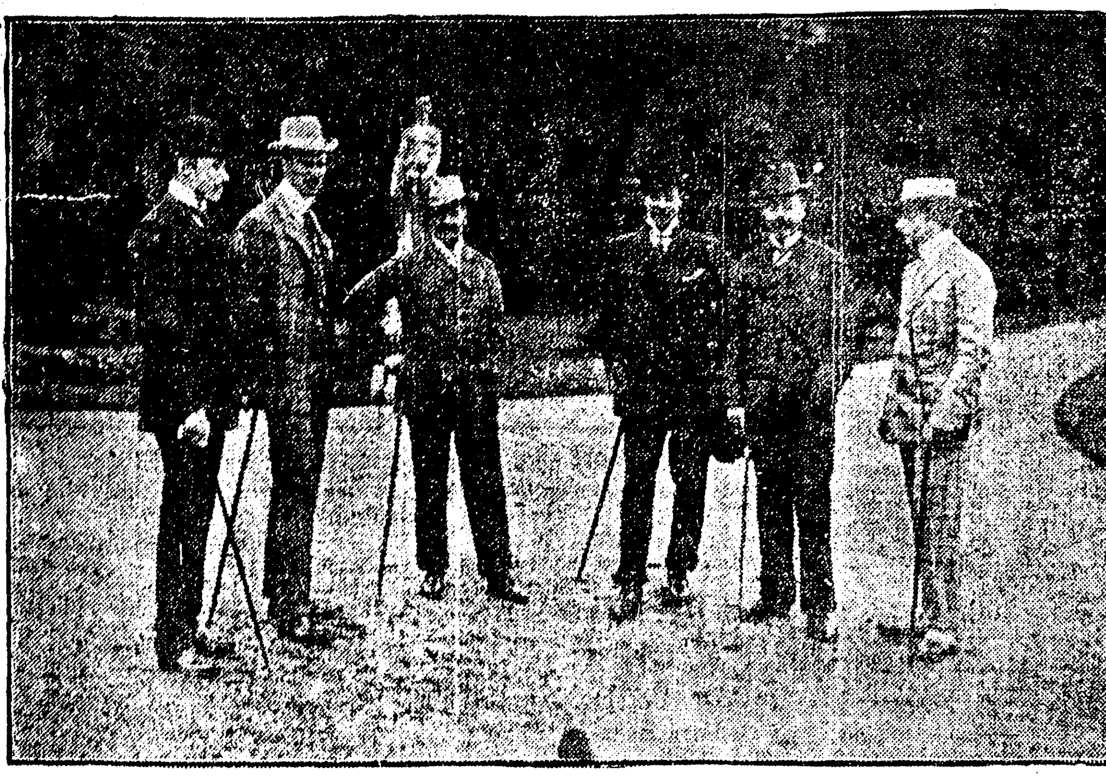
CABLES FROM NEWS CENTERS OF THE OLD WORLD

Kaiser and Princely Visitors.



Copenhagan, Aug. 3.—This interesting group was taken in the park surrounding the historical Fredensborg castle during the recent visit of the kaiser, who looks very small between the crown prince of Denmark and Prince George of Greece, who are both over six feet. From left to right: Prince Harold of Denmark, Crown Prince Christian of Denmark, the kaiser, Prince George of Greece, Prince Valdemar of Denmark and Prince Adalbert, the kaiser's third son.

French Try an American Lockout

Paris, Aug. 3.—What is known as the "solidarity of labor" has received a check at Fougeres. M. Brionne runs a shoe factory there and his manager dismissed a man because his work was not satisfactory. Thereupon all the hands, men and women alike, left the factory, declaring that they would only return after the man had been reinstated. M. Brionne, considering that he was in the right, told his work people that he was at liberty to discharge a man if his work did not pass muster. Nevertheless the strike was persisted in.

The employer then took the drastic action of closing his factory. He discharged all hands, informing them that it was his intention to resume operations in another department. This decision has caused great excitement at Fougeres. The work people now realize that the orators who give advice at the labor exchange are not in a position to pay wages. One of the papers in commenting on the incident recalled the fable of La Fontaine, which tells of a greedy and impudent man, not content with the golden egg that a hen laid daily, desired to see what was inside the bird, so he killed it.

THIEF CATCHES THIEF AND IS JAILED.

Paris, Aug. 3.—A man detected a thief in the act of stealing his watch, gave him in charge, and was in turn recognized as a well known offender. This was the disconcerting experience which befell Monsieur Samuel the other day.

Samuel was crossing the Place Maubert, when a man ran up against him, offered hurried apologies, and jumped on a tram car speeding in the direction of the Chatelet. Without losing a moment, Samuel hailed a motor cab, which followed the tram car. He boarded the latter in the Square Saint Jacques and collared his man; the thief protested, but the police arrived and took both men before M. Lespine, police magistrate.

The magistrate immediately recognized in the complainant one of his old clients, whose judicial record included no fewer than fourteen condemnations for various offenses. It was Samuel whom Lespine caused to be searched first. In his pockets were two watches and a savings bank book with deposits to the amount of $200. Samuel offered the explanation that these articles had come to him through the death of an uncle.

The thief was next brought before the magistrate. "So it is you," he began, addressing the man who had charged him with stealing his watch. "We have been together in Fresnes jail. Don't you remember?" This was true. The two men had been the best of friends.

M. Samuel remembered. He held out his hand and withdrew the complaint against his friend. The latter was, however, sent to the lockup, and Samuel himself will only be set at liberty when his assertions regarding the watches and the savings bank book have been verified.

OPPOSING THE POPE.

Rome, Aug. 3.—Notwithstanding the opposition of the vatican, the "modernists" continue the publication of their review, the Rinnovamento, at Milan. It is said that they intend to strengthen their attacks against the uncompromising attitude of the vatican by establishing another organ, which will be edited by a group of young Roman priests. As this journal will defend the ideas of the German league against the Index, and will take up its grievances, the promoters have written to the kaiser for a subsidy. This step, it is said, has been taken on the advice of a German priest who resides in Italy and is well known to the German court. It is, however, not expected that the kaiser will in any way countenance direct attacks on the holy see.

Spanish Royal Family Picnicking

Madrid, Aug. 2.—This snapshot was taken during a picnic of the royal Spanish family at Penaferrada. Queen Victoria is shown on the right, next to King Alphonso's mother, Queen Christina.

CZAR INFLUENCED BY A "HOLY MAN"

The "Holy Mitya", Who Hails From Crimea, Is Dominating Affairs at Peterhof.

Dowager Empress Estranged From Czar on Account of the Charlatan's Influence.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—The outlook in Russia is not improved by the state of affairs in court circles.

Firstly, the dowager-empress never visits Peterhof, as the relations between her and the czar are more strained than ever. Then the court party had abandoned itself to mystical rites and spiritualism. Monks and pilgrims are frequent visitors at Peterhof. The most remarkable of these is a man named "The Holy Mitya." He hails from the Crimea, and at Peterhof is regarded as a being something superior to ordinary mortals. He has a fine voice and knows how to sing the Russian folk songs. But he has the failing of being a vodka-tippler. The Grand Duke Constantine is opposed to Mitya, and the charlatans hanging about the court.

Count Witte has relapsed quite into obscurity after his reappearance in public life a few weeks ago, and the court party blames him for having caused all the disorders. M. Stolypin holds his position fairly well, but it is acknowledged that he can do so only by playing into the hands of the Camarilla.

How greatly General Kuropatkin has fallen from the imperial favor is seen in the fact that the czar has refused to appoint him to the important post of viceroy of the Caucasus. When General Palytzine, the minister of war, sent in a report in favor of General Kuropatkin being appointed to succeed Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, the czar returned the report, indorsed in his own hand writing, with the words: "He is your candidate, but he is not mine."

At his own earnest request, supported by the court party, Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff will return to the Caucasus, where his rule has been so unfortunate in every way. The count was a great friend of the late czar, and an excellent court chamberlain; but is quite unsuited for the management of the troubled Caucasus region.

The imperial exchequer has just published details relating to the outlay involved in supporting the second duma during its life of 103 days. In that time the duma appointed twenty-three commissions and held fifty-three sittings, of which four were evening sittings and two were with closed doors; the legislative activity consisted in adopting about twenty bills, of which eleven were brought in by the minister of commerce and industry. This was a great improvement, as compared with the first duma, which succeeded in adopting only one bill, and that incomplete.

The second duma entailed an outlay of $355,735, exclusive of the cost of repairing, decorating and lighting the Tauris palace. Of that sum, $277,025 represents fees paid to the deputies; $44,450 was paid to the deputies for expenses to the capital, although not all the deputies have claimed this allowance; $28,760 was paid in salaries and "tips" to the servants and messengers; paper and ink cost $1,240; books for the duma library cost $1,035, and typing machines, postal and telegraph expenses, advertisements in the newspapers, and droshky hire for the duma servants cost $3,240.

Every deputy received a daily allowance of $5.30. Five hundred and sixteen deputies attended the Duma, and eight never appeared; one of the latter, M. Schirkoff, reached St. Petersburg a few days ago from Tomsk in Siberia.

The cost of the voting papers was rather high, for every voting paper in the capital costs 23 cents and in Moscow 57 cents.

The next lists of voters, according to the imperial decree, will appear, at the latest, on August 7.

A fresh failure of the crops, and consequent famine, has been just reported to the authorities from fourteen governments scattered about European Russia, from the governments of Kuban and Kutais in Trans-Caucasia, and from the Black Sea region generally. The ministry of the interior has requested the governors of the afflicted regions to send in accurate lists of the number of people affected, so that help may be sent out by the government. Peasant disorders have broken out in three districts in the government of Kursk, where the peasants are cutting down the corn and setting fire to the farmyards.

GIVE LAYETTES TO BABIES TO OBSERVE PRINCES' BIRTH.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—Gifts of layettes, which will be presented to twenty "burgher" children born on the same day as the kaiser's grandson, the infant Prince Wilhelm, will be given for the first time this year to a score of babies who first saw the light of day on July 4.

This custom was originated by the crown prince and princess as a unique way of celebrating the arrival of their first born, who will some day be known as Kaiser Wilhelm IV. It marks a departure from the quaint trousseau endowment established by Friedrich Wilhelm III., one of the crown prince's great ancestors, as king of Prussia, who ordered that there should be distributed annually to seven servant maids about to marry, outfits of household linen and clothing, provided they had distinguished themselves by "virtuous and industrious service."

The seven girls annually selected for this distinction are invariably married on the same day, marching in procession with their prospective husbands to the altar of the historic Garrison church, at Potsdam, where their trousseau benefactor is buried.

KAISER COULDN'T TAKE FLEET UP THE RHINE

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Berlin, August 3.—The kaiser is very much disappointed because a favorite plan of his has been frustrated by the Dutch government.

During a recent visit to Cologne he promised the inhabitants of that city that he would soon give them an opportunity to see a part of Germany's mighty navy anchored in their own harbor, for he intended to send a squadron of gunboats up the Rhine.

As soon as he returned to Berlin he instructed the German ambassador at The Hague to call on the Dutch minister of foreign affairs and inform him of his plan.

This the ambassador did, greatly to the astonishment of the minister, who exclaimed: "You say you are going to send a squadron of war vessels to Cologne? How?

"Why, up the Rhine, of course."

"Oh, no, not up the Rhine," said the Dutch minister. "The mouths of the Rhine belong to Holland, and her majesty the queen does not intend them to be disposed of without her leave.

These words were said in such a determined manner that the ambassador informed the kaiser that he considered it wiser to give up the idea of showing torpedo boats at Cologne, unless they were taken apart and sent via German railroads.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATES IN GAMBLING.

Paris, Aug. 3.—A "modus vivendi" has at last been formulated between the French government and the clubs which play games of chance. It seems to be drawn largely on the principle of being a "modus vivendi" for the state and of leaving the clubs to live as well as they can. Only three games of chance are to be tolerated. These are baccarat, ecarte and "petits chevaux" with its variations. And the play is to be as closely regulated, numbered and supervised as the business of a custom house. The state will take a share of 15 per cent, not on profits but on the gross takings, whether there be gain or loss, the utmost concession allowed being that a recognized loss of one day may be accounted for against winnings in the next.

GERMAN WORKINGMEN WELL LOOKED AFTER

Government Sees to It That They Get Old Age Pensions and Are Comfortable.

So Much Contributed From Their Wages Into the Pension Fund—Employer Also Helps.

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—Very often a cry is raised in Germany against the paternal government, which makes it its business to interfere in many cases where it is not wanted, but German workingmen are, on the whole, very well satisfied with the efforts made on the part of the kaiser to wean them from socialism by the introduction of governmental bills for their welfare.

Compared to the workingmen in the United States they are very fortunate indeed, and have really no reason to leave the fatherland in search of better conditions in the land of unlimited possibilities.

For nearly sixteen years German workingmen have been enjoying old age pensions, for which their contemporaries in England are even now fighting, and which their brethren in America have not even dared ask for. Germany's old age pension forms a part of a general scheme by means of which the workingman is compelled to protect himself with the aid of his employer and the state from all the suffering, poverty and disabilities which arise from sickness and old age.

A bill has just been passed regulating the amount which every workman, employer and also the state must contribute toward the general pension fund, an amount which varies from 1½ cents to 4 cents a week for the workers, the same amount to be paid by the employers for each employe, and the state contributing $10.50 annually to each pension when it falls due.

The work of the insurance is carried on by thirty-one Imperial insurance offices, which have now on hand more than $400,000,000.

According to another law, which has also just received the signature of the chancellor of the empire, all workingmen insured by the government are to be supplied with artificial teeth, in case they need them.

In the very near future the Imperial Insurance department will open in the part of the city of Berlin where most workingmen live dental institutions, where all policy holders of the working class may have their lost teeth replaced.

In indorsing this bill the government made the point that it is not to be considered as charity, because it is believed that the men with good teeth will be less likely to make claims on the department and thus considerable money will be saved. An amount of $25,000 is to be spent on instruments and fittings of the dental institute.

Royal Affianced Pair.

Stockholm, Aug. 3.—The engagement of the young Prince William of Sweden, eldest son of the crown prince, to Princess Maria Parlowna, daughter of Grand Duke Paul of Russia and cousin of the czar, is peculiarly interesting in view of the fear expressed by many Swedes that Russia may in time swallow up Sweden. This photo of the young people was taken a few weeks ago.

ARMY OFFICER RESIGNS TO BECOME BUTCHER

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Berlin, August 3.—German army officers are deeply shocked at the news which comes from Budapest that a lieutenant in the Hungarian army, Alladarstolinsky, has sent in his resignation to the war department, with the explanation that having found it impossible to live decently on the $400 a year which is his salary in the army, he has decided to become a butcher.

To be able to open a butcher shop at Budapest, the lieutenant will have to serve a nine months' apprenticeship, but this, he declares, does not scare him, as he is sure, he says, to meet more intelligent and decent people among the butchers than he has been able to find in the army.

To an interviewer representing a Budapest paper, he has declared that he feels confident that the trade "offers a good opening for a man of education."

FRANKLIN'S HOUSE FOR SALE.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The historic house in the Rue de Penthievre, which was built by the great American, Benjamin Franklin, is for sale. Franklin lived in it for several years, and it afterwards became the dwelling place of Napoleon Bonaparte, who lived there with Josephine and Hortense de Beauharnais.

ANARCHISTS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—It was stated at the trial of the anarchists Karfunkelstein and Weldt, who were arrested after the open-air congress of anarchists at Mannheim, that the men were leaders of an organized band which operated in several states in America. Letters and pamphlets incriminating several members of the terrorist party in Russia were found in the room occupied by Karfunkelstein. Money had been sent from all parts of the world to help the anarchists in Russia. Some circulars set forth how explosives might be procured and how bombs could be manufactured. A strict surveillance is being kept on the Russian refugees in Germany. They are deported as soon as they make the least suspicious move. The police authorities declare that Germany has been well cleared of anarchists.

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Stanch Teetotaler Is Found Drowned in a $3,000 Vat of Fine Beer

London, Aug. 3.—James Canham of Farnam avenue, Walthamstow, who for many years had been a stanch teetotaler, was drowned the other day in a vat of beer. He was employed in an East End brewery, and was standing on a ladder against the vat keeping down the froth on a quantity of fermenting stout. Suddenly he was missed, and after a search his body was found floating in the stout. The contents of the vat, which are valued at $3,000, are to be run off as waste.

ALL THINGS BEING EQUAL.
WHY NOT ASK FOR
Metz
BEER
AND HELP BOOST OMAHA
EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS.

PARIS MORGUE IS TO BE ABOLISHED

Notorious Place Will Be Closed and a New Building Erected on Another Site.

Place Is Too Small and Committee Will Get New Ideas—Old Morgue One of the Sights of Paris.

BY PAUL VILLIERS.

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The famous or notorious Paris morgue is to be abolished. That is to say, the authorities are at last going to make a move in the matter which has been a scandal for years, and to rebuild the mortuary building behind Notre Dame, which it has long been known is too cramped and out of date.

A new building is going to be erected on another site, and for this purpose a commission of inquiry of the city council is going to visit various European cities and study their morgues. It will be remembered that only a few months ago M. Lepine closed the place to tourists, who had been allowed to come and view the corpses until the matter had become somewhat of a scandal, and now only those in search of missing relatives are allowed to enter the place.

The reason why the authorities have finally made up their minds to rebuild the lugubrious little place is explained from the fact that there are now so many bodies always awaiting identification through the murders committed by the Apaches that the morgue cannot accommodate them all. Parisians also object to the word "morgue," which they consider to be offensive, and ask that it should be replaced by the expression "Maison mortuaire." But that does not alter the fact that the morgue has for a century been one of the most famous sights in the French capital, and a bookful of gloomy wit could be—and has been—written about it.

CONFEDERATION OF CRIPPLES OF FRANCE

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Paris, Aug. 3.—A general confederation of the cripples of France is the latest sensational society which has asked the police authorities the honor of registration on their books.

The movement was started by a Marseilles cripple, named Roslin, who gained his living by turning the barrel organ, who came to the conclusion that the genuine cripples who lived on the sympathy of the public were being greatly damaged by charlatans and false cripples.

This gentleman formed a local society at Marseilles, but the movement has now spread to Paris and the well known cripple organ grinder, M. Poussinneau, is arranging to establish the general federation of all cripples in France. His Marseilles colleague is coming to Paris to confer with him on the subject, but as his means are very limited, he is coming on foot and is taking advantage of this fact to try and obtain the adherence of the cripples in all the towns and villages he passes through.

It will be some time before he arrives, but meanwhile Poussinneau is working very hard at the scheme. M. Possinneau lost both his legs by a level crossing accident some twenty years ago, when he was aged 28, and he now walks on iron crutches. He at first started life after his misfortune as the proprietor of a round-about at a fair, but this business was bought from him at a seemingly advantageous profit. The purchaser, however, paid with fake banknotes, and fled to Buenos Ayres, so that M. Possinneau has had nothing but misfortune.

CZAR DIDN'T WANT TO MEET WITH THE KAISER

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Berlin, August 3.—It is said here that the czar in every possible way tried to avoid meeting the kaiser while both were cruising in northern waters.

The two monarchs have for some time been corresponding almost daily, and the kaiser is known to have given the czar much advice as to how to govern his unruly empire, advice which has not always been followed.

Lately the czar has been less eager to keep up the correspondence, and as the kaiser was as anxious as ever to give advice he suggested that they meet in Finnish waters as soon as he had found out when the czar's cruise had been arranged. Under the circumstances the czar could not very well refuse to meet the kaiser without appearing impolite, and finally gave his consent, though without any manifestation of joy.

FAMOUS STATUE IS SOON TO BE CAST

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The famous Lafayette statue, which is the gift of the government and the school children of the United States to France, is at last complete and in a few days will be sent to the foundry to be cast in bronze.

It is hoped that by October the work will be quite ready to be placed in position. Mr. Paul Bartlett, the American sculptor, who was charged with the execution of the statue, recently invited M. Fallieres to his studio to view it.

M. Fallieres, who was accompanied by M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, was received by Mr. Henry White, Mr. Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the embassy, and Alexander Revell, president of the Lafayette memorial commission.

There were also present Mr. John McCutcheon, the American artist, Mr. Robert J. Thomson and Mrs. Alexander Revell. M. Fallieres was most interested in the statue and before leaving shook hands with Mr. Bartlett and exclaimed warmly, "I am greatly pleased. You are giving to France a grand and beautiful work of art.

The statue represents Lafayette as a young man, sitting astride a magnificent horse and with a sword in his right hand, which is extended on high. The face particularly is interesting, showing fire, ardor and strength.

DISTINGUISHED ADVOCATE OF SPORT OF WRESTLING.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—Professor Reinhold Begas, one of the most eminent living German sculptors, has written a book on wrestling, in which he expresses strong regret that wrestling should be regarded as a somewhat vulgar branch of sport. He points out that it was the favorite sport of the Greeks, and was universally practiced by the high and low in Germany till the outbreak of the thirty years' war. He regards wrestling as an eminent means of advancing public health and improving the physique of the race. The intense corporal activity which wrestling demands is an excellent remedy against alcoholism and its attendant evils, the professor urges, and it has an advantage over every other form of sport in that it brings the whole muscular system into

BRITISH PREMIER IS PRETTY BADLY WORRIED

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

London, Aug. 3.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the premier, can find no way of stopping the malicious gossip as to his secret marriage. His private secretary continues to receive many letters, some abusive and some honestly congratulatory.

The politest of these only the secretary has shown to the premier, who is deeply hurt and grieved over the story which has been spread broadcast that he has secretly married the lady who formerly acted as masseuse to the late Lady Campbell-Bannerman.

The climax, however, was reached the other day when the masseuse wrote to Sir Henry complaining that the story of her marriage was doing her a great deal of harm. Sir Henry had been advised to let the matter drop and not to issue an official denial, which would only make matters worse.

Meanwhile, strangely enough, many respectable members of parliament still cling to the story that Sir Henry has been secretly married.

COUNCILOR REVEALED KAISER'S DAY DREAMS

Special Cable to the World-Herald.

Berlin, August 3.—Because he revealed to the world the favorite day dreams of the kaiser, Councilor of State Martin, who has written several sensational books, has been deprived of all his decorations and forced to resign from his office.

The trouble was that in his latest book the councilor declared that the German empire would in time swallow up not only Austria and Hungary, but also the kingdoms of the Balkan and the empire of the sultan, and when that was done, France was to be crushed and Great Britain humiliated.

The kaiser is said to have read the book at first with great pleasure, but when it caused a double outcry in the English and French press, he was forced to ask the councilor to send in his resignation as a sop to the offended editors, who, not without reason, complained that it was out of place for a German government official to make such prophecies while actually in the service of the government.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN AUSTRIAN FOREST

Little Town of 14,500 Chosen to Make Research—Is in the Heart of the Woods.

Children Make Wonderful Carvings and Drawings and Paintings Are Skillful.

Vienna, Aug. 3.—To study at a valuable technical and art craftmanship school one would scarcely, in America, choose a little town of 14,500 inhabitants wherein to make research. But in Austria it is in all small towns, wherever there are special industries, that the educational ministry plant their schools to develop and advance the scientific knowledge of those industries.

In Villach one is in the midst of forests. Wood forms the staple commodity, and so in this interesting, historic and picturesque town is a school to develop wood industries. The school has three sections—building, art and cabinet work. In the director's room one at once saw all the hidden beauty and worth of food. Articles of everyday utility were beside objects of art full of expression. There was a figure of Sampson, full of pathetic power; a portrait of the old master workman, such a figure as He[illegible] wo[illegible] glory in; a statue of Dante, [illegible] reminding one of the fourt[illegible] when wood carving was in [illegible] this Christ was carved by a lad o[illegible] But near were quaint toys of the [illegible] simple form; these were the models for the village children to copy, thus making the Noah's ark toys of commerce.

In the drawing room one is surprised to see a monkey running about and some birds feeding, but the monkey and birds were worked into many a design; a hen with her chicks were also utilized. Flowers and trees they had around them, and the pupils had to create, not copy.

In the turners' room were fifteen lathes. In the sculptors' room pupils were at work. Quite a picturesque group was formed as the workmaster stood over a lad, who with pallet and chisel, was working out of a rough wood block the figure of a laughing faun. The pupil had a fine face, and his heart was in his work; a village lad turned into an artist by this school.

The number of pupils in all was 520. Girls were drawing and painting. Here their system makes all see with an artistic eye, the value of which was evident in the town. In the furniture and the houses were seen the influence of this school, which is absolutely free to all without payment even for material.

CENTENARIAN STILL AT WORK.

Paris, Aug. 3. There shortly will be celebrated at Evreux the centenary of M. Chassant, conservator of the museum, who was born in 1808, and who still performs his duties. M. Chassant has written numerous works on archaeology and is chevalier of the Legion of Honor. His first book appeared in 1824, being a dictionary of Latin and French abbreviations.

AFRICANS FIGHT OVER CARCASS OF CAMEL.

Paris, Aug. 3.—While in the act of running a camel belonging to the colonial exhibition at Nogent-sur-Marne fell and broke his legs. The animal had to be killed, and his rider an African, was injured, and had to be taken to Saint Antoine hospital.

Camel flesh is a dainty morsel with Africans, and those at Nogent-sur-Marne, who had not eaten any for a long time, quarreled over the joints. The fight for the camel's hump was of a desperate character. Finally the Africans came to an understanding. It was decided that the best morsels should be cooked together and that they should eat them in common.

German Professor Performs Astonishing Feats in Computing Numbers Mentally

Berlin, Aug. 3.—Such a phenomenal capacity for performing mathematical acrobatic feats has been evinced by a German, Dr. Ruckle, that he was requested recently by the chief of the psychology faculty of Berlin university to give an exhibition of his powers before an assemblage of students.

Among Dr. Ruckle's feats was the learning by heart of a number consisting of 100 figures, which, at the close of five minutes, he was able to repeat almost without error backwards and forwards. He also mentally ascertained without mistake the square of a number of five periods, the result of which reached into the thousand millions. Other more technical mathematical feats he performed with equal ease. The students who attended the exhibition worked out the problems simultaneously on paper, as a rule less accurately and less rapidly than Dr. Ruckle.

Dr. Ruckle gives no public paid performances, but merely exhibits his skill occasionally in the interest of science. His performances far surpass those usually given on the variety stage.

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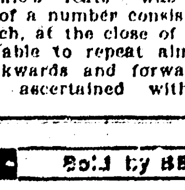
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