

BENTON ISSUE IS NOT NEW

British Doctor Shot by Mexicans Without Trial in 1859.

CONSUL MURDERED IN HIS HOME

Justices Also Seized Six Hundred Thousand Dollars in Silver Deposited in British Embassy for Bondholders.

LONDON, March 21.—The situation which Great Britain is facing as a result of the shooting of William S. Benton in Mexico not only is not novel, but even almost unimportant compared to the events of 1859-62. A list of outrages committed during those three years before the British government joined France and Spain in the intervention which led to the seating of Maximilian of Austria upon the Mexican throne, has been brought forward in part as follows:

Dr. Duval, a British subject who was arrested in April, 1859, by the clerical General Marquez while attending to wounded Justices after their defeat at Tacubaya, was shot without trial.

A British subject named J. L. Innes was hunted through the mountains about Oaxaca with a price on his head.

Vice Consul is Shot. British Vice Consul Bodmer was shot dead on his own balcony while trying to save a Mexican.

Mr. Beale was shot by bandits on his farm near Mexico City.

There were several other murders of British subjects of humbler positions. A Mr. Burand's factory was twice plundered and he was severely wounded by the robbers, so that he lost an arm; his wife went mad from the shock.

Financially, too, British subjects suffered greatly, through these three years. Claims submitted by British subjects to their legation by April 24, 1861, amounted to \$18,000,000 for such outrages as "forced supplies," "stoppage of factory," "plunder, death and mutilation," "imprisonment and sentence of death," and simple plunder.

Money in Embassy Seized. In November, 1860, the clerical General Miramon seized \$200,000 in silver which had been deposited at the British legation as the property of bondholders, and a few months later a Justices general seized a convoy of some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of silver bullion, belonging to British subjects and on its way to the coast. The Justices government also suspended payment of the interest on its foreign loan, which was then mainly held in England.

France Decides to Increase Taxes on Gambling Houses

PARIS, March 21.—Legalized gambling in France has increased so enormously that the government has decided it ought to get a greater share of the profits. Under an act passed in 1907 the state has been getting 15 per cent of the gross receipts. A parliamentary commission has brought in a recommendation that from the gross incomes of gambling casinos the state should have 3 per cent on incomes less than \$2,000 up to 6 per cent on incomes exceeding \$2,000,000, according to a graduated scale.

One hundred and thirty-three casinos were authorized by the Ministry of the Interior last season to have baccarat, the mechanical racing horace, whist, bridge, besique, ecarte and piquet. The official figures before the commission show that the casinos in France at summer resorts and springs took in about \$10,000,000 profit during a single season.

Enghien, which is within seven and a half miles from Paris, had about one-fifth of the whole, or \$2,000,000. One hundred and fifty trains a day run from Paris during the short holiday season, and the operators of gambling affairs and the operators of the casinos have a number of hundreds of young men and women from Paris become bankrupt at the tables every season. The municipal casino at Nice, owned by the city, took in \$1,000,000 and paid nearly all the expenses of the local administration. A second casino at Nice, under a license of the minister of the interior, won for its proprietors \$417,000. There were a number of little resorts which were run at a loss.

Public gambling revenues, according to the official figures, have increased about fourfold since 1897. These figures do not include 4,000 clubs in France where gambling is allowed and for which the state also takes a percentage of the profits, nor the Parisian machines at race courses, which last season took bets of about \$50,000,000.

Some of the newspapers in reproaching the cabinet for trying to take more "tainted" money state that one of the wealthiest proprietors of casinos in France began as a dishwasher in a restaurant, and that his income is now \$400,000 a year besides that from his accumulations which amount to \$5,000,000. Another proprietor, who was a house painter, is reputed to have a fortune of \$4,000,000.

Only Two Per Cent of People of Berlin Attend Churches

BERLIN, March 21.—The people of Berlin do not appear to be good churchgoers, according to a census taken of attendants at the Protestant churches the last Sunday in February. The count covered seventy-eight parishes, with a Protestant population of 2,000,000, of whom only 2,200 were counted at church that day, either morning or evening. Even according to the estimate of a clergyman, who criticized the figures as too low, the number was only 7,000 greater. Thus barely twenty out of every thousand Protestants Berliners, at the highest estimate, attended church on the Sunday in question. Very few men were seen in the churches; in many cases women and children constituted three-fourths of the congregation. Less than one-sixth of the seating capacity of the churches was occupied at the morning services.

Stomach Troubles Disappear by using Electric Bitters. Best remedy for liver and kidney, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. 50c and \$1. All druggists.—Advertisement.

At the Theaters



Horace Goldin & Co. At the Orpheum. Wm. Lambert in 'Within the Law' At the Brandeis.

Lilla Brennan At the Gayety. Bert Levy At the Orpheum. With the Montgomery Duo At the Empress.

Scene from 'Within the Law' At the Brandeis. Here come the tailors, the haberdashers and the bootmakers with a complaint that we are not paying enough attention to our raiment when we attend the theater. A very few years ago this department pointed in bucolic pride to the fact that at the theater in Omaha might be seen as many well and properly clothed people in proportion as in any city in the world. But a change has come over the spirit of that dream. Woman, bless her, usually adorns herself in such glad garments as makes her a wonder to behold and a delight to the eye, while on the stage the other women disport themselves in costly stuffs of shimmering quality and hues of many dyes, to the end that our senses are ravished in beholding them. But man, proud man, conscious of his superiority, has fallen again into the ways of neglect, and appears on most occasions as did the careless wedding guest who "was bound hand and foot and cast into outer darkness." But hear what the American Gentleman, organ of the swell merchant tailoring trade, has to say on the topic: A dramatic critic at a recent premier performance characterized the audience as a collection of "ill-bred people in well-bred clothes." Which certainly was paying scant compliment to their social bearing, and none to their intellectual attitude. But, after all, perhaps the scintilla of exception was traceable to the fact that the assemblage was bored and its behavior merely an outward expression of a general dissatisfaction with and lack of interest in the play, and was not a true reflection of the normal deportment of these "first nighters." The redeeming feature, therefore, was the fact that they were "well-bred clothes"—presumably as to cut and quality. Men go to the theater primarily to be amused, occasionally they regard the playhouse as an educational institution. As a mental tonic the modern theater pretenses to consider and cater to the playgoer as an educational institution. Entertainment in testimony of which we have a plethora of "typical Broadway musicals" showing a distinct quality continually being served up for his delectation. It may rightly be assumed that theatergoers constitute an element in our present day life which seek the enjoyment of the music stage affords and in the main find a pleasurable relief from business cares in the aesthetic atmosphere of these temples of the drama and music. And that they may contribute to this end—aesthetic environment—is it not reasonable to expect that their garb as well as their conduct should be in harmony with the occasion? While the dictum that clothes make the gentleman has, in our day, been declared untenable, there is nevertheless a satisfaction in believing that good clothes and good manners—and a good time—go, or ought to go, together. The playgoer by his attentive observance to go outside of himself, so to say; to forget his workaday worries; to enter into the spirit of the diverting action upon the boards to be in happy accord with its surroundings. All of which being taken for granted, let us therefore consider the matter a little more in detail. The gentleman who is in a matter of having a lawyer to make anything safe through the queer ethics of his profession. Meanwhile she avenges herself on the canting hypocrite who sent her unjustly to prison by marrying the son. Then one of her associates, an ex-burglar, is tempted, against her command to rob the residence of the father of the man who has wedded. A "stool pigeon"—meaning a police spy in the vernacular—has arranged it. The girl tries to save them even after they have entered the house, but it is too late. In the rush the informer is killed. And when the police break in, husband and wife are chatting nervously to stave off disaster. Then comes the big third—the "third degree"—examination of all parties by a police inspector mad to get the murderer. In an intense scene the gangster man finally confesses, partly because of nervous strain and partly because of his love for the girl. From this point the play is a series of artful and sly scenes, reaches a climax that is fairly nerve-grIPPING in its dramatic intensity. Jane Gordon, a beautiful young actress of genuine power, will portray the role of the harassed heroine, while the remainder of the excellent cast includes Elise Wilson, Marcia Mainell, Robert Taylor, William Lambert, Daniel Sullivan, Wilson Reynolds, William Powell and others.

BRANDEIS THEATER. ONE SOLID WEEK STARTING (WED.—SAT. MATINEES) TONIGHT. WITHIN THE LAW BY BAYARD VEILLER. This Smashing Melodrama of Everyday Conditions Has Been Thrilling Thousands in New York City For Two Years.

Orpheum. HORACE GOLDIN THE ROYAL ILLUSIONIST. 'THE OLD AND THE NEW, AND A TIGER GOD TOO'. EXPOSITION OF MAGIC. BERT LEVY, JAMES H. CULLEN, SHARP & TUREK, HEARST-SELIG.

AMERICAN THEATRE. ALL THIS WEEK. Indian War Pictures. Reproductions of Actual Scenes. SUMMIT SPRINGS WAR BONNET CREEK OF WOUNDED KNEE.

Empress. WEEK OF SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1914. Eight Berlin Madcaps. O'Rourke and Atkinson. MONTGOMERY DUO. EASTER NUMBER OF Every Child's Magazine. MAN INJURED BY FALL FROM A STREET CAR. JUDGE MUNGER HOME FROM LONG VACATION.