

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

ENGLAND IN GRIP OF MEAT FAMINE Price of Beef is Higher Than It Has Been in Thirty Years.

AMERICAN BACON IS SOARING Hams from Across the Ocean Are Only for Rich.

EVEN THE HOME PRODUCT HIGH No Indications of Relief Are Yet in Sight.

SEVERAL THEORIES ADVANCED Butchers in the Poor Districts of London Are Transacting Business at a Positive Loss.

BY PAUL LAMBETH. LONDON, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—England is facing a meat famine. Already the prices of all kinds of meat have gone so high that it is beyond the reach of the poorer classes, and there is no relief in sight.

Beef is higher than it has been in more than thirty years, while American bacon is 2 shillings a hundred weight higher than the highest price provided in the cable code used by the provision market.

Not only meat, but butter, cheese and eggs have gone out of sight. So serious has the situation become that the National Federation Meat Traders' association has issued a warning that unless a fresh source of supply is tapped meat will be prohibitive to the poorer classes.

Causes Summarized. Summarized, the position may be put as follows: The crisis has been caused by a shortage of supplies of live cattle from Canada and the United States, and of chilled beef from the states.

During the last twelve months the wholesale price of beef has risen in some cases by 50 per cent. In the poorer district of London the butchers have not been able to increase the retail prices because people would not pay them.

It is believed that a further increase up to 3 pence a pound will be decided upon. Many people are taking to a vegetarian diet rather than pay excessive prices for meat.

Giving an explanation of the rise, Alderman Lindsey, president of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Association, said: "For several weeks past the demand for meat has largely exceeded the supply. We are getting very few bullocks from North America because they have very few to send. Four years ago we received 8,000 or 9,000 a week. We are scarcely getting 1,000 now. I do not think the price of American bullocks has ever been so high. English supplies also are short and dear."

It has long been felt by those who have special means of obtaining information that unless some fresh sources of supply can be tapped the price of meat in this country will be so much higher than as an article of food it will become almost prohibitive to the working classes, whose purchasing power is certainly becoming less.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION Two Dates for Function Are Being Considered. MAY BE HELD ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Canada is Deeply Interested in the Event and Favors May 24 as the Most Favorable Time.

BY LADY MARY MANWARING. LONDON, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The next great function attendant on a change of monarch will be the coronation of King George. Already discussion as to the probable date of the coronation of George has begun. Two dates are mentioned, May 24, Empire day, and June 3, the king's birthday. The former seems to meet with most general favor not only here, but throughout the empire as well.

Messages have been received welcoming the suggestion from Canada, India, South Africa and Australia. Canadians especially are delighted. For the Canadian people generally a better day could not be chosen, because for many years May 24 has been pre-eminently the best of all Canadian holidays. It has been the first holiday after the winter months and is regarded as the formal ushering in of the summer season.

Australia's Attitude. Sir George Reid, the Australian high commissioner, gave his view upon the proposal and spoke of it with enthusiasm. "If the coronation of his majesty is to take place on any date near that of Empire day I certainly think," he said, "it would be a most happy event if the great ceremonial was fixed for a day which is being more and more associated with the broader aspects of empire and loyalty. As the years pass the significance of Empire day increases rapidly. The coronation, to which every subject of the king will look forward with intense interest will assume additional significance if it takes place on Empire day. And no one better understands the empire than his present majesty."

Strain on Queen Mary. Queen Mary is beginning to feel the severe strain that she has gone through during the last few weeks, and is very anxious to take a complete rest as soon as possible for some time to come. Her reason for this is seeing no one beyond the members of her own family and one or two especially intimate friends. Her majesty has always enjoyed very robust health, and this has improved of recent years. She had, however, a very sincere affection for the late king, and the loss of his death has affected her rather considerably.

Baby Heir to Throne. Youthful, indeed, are the heirs of many of Europe's monarchs. Our own heir apparent is only 15 years old, the tsarvitch of Russia is in his 6th year, the Crown Prince Humbert of Italy is 5 years old, Prince Leopold of Belgium is 4 years old, King Alfonso's heir is but a year old, while the prince of Norway, the Crown Prince Olaf, is not yet 7 years old, Prince Boris of Bulgaria is 15 years old, and the heir to the throne of Saxony is 17 years old. Youngest of all is Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who is but a baby of about 13 months.

Lord Londale, whose name has been much before the public lately in connection with the terrible disaster at the Whitehaven mines, which he owns, has been termed England's best all round sportsman since there is no such exaggeration in the description of his lordship's rides, shoots, yachts, motors and boxes, and is an expert slipper of greyhounds.

Will Visit Berlin. It is definitely settled that the first state visit to be paid by King George and Queen Mary to be foreign court shall be to Berlin, and his majesty gave a promise to that effect to the Kaiser before the latter left this country.

Strong for Home Folks. Queen Mary is nothing if not thoroughly British, and has a great contempt for almost everything that does not bear the stamp and seal of the British manufacturer. Her English proclivities have extended to the royal kitchen, where, it is expected, French cooks are to be superseded by Englishmen thoroughly skilled in the culinary art.

ERIN LAUDS HER FENIAN WARRIORS People of Ireland as a Whole Feel Affection for Men Who Risked Life.

MANY AMONG THE HOME COMERS Ovation for Thomas Cullinane at Ballymacoda.

ONCE SENTENCED TO GALLOWS Escapes Death Penalty, but Deported to Australia.

BERNARD GAFFNEY ALSO THERE William J. Bryan Appears in Belfast with His Lecture, "Peace of the Future"—Bankrupt Has Wealth.

BY THOMAS EMMETT. DUBLIN, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Whatever may be the changes of feeling among the Irish people as to the wisdom or propriety of seeking to gain Irish freedom by force of arms, there has been no change in the affection and esteem for the men, who risked their lives for Ireland in the Fenian days. The great home coming pilgrimage is bringing many of these gallant fighters home this year and they are being received enthusiastically.

Among them is Thomas Cullinane, who took a very important part in the movement in his native place during that stormy period. The district in which Mr. Cullinane first saw the light, that of Ballymacoda, can boast of some of the best and most devoted adherents to the movement, of which James Stephens was the head, and some of them—particularly Peter O'Neill Crowley and his companions of the episode at Killeeney Wood—are remembered as amongst the best and truest and most steadfast, which Cork county produced at that time. Mr. Cullinane was often commissioned by the leaders of the movement to undertake delicate and exacting tasks, and it was while performing one of these duties that he was arrested.

On the 6th of March, 1867, he proceeded to Castlemary by direction of Captain McClure to make certain inquiries, and while doing so he fell into the hands of the police. He was afterwards tried in Cork with Captain McClure, Kelly and Joyce, and he was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Three weeks later, however, he received a reprieve, and was then transported to Western Australia. In February, 1871, he was given his freedom, and he then proceeded to America. Though he had been a long time away his heart always reverted to the land for which he strove so nobly, and lately he returned to his native district of Ballymacoda. To signalize the home coming and to give him a welcome worthy of his patriotic record a meeting was held in Ballymacoda, at which the platform erected which stars and stripes floated was erected for the proceedings, which were marked by the greatest enthusiasm.

Another returning Fenian is Mr. Bernard Gaffney, who left Ireland for Australia in 1863, and who is now in his seventy-fifth year. He had many interesting reminiscences also of those stirring times, especially of the "Cassidy" expedition, which was fitted out for the purpose of assisting Fenians in western Australia to escape. Mr. Gaffney was one of the leading spirits of "The Irish Citizen," which was started in Sydney in 1871.

Mr. Gaffney speaks highly of the Irish nationalist feeling in Australia and the sympathy and interest with which the fight for home rule is watched by the Irish exiles.

"Prince of Peace" at Belfast. Hon. W. J. Bryan lectured to a large audience in the Assembly hall, Belfast, on "The Prince of Peace" when his fine oratorical gifts made a fine impression. Mr. Bryan is an attached Presbyterian, and his minister is an Ulsterman. Mr. Corke, one of the family of the late Dr. Corke of Glendormon, County Kerry. Mr. Bryan is a decided evangelist. "I want," he says, "my minister to act in the belief that Christ's Gospel is the surest cure for all political and social evils, and that the best method of promoting temperance, social morality and good citizenship is to bring men into the church."

Bankrupt Well Fixed. A strange discovery was made by a bankruptcy court official, who accompanied by nine police officers, paid a surprise visit to the house of Mrs. Julia Quill of Coolea, County Cork, who was recently declared bankrupt for a debt of £25 for rent.

OVERTHROW OF SEPARATISTS Grating Development in Hungarian Politics. SERIOUS ELECTION CONFLICTS Emperor Francis Joseph Expresses Great Satisfaction Over the Final Solution of Political Problems.

BY EMIL ANDRASSY. VIENNA, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The complete overthrow of the Hungarian separatists in the last general election has not only been one of the most remarkable, but the most gratifying developments in the politics of the empire of recent years.

Count Khuen-Hedervary, the Hungarian premier, will have behind him fully two-thirds of the new Hungarian Diet. It is doubtful, in fact, if the Kossuth-Justh combination will be able to muster 100 votes out of the 423 members.

Large districts which have for years past exclusively sent members of the Justh or the Kossuth party to the Reichsrath have now deserted these leaders for deputies advocating dualism. After such a decisive defeat, the Kossuth party in Hungary, is disposed to take too tragically the threats of obstruction by the Kossuth and Justh factions. The Hungarian nation is wearied of the long and fruitless conflict which has materially ruined the country. Any attempt, therefore, to disturb the great work which is awaiting the new Parliament by recourse to obstruction meet with very doubtful success.

Result of the Election. The result of the Hungarian election campaign, the progress of which is hourly reported to Emperor Francis Joseph has exceeded his expectations. The monarch, who has ever been a devoted adherent to the cause of dualism, is gratified by the result of the election. At Koepren, near Karansebes, the constituents blew up a paragon with dynamite after the priest had voted for the government party. Profiting by the existing turmoil in order to decide their quarrel, the grandsons of the two antagonists had an encounter with a number of Roumanians. Joug Koszkar, the Gipsy king, headed her companions in the fight, and fell, dagger in hand, three men perished on the side of the opponents, and the grandsons succeeded in arresting twenty-five Gipsies, who were all more or less wounded. In Hungary, apparently, politics are considered to be more important than religion, for the priest of Turmad, giving his support to agitation on behalf of the government a considerable number of Catholics became protestants.

The recent tour of the emperor to Bosnia and Herzegovina has resulted in curing another sore place in the empire. The re-establishment of the ancient kingdom of Bosnia and Herzegovina destroyed by the Turks in 1463 has caused the greatest enthusiasm among the people. They are now believed to be thoroughly loyal to the empire.

All along the route traversed by the royal train through Bosnia the population turned out and cheered enthusiastically. At Sarajevo the reception accorded to the emperor was of the most cordial. The ecclesiastical authorities of all creeds, the local officials and army officers awaited his majesty's arrival at Sarajevo station, which was magnificently decorated. The emperor, who did not seem in the least fatigued after his twenty hours' journey, was met by the greatest enthusiasm. After the exchange of the most cordial greetings the emperor, at the side of the chief of the Bosnian government, General Varesanin de Vares, followed by a magnificent cortege, proceeded in a carriage and four with outriders, escorted by the Bosnian army of 120,000 men, to the town of Travnik, where he passed the night through magnificent decorated streets lined with troops, to the accompaniment of the spontaneous and enthusiastic ovations of the immense crowd.

Despite the clamor of the court officials, the emperor in the most democratic fashion invited the trial of sixty-eight persons charged with the murder of the archduke, and speaks with the people without any creeds or ceremony. As may be imagined, their enthusiasm has been doubled thereby.

A touching incident is related of the emperor's visit to the monument of Visoko erected to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the Bosnian war of 1878. He spent some minutes before the monument, and uncovered his head in silent prayer. Then he stooped and plucked a single wild flower and laid it on the stone which covers the last resting place of so many brave soldiers.

Students Get Revenge. The medical students who have been excluded from the French School of Medicine by the police for expressing, by means of eggs and tomatoes, their objections to the present system of electing candidates to the faculty of medicine have had their revenge.

Dr. Bertillon, one of the principal objectors to the present system, was suspended from the greater part of his duties to a brilliant satire on certain features of medical instruction in France, to the practical exclusion of "muscular rheumatism," the theme allotted to him as a subject. The candidate began by stating there were two kinds of doctors, and entered upon a very thinly veiled attack upon the dean, M. Landouzy, and the jury. It soon became too much for the dean, who tartly reminded the candidate that he had not yet mentioned "muscular rheumatism."

SPURNS A TITLE AND CREATES WOE Miss Marv Harriman's Wedding in America is a Blow to France. MARQUIS PASSES SUIT IN VAIN Heiress of Late Marquise is Not Impressed.

BY PAUL VILLIERS. PARIS, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—To one noble family in France the recent marriage of Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of the great American railroad man, to an American was little short of a calamity. The son and heir had long been marked by the fabulously rich American heiress as the means by which the family fortunes should be renewed and had paid assiduous court to Miss Harriman.

In order to assist the marquis, for that is his title, and it is, in fact, a historic one, his relatives have, it is said, even pawned their household furniture, besides borrowing money at exorbitant interest on the strength of false statements about the projected marriage. It can be said that the marquis received no encouragement either from Miss Harriman or from her parents. But even then the members of this noble family could not conceive of an American girl turning down such a title for the sake of an ordinary untitled American, and up to the very time of her marriage, hope was entertained. It is said, with how much truth I am unable to say, that an appeal has been made to the former Miss Harriman to assist the marquis' family out of their financial difficulties.

At last the house of Mollere has recovered its most cherished privilege, which it lost nine years ago. The actors will themselves accept or reject new plays submitted to the theater, a decree repealing that which abolished the privilege in 1901 having been signed by the president of the republic.

The internal management of the Theater Francaise is a state affair, and can be altered only by a formal decree by the president. The new measure reinstates the status, with one or two improvements. Thus the reading committee, composed of six actors who form the administrative council, and two other elected male members, will include also two actresses, and two senior feminine partners in the joint stock company of the theater, who, for the present, are Mesdames Harriet and Pieron.

At a young age, M. Railler du Baty, who accompanied Dr. Charcot on his previous Antarctic expedition, has just returned to Paris from an adventurous voyage to which he and his brother Henri devoted the whole of their small fortune.

Two and a half years ago they purchased a six-horse boat in length, and set sail with a crew of four other companions for the desert island of Kerguelen, in the south of the Indian ocean. In the forty-two days they have successfully completed a voyage of 15,000 miles. Between Rio de Janeiro and the Island of Ascension they encountered a terrible cyclone. On the island the population of eighty-three souls, whom they describe as half-civilized and as of English origin. During the remainder of the voyage the little boat was buffeted by heavy storms, but the desert isle was safely reached in March, 1907. Fifteen months were spent in exploring the island, making scientific observations and hunting seals. In June last year the party started for Australia, and had a terrible passage of forty-five days owing to storms. It was only by throwing out all that the boat was kept afloat. On reaching Melbourne the boat was disposed of for a hundred of gold, and the explorer took the passenger steamer for Marseilles, where he has just landed. He will report to the Academy and the Geographical society.

Woman of Remarkable Characteristics Accompanies Them. Marseilles, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Thirty-four Ananite pirates and malfactors have arrived here and with them a remarkable woman, one of the wives of the redoubtable pirate, De Thom, who has given the French so much trouble in Indo-China.

Co-Ed, as the woman pirate is called, exercised a dominating influence over the pirate king and his followers, a power she even preserved throughout the voyage, which the prisoners made in a specially constructed iron cage built amidships.

Co-Ed, a small, hard-faced woman of about 20, enjoyed the reputation of which among the pirates and she ferociously hated the white men. When the prisoners landed at Marseilles it was she who marched proudly at their head, taking not the slightest notice of the crowds who watched the debarkation of the prisoners on their way to the Ile de Re, in the Bay of Biscay.

Queen to Isle of Wight. "Going Back Home," is the Way She Expresses the Journey. MADRID, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The queen of Spain is shortly expected to pay a visit to Osborne Cottage in the Isle of Wight. This is a very favorite spot with her majesty and she always refers to the Isle of Wight as "home." It is claimed that the dogs draw the rheumatism out of their masters' feet.

DISCIPLINE FOR THE FINNS Absorption by Russia a Political Necessity, Declares M. Stolypin. ELUDED POLICE MANY YEARS Strenuous Cossack Girl Embarks on a Long Horseback Ride—Regrettable Scene Occurs in Dan.

BY GEORGE FRASER. ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The practical absorption of Finland into the Russian empire was a political necessity in the opinion of M. Stolypin the premier. In a speech to the duma Mr. Stolypin said the most important position clearly and unambiguously speaking of the inclusion of the Finnish schools, newspaper regulations, meetings and associations within the competence of imperial legislation he said the schools were included because Finnish teachers were constantly fomenting the youth of the country with hostile feelings against the Russian government. The same hostile intent animated newspapers, meetings and associations and the government must have control over them all. The contempt excited by this idea of Russian domination had prompted the Finns to threaten passive resistance, and it was the same thought that had produced the uninvited intervention of foreigners, but M. Stolypin added, "you will show that right is greater than might."

Desperate Criminal Caught. A secret police officer named Muratoff, was walking unarmed in one of the principal streets of Moscow two or three days ago, when he thought he recognized the mistress of a long sought for criminal named Shuravlev, alias Bolusoff. The woman was accompanied by a man, whom the detective rightly guessed to be Shuravlev, and whom he promptly seized by the wrist with a view to arresting him. Shuravlev, however, recognized the detective and took to flight, drawing a revolver from his pocket and firing four shots at Muratoff, who ran after him. The detective fell to the ground mortally wounded. He was carried to the nearest hospital, where he died a few minutes later. In the meantime the pursuit was continued and Shuravlev fired nearly a dozen shots at the police and others who were following him. None of them, however, took effect, although the uniforms of several policemen bore bullet marks. After eluding the efforts of the police to capture him, a revolver and a small dagger, Shuravlev dashed down a cul-de-sac abutting on a railway embankment. He fired at the guard on duty, but missed him, and then a peasant youth made a rush at him and caught him by the legs, bringing him to the ground. He was immediately arrested. Shuravlev's record of crime is almost incredible. He is known to have perpetrated at least seven murders and to have been concerned in fifteen armed robberies, twelve church thefts, and 200 other crimes most of which were committed in the vicinity of Moscow. For years he has eluded all the efforts of the police to capture him, thanks mainly to his genius in assuming impenetrable disguises. He is only 30 years old.

Girl on Long Ride. A Cossack girl has started to ride from Kharbin to St. Petersburg, a distance of 5,420 miles. She is riding astride on an ordinary Cossack saddle, carrying a hunting knife and a revolver, and her only companion is a pure bred St. Bernard dog. Formerly a railway employe, she was awarded the gold medal "for zeal" during the Russo-Japanese war.

Member of Duma Arrested. There was a regrettable scene in the Duma the other day when M. Purishkevitch, a member of the reading committee, was charged with throwing a glass of water in the face of M. Milnikoff. The labor party has demanded an inquiry into the state of the aggressor's mind.

Many Sentenced to Death. After sitting with closed doors in St. Petersburg, a court martial has concluded the trial of sixty-eight persons charged with armed robberies and other crimes, including murder, during the revolutionary period. Twenty-nine death sentences were passed.

THIRTY-FOUR PIRATES ARRIVE AT MARSEILLES Woman of Remarkable Characteristics Accompanies Them. Marseilles, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Thirty-four Ananite pirates and malfactors have arrived here and with them a remarkable woman, one of the wives of the redoubtable pirate, De Thom, who has given the French so much trouble in Indo-China.

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PASS RUBBER MEN'S BILL Restrictions Are Placed on Effort at Monopoly of the Elastic Output. SINGAPORE, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The legislative council of the Straits Settlements has passed the rubber dealers' bill, which contains a provision for the refusal of a license to an agent or individual or corporation attempting to establish a monopoly of output or of market in cultivated rubber.

RECOVERS FROM BITE OF INSECT Kaiser Said to Be in Normal Health but Doubt Exists. STRAIN OF FUNERAL TELLS True Condition is Held as a Secret. HIS DOCTORS ARE ANXIOUS Emperor's Income is Second on High List. KOCH AND SLEEPING SICKNESS Eminent Medical Man Investigates African Insect Theory and is Hailed as Delity.

BY MALCOLM CLAIK. BERLIN, June 25.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Officially the Kaiser has recovered from the inability caused by the bite of an insect and is in normal health. In well informed circles, however, this official declaration of the Kaiser's return to health is taken with a good deal of allowance.

Despite the popular belief to the contrary, the Kaiser has never enjoyed robust health, and he has always had to take the greatest care of himself. The strain of the funeral of King Edward told rather severely upon the emperor, since he had not been in the best of health for some little time previously.

The utmost care is taken to prevent the true state of affairs becoming known to the outside world, but those few personages who have seen the Kaiser since his return to his capital have been greatly struck with his extreme irritability that he displays. Several consultations of the court physicians have taken place, but the real nature of his majesty's complaint is very carefully concealed. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the most disquieting rumors are afloat in Berlin at the present moment.

It is not believed that there is any immediate danger of his majesty having to give up public duties, but that his condition is giving physicians and his family much concern may be accepted as true.

Kaiser's action of the Prussian Diet in increasing the civil list approximately \$5,000,000 a year gives the German emperor the second largest income of any European ruler. The czar of Russia, with a civil list of \$5,000,000 leads them all.

Dr. Koch's Personality. Dr. Koch, the famous bacteriologist, whose recent occurred recently, was one of the most remarkable of scientists of recent years. He was known as "the man without a personality" on account of his cold, scientific nature. Everything with him was a matter for research, and he seemed almost devoid of human emotions.

It was, of course, as a bacteriologist that he achieved his fame and he caused a tremendous sensation some time ago when he stated that he had discovered the bacillus of consumption. Dr. Koch had an enthusiasm for his work, and he seemed almost devoid of human emotions.

Major an Acrobat. An entertaining variation on the methods usually employed for the collection of insect specimens was introduced by the acrobatic burgomaster, or mayor, of Posen, Herr Wilms. Meeting at an evening reception a rich merchant who was not particularly distinguished for his generosity to good works, the burgomaster approached him with the remark, "I want you to give me \$1,250 for our town charities."

With a gasp of astonishment the merchant replied, "You can stand on your head before you get any money out of me." No sooner were the words out of his mouth than, to his bewilderment—which was shared by the other guests in the crowded room—the burgomaster carefully placed his hands on the carpet and, with the mayoral legs gracefully elevated in the air, passed in an inverted attitude out of the room.

Returning a moment later he claimed his \$1,250 fee for the performance and was handed a check by the amazed merchant.

School of Salesmanship. The latest development of German education is a school for the purpose of teaching shop assistants how to behave properly to customers. Shop assistants, it is considered, should learn not only the intricacies of their respective trades, but also the way to behave in dealing with customers. They should talk nicely and agreeably, how to talk gracefully, how to treat ill-tempered customers, how to conduct an animated conversation without undue familiarity, and so forth.

The underlying idea of the new school is to improve the character of the shopkeeper, that the best of conducting it is borne by the shopkeepers themselves, who are convinced that well trained and polished shop assistants can sell more goods than those who have received no special instruction in this branch of their activity.

Comfort for Volunteers. The German government has issued an order forbidding commanding officers to allow "one-year volunteers" who serve at their own expense to quarter themselves during manoeuvres at their own charges at hotels or other places where more comfortable accommodation is to be had than is provided for ordinary soldiers. They will now be required to live in barracks and tents like the rest.