PART TWO
EDITORIAL
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THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

WANT-ADS

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

ENGLISH WOMEN LEARN TO BATTLE

Gentle Art of Self-Protection is Object of Newly Formed Club.

WILL TAKE ATHLETIC TRAINING

Idea is to Be Able to Cope with Rude Interlopers.

JAPANESE METHOD IS TAKEN UP

Suffragettes When "Fit" Will Resist Police Officers.

EXPECT TO REDUCE ARREST FAD

Lord Kitchener at Last is About to Reach His Long Delayed Goal in England's Official Life.

BY PAUL LAMBETH.

LONDON, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—A woman's athletic society is being organized in connection with the Women's Freedom league, the chief organization of the militant suffragettes, in order that the women may learn the art of fighting and wrestling and thus make their arrests in the future the matter of considerable physical display.

Up until the present the arrest of suffragettes has been one of London's chief outdoor diversions, but, judging from the conditions which are being made for the future the bobbies will have their hands more than full in handling the women. Mrs. Garrud, a jiu jitsu expert, has been engaged by the organization to teach that difficult art.

"The women under my charge will use the Japanese method of dealing with policemen and with rude men who interrupt their meetings," said Mrs. Garrud. "They are tired of being heckled by a lot of brainless men and arrested by a lot of legal puppets, as our police are. We are going to use force in earnest in the future. If some of those big brutes of policemen are injured it won't be our fault for warning has now been given."

Miss Kelly, who gained considerable notoriety as a "hunger striker" in various jails, will also have charge of a branch of the athletic branch. Miss Kelly is a tall athletic young woman with broad shoulders and muscles that form in knots upon her arms like the muscles of a prize fighter. Mrs. Garrud is only five feet tall, but it is her boast that she can "throw a hulking six-foot policeman over her shoulder because she has done it many times in the past." From now on the war for "votes for women" will go on with renewed vigor.

Designer for New Coinage.

It is announced that Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A. R. A., has been chosen to design and model the new coinage and the coronation medal, which will be struck off next year in commemoration to King George's accession. The appointment has a special fitness from the fact that Mr. Mackenna was the first artist from the overseas dominions to secure election to the royal academy. But apart from sentiment, he has justified his medals which he executed for the Olympic games of 1908.

Kitchener Near His Goal.

Few men have been shunted about in public office as a result of politics in the same degree that has fallen to the lot of Lord Kitchener. It has been the ambition of the famous soldier for years to become chief of the Imperial General staff, and now, after many trials and disappointments, that high office looks to be nearly in his grasp.

It is not at all unlikely that General Sir Neville Lyttleton, G. C. B., commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, may desire to retire at an early date and that his successor may be General Sir William Nicholson, G. C. B., chief of the imperial general staff. Should these changes take place the way would be clear for the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the office he could so ably fill and has so long sought.

Speaking of Lord Kitchener, the famous soldier is an enthusiastic gardener. Recently when he was looking about for a house near London he specified that it must be surrounded with fields so that he could raise practically all the vegetables necessary for the household. In Calcutta, when Lord Kitchener was stationed there, he could be seen at work in his garden morning and evening.

Ships Ordered Sold.

Having been condemned as unfit for further service, the battleships Centurion and Barfleur, the armoured cruiser, Nelson, and the protected cruiser, Melampus, have been ordered by the admiralty to be sold by public auction.

The Melampus, which was built under the naval defense act, was for two months under the command of King George, then commander in the navy, who commissioned it in 1892 to take part in the naval manouvres of that year. The Barfleur, Centurion and Nelson are all ex-flagships.

Brothers as Peers.

In accordance with precedent, Sir Charles Hardinge will be raised to the peerage before he sails for India, being created a viscount of the United Kingdom. As he is the younger brother of Viscount Hardinge, the rare occurrence of two brothers being peers will take place. There have been very few instances of this nature, but one readily occurs to mind, that of the Earl of Iddesleigh and Lord Northcote. Curiously enough, Lord Northcote obtained his peerage by being appointed governor of Bombay.

American Warships at Plymouth.

Much interest has been evinced in the American squadron of warships, which dropped anchor in Plymouth sound for a visit. A number of the sailors on shore have attracted much attention in Plymouth and London. The squadron comprised the Iowa, carrying the pennant of Captain George R. Clark, senior officer; the Massachusetts and Indiana, and, apart from their ordinary complements, the three vessels have on board between them over 200 midshipmen of the United States navy, who are out from the naval academy at Annapolis for a three months' instructional cruise in European water. The squadron coaled, taking on nearly 4,000 tons of Cardiff fuel and steamed away to Marseilles for a week's visit there.

IRISH LEADERS ARE COMING

Redmond, O'Connor and Devlin Bound for America.

COME IN INTERESTS OF COUNTRY

Will Probably Reach the United States Early in August—Redmond's Many Accomplishments.

BY THOMAS EMMETT.

DUBLIN, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—John Redmond, T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, are making preparations for their American trip. While the date of their departure has not been definitely announced they probably will sail late in August and will remain in the United States several weeks. They are in constant communication with the leaders of Irish thought in the United States and in their itinerary will be guided largely by the wishes of their American friends.

Mr. Redmond is watching closely the developments of the conference which is seeking to find some way out of the British constitutional muddle. He is not hopeful, but if the British leaders should reach an agreement which is not inimical to home rule he will support it. If any attempt is made, however, to sidetrack home rule there will be trouble.

Redmond's Personality.

Mr. Redmond does not, like some parliamentarians, seize upon any excuse to get upon his feet, but rarely rises unless he has something to say. And he says it with sledge hammer emphasis and diction that invariably attracts all the shirkers back to the "green benches."

He first figured prominently in the political history of Ireland in 1880, when he accompanied Mr. Parnell to the famous meeting at Enniscorthy, when they were nearly murdered by a hostile mob.

Mr. Redmond entered Parliament soon afterwards as the member for New Ross. Unlike most new members, he delivered his maiden speech on the night he took his seat, and he holds the record of being suspended before the close of the sitting.

He is a fine billiard player, a practised hand at the foils, rides well, as frequent visitors to Hyde Park have many opportunities of observing, is a good shot, and can still give a good account of himself in front of a wicket. His foot ball days are past, but he still takes a deep interest in the game. The love of the drama, fostered in his schol days at Clongowes, when he was looked upn as the crack performer in their Shakespearean productions, has never left him, and, when in London, if duties permit it, is an enthusiastic firstnighter.

Vice Regents in Residence.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen have returned to Ireland and taken up their residence at the Viceregal Lodge. It is a pleasant residence at this season, situated in the central position of the open 1,760 acres of the Phoenix Park. Close to the boundary of the Viceregal demesne is the All Ireland Polo club ground, the Hurlingham of Dublin, where a sport-loving public assemble in crowds to witness the constant polo matches. Cricket grounds are numerous in the park and possessed by all classes. The lodge in the Phoenix Park was made a viceregal residence ten years or so before Union, having previously been the ranger's lodge. The subrangers' lodges, in close contiguity to it, were made the residences respectively of the chief and under secretaries.

Kitchener's Outing.

Lord Kitchener enjoyed his trip through the lower, middle and upper lakes of Killarney immensely. He stated it was forty years since he had been in Killarney last, and he sincerely hoped to be able to visit it more frequently in the future. He was charmed with the scenery and the weather was ideal. His lordship added his signature to the distinguished roll already hung up in the lounge of the Royal Victoria hotel, and, by special permission he was photographed, before leaving for Dereen, the residence of the marquis of Landsdowne, enroute to Cork via Glengariff.

Base Ball at Belfast.

Belfast was treated to a real American game of base ball the other day, the players being a party of cadets from the United States training ship Newport lying at Carrickfergus. They were entertained at lunch by the lord mayor of the city.

HE FALLS FROM MOUNTAIN TOP, NO WEDDING BELLS

Pathetic Ending of a Romantic Affair of the Heart in the Alpine Wilds.

GENEVA, July 17.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—A pathetic Alpine tragedy happened on Sunday on the Jallouvre mountain, 7,000 feet high, which is situated in Geneva in Savoy.

Emile Husar, a young Pole residing in Geneva, and a good climber, promised his fiancee that this would be his last climb, as his marriage was arranged for the morrow. His finaces objected to his climbing, but Husar was enthusiastic and attempted to climb the sheer unknown peak of Jallouvre. He fell 700 feet and was killed.

Members of the Alpine club transported his corpse to a hut, which they buried in Alpine flowers. The body was carried down to Geneva on Monday.

POISON TAKES TWO MONKS

Dozen Others Are Seriously Ill at San Esteban Monastery as Result of Feud.

LISBON, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Two Franciscan monks are dead at the monastery of San Esteban as the result of poison and a dozen others are seriously ill. The affair is declared to be the result of a feud with inhabitants of the district. Last month a number of peasants made a night attack on the place and endeavored to set fire to the building. The monks, however, barricaded the doors and courageously held the enemy at bay until a detachment of civil guards arrived.

No further attacks have been made on the monastery, but after eating their evening meal recently a number of monks showed symptoms of poisoning and it was found that the soup had been poisoned.

LAIRD OF SKIBO GIVES UP FIFTY

Carnegie Makes Contribution to Flodden Memorial Fund and Others Follow.

EDINBURGH, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Dr. Andrew Carnegie of Skibo castle has contributed £50 to Flodden memorial fund. Sir Robert Usher has given £25, but the total amount subscribed still falls short of the minimum sum required.

KAISER'S ILLNESS EXCITES ANXIETY

Physical Condition of German Ruler Worse Than is Generally Supposed.

REJECTED AS INSURANCE RISK

Offer of Excessive Premiums is No Inducement.

GREAT EFFORT TO KEEP SECRET

Investigation of Friedberg Bomb Worries the Police.

PLOT TAKES ON DRAMATIC PHASE

Germany at Present Leads All Other Countries in the Number of Labor Disputes — Wages the Main Issue.

BL MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, JULY 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Much has been written about the kaiser's health, but I am in possession of facts which tend to show that his physical condition is worse than is generally believed. About eight months ago his majesty was told by physicians that his symtoms were such as to excite alarm.

The kaiser's first thought was of his family and he immediately opened negotiations to purchase a life insurance policy for $5,000,000 upon his life so that adequate provision might be made for his younger children in case of sudden death.

Medical experts were sent by the insurance company to Potsdam castle where they made a searching physical examination of the Emperor. Within a fortnight word was conveyed to the ruler that the company would not care to take the risk of insuring his life. His majesty attempted to purchase the policy by agreeing to pay $500,000 annually in premiums. At this rate the company would be reimbursed for the $5,000,000 in ten years but even this alluring offer was rejected.

It is reported in official circles that overtures have been made to all the big insurance companies of Great Britain, Europe and America and not one will place a risk upon the life of the emperor. This puts an entirely new aspect upon the matter of the kaiser's illness. Extraordinary attempts have been made to keep the true facts from becoming public and the agents through whom negotiations with insurance companies were carried on were all sworn to secrecy.

Bomb Outrage Interesting.

The imperial investigation of the Friedberg bomb outrage and its accompanying attempt to plunder the Imperial bank, has now attained to the point where the German secret service branch is pow working in hand with the international representatives upon the continent and they are engaged in unravelling the last threads of the most perfectly laid plot that has come to their attention in many years.

Story of the Crime.

In view of the possibility of further developments, it will be advisable briefly to recapitulate the details of the affair so far as they have become known. To pick up the first thread of the story one must go back to June 14. At 10:45 on the evening of that day, a policeman on watch in the Frankfort Bockenheimer Landstrasse, where the merchant princes of the Main have their town palaces, noticed a man emerge from the garden of the banker, Herr A. Mayer, mount a bicycle, and ride off with all speed. Possible the constable would not have paid particular attention to the occurrence had it not been that a few minutes later the stillness of night was broken by a tremendous report, followed by the crash of glass from a score of windows. An explosion had taken place just outside the banker's house on the path leading up to the tradesmen's entrance.

There was a brief struggle, during which the manager received several blows on the head with some hard object, evidntly a pistol. The noise attracted other people in the building, who were heard approaching. Then the stranger appeared to realize that his enterprise had failed. He broke loose and made for the door, but tarried in his flight to fire a couple of revengeful shots at his opponent. One struck the manager on the forehead, and the other grazed his nose.

Flight and Pursuit.

The miscreant was encountered in the doorway by several persons who had heard the reports and stopped to see what was wrong. With the utmost sang froid he told them that somebody had been shot, and that he was off to fetch a doctor. He mounted a bicycle which was standing outside, and hastened away. But, as luck would have it, the pursuit was speedily taken up. Bystanders urged the driver of an empty motor-car to join in the chase. He was indifferent to their appeals, and soon disappeared. The police, however, were fortunate enough to secure the services of another car, and overtook the criminal just outside Nauheim. He had in the meanwhile fired two more shots at persons who, rather by accident than design, had interposed themselves between him and safety. One deaf and dumb boy of 13 was struck in the lower part of the abdomen, but the wound has not proved fatal.

When the fugitive, who was plainly exhausted by his desperate efforts to escape, saw that the pursuers were close on his heels, he jumped off the bicycle and took to the fields. He was, however, overhauled and after having directed a shot at the policeman nearest to him, sunk down on his knees and fired his last bullet through his own brain.

Labor Troubles Many.

According to statistics just published in the German "Imperial Labor Gazette," Germany leads in the number of strikes. From the figures given it would seem that the German workmen are usually far from satisfied. According to the figures there were 1,347 strikes in Germany in 1909 alone, against 799 in England, France and Austria had respectively 1,073 and 721. Germany too, had far more strikes than any country in Europe in 1909.

Of 1,419 German strikes for higher wages, 255 were successful, 488 partly so, and 676 failed. The German trade unions disbursed on account of strikes in 1907 the sum of $3,-580,000 or 31 per cent of their total expenditure for all purposes; while the British unions in the same period paid out only $665,000 for strikes, or 6½ per cent of their aggregate expenditure.

CRETAN CRISIS HAS PASSED

No Longer Any Danger of Outbreaks from the Islanders.

WILL NOT ANNEX TO GREECE

Emperor Francis Joseph Takes a Summer Layoff from Strenuous Duties of the Throne—Political Duel.

BY EMIL ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—There is every reason now to believe that the Cretan crisis has passed and danger of an outbreak over the government of the island has for the time being at all events been eliminated. The status quo will be maintained and the Cretans will not be annexed to Greece for a while. That this will be the ultimate destination of Crete is regarded as certain, but the time is not yet ripe for it. The new government of Turkey is in a position where it would not go very far to avoid war. In fact some of the leading members of the Turkish government are inclined to believe that a foreign war would do much to soldify the country and if the Turkish army and navy were in a little better trim it is not all unlikely that the sublime porte would be inclined to force matters. Europe, however, does not want war and will not permit either Crete or Bulgaria to give Turkey a fair excuse for putting her armies into the field.

Emperor Takes Rest.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has gone to Ischl, where he will reside until the beginning of September. The emperor is said to have exerted his influence in order to induce the duke of Cumberland to attend the christening of the infant son of the grand duke and grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, when he would have met the Emperor William. The duke, however, will not entertain the idea of a personal reconciliation with the German emperor. He is as obstinate on this point as was his great gandfather George III. on the question of Catholic emancipation.

Archduke in Water.

The Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, a cousin of the Emperor Francis Joseph recently had a narrow escape from drowning. He had made a balloon ascent at Linz, accompanied by an officer and an engineer. The balloon was caught in a violent storm and was driven down into the Danube, the car dipping into the water. The occupants threw out ballast and thus got the balloon to rise a little, but it again fell into the river, and the archduke and his companions were up to their necks in water before eventually managed to lighten the car sufficiently to cross the river.

Duel Over Politics.

A duel, fought with swords, took place in Vienna between Dr. Stoelzel, a German deputy, and a Pan-German student, named Wagner, who has passed unfavorable criticisms in public upon Dr. Stoelzel's political activity. In the sixth bout Herr Wagner was slightly wounded in the arm and face, Dr. Stoelzel was untouched.

AVIATOR CROWDS DEMAND FLIGHT REGARDLESS OF COST

Herr Robl, German Flyer, Meets Death in Effort to Give Crowd Something for Money.

BERLIN, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—How entirely unjustified are aviators crowds in demanding a flight at all costs was borne out at Stettin, when Herr Robl, a young German aviator, met his death in an endeavor to give the onlookers something for their money. A number of aviators who were participating in the meeting having refused to fly on account of the bad weather conditions, the public began to hiss and jeer and to call loudly for Herr Robl, who was a great favorite. Herr Robl, against the advice of the authorities essayed a flight in his Farman biplane, and flew beautifully for a short time to the accompaniment of tumultuous cheers from the spectators. Suddenly the machine dropped like a stone to the ground from a height of 250 feet. The aviator was picked up dead, having been terribly mangled, from underneath the debris of the aeroplane which was smashed to pieces. Robl was formerly one of the best-known German track cyclists. He began his cycle racing career as a sprinter about fifteen years ago. He was one of the first riders to adopt motor-pacing and was one of the most daring of pace-followers, his monster motor tandems being famous all over Europe. He won the world's middle-distance championship in 1901 and the following year, Berlin being the scene of both victories. At the time of his death he still held several world's records. This latest accident brings the total number of "flying" deaths to eight. They are: Selfridge, Lefebvre, Ferber, Fernandes, Delagrange, Leblon, Michelin and Robl.

PEEK-A-BOO SHOCKS PRIEST

Women with Openwork Waists Are Hereafter to Be Barred from Church.

GENEVA, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Cure Villiger, the head of the village church of Barmenstorf in the Canton of Argovie, was so shocked by the younger women of his congregation appearing in church in white openwork blouses, owing to the very hot weather which prevailed, that he changed the subject of the sermon and spoke on the vanities of the world, and openwork blouses in particular. At the end of the sermon the cure stated that in the future no women wearing openwork blouses would be allowed to enter the church, and that he had given orders to that affect. The men in the village support the cure, while the women are very indignant.

WILL PLANT BIG LOT OF TREES

Victorian Department in South Wales Takes Deep Interest in Forestry.

SYDNEY, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to the Bee.)—Much attention has been paid to forestry recently. The Victorian department this winter will plant nearly a million young pines, spruces, and hardwoods, and will sow 125,000 immediately. Probably four million seedlings will be available in 1911. The New South Wales government now inserts more afforestation clauses in its leases. It is taking this step to prevent undue destruction of the valuable pine and ironbark belts when the Pilliga scrub is thrown open

PLAN TO RECLAIM VANISHING RACE

Depopulation of France Creates Much Anxiety in Government Circles.

WAR TAX ON BACHELORS

Fathers of Large Families Are in Line for Promotion.

LAW OF ESTATES IS AMENDED

Public Officials Are Bound to Compulsory Marriage.

FRANCE IS A LAND OF SPINSTERS

Maids Are Numerous in Service of Telegraph and Telephone Organizations—Fresh Graft Scandal is on Tap.

BY PAUL VILLIERS.

PARIS, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—There is consternation in the French bureaucracy over a bill before the senate introduced by Senator Lannelongue for the purpose of checking the depopulation movement in France. It contains the following provisions: Extra military service for single men over 25 years of age; compulsory marriage for all civil servants and those holding municipal or communal appointments from the age of 25, and especial advantages for those having three or more children, and the suppression of the articles in the code compelling a man to divide his fortune among his children. The father, in M. Lannelonque's bill, would be able to dispose of his fortune how he liked, and in this way the senator thinks would not restrict his family in the fear that his property would be cut up into very small portions. The younger children would gain from the fact that they would have to make their own way in life.

Tough on the Celibates.

All "functionaries" are by no means married men. In fact, the bachelors are probably in the majority, while spinsters certainly are in the posts, telegraphs and telephones. Hitherto chiefs of all government officials have, as a rule, shown an unmistakable bias in favor of bachelors among the male clerks. The idea generally was that a functionary without home encumbrances was more zealous in the discharge of his public duties. He would not mind working overtime, having only to run out and dine at a restaurant, whereas his married caleague was afraid of keeping madam waiting and spoiling the dinner.

Now all this is to be changed. It will be rather hard on some. A bachelor, having severely starved his natural human ambition to be the father of a family in order to get on in the "administration," will have some cause for complaint if the tables are turned and married men pass over his head, now that, perhaps, he has reached an age at which it is no longer so easy to find a mate as it might have been.

For the Ladies, What?

As for the ladies of the posts, telegraphs, and telephones, a few years ago there was actually a question whether marriage would not be forbidden them by regulation. Luckily, so inhuman a veto never was applied, or the postmaster who applied it would hear something from Prof. Lannelongue. But in practice the marriage of telephone girls is most certainly not encouraged, and it is difficult to imagine that it could be. The most efficient telephonist is not likely to be the lady who has most babies at home whom she would prefer to mind, and, as a matter of fact, ought to be minding, instead of connecting wires for impatient people to exchange usually idle talk over them. A regulation, at all events, exists, and is rigorously enforced, forbidding any female government clerks to marry without government permission. Men clerks can marry without leave of the authorities at present. Soon they may have to marry to comply with the regulations.

Another Graft Scandal.

France is rarely without a graft scandal or so. As the result of revelations made in the course of a stormy debate in the chamber when two deputies declared that under M. Combes' ministry they had been offered the Legion of Honor in return for montary payment. Mr. Rouanet (socialist) has brought in a motion, for the total suppression of all civil decorations in France, proposing that his motion be discussed immediately.

Amid some noise, the prime minister, M. Briand, urged that M. Rouanet's proposal was introduced under the influence of the revelations and that the question of the abolition of decorations must first be thoroughly considered. There were all sorts of intermediaries who sought to profit not only by decorations, but by all kinds of favors. There were also numbers of good citizens who "did not deserve to see wither in their buttonholes the decorations they had well deserved.

A curious example of political corruption has come before the Paris courts. M. Chevaux is suing M. Jacquelin for $6,000 which he declares he expended on behalf of M. Jacquelin at the general elections last May. It appears that M. Chevaux resigned his candidature in consideration of a payment of this sum by M. Jacquelin.

M. Chevaux was, according to the bargain, to do all he could to secure the return of M. Jacquelin, and he says he did so. Another man was elected in their division, and M. Jacquelin refused to pay the money. Hence the claim of M Chevaux.

Premier a Printer.

M. Briand, the French premier, who has recently emerged successfully from a general election, is a solicitor by profession, although he started life as a compositor.

He represented the Saint Nazaire Labor exchange and the Syndicate of Metallurgists of Trignoc. His presence was objected to by some of the delegates, who argued that, as a qualified solicitor, he ought to be excluded from a congress of workmen.

"I am a workman myself," replied M. Briand, "a working compositor, as I compose by myself the newspaper that I publish at Saint Nazaire."

"Where did you get the money to make yourself a lawyer?" he was asked.

"By working for it," replied the future premier. So he was at once admitted. It is interesting to note that since he has had the responsibilities of office his opinions have been considerably modified.

SPANISH SITUATION ACUTE

Little Hope of Merry Del Val Adjustment.

POPE IS VERY MUCH PERTURBED

Disturbance Weighs Heavily on His Mind and Serious Physical Breakdown Now Seems Imminent.

BY CLEMENT J. BARRETT.

ROME, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The situation in Spain and the health of the pope are causing serious concern in the vatican. It is feared that there is now little chance for an amicable adjustment of the Spanish situation. Cardinal Merry Del Val has placed the church in a position from which it cannot recede without serious loss of prestige and it is feared the Spanish government will be impelled to go much further along the way of the separation of church and state than it was at first intended.

The situation has weighed heavily on the mind of the pope and has caused a serious breakdown in his physical condition. I understood in fact that those close to the holy father take a most serious view of his condition and would not be surprised at any time if he should break down entirely.

Italy and Argentina.

The departure from Rome of President-elect Saenz Pena of the Argentine republic was a notable event. Dr. Saenz Pena has been Argentine minister to Italy for the last three years and has done a great deal to cement a close friendship between the two countries. It has been due largely to his efforts that a steady stream of Italian immigration has been turned to the South American republic.

It is thought altogether likely that when he assumes the presidency special steps will be taken to attract more Italians to Argentina by offering special inducements to settlers.

Princess Clementine to Wed.

Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, in Turin on her arrival was welcomed at the station by Prince Victor Napoleon. The princess proceeded to a hotel, where the dowager duchess of Aosta visited her.

It is stated that the marriage of Princess Clementine and Prince Victor Napoleon will take place shortly at Moncalieri castle, where the chapel has already been prepared. The ceremony will be of a private character, as the bride is in mourning for her father.

Orphans' Chaplain a Suicide.

Con Robbiano, chaplain of an orphan boys' home, committed suicide by throwing himself down from the top of Milan cathedral. The death was witnessed by the king of Italy's court chaplain, who happened to look up from the royal palace opposite.

LAND OWNERS ARE NOT HURT BY THE TAX

New South Wales Plan Has Been Tried for Years Without Bad Results.

SYDNEY, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The progressive land tax, which is the most immediately important item of the labor program, was clearly defined last year in the bill which Mr. Fisher's government laid on the table of the House before it was expelled from office.

The tax is to be levied on the reasonable market value of the land, "assuming that the actual improvements thereon had not been made." This sounds highly theoretical, but the New South Wales land tax has been levied in that fashion for many years, and recent resumptions show that owners did not suffer by it. The tendency has always been to undervalue. Absentees (including extra-Australian companies and companies in which more than two-fifths of the shares are held by absentees) pay on the whole value; others on the value less $15,000. The usual exemptions are made in favor of land held for genuinely charitable, religious of public purposes. The taxpayer must make his own valuation, which may be amended by a commissioner, who has power to make also independent valuations or to use those made by any state authority. The taxpayer may appeal to the high court against overvaluation; the commissioner may also appeal to the high court for a declaration allowing the commonwealth to resume at the owner's valuation land wilfully undervalued.

The tax is a first encumbrance and may not be evaded. Mortgagers pay it; the mortgagee is not liable unless he has entered into possession. Wilful understatements involves a fine of £500, plus treble tax, and estimates more than 25 per cent below the finally ascertained value are deemed wilful.

MADMAN WIELDS BIG KNIFE

Leaves Trail of Death and Consternation in the Path of His Travels.

MADRID, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—At Canillas de Aceituno the other day a man named Antonio Jimenez suddenly went mad and attacked people in the street with a large knife. He killed an old man, a woman carrying a child and a young girl, and he injured many others. The greatest consternation prevailed and people fled in every direction. He was not overpowered till after a most desperate struggle.

OCEAN TRAVEL IS VERY BRISK

Board of Trade Figures Compiled in Glasgow Make Interesting Showing.

GLASGOW, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to the Bee.)—A board of trade return shows that during the five months ending May 31, no fewer than 29,555 passengers left the Clyde for places out of Eurorpe. Of these 14,401 were bound for the United States and 15,055 for Canada, thirteen for Australia, and sixty-six for other places. In the month of May alone 4,602 left for Canada and 2,837 for the United States.

SHAM BATTLE IN THE AIR

French Military Aviators Take Up Guns Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Feet.

PARIS, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—Military aviators engaged in a mimic aerial battle at Vincennes. The Blues, representing the attacking force, beat the Reds, the defending force. Both forces carried guns to a height of 100 meters (about 325 feet)

FINLAND'S END IS POLITICAL COUP

Absorption by Russia is Classed as Tragedy of High Politics.

FINISH IS DECLARED INEVITABLE

Russian Powers Seek Protection of Whole Empire.

MUCH EXCITEMENT OVER ARMS

Small States Protest Against Loss of Name.

FINNS ARE PATRIOTIC PEOPLE

Governor General Abolishes Native Postage Stamps, Thus Wiping Out Individuality of the Country.

BY GEORGE FRASER.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to The Bee.)—The absorption of Finland by Russia was one of those tragedies of high politics which was sad, but inevitable. The best interests of the empire required the elimination of the ancient grand duchy as a semi-independent entity. The point with Russia is that she considers herself vulnerable at her Finnish frontier, and wishes to be in a position to take what measures she thinks best for the protection of the Russian empire as a whole. But Russia has rather spoilt her case in the eyes of outsiders by practically following the lead of the wolf in the fable, who accused the lamb of muddying the water. For example, a great deal of excitement was worked up recently over the alleged conspiracy of the Finns to smuggle arms into the country. The facts are these: One or two Finnish firms tried to evade the prohibition against the saloon guns, and their guns were smuggled into the country together with a few million cartridges. This was part of a great Finnish plot against Russia, but the millions of skins of all animals exported every year from Finland more than accounts, to an unbiassed person, for the cartridges and rifles imported.

Part of Policy of Progress.

One other great point in favor of Russia's action is the general tendency in Europe towards the gradual swallowing up of small states, but it is not to be expected that the small states will submit to lose their individuality without a struggle.

This is particularly hard lines on an intensely patriotic people like the Finns, and they fought the ground inch by inch as they have seen themselves being swallowed up by Russia.

Since the present czar came to the throne the Russian government has been particularly determined in its onslaughts, and in 1899 they sent to Finland as governor general Bobrikof, as implacable enemy of Finnish liberty.

He was an overbearing officer who had risen from the ranks, and he was so cordially hated by the Finns that when he took a walk in the street any Finns who saw him coming promptly crossed to the other side. At another time he patronized a concert gotten up for charitable purposes, and though the Finns bought up all the tickets, not one of them attended. He caused the Finnish postage stamps to be abolished, and ordered the use of Russian stamps instead. To meet this the Finns issued a "mourning stamp," all black, except the arm of Finland in red, and stuck it on their letters beside the compulsory Russian stamp. The Russian government deprived the Finns of even this small satisfaction; the sale of the stamp was forbidden, and all letters bearing it were destroyed.

Boycott on a Senator.

One of the Finnish senators who had supported at Helsingfors, the Finnish capital. By the indiscretion of a porter he secured rooms in one hotel. When the manager discovered who his guest was he asked him to leave at once, but this the senator refused to do. As a result, the public boycotted the hotel, and it was practically ruined.

Several petitions and deputations were sent to the czar, but the deputations he refused to see and the petitions were ignored. The crash came when a young man of good family and education assassinated General Bobrikof.

Even this terrible affair did not stay Russia's hand and the Russification has gone on more sternly than ever. During the recent debate, opposition, realizing that they had no change for fair discussion, withdrew from the Duma, leaving the government a free hand. As a result, thirteen complicated classes were passed in twelve minutes and the final reading taken.

When the result was declared one of the moste determined of the governmente party sprang to his feet, shouting triumphantly: "Finis Finlandiae"—"The finish of Finland!"

SPENT HONEYMOON IN PRISON

Once They Tried to Kill Each Other but Conditions Changed for the Better.

HAMBURG, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to the Bee.)—Their marriage being opposed by the girl's parents, a Hamburg sailor and his sweetheart determined to commit suicide. The couple went to a field outside the city with two pistols and fired simultaneously at one another, but only succeeded in receiving slight wounds. The lovers were arrested, tried and acquitted, but the public prosecutor appealed. Meanwhile the lovers had overcome their relatives' objections, and married. The second trial took place, and the couple were both sent to gaol for attempted murder, and in consequence are spending their honeymoon in prison.

TO FOUND BENEDICTINE ABBEY

Mgr. Van Caloen Has Undertaken a Project at the Pope's Initiative.

ANTWERP, July 16.—(Special Dispatch to the Bee.)—Monsignor Van Caloen, acting in accordance with the wishes of the pope, has accepted the offer of the Belgian government, and has undertaken the task of founding a Benedictine Abbey on the high tablelands of the Katanga.