

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

ALL EYES ARE ON NEGRO REPUBLIC

Keen Interest in Attitude of the United States Toward Liberia.

PROTECTION IS THE PREDICTION

England Has No Objection to Intervention.

MUST RAISE LOAN TO PAY DEBT

Unfortunate Finish to Many Undertakings.

CREDIT OF REPUBLIC IS NIL

Recent Naval Display Renders Critics of the Administration Speechless—Court in Dominion of Canada.

BY PAUL LAMBETH.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—Not only in Liberia but in every foreign office in Europe the course to be taken by the United States in regard to the little negro republic of Liberia is being watched with the keenest interest. It is in the impression here that it is purposed in Washington to establish some kind of protection over Liberia. England would not seriously object to this, but it is thought here it is likely to cause complications with Germany and to weaken the American Monroe doctrine materially so far as Europe is concerned. The situation as it is understood here is thus:

A debt of \$500,000 at 7 per cent was contracted in Liberia in 1887 and has been regularly paid, and though only a comparatively small sum is needed to place the finances in order the credit of Liberia is nil. A loan will now be raised under United States auspices to pay off this debt, which is mostly due to British subjects and the United States. Germany and Germany will participate in floating it, Britain apparently being excluded.

The career of the Liberian republic of late has been unfortunate. There have been serious frontier difficulties both with Britain and France, and recently the Liberians appeared to be ready to withdraw support from Britain. Germany proposed to the United States that it should Americanize the republic, but sustained a rebuff. Now the United States have solved the difficulty by themselves practically accepting all responsibility for the somewhat unruly black republic.

It will be most interesting to follow these developments.

Court in Canada.

Before King George has gone far in his reign it is among the possibilities that he and Queen Mary will hold court not only in the United States, but also in Canada, Australia, India and South Africa as well.

His majesty is strongly impressed with the idea that it would promote the interests of the empire if this were done and evidence is not lacking to show that when the king has been in the United States he has held it until it is accomplished. Witness for example the Leeds Veto conference which it is generally admitted is the direct work of the king.

Fleet Ready to Fight.

The critics of the administration of the British navy have for long been rendered rendered speechless by the recent naval maneuvers. The fleet was on a war footing. It contained every element and quality necessary to enable it to achieve without any delay the purpose for which it has been provided. It was an instantly ready fleet. Every vessel, as Mr. Kennedy said a few days ago, had her complement at full strength. The magazines were full, the coal bunkers and oil tanks were filled up, and the stores and provisions were complete on board each ship. The only boundary to the fleet's area of operations lies in its fuel supply, but as the coal-burners are ready to be refueled, the limits of its scope are wide. There were even floating repair ships attached to the force, capable of dealing with all but the largest defects. In a word, the fleet was self-contained.

Mobility Its Feature.

By far the most formidable gathering of warships ever brought together, its attributes of mobility demand the closest attention. A few years ago it would have been impossible to bring together in home waters a fleet constituted as this in strength and speed and numbers and to be assured that it was not only efficient in its several units, but instantly ready for effective service.

The importance of this factor of mobility cannot be overestimated. But there was another quality which attaches to this fleet, and which should be mentioned. Not only could every unit, if it separates from the main body, continue to communicate with the remainder of the fleet, but every unit could also be in continuous communication with the admiralty. I remember what the inter-communication of the units of a fleet was, limited by distance at which their highest signals could be seen on the horizon, and that was no improvement upon distant signalling in Nelson's time. Now all this is changed, and King George may take his fleet to sea for days out of sight of land with the knowledge that at any moment he can speak to his ministers at home, and that the object of the naval machine he is handling can be exactly changed in accordance with the demands of the political situation as any simple evolution he may wish to order can be performed.

Constitution of the Force.

Turning to the constitution of the force, there were embraced the home Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets—that is, nearly all the effective vessels not on foreign stations. On the occasion of the maneuvers more than 150 vessels were placed on a war footing in a few hours and left harbor for specified rendezvous. Those ships, with the ships which are already supplied with full crews, have gone on for three weeks upon distant stations and arduous exertion, and only two out of the whole number, the Graf and the Suffes, have been reported as having met with mishaps to the machinery.

The force under Sir William May was remarkable because, while it serves to present in a concrete shape the development of naval material, it did not contain a single ship which can be strictly described as obsolete.

END IS NOT YET IN SIGHT

Complication Between Spain and the Vatican.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL FIRM

Echo of the Visit of Former President Roosevelt is Found in the Plans for the Italian Navy.

BY CLEMENT J. BARRETT.

ROME, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—The trouble between Spain and the Vatican seems to have reached an impasse, and just how it is to be settled unless rulers of one or the other backs down it is difficult to see.

Cardinal Merry del Val, as I understand, absolutely determined that the Vatican will make no concessions whatever, and while there is a good deal of quiet dissatisfaction over the course of affairs, which is increased by the indications that the church soon may have a similar fight on its hands with Portugal, the cardinal's secretary of state dominates the Curia, and backed by the pope, will, unless appearances deceive, have his way.

Roosevelt's Idea of Navy.

As an echo of Ex-President Roosevelt's recent tour of Europe, an interesting story is current here. It is to the effect that after his talk with Colonel Roosevelt, King Victor suggested to the German kaiser that the powers would agree to a maximum tonnage, speed, and armament for warships. Within these limits each nation would build as many vessels of any type as might be considered necessary, but a fixed point regarding the destructive power of each would be limit.

King Victor Emmanuel is described as saying: "I submitted the plan to him, who, by his position, could give to my thought all its effective power." He added according to the story "I was not understood."

Shaper Hoxes Police.

The captain of Koenigshausen has been ordered by the exploit of an Italian, Hammace, in a small town near Catania. The carabinieri of the place were taking things easy in their barracks, when the door opened and a very imposing man entered. He wore a frock coat and silk hat, and described himself as Cavalier Consoli. He soon let it be seen that he was very angry because no official deputation had been sent to the station to meet him. The commander sent by the Catania prefecture.

He ordered the carabinieri to accompany him in his tour of inspection. Traveling through the neighboring farms and villages he collected taxes, seized suspected cattle, and imposed fines on the peasants who had no documents showing where they had obtained their animals. Altogether he collected several thousand lire.

When the tour of inspection came to an end the chevallier ordered the carabinieri to wait for him at a certain place, indicated. They waited a day, and as he did not return, they informed the mayor, who in turn communicated with the prefecture at Catania, which reported the affair to the minister responsible at Rome. But nobody knew Cavalier Consoli. The carabinieri are now trying to find him. It turns out that one of the soldiers who had accompanied the spurious chevallier remained at his post for forty-eight hours without eating a bite.

Crowd and Police Clash.

The crowd came in conflict at San Pietro, and the result that five civilians were killed and five others wounded. The trouble began in a demonstration made by a crowd of about 400 persons against an inquiry which was being held by the commissary of police into the nomination of the chief of police of the town.

The crowd began to throw stones at some policemen, one of whom they wounded. This man, wishing to frighten the demonstrators, fired four shots from his revolver into the air. The rioters, however, kept on throwing stones, and began to use revolvers. The police thereupon charged with the intention of driving back the mob, but without effect.

The demonstrators then surrounded the municipal offices and threatened to commit further acts of violence. Orders were then given to fire into the crowd.

BELGRADE AND TURKEY ARE ON THE EVE OF A CLASH

Turkish Method of Disarming the Macedonian Population Cause of Disturbance.

BEGRAD, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—It appears that Belgrade and Turkey are on the eve of serious complications, thanks to the Turkish methods of disarming the Macedonian population. Many Christians have fled to Bulgaria and the Bulgarian government has made friendly representations to Constantinople. The result left the Bulgarian note unanswered. It is said by the papers here, but possibly doubting the loyalty of Bulgaria, ordered the secret mobilization of the army corps. On the other hand the Turkish government has proclaimed martial law in the Slavet of Monastir, because of the appearance of many bands which have hampered the action of the port disarming the population.

Those journals in Austria which wish the Turkish government to take the part of the triple alliance, published statements to the effect that Serbia and Bulgaria had made representations to the powers in order to secure autonomy for Macedonia and old Serbia, but the news is without any foundation whatsoever.

MOSQUITOES THICK AS SMOKE

Large Swarms of the Insects Give Rise to an Alarm of Plague.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—What seemed to be a cloud of smoke rising from the cathedral tower at Belgrade was found, when the fire brigade arrived, to be a large cluster of mosquitoes, compact at the base and tapering towards the top.

YOUNG GIRLS ARE BANDITS

Waylay Travelers and Rob Them of Valuables and Money on the Way.

BEGRAD, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—Mara Shurditch, aged 15, and Lena Viktorich, aged 17, were convicted of waylaying travelers on the road to Leskovar. A quantity of booty was found in the caves which the girls used.

IRISH RAILWAYS ARE UNDER A BAN

Lack of Co-Operation for Benefit of the Country is Charged.

GENERAL MERGER IS PROPOSED

Suggestion is Made by Inspection Committee.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP ISSUE

One Point on Which Commission Disagrees.

DISCUSSION OVER HOME RULE

Indications Seem to Point to Satisfactory Adjustment of Long Mooted Question—Temperance Campaign in Ireland.

BY THOMAS EMMETT.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—Ireland has a most interesting railroad situation on its hands and its settlement will have far reaching effect. The Irish roads are short and work independently of each other and complaint has been constant that they not only have not aided in the development of the country, but have been really a detriment. A vice royal commission was appointed some four years ago to consider the entire Irish railroad situation and to make recommendations. It has just made its report. The commission reports in favor of amalgamation of all the Irish railways into one concern for the sake both of the railways and of the country. At this point the commissioners disagree. Four recommend state purchase and three that the amalgamation remain a private undertaking, but under government supervision.

In Favor of State.

The four who recommended state purchase of the Irish roads are Sir Charles Scott, chairman of the London and South-Western; Lord Pirrie, head of Harland and Wolff, Belfast, and of ship-building undertakings; Colonel Hutcheson-Poe, an Irish landlord; and Mr. Thomas Sexton, ex-member of Parliament. Their proposal is that the railways should be managed by an elected authority, that the interest on the capital be guaranteed by the state, and that any ultimate deficiency be made good by a general rate struck by the authority. More amalgamation, these commissioners say, would mean better dividends and no better facilities. They mention Irish coal fields which wait development because the private railway companies will not build connecting lines. They state that export rates must be reduced for the development of Irish industries, and the companies cannot be expected to do it. The purchase of all the railways should be made by the issue of state guaranteed stock. Besides there should be, they say, an annual grant of at least \$1,500,000 which would help to promote trade and mitigate poverty. They propose a railway board of twenty, twelve elected by the ratepayers, three in each province, chosen by delegates elected by the local authorities.

For Private Ownership.

The minority against state purchase are Sir Herbert Jekyll of the Board of Trade; Mr. J. A. E. Aspinall, general manager of the Lancashire & Yorkshire railway; and Mr. W. M. Acworth. They say that the existing companies do not make excessive profits, and they recommend that they should have power of amalgamating without going to Parliament and be induced to amalgamate by promise of better terms for loans and concessions. Compulsory amalgamation is suggested after three years. They believe that railways are more economically managed privately than by state, but recommend supervision to prevent the danger of monopoly.

Irish Parliamentary Affairs.

The impression is growing that the conference over the lords' veto will result in an agreement granting home rule to Ireland. While the members maintain the strictest silence as to all matters pertaining to the conference I understand that the Irish leaders have been assured if an agreement is reached that the government factory to the Irish members of Parliament. This is taken to mean but one thing, an agreement as to home rule.

There is now nearly \$50,000 in the Irish parliamentary fund as against \$15,000 a year ago.

Temperance Work.

Speaking at Newcastle, County Down, Rev. P. J. Patterson made a statement as to the plans which have been adopted in connection with the temperance campaign, which is known as "Catch-my-Pal" movement. It is intended, said Mr. Patterson, in about eighteen months to hold a temperance meeting in Belfast, when representatives would be gathered from every part of the British domain, from the United States, China and Japan and other foreign countries, with a view of taking effective measures for the removal of the drink curse and other baneful narcotics.

MANY ARE MOVING TO CANADA

Remarkably Large Westward Exodus Taking Place from the British Isles.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—There has been an immense increase in emigration from the British Isles during the last six months, as compared with the first halves of 1909 and 1908. The bulk of the increase has been of English, Scotch and Welsh emigrants to Canada, and whereas in the first half of last year the increase in emigration was chiefly to the United States.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL BEAUTY

City Council of Vienna Prohibits the Sale of Flowers on Public Streets.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—To prevent the devastation of the beautiful valleys among the mountains near Vienna, the city council has forbidden the sale in the street of the rare wild flowers, such as the wood anemone, wild cyclamen, all kinds of gentian, narcissus, iris, orchids, lilacs and leart's tongue fern.

GEORGE NOT GIVEN TO POMP

England's New Ruler is Inclined to Be Plain.

DOESN'T CARE FOR BIG DISPLAY

Vast Changes Have Taken Place in the Methods of Travel Since the Days of the Pomposus King Henry.

BY LADY MARY MANWARING.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—Few things show the difference in time more than the manner in which royalty travels now and then. When King George the Sixth traveled from one part of his kingdom to another there is less display than would have attended the journey of a petty noble a few centuries ago. When "Bluff King Hal" went from Whitehall to Hampton Court he was attended by battalions of pages, legions of grooms, lords and courtiers, besides the sergeants of the bakehouse and of the buttery, the sergeants of the trumpeters and the chorister, the squire of the shabbes, henchmen of the pantry, and henchmen of the tents, chaplains, physicians, ushers, astronomers, gun bearers, carvers, secretaries, singing boys, and many, many other "officers" besides all these.

Etiquette in Henry's Day.

Fifty cooks and twice fifty scullions attended for the feeding of this huge army. The wages and liveries in the last year of Henry's life cost the nation \$283,300 in hard cash. In that year this very magnificent sovereign found walking difficult, and he borrowed the idea of a sedia gestatoria from the pope. Six sturdy nobles bore their master shoulder high. At his majesty's approach every knee was bent, and those who particularly sought favor "grovelled" as the royal gaze fell on them. When the serving men were laying out the royal dinner table they made a deep obeisance every time they passed their master's empty chair. Even the queen and the Princess Mary and Elizabeth knelt whenever they presumed to address their king.

This tremendous etiquette was continued during the reign of the fragile Edward VI. But Mary I, the next occupant of the throne, had the good sense to do away with much of the slavish tyranny. She, poor wretch, had drunk too deeply of the bitter waters of adversity to wish to be forever surrounded by such an atmosphere of solemnity, spying, tale bearing and espionage. "The fellow was a little bit, was her sage remark. Probably our present sovereign think as she did.

Withal this it is doubtful if the sovereign was ever held in as high esteem as he is today.

New Peers, New Estates.

Sir Weetman Pearson, as well known almost in America as in England, has taken the title of Lord Cowdray, from the lovely estate he purchased recently. His income of \$100,000 a year is the largest in England, and the new peer has also Paddockhurst, a fine place not far from Cowdray, that belonged to Mr. Whitehead of torpedo fame. Cowdray originally belonged to the Bohouns, one of whom fought at Crecy, and their heiress carried it to the Owens, who were relation to the Tudors, and much favored at court. The next owner was Sir William Fitzwilliam, afterwards Earl of Southampton, whose mansion which was the magnificent mansion which is now such a glorious and stately ruin. Cowdray passed from Lord Southampton to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, and it remained in the possession of his descendants, the Viscounts Montagu or Montacute, for nearly three centuries.

King's Own Distillery.

King George is the master of many industries, but it is not greatly known that he is the owner of a distillery where he distills some of the finest whisky that ever drew praise from a connoisseur. This curious possession of the crown is situated on the Balmoral estate, near Abergeildie castle, and is known as Lochnagar. The whisky manufactured is, as may be imagined, of the highest quality, and it finds its way to all the royal tables via the cellars of Buckingham palace, where it arrives in bulk and where it is matured in large maturing vats, so that it really does not make its "professional debut" until it is from fifteen to twenty years old.

Cannot Drink It.

Although the king manufactures his own whisky, he actually drinks very little of it, for the acute indigestion from which he occasionally suffers has placed it under a taboo. But the "Lochnagar Scotch" is often drunk by the duke of Connaught; and it was the king's gift to the duke of Connaught in 1907. It is a fine old Scotch whisky, and it was the gift of the queen Victoria for many years before her death.

If the king only chose to put his whisky upon the market, and chose a capable advertising manager to set forth the advantages for its sale, it would be a fine business. The proper remedy for increased civil grants for it is a foregone conclusion that he would annul almost the entire whisky trade of the kingdom.

Prince Anointed by Gossp.

There are two things that Prince Arthur of Connaught does not wish to hear about. They are his reported impending appointment to be a duke in his own right, and his marriage. He has no desire whatever either to relinquish his present title or to enter the married state. The papers will have it, however, that both these events will take place very shortly, and they are even thoughtful enough to indicate who his bride is likely to be. Unfortunately, they cannot agree as to the identity of the lady; and, indeed, more than one paper has indicated a debutante with whom, so far, our young soldier prince has never enjoyed a moment's conversation.

At present Prince Arthur is busily engaged in training his troop of the Scots Greys on Salisbury plain, and will give individual and undivided attention to his military duties for some time to come. Personally, however, he is likely to be seen occupying a staff appointment at the War office. When his marriage is suggested to him, he merely laughs, and waves the whole thing away with a motion of his hand.

POLICE METHODS ARE MADE PUBLIC

Rochette Case, Now Gone Into History, Brings Many Facts to Light.

FRENCH SYSTEM MOST THOROUGH

Secret Work is Deemed Necessary to Success.

HAS LONG EXISTED, ALWAYS WILL

Not Difficult to Obtain the Desired Information.

UNCONSCIOUS HELPERS ARE MANY

Esperanto Must Now Be Included in the Modern Aviator's Curriculum—Language Becoming Popular.

BY PAUL VILLIERS.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Rochette case with its scandals and hints of grave scandals has passed into history. The trial brought out some interesting facts about the French secret police and its methods which have been followed up by some of the papers, particularly the *Intransigent*. The French system has been long regarded as the most perfect in the world, and some of the interviews printed in the *Intransigent* are worth reading. There is an interview with the "Directeur des Recherches" at the prefecture of police, of which the following is the gist. According to the report of their conversation, the official frankly stated:

"Yes, there are secret agents. This is evident, and quite natural. As M. Leprieu said yesterday, we are obliged to keep an eye on everything that threatens the public security. How do you think that we could parry the blows which menace it if we were not warned? And you may suppose that it is not the promoters of disorder who are to be acquired with their designs. We must obtain the advance of what is passing in certain quarters. Besides, all governments, whatever they may be, or may have been, have had their secret agents."

"And it is you who are entrusted with this service?"

"Yes, it is I who am in communication with them, and who hold all these strings. This is my province; and there it is. What more would you have me to tell you?"

"What you please; as much as you like. For instance, you have some in every class. These visitors must sometimes be very interesting."

"The official was not edified by this. He remained indignantly that he could not get into details and reveal the means of defense, and when he was urged to say a little he cut the interview short by remarking that he really could not betray professional secrecy."

Will Always Exist.

Recounting there had to M. Jaume, late chief inspector of the criminal detective railway, who, as soon as the subject was broached, cried:

"The secret police has always existed, and always will exist. The authorities have always had to surround themselves with agents of all sorts, who daily inform them of everything that may be plotted against the government. And this will go on until the end of the world. Indignant speakers may proclaim to the chamber the abolition of the secret police, but it will continue to exist. There are so many ways of recruiting secret agents. The jealous, the envious, the people who have lost hopes, or are starving, and the foreign adventurers, all are the best of the element for the disposal of the prefecture, because they are so many indirect agents who have not to be sought out, and voluntarily come forward to sell for a trifling sum, even sometimes for a dejeuner, all the information that they have about an affair which interests the criminal detective department."

"Then, again, it is so easy to come across unconscious helpers. Friends and acquaintances whom one often meets are only too glad to come out with their tips. Most of these agents are unknown to the prefecture, and so they escape suspicion. This is why I do not imagine that people should think seriously of conspiring against the republic. If I were to get up a plot with 200 persons, I should be only too much afraid that 199 of my accomplices might belong to the police."

Illustration of Methods.

The paper relates an anecdote which may, or may not, have any foundation, but which, at any rate, throws an interesting side light on this subject. The story is that one day a grand seigneur, devoid of republican prejudices, was given a fete, when the prefect of police at that time secured several cards of invitation for his agents, alleging political necessity as the reason for this application.

The gentleman was very indignant, so by the way of compromise, the prefect who had called in person, asked if he might be allowed to see the list of guests. The lists were shown to him. He looked it over and returned the host, saying with a gracious smile: "Well, let me suppose that I never applied for anything. It is all for the best." The obvious inference is that the prefect found in the list the names of a good many people who were sure to give him on the following day a full account of everything that had been said and done at that particular fete.

Aviators and Esperanto.

To be an up to date aviator now one must know Esperanto. At Mourmelon-le-Grand, the classic aviation ground, nothing but Esperanto is spoken by the initiated among themselves. M. Henri Farman is the best universal linguist in the flying community. M. Etkinoff, M. Van den Born, and Madame Franck are all proficient scholars, and speak Zamenhof's tongue as freely as they fly.

The language seems to be productive of excellent companionship. M. Farman has hoisted the Esperanto flag over his shed, and in the evening, after dinner, when the day's work is over, he gathers his disciples around him and teaches them Esperanto. They are, it is true, of all nationalities, and the best way to communicate with them is by means of a language which can be learned easily by all.

HIS EIGHTIETH NATAL DAY

Emperor of Austria Easily Withstands the Fete.

GREAT ADO OVER AGED RULER

Tension Between Austria and Russia is Gradually Lessening and Harmony is Now Said to Be in Sight.

BY EMIL ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—The emperor has stood the fatigue of the ceremonies of his 80th birthday wonderfully well. He was born August 13, 1830, and acceded to the throne in 1848. Only two of the present reigning monarchs had been born when the emperor ascended the throne. He was the recipient of many congratulations both from home and abroad and was in better spirits than he had been for some time. This is perhaps due to the fact that there is less tension between the empire than has been the case for many years.

Better Feeling for Russia.

The fact that the great army maneuvers which were to be held in Galicia, near the Russian frontier, is taken to mean a lessening of the tension between Austria and Russia, which has excited much attention.

Some days ago rumors were spread that the cavalry garrisons in Galicia, and men also liable to be attacked by this complaint. As the disease was especially violent in two of the cavalry regiments, the first plan proposed was to withdraw them from the maneuvers and replace them by others.

A change of province was also discussed by the generals, under the presidency of the commander-in-chief, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The emperor has decided that the Galician maneuvers shall be entirely abandoned this year.

In official circles it is emphasized that this change of plan has been occasioned merely by the epidemic of glanders. The view, however, can scarcely be avoided that the abandonment of the maneuvers on the Russian frontier may also have been brought about by political considerations.

More of Johann Orth.

Dr. Telcher, trustee of the missing Archduke Johann, alias Johann Orth, has a tremendously difficult task in inquiring into the daily increasing number of romantic stories by persons who more or less positively declare they saw Orth alive after the departure of the Santa Margareta from La Plata on July 12, 1880.

The statement of the Frenchman Renaux seems the most important. He declares that as an employee of the harbor works at La Plata he was instructed to keep the records of cargo from England, and consequently was often on board the Santa Margareta. He noticed that there were really two commanders; one was called captain and the other Don Juan Orth by the crew.

Renaux made the latter's acquaintance and was told by him that owing to differences with the captain and several attempts on his life during the voyage he was forced to leave the ship and settle as a farmer in the Argentine.

Renaux once accompanied Orth to look over his farm, which was surrounded by primeval forest, and he is sure that Orth bought this for another farm.

Orth Changes His Name.

Renaux met Orth again in August and August of 1890 at Rio Quarto and Buenos Ayres, respectively, when Orth asked him to forget his name and simply call him Don Juan. Renaux thinks that Orth is living as a farmer in the Argentine, but may have changed his name.

A Trieste merchant named Demanuis declares that he spoke to Orth, who then called himself Cabaellero, in Buenos Ayres in 1894.

The Belgian explorer, Leconte, thinks a hunter named Fredrich Orth, an accomplished gentleman, with a large library, who he met living in a tent in Patagonia, may be identical with Orth, whom he greatly resembles.

According to another report, Orth, under the name of Barton Otto, visited Paris last winter, where he conferred with several lawyers, to whom he revealed his identity and returned via London to America. Dr. Degre also writes that Prof. Sisto at the Buenos Ayres university told him that Orth is still living and in periods receives sums of money from Austria.

DIAMONDS WORTH MILLIONS ARE SMUGGLED TO SAFETY

Women Traveling from Laderitz to Capetown, Hide Gems in Their Clothing.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—The papers announce that the Colonial office has received information that two million marks worth of diamonds have been smuggled to safety from the colony, involving the loss of 300,000 marks to the Colonial treasury. A detective employed in the affair has ascertained that the owners of the diamonds entrusted them to certain women, who travelled from Laderitz Bay to Capetown with the diamonds hidden in their clothes. The women were arrested at Capetown, but the diamonds were no longer in their possession. It is believed that they were shipped on board the German liner bound for Europe through the connivance of the stewards. The liner left Capetown shortly before the arrest of the women. On its arrival in the German port "Chanctaler" basin. The gems, valued at 300,000,000, are killed yearly for the adornment of women. Last year a single London merchant is asserted to have sold 32,000 humming-birds. Oddly enough, the Society for the Protection of Animals last year presented its annual general prize to M. Rostand, the author of "Chanteclair."

FOR PROTECTION OF BIRDS

French League is Deeply Concerned Over the Present Wild Slaughtering.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—The French League for the Protection of Birds is greatly concerned about the vast slaughter of birds by the fashion for "chanctaler" hats. The League asserts that 300,000,000 birds are killed yearly for the adornment of women. Last year a single London merchant is asserted to have sold 32,000 humming-birds. Oddly enough, the Society for the Protection of Animals last year presented its annual general prize to M. Rostand, the author of "Chanteclair."

TO LINK THRONES BY WEDDING TIES

Royal Matchmakers Would Give the Kaiser's Daughter to Young Prince of Wales.

MEETS WITH POWERS' APPROVAL

Princess is a Few Years Older Than the Prince.

DISCREPANCY IN AGE NO BARRIER

Briak Demand for Workmen Throughout Prussia.

APPRENTICE BUREAU IS AT WORK

Mrs. Baba Vasilika Comes Forward Claiming to Be the Oldest Woman in the World and is Still Well Preserved.

BY MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—(Special to The Bee.)—Already the royal matchmakers are at work arranging a marriage between the young Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of the kaiser, and young Prince Edward of Wales. The German princess is a year or two younger than his royal highness of Wales, but there is not enough difference to make this a serious objection. She is a charming young girl with those traits of character which would appeal to the English strongly developed and as princesses go is decidedly pretty.

Of course the inclination of the young people will cut out very little if any figure in the match.

Dream of the Emperor.

The political aspect is said to appeal strongly to the kaiser, who has already fixed his mind that the marriage of these two young people would be as desirable a thing as could be witnessed and is determined to bring it about if possible.

There is imagination to it, and state-manship is a high sort. His daughter would be the kaiser's superior pledge of peace and good will to the British people. That a princess of his own house should revive the ties of close affection that existed between Prussia and Great Britain in the early days of the last century, when the princess royal of Britain married his father, the Crown Prince Frederick, would be an effective means of discouraging the German war spirit.

Of course it will be several years before such a marriage would be possible. The princess is not quite 15 yet and the English prince is just a little beyond 15.

Workmen in Demand.

According to a report of the Prussian Labor Bureau there is no out-of-work labor in Prussia. On the contrary it is impossible to supply the demand for workmen.

In 1909 the men registered for employment at the various labor bureaus was 87,924, the number of men asked for by employers was 1,107,741. And the bureau found places for 540,499. This is certainly a pretty good showing.

An interesting feature of the labor situation in Germany is the apprenticeship bureau in connection with the Strasburg Labor Exchange. The chief points to be noted in the system are:

First—In every municipal school the teachers have the duty assigned to them of having the boys under their supervision until they attain their majority.

Second—The school teachers are provided with cards, which is given to each boy, who is about to leave school, to be filled up by the teacher, stating his choice of trade; whether his parents can lodge and keep, pay a premium, or prefer his being apprenticed away from Strasburg, and the name of master, if any, to whom he would prefer to be apprenticed.

Third—The teacher fills in his notes on the boy's progress at school, his conduct, etc.

Fourth—The director of the exchange, the officer of health, and the parents visit the school. The boy is examined, and his physical condition entered on the card by the medical certificate.

Fifth—The master to whom the boy is about to be apprenticed is also subject to inquiry; for that purpose the opinion of the association of handicraftsmen is sought.

Sixth—For boys whose parents are unable, through stress of circumstances, to allow them to be apprenticed to them, with a small wage, a special fund is provided to which the provincial government make a grant.

Progress is Satisfactory.

The progress made in this department of the labor exchange is very satisfactory. It is not to be measured by the number of boys actually apprenticed through the intervention of the exchange, but by the number of parents seek the advice of the exchange as to the particular trades and masters to whom they are about to apprentice their boys.

On the other hand, masters seek information respecting particular boys, who are looking to be apprenticed to them. Again, the medical certificate is of much value in preventing boys being apprenticed to trades for which they are physically unsuited.

Another Oldest Woman.

The claim of Frau Duktewitz of Posen, born on February 21, 1785, to be the oldest woman in the world is now contested by Mrs. Baba Vasilika. She was born in May, 1784, in the little Bulgarian village of Bavsko, where she has lived ever since. The record of her birth is preserved in a neighboring monastery of the Orthodox Greek faith. She is the daughter of a peasant, and has worked herself as a peasant up till a comparatively recent date. For more than 100 years she regularly worked in the fields, according to the custom of the country, where women are employed in all sorts of manual labor. The events of her life up to the time when she attained the age of 80 are far more distinctly impressed on her mind than the happenings of the last forty-six years. Her son, Tudor, following the family tradition, has also worked in the fields as a peasant nearly all his life, but he has also taken part in various wars and rebellions in the Balkan peninsula. He is not quite so fresh and vigorous as his mother, although he is still capable of doing a good day's work, and enjoying such small luxuries of life as a pipe and the strong spirits drunk by the Bulgarian populace.