

GERMANY IN FEAR OF MON. DELCASSE

Apprehensive of Return to
Power of Its Arch En-
emy, France.

BY STEVEN BURNETT.
(Special Cable from the International
News Service.)

Berlin, March 25.—Much apprehension is felt here by the return to power in France of the arch enemy of Germany, M. Delcasse. Everybody knows that the statesman who created the Franco-British entente and who came near provoking a Franco-German war over the Morocco question six years ago, is now once more the real leader of French politics though he is only minister of marine, for no one believes for a moment that the comparatively unknown statesman who resides at Quai Dorsay will attempt to do anything without first consulting Mr. Delcasse, who admittedly is one of the ablest experts on international politics in Europe, and who in German eyes represents the very embodiment of French chauvinism and the "ravanche" tradition.

As the champion of a forward naval policy for France, M. Delcasse's activity is certain to be viewed with as much suspicion in Germany as the influence with which he will be credited in foreign affairs. A recent inspired Berlin telegram to the Cologne Gazette closes with a pretty overt threat in the form of an intimation that M. Delcasse's political resurrection may become a danger for both Germany and France, especially France.

The question of the admission of Jews to the grade of officer in the German army is becoming a more heated one every year, now that Jews of capacity and wealth are daily increasing in number and influence. At present no Jew can become an officer and consequently can not return to civil life with the social privileges which the title of "reserved officer" confers. The minister of war disclaims all intention of partisanship in favor of any one race or confession, but he says the other officers won't have it and according to German army tradition, it is for them to decide. The minister says that there is an anti-Semitic spirit abroad among the officers and this is natural as reflecting an anti-Semitic feeling among the population at large. It will, therefore, one may conclude, be long time yet before the Jewish officer is found in the German army.

The smart set in Berlin are spending a considerable part of their valuable time in discussing the "Tuxedo" known her as the "Schmaukung."

The controversy is as to whether when its use is strictly limited. There are, of course, two reasons for this: one which it is never out of order to wear at the theater and to smoking concert. Some add the club, but cases are imaginable where at a club dinner tails are indispensable. But how far is the dinner jacket allowable in a private house? The answer is dependent on the degree of intimacy between host and guest and on the nature of the occasion. For an invitation for nine o'clock—and such are not uncommon in Berlin—the dinner jacket is generally accepted as quite unobjectionable yet at an embassy reception, for example, would be a conceivable exception. At a family dinner party too, where the guest is a familiar friend the jacket, it is admitted, should excite no hostile criticism. The case of a public dinner is somewhat puzzling but it is considered that one will be on the safe side if in tails. All the controversialists are agreed upon one thing, and that is that to appear in "Schmaukung" at an official function would be "shocking," if not amounting to treason.

Owing to the manipulation of the cotton market, the expenses of German cotton manufacturers were increased by a sum of \$37,500 during 1910.

This increase in the price of raw material according to a careful official review published by the German colonial office, was the principal cause of the shortened hours, decrease in the rate of wages, stoppage of spindles, and the resulting industrial distress of last year.

The German, English and French experiment made with the object of rendering English factories independent of the American market are exhaustively discussed in a White Book. The conclusion arrived at is that a sufficient supply of Asiatic cotton cannot be depended on, as the demand of the Asiatic factories themselves for it is on the increase. Egyptian cotton cannot be depended upon owing to the increased expenses of production. The time is not far distant when America instead of exporting raw material, will practically only export finished articles. The conclusion arrived at is, that Germany can look to her African colonies alone for a supply of cheaper cotton.

German efforts to promote cotton growing in Africa are encouraging. It is pointed out that although German expenditures for this purpose up to 1909 are only a ninth of England's, her production is a fifth of that of England.

A judgment just rendered in one of the Berlin courts will act as a check on unscrupulous Don Juans who want only to tamper with other men's conjugal happiness. A manufacturer made the acquaintance of the pretty wife of an engineer, was attracted by her beauty and laid siege to her heart. At first the lady was indifferent, but in time she yielded to his solicitation and gave him a rendezvous, which was followed by others.

Before long these clandestine meetings came to the husband's ears. In the first flush of his indignation he talked of divorce, but he eventually forgave his wife's transgression, and concentrated his efforts on obtaining revenge against her deceiver. With this object he instituted a prosecution

for insult against him, alleging that the kisses and tendernesses which the defendant had bestowed upon the lady constituted such an offense against the husband. The court adopted this view. It held that the intention to insult had not been present but that the defendant must have been aware "that his conduct would deeply injure the prosecutor's honor." Accordingly, the amorous manufacturer was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

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The woman who was terribly frightened said that she had not yet got the money. The "ghosts" it is alleged, compelled her to swear that she would deliver it to them next day and departed. The peasant woman went to the postoffice and asked for the money. The postmaster said that he wanted witnesses, and she replied that she could not pay them to attend as the money belonged to the Devil in any case. She then related the incident of the night before.

The postmaster gave her the money and let her go home, but acquainted her with her story. They he but that night and argued "ghosts" who, it is alleged, to be the mayor of the community a relative who had, when the police appeared, already taken possession of the money.

WABASH GLEE CLUB CONCERT
HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM, MON-
DAY NIGHT. BUY TICKETS NOW.

BRETON LASSES.

They Show No Regret in Parting With
Their Luxuriant Tresses.

A correspondent writes from Pontivy, Brittany, giving some interesting facts of a "hair market" there. It is stated that in different parts of the motley crowd there were three or four different purchasers of this commodity, who travel the country for the purpose of attending the fairs and buying the tresses of the peasant girls. They have particularly fine hair and frequently in the greatest abundance. There seemed to be no difficulty in finding possessors of beautiful heads of hair perfectly willing to sell.

"We saw several girls sheared, one after the other, like sheep, and as many more standing ready for the shears with their caps in their hands and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists.

"No doubt the reason of the indifference to their tresses on the part of the fair Bretonnes is to be found in the invariable mode which covers every head from childhood upward with close caps, which entirely prevent any part of the hair from being seen and of course as totally conceals the want of it. The money given for the hair is about 20 sous or else a gaudy cotton handkerchief. The purchasers net immense profits by their trips through the country."—Boston Herald.

Indian Humor.

Old Gerontine would scarcely be suspected of humor, and yet on one occasion the medicine chief gave me a sample of it. It was his custom in the later years of his life to watch for the coming of white visitors to Fort Sill or to Miss Adkinson's mission, near by, in order that he might sell beaded canes to them. From the proceeds he was accustomed to purchase certain creature comforts not supplied by the government, but on which he relied for support in his old age. One day I was talking to him about them. He said: "They make me walk straight—the tobacco and the mescal. Yes, they put strength into me, and I lean on them."

Then to those heady eyes that so often had flared with hatred and cruelty came a gleam of humor. He continued: "I sell these canes, and the white man buys them—both for one purpose. They help us to walk."—Southern Workman.

Crushing Romances.

"It seems to me," said Battersby, "that we are knocking nearly all the romance and imagination out of life when we commercialize marriage, for that's about what we are doing. I like the good old way of courting, the way that was the classy thing when knights were bold. I like the idea of galloping across the drawbridge and snatching up the girl of my heart and putting her on the saddle before me and galloping away like mad. Wouldn't that suit you?"

"No, it wouldn't," replied the other man. "The girl of my heart weighs 200 pounds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Ban Placed on Lives of U. S. Presidents by the English

BY HERBERT TEMPLE.

London, March 25.—Of course we are all fond of Americans here, especially during a coronation year when we come over in shoals and leave enough of their millions to ease the burdens of our downtrodden taxpayers. We love them for selling their daughters to our impudent lords, and thus enable them to hold on a little longer to the land our vanishing farming population are slogging to be allowed to till. We even forgive them for helping the nationalists toward home rule, but there are limits to our love, and when it comes to allowing our children to read the lives of American presidents, we put our foot down in an uncertain way—at least here in London.

The city fathers of our great metropolis have an index expurgatorium of their own containing the title of books which our children must not see, and the "Lives of American Presidents" is printed in heavy type on that list.

Out of the five volumes which constitute the series, only one, "From Log Cabin to White House," the story of Garfield's life, possesses any attraction for the modern school boy, if he demands for books from school libraries is any criterion.

The education committee of the L. C. S. says that these five books which deal with the lives of America's best-known presidents—including George Washington—are not biographical in the best sense, and are expanded to an unreasonable length by imaginary dialogues between historical characters, dialogues which often contain vulgar colloquialisms. In addition, subjects which are usually treated with reverence, are dealt with in a manner that is familiar and flippan-

As a result of increasing competition on the part of American and German exporters, the outlook for the British coal industry is at present far from satisfactory.

Labor troubles in the United Kingdom coal fields have also been a powerful factor in favor of foreign shippers, while the operation of the coal mines eight hour act has not improved the situation.

At one time the home market was considered inviolate against imports from abroad but of late several cargoes of Westphalian qualities have been forwarded to the Thames.

Indeed, although charters for carrying German coal to Italian, Egyptian and South American ports were at one time of rare occurrence, they are now almost familiar. The important contracts for Havre and Savona were only a few days ago wrested by Germany from merchants in the north of England and others are expected to follow.

American firms too, are now invading markets that were at one time practically monopolized by British shippers. As a matter of fact, inquiries have been circulating in freight market for tonnage to carry 200,000 tons of coal from Baltimore to Havre.

This quantity is it is stated, to be delivered over the next four months to the order of the French State rail-

ways, the business being diverted from South Wales in consequence of the recent agitation there. About three months ago the Navigation Generale Italienne gave an order for 150,000 tons of American coal, and the probability of a permanent trade is not being overlooked seeing that as the syndicate which is developing the coal lands in West Virginia and Pennsylvania has required valuable ore properties in Spain, it will now be possible to run a regular line of steamers from Baltimore to the Mediterranean with good prospect of return cargoes.

All these foreign enterprises will naturally seriously prejudice the employment of British tramp steamers, a movement which will be still further accentuated if a bill, which is being promoted by the Italian government passes into law.

This feature provides for the payment of an annual subsidy to an Italian steamship company for the transportation every year from Wales of the 600,000 tons of coal for the state railroads and 100,000 tons for the navy to last for ten years from July 1, 1912.

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This means several things. It means that Cowes will be a more brilliant affair than ever, especially as the king and queen will not be back again from Holyrood in time for Goodwood. It means that, when staying at Windsor in the first week in July, their majesties may very possibly drive over to Henley, although they have no intention of taking over the leadership of the social side of the regatta. It means that they will be seen at Lord's and that they may drive down to the Magazine to see one of the meets of each of the coaching clubs; and that they will increase the number of cups and trophies which they have already offered for various forms of champion ships.

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NEW POLICE CALL SYSTEM GOOD ONE

But It Is Hardly Probable
That It Will Be Estab-
lished This Year.

The Dean Electric company of Elyria, O., has just installed a test apparatus of its "flashlite" system of police patrol calls at the city hall, where it will be given a test by the board of works this week. The police department is now testing the apparatus, and finds it highly satisfactory.

The chances that the system will be installed in Richmond this year are slight indeed, for now the city has reached almost its limit on expenses. It is possible that an appropriation for the installation of the police call system will be made for 1912.

Superintendent Gormon of the department is anxious to have the new system put in here. He claims the city is expanding rapidly, and points out that the police districts are large and the number of patrolmen now below the quota allowed for cities of this size.

Gormon wants an addition to the force, an automobile for hurry up calls, or the "flashlite" system. With the increased population of Richmond the police needs something to keep pace with the city.

The following qualifications will be taken into account in the selection of officers:

Special recommendation from commanding officer.

Aviator's certificate.

Experience in aeronautics.

Rank not above captain.

Medical fitness.

Good eyesight.

Proficiency in map-reading and field sketching.

Unmarried.

Not less than two years' service.

Under thirty years of age.

Good sailor.

Knowledge of foreign languages.

Taste for mechanics.

Applications for appointment in the Air Battalion are to be submitted to the War Office through the usual military channels.

Selected candidates will, on joining the Air Battalion, go through a six months' probationary course,