by the United States at the time of the embalmed beef exposure and for very similar reasons. It all came from the pure food exhibition in horticultural hall, Westminster. Articles of common household use, purchased in the open market had been analyzed and some of the most amazing adulterations were shown.

One of the most peculiar and perhaps disgusting of them all is the adulteration of coffee. Not only were beans, peas and chestnuts used, but scorched liver ground fine had been added presumably to give the beverage body.

Horrid housewives gathered round large tables loaded with "food deceptions and atrocities." In the center of one table stood two seven-pound pots of raspberry and currant jam. Round the pots were arranged the ingredients that had been found in the jam, which consisted of turnips, manna, seaweed, sawdust for pips, refuse from the cider press, with red and yellow ochre to color. A large bottle of pickles about seven pounds in weight was made of stumps of cauliflower and cabbage pickled in acetic acid instead of vinegar. Substitutes for bread were arranged round an ordinary cottage loaf, and consisted of peas, beans and potatoes, instead of wheat flour, the bloom being given to the loaf before baking by dusting with chalk. Milk was shown dyed to look like a deep cream with an aniline dye.

An expert explained some methods by which tea is faked in China. After the tea has been once used the leaves are faced with plumbago and magnetic oxide of iron and dried. Some sausages were shown, dyed to give them an attractive appearance, while a cheap fish had been dried and dyed yellow to be sold as Scotch smoked haddock.

For the Kiddies.

One table bore the label, "What the Children Eat." Poisonous looking sweets are made with glue and size, coal tar being used to color. The chief danger lies in the flavoring, nitrates of ethyl being used as pineapple, valerianate of amyl as apple, and a pear flavoring is induced by treating rotten cheese with sulphuric acid and bismuthate of potash. The licorice sweets so favored in poor quarters are colored with lampblack, thickened with chalk and starch and stiffened with patent size. Hair polishes and printers' ink are used in the same dyes as are used in these cheap sweets," the expert said.

Pilgrimages to Stratford.

The pilgrimage of former President Roosevelt to Stratford-Avon the other day calls attention to the growing popularity of Shakespeare's birthplace as a shrine which attracts pilgrims from the four corners of the earth. During the last year no less than 4,000 visitors were registered at the Shakespeare house and there is hardly a civilized nation on the face of the earth which is not represented.

Divorce Law Reform.

When the royal commission on the divorce laws reassembled at Winchester house, after a two months' recess, some interesting evidence was given by witnesses, and one or two novel suggestions were made. One of these was that women should sit on divorce juries to deter men from applying for divorce in marriage, and another was that wives should be paid wages. It was also suggested that it should be made compulsory for everybody to be married at a registry office.

King's Death Good Thing Here.

There is no unimportant section of the population of England which profits by the king's death. The Lancashire master cotton spinners had decided to make a general reduction of 3 per cent in wages, but they have decided now, in view of the king's death, to postpone the reduction for three months and are hopeful at that time the reduction will have ceased to be necessary.

Beet Sugar Factory.

It is highly probable that Tunbridge Wells will boast a sugar beet factory before long. The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Kent, Sussex and Surrey farmers held in the town hall under the auspices of the Tunbridge Wells Farmers' club: "That efforts should be made to obtain undertakings by farmers to produce sufficient sugar beets to warrant the erection of a factory." Mr. Sigmund Stein, the Liverpool sugar expert, struck an optimistic note. "You will find," he said, "that a beet sugar factory at Tunbridge Wells will pay you much better than hops. Sugar beetroot would grow just the same as mangel-wurzel, and with careful and proper organization the industry could be made a very profitable one to the Kentish agriculturists."

RAILWAY TO PERSIAN GULF

Porte Enters Into Negotiations with British Capitalists for Construction of Road.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The Porte has entered into negotiations with British capitalists to build a railway from Basra to the north shore of the Persian Gulf, thereby the Persian Bagdad railway will be permanently headed off from the Gulf.

CHANGES AMONG DIPLOMATS

Two Prominent Members Are Soon to Be Transferred.

SHINING LIGHTS IN SOCIETY

Lord Charles Beresford Stands High in Estimation of the New King—Rich Royal Plates.

BY LADY MARY MANWARING.

LONDON, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Two members of the diplomatic corps who have loomed large in London society for a number of years are soon to be transferred to other scenes of usefulness.

It has long been an open secret that both the Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese ambassador in this country, and Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, the head of the Austrian embassy, have been retained here for so many years merely because the late King Edward desired their presence. When King Manuel of Portugal ascended the throne of his murdered father, it was generally understood that the presence of the Marquis de Soveral was earnestly desired in Lisbon by the queen-mother; but the late king intervened, and pressed for his retention in his country, and in the end Queen Amelia acceded to his request. "Blue Monkey," as the marquis is generally known in his circles, was one of the most intimate friends of the late King Edward, and the two were well known inseparable companions.

Austria to Change.

A similar state of things prevailed with regard to Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, but London is not likely to know him much longer, and in all probability a new Austrian ambassador will be appointed before the end of the year. It is not only in the diplomatic corps that great changes will follow in court circles as a result of King Edward's death. What has been known as the king's "financial group" will not have the high place in royal favor it held during the late reign. This group, the principal members of which are Sir Ernest Cassel, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. Arthur Sassoon and Sir Thomas Lipton, are not as well liked by King George as they were by King Edward. King Edward's attitude towards the friendship of these and others of a similar type to remarkable extent, and found considerable pleasure in mixing with men of affairs and discussing "high finance" with them. King George is, however, cast in a different mould, and will select his friends from another circle.

In the King's Favor.

One man as well known almost in America as in England, who stands high in the esteem of the king, is Lord Charles Beresford. His majesty is also a great admirer of Lord Kitchener. It is likely these two men will be among the closest of King George's personal entourage.

Another, who will now come "into the limelight," is Lord Revelstoke, the head of the famous financial firm of Baring Bros. He has for some years past been one of the most intimate of King George's friends, and at his majesty's request, undertook a few years ago the reorganization of the financial administration of the duchy of Cornwall, with the result that the revenues have been almost doubled. Since it is highly necessary that the king of England should have some experienced man in affairs at his back to guide him upon intricate matters of finance it must be a source of gratification that there is one capable of Cornwall, with the result that the revenues have been almost doubled. Since it is highly necessary that the king of England should have some experienced man in affairs at his back to guide him upon intricate matters of finance it must be a source of gratification that there is one capable of Cornwall, with the result that the revenues have been almost doubled.

Royal Plates.

It is not generally known that the king of England has perhaps the most valuable collection of plate in the world.

The so-called gold pantry at Windsor consists of two large fireproof storehouses in which is kept plate of an estimated value of \$5,750,000.

The gold plate which is used for state banquets weighs over five tons. It is not, of course, all solid gold. If the larger pieces were gold they would be too heavy to move at all. Some of the epergnes take four men to lift. These are of silver-gilt. It takes one man to carry two dishes or a plate. The latter are of pure gold. There is not much ancient English plate in the gold pantry. Charles I melted down all the plate of his day and coined it into money. But there are some exquisite foreign pieces, among them is a great silver flagon taken from the flagships of the Spanish Armada, and the famous "Naufrage" cup, made by that master of the art, Benvenuto Cellini. There is a shield by the same great Italian, and the wonderful gold tiger's head taken from Tipu Sahib's throne after the storming of Seringapatam.

There is also a shield formed of snuff boxes and valued at \$6,000 and a great quantity of beautiful cups and salvers, among them a rose water fountain of silver designed by the late Prince Consort, and weighing nearly 3,000 ounces.

Private Jewels Precious.

Detectives who reside at the castle as ordinary officials guard those vast treasures of plate and jewels which are locked in another underground safe. These jewels have, of course, nothing to do with the crown jewels, which are kept in the tower. They are the private property of the royal family. Queen Alexandra's personal jewelry is of immense value, and for precaution's sake, as we believe, been all duplicated in paste.

The royal library at Windsor contains over 100,000 volumes, among them many that would fetch enormous prices if put up to auction. There is a Meis Plaster for which a collector would sell his last stick, a Charles I. Shakespeare, a magnificent Caxton on vellum, and other treasures too numerous to mention.

Below the library is a room containing one of the finest collections of prints in existence. These alone would probably fetch \$500,000 if sold. In the same room are no fewer than 20,000 drawings of the old masters and a collection of over 1,000 miniatures. The late Queen Victoria collected these miniatures.

Besides all these ancient treasures King George will presumably inherit the great collection of valuable objects got together by his father. These include the coronation presents, valued at over \$250,000, and many Indian works of art, including a wonderful embossed shield of solid gold given by a number of Rajahs.

There is no relaxing monarch in the world, not even the czar of all the Russias, who is master of such an amazing collection of beautiful and valuable objects as is George V.

PASSION PLAY IS IN FULL FORCE

Immense Crowds from All Parts of World Are Flocking to Oberammergau.

MANY AMERICANS ARE THERE

Decorations Are Made as Brilliant as Possible.

SHAM IS CAREFULLY AVOIDED

Even the Hair and Beards of the Players Are Real.

TALK WITH COSTUME MAKER

Proceeds of Performance Are Not Sources of Mercenary Profit, as Many Persons Generally Suppose.

BY MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The Passion play at Oberammergau is now in full swing and the little village in the Bavarian highlands, which for nine years in each decade differs little from the other little villages in that part of the world, is crowded to its capacity with visitors and will be until the cool days come in September. It is safe to say that every American tourist in Europe this summer has Oberammergau in his itinerary. So much has been written about the place and the play that I do not intend to bore you with any description, but I had a talk recently with Fraulein Helene Lang, sister of the man who plays the part of Christ, and to whom is assigned the task of dressing the play, and from her secured some information which I think will prove interesting.

I found that she cuts out every garment worn in the play, and that each garment is made by Bavarian women under her immediate supervision. Fraulein Lang did not understand much English, but she kindly took me to some of the women who were at work on the garments.

The greatest pains are taken to make the decorations as brilliant as possible. Every sham is avoided. Even the hair and beards are real. No cheap, tinsel stuffs are used. Only really good materials are employed, which cling to the body, fall in graceful folds, and can stand up to light and rain. This naturally costs a good deal of money, since every ten years a part of the costumes must be renewed. The old ones having been used up for rehearsals, cut up, or otherwise spoiled.

Cost of the Costumes.

Fifteen to twenty thousand marks are given away every ten years by the Passion play society for this purpose. The principal characters wear rich wools, silks, and real gold trimming. The Jews and the Roman soldiers appear in these costumes, which the traditions of the middle ages have handed down to us, while warriors in shining armor, executioners and menials can satisfy the most exacting tastes.

Whist going from one house to another Fraulein Lang gave some figures relating to the play. She told me, for instance, that one of the finest costumes has cost nearly 500 marks.

Asked as to the number of costumes needed, she replied, "about 1,000." So the Oberammergau stage will have a big cast. Fraulein Lang informed me further that this year she has had to cut out more than 600 extra costumes for the play.

Then I asked my informant if she could tell me anything about the salaries of the players, and she told me that each player receives from 50 to 1,500 marks, according to the part he or she plays—this sum is for May to September.

Where the Money Goes.

Perhaps it may interest you to know exactly what is done with the proceeds of the Passion play. Many persons seem to imagine that the villagers are fat and flourishing. This is not the case. The play society dislocates business. Many of the players can do no regular work for six months before the performances, for they have so many rehearsals to attend. The Bavarian government has made a condition that a full third of the clear profits should be used, after all payments of costs for the general and public welfare of the inhabitants of the village.

The new theater has just cost Oberammergau the sum of \$30,000.

England May Stop It.

It is up to England to say when the race for Dreadnoughts will be called off, according to the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung. That paper says: "If the English want to bring about a change in the naval situation let them, as the overwhelming superior party, take the lead. We shall not at all begrudge it them. The Daily Mail and its friends must accustom themselves to the fact that Germany feels herself in every respect on a plane of equality with the British world-power, and will proceed accordingly, whether it comports with English arrangements or not. If serious minded Englishmen cherish the hope that this attitude will in any way be affected by the Kaiser's visit to England, they would do well to abandon such illusions forthwith."

Strauss' Next Opera.

It is reported from Dresden that Richard Strauss' next opera, "Cavaliers of the Rose," will be produced for the first time there early in December. The libretto is by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, and the subtitle for the opera is "a comedy for music." The plot is the machined one—a young elegant, entrusted with a proposal of marriage on behalf of an elderly, rich aristocrat, falling in love with the lady, and having his love returned. The scene is laid in the middle of the eighteenth century, in Vienna, at the time of Maria Theresa.

Religious Conference.

Berlin is ready to take care of the fifth Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress which is to be held here beginning August 6. There will be a large number of delegates from the various European countries, and the United States will be particularly well represented.

CZAR TO VISIT GERMANY

Russian Ruler Will Go Hunting Near Darmstadt.

APPALLING SUICIDE LIST

Finland Situation Is Constantly Growing More Appalling and Troops Are Being Quietly Placed.

BY GEORGE FRASER.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The czar has definitely decided, I learn from high authority, to make a rather extended visit to Germany during the summer. With the tsaritsa and their children they will go to the hunting lodge of Wolfsgarten, near Darmstadt, the property of the tsaritsa late in July or early in August.

It is understood that the German kaiser will visit them and that the two monarchs will discuss the program of the next Hague peace conference, particularly the question of the limitation of armaments. The czar is believed in principle inclined to favor the idea of limiting warlike preparations, but it is doubtful if at this time any satisfactory agreement between the powers can be reached. He is not averse, however, to have the matter discussed fully and freely. The health of the tsaritsa shows some improvement and it is hoped the stay in Darmstadt will very profitably benefit her.

Suicides in St. Petersburg.

Appalling statistics just published regarding suicides in St. Petersburg in 1909, show that 1,322 persons took their own lives. Of these 832 were males and 490 females. They include fifty-eight boys and seventy-seven girls of ages varying from 11 to 17.

Helped Harry Napoleon.

St. Petersburg has been entertaining a most remarkable old man. His name is Kniazhoff, and he served in the Russian army which harried Napoleon on the retreat from Moscow, which really broke the power of the great Corsican. Kniazhoff is 119 years old and remembers the burning of the old Russian capital distinctly. He was the guest of honor at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the fighting nearly 100 years ago. Despite his advanced age, his mental faculties are unimpaired, and his physical condition is remarkable.

Northern Line.

The Russian ministry of communications has drafted a bill relating to the creation of a line of communication through the North Atlantic ocean for trade between western Siberia and western Europe.

Troops for Finland.

The Finnish situation is growing more serious. Troops are being quietly placed so that they may be available in case of any outbreak. Russia is determined to carry out its Finnish program regardless of any protests either from the Finns or from foreign sources. It is held in official circles that Finland has been a breeding place for sedition and for the protection of the empire it must be kept under closer control.

General Botha is Power in Africa

His Liberal and Progressive Views on Public Questions Wins Wide-spread Confidence.

CAPE TOWN, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—General Botha, the first premier of the South African union, is one of the most striking figures in South Africa at the present time. He has won the confidence of British and Dutch alike.

General Botha is a man of liberal and progressive views and high principles, and has on his side the advantage of comparative youth, being only 47 years of age. Born in 1862 at Natal, Botha accompanied his family when a boy to the Orange Free State, thence to Vrystad, the then capital of the South African Republic.

He became a member of the progressive party in the first Volksraad, and vigorously opposed Mr. Kruger's policy, which led to the Boer war.

When the war broke out in 1899 he joined Lucas Meyer's command, and on the death of General Joubert, became commandant-general of the Boer forces. After the war General Botha accompanied Natal, Botha accompanied his family when a boy to the Orange Free State, thence to Vrystad, the then capital of the South African Republic.

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BACK TO ERIN CROWDS FLOCK

Annual American Invasion of the Emerald Isle Is Now in Force.

HOME COMING SEASON IS ON

Money is Spent Lavishly with Irish Tradesmen.

BIG BOOM FOR FACTORIES

Capital from United States May Be Brought In.

ROMANCE OF A PRISON CELL

Interesting Case of Assault on an Old Age Pensioner Mother-in-Law—Jury Finds the Assaultant Guilty.

BY THOMAS EMMETT.

DUBLIN, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The American invasion of the Emerald Isle is now in full swing. Hardly a steamer from across the Atlantic but brings its quota of Irish-Americans or the sons and daughters of Irish-Americans, all actuated by the desire to see the land of their fathers. In every section of the island family reunions are the order of the day, and hundreds of visitors are looking up old friends, family records and the like. While many of the visitors come in style and show every sign of prosperity, it is surprising the number who have come over third class, having evidently pinched and saved to make the trip.

One effect of this home-coming movement is going to be a boom in Irish manufactures. Not only are the visitors purchasing of Irish-made goods as bountifully as their purses permit, but they announce their intention on their return home to call for Irish goods, thus making a permanent demand. It is also hoped that American capital may be interested in the development of the old country.

Recalls a Romance.

The announcement of the death in Queensland of Mrs. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who gained fame by her poetic contributions under the name of "Eva" to Gavan Duffy's Nation, the organ of the Young Ireland movement in 1848, recalls a charming Irish romance. Mrs. O'Doherty was Miss Eva Mary Kelly, the daughter of a Galway gentleman, who when quite a young girl contributed poems to the Nation which attracted wide attention. She had as a fellow-contributor "Speranza," the title chosen by Lady Wilde, mother of the late Oscar Wilde. Among the admirers of "Eva's" poetry was Kevin Izod O'Doherty, a young medical student, who was also engaged in the patriotic movement. The two young people were betrothed, and advanced to the position of "Eva's" lover.

As registered proprietor of the Tribune, another Dublin paper of rebellious tendencies, he was arrested for seditious writing and sentenced to ten years' deportation. Before his deportation to Australia "Eva" wrote to him in his confinement, "You faithful," she said to O'Doherty: "I'll wait."

O'Doherty was transported, but being allowed out on parole in Australia he was able to finish his medical studies and take out his degree. He returned to Ireland, where "Eva," true to her word in the prison cell, awaited him? Two days after his return to Dublin they were married, and O'Doherty with his bride returned to Australia as a voluntary exile. In 1883 O'Doherty came back to the Old Land, and entered the House of Commons as member for North Meath. He quickly tired of parliamentary life, however, and once more returned to Australia, where he survived until a few years ago.

New Phase of Home Life.

A curious effect of the old age pension law has been the wonderful improvement in the position of Irish mother-in-laws. This was brought out when Patrick Connolly was charged at Dublin with assaulting his mother-in-law. Counsel explained to the jury that married men were not supposed to be desperate admirers of their mothers-in-law, but a social change had been worked by the old age pensions act, because if they had a mother-in-law who was drawing an old age pension they took as much care of her as if she was a precious piece of china. The old question used to be which of that family could get to support the mother-in-law. Now every door was open to her and solicitations were addressed to her as she went by, "Won't you stay with your loving daughter and affectionate son-in-law?" The mother-in-law of this man became an old age pensioner. She had been living with him for years, but there was another daughter living next door. The poor old woman, who was between 80 and 90, took a notion after ten years of his loving attendance that she would leave him and go and live with the daughter. This caused the assault. The jury found the prisoner guilty of common assault and recommended him to mercy.

WEDDINGS COST IN SOUDAN

Prospective Bridegrooms Emit Wall Over the Existing Marriage Tax.

CAIRO, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The increasing cost of marriage in the Sudan is causing serious complaint amongst the would-be bridegrooms. From £1-15s to £1-20s is the sum usually demanded as the bride's dowry amongst the well-to-do living in Omdurman and the northern provinces.

Half the dowry is paid before the marriage, and the other half becomes payable only in the event of divorce. The first half is paid to the father of the bride, and regarded as his property, though it is spent on the wedding festivities. In addition to the dowry the bridegroom makes considerable gifts to the bride and usually bears some part of the expense of the festivities.

One of the most popular of the mahdi's reforms was to fix the dowry at 100 piasters, about \$5 for a girl and \$250 for a widow or divorced woman.

BUCHARIST, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—An extraordinary affair is reported from Bucharist, in Rumania. During a race meeting there, largely attended by the sporting community from Bucharist, it was observed that a jockey named Gailas was holding back his horse. There were excited protests, in the midst of which several persons in a state of fury drew revolvers and fired at the jockey, who was killed with bullets and fell dead. The murderer fled, and so far has not been arrested.

DRAW GUNS ON A JOCKEY

He Retards the Progress of a Race Horse and Ends at the Track Is Enraged.

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KING VICTOR IS COMMON

Most Democratic of All European Rulers.

ACTS MUCH LIKE A PRESIDENT

Always on the Alert for His People's Welfare, Just as Though There Was an Election Pending.

BY CLEMENT J. BARRETT.

ROME, June 18.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—King Victor Emmanuel is one of the most democratic of kings and takes as much interest in all classes of his subjects as though he was the president of a republic, with an election not very far ahead. One of the leading socialists in Italy is Alfredo Lisi, head of a co-operative glass factory at Asolo. Recently Lisi was granted a private audience with the king, at his majesty's suggestion, I understand.

This is how the socialist leader describes the audience: "I was received in a small room, very simply furnished and the king, coming toward me, said, 'I am glad to be able to shake hands with you, dear Signor Lisi.' 'Then he questioned me about the socialist co-operative works, and how the organization began. He was much interested when I explained the difficulties we had to meet through lack of capital and of protection. We have been a long time, sir, without seeing your face except on stamps,' I added, and the king laughed. His majesty said he might come to Asolo to see the works some day, and I promised that while I could not guarantee an enthusiastic welcome, the workmen would receive him respectfully."

The interview lasted about forty minutes and the king promised to use what little power he had to further the success of the scheme. As I was leaving I said, 'Your majesty, I am only a poor individual, but I would ask you one thing: Tell me what it is,' said the king. 'If you would not mind presenting my homage to the queen.' 'I will,' replied the king, 'I hope to send you something about your co-operative works will interest you.'"

King Victor is preparing to pay a visit to Russia and it is probable that while he is on his travels he may stop to see the kaiser at Berlin and President Fallieres at Paris. The king was greatly interested in the recent report from London that Kaiser Wilhelm had expressed himself to the French minister, M. Pinchon, in favor of a general European federation which would go a long way towards making war impossible. While this story is only a rumor, it is highly probable that there is some truth in it. Italy's development is retarded by the enormous expenses entailed by the preparations for war and it would welcome any move with a reasonable promise of success which would relieve it of the burden.

Protest of a Painter.

M. Sala, the Spanish painter, is so vexed at a portrait of his being placed so high up in the Societe National Salon in Paris that he has attempted to ruin his own work, first by means of a fishing rod, then by rolling a barrel of paint over it.

His attempt with a ten foot fishing rod having proved unavailing, he disguised himself with a false beard in order to evade the attendants. To preserve his incognito he did not show his exhibitor's card on entering, but paid a frame at the gate. He walked about the picture galleries for some time unobserved.

At length he reached his goal, the room in which his portrait is hung. He looked around. He was still unnoticed, and no watch was kept over the picture. Suddenly he drew a revolver and fired four bullets into his canvas. Luckily he hit no one else's painting on the wall.

The four revolver bullets did not do very much damage. They did not hit the faces, but pierced only the background.

Some Queer Visions.

At a banquet in Paris the other day the menu included an omelette of ostrich egg, pythons, African gazelles, and porcupines. Several women who were present, upon ragout, which they pronounced delicious.

Now Laine Will Wed.

Another alliance between the stage and the aristocracy is announced. Liane De Pougy, the Parisian music hall beauty, whose head dress was the cause of a fight the other day between her escort, Prince George Ghika, and some French townspeople