

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 "revanche" 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 closed 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 "reserve 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 a 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 "Schmauking". The controversy is as to whether when it is used it is strictly correct. There are of course, two sides to which it is never out of order to 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 "Schmauking" 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 \$37,500,000 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 Germany 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 tenderness which the defendant had bestowed upon the lady constituted such an offense against 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.

Hans von Garnier, a boy musician, in whom the Kaiser is interested has been, according to the National Zeitung, instructed by his majesty to write him an opera. Six years ago, when only ten years old, the boy wrote a grandiose march. As he is a son of a general, it was brought before the notice of the Kaiser, who promptly ordered its inclusion in the list of the so-called army marches for infantry and cavalry. Recently the lad wrote a review march to be played during the "present" when the Kaiser passes down the front of the troops. This was played by the Kaiser's orders at a banquet in the casino of the territorial battalions. The Kaiser also sent him to try his hand at grand opera. "It would give me pleasure," said the monarch, "to attend the performance of a Garnier opera."

A poor peasant woman living in the lonely village of Wagselie, in Hungary, was notified by the postoffice authorities in the neighboring town that a sum of \$1,000 was lying there for her which had been sent by her husband from America. They told her to bring witnesses to establish her identity when she came to claim the money.

The woman went to the mayor of her commune, who gave her a certificate. It was, however, too late to fetch the money on that day. During the night two horrible apparitions appeared to the woman in her lonely cottage. These "ghosts" said that they were the Devil and his brother Death, and that she must give the money that she had fetched from the postoffice that morning to the Devil, as otherwise he would give her over to his brother Death. The Devil said that her husband had stolen it in America and that thus it belonged to him.

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 "ghosts" who, it is alleged, to be the mayor of the commune, a relative who had, when the police appeared, already taken possession of the money.

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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 Geronimo 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 Adkisson's mission, near by. In order that he might sell beaded cases 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 beady eyes that so often had faded with hatred and cruelty came a gleam of humor. He continued: "I sell these cases, and the white man buys them—both for one purpose. They help us to walk."—Southern Workman.

Crushing Romance.
"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 classiest 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 they 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 impecunious lords, and thus enable them to hold on a little longer to the land our vanishing farming population are sighing 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 no uncertain way—at least here in London.

The city fathers of our great metropolis have an index expurgatorius 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. C. 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 flippant."

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 Italiana 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 acquired 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 the contract to last for ten years from July 1, 1912.

Although King George intends to bestow his formal encouragement upon the social aspect of the turf, it is an open secret at the court that he does not mean to elevate the sport of horse racing to a supreme place in his personal interests. King George is a firm believer in physical recreations for the nation at large. He desires to make it clear that, so far as he is concerned, personal effort in recreation deserves a higher place in the estimation of the people than mere attendance at spectacular sports. He is very proud—and does not hesitate to say so to his intimates—of the title of sportsman, but he has no hankering after the reputation of being a "sporting man." While, therefore, he will go down to Epsom for the summer meeting, and drive from Windsor to Ascot in traditional state, King George intends to give every special encouragement to other forms of sport as opportunity serves.

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 meetings 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 championships.

Hertfordshire, by reason of the suitability of its soil the greatest rose-growing county in all England, is preparing coronation roses in thousands, not only in single blooms and trees, but even in grotesque forms to suit the taste of a considerable section of the public.

There are some people who will not be content with coronation roses merely at buttonhole flowers or table decorations. To satisfy this class several large rose growers have started a new industry in rose designs, such as crown and orb, crown and sceptre, Japanese umbrellas, windmills, pergolas and pagodas, the Prince of Wales' feathers, field guns, shields and even triumphal arches and ships in full sail.

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 "Flashite" 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 Gorman 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.

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

The Dean system is quite simple. A large metal box containing a telephone and an electric light is placed in every police district of the city. The boxes have red glass opening through which the light shines, calling the patrolmen of the district. Each box is connected with headquarters. When the sergeant desires a man in any district he calls that box and gets his man within probably two or three minutes.

Included in the Dean system is a fire alarm attachment. Besides ringing the fire department direct, a record of each call is made on the police ticket. The reports of patrolmen are registered, giving their number, number of box, and exact time on the ticket at headquarters. This is automatic.

Swelled the Collection.
A Peabees minister got a confere to preach for him, and meeting this confere the next month, he said:

"Man, I'll h'e to ge ye to preach again at my kirk. We never had such a big collection as we had the Sunday you preached for us."

"Well, now, I'm glad to hear that," said the other in a gratified tone. "How much was the collection, if I may ask?"

"Ninepence," was the reply, "and usually it's only twopence. It's never been over threepence yet."

"Well," said the other minister, "they can't think much of my eloquence, after all, then, for I put in sixpence myself."

Radium bearing minerals recently discovered in the Mt. Painter field in South Australia are to be mined.

AIR BATTALION IS

Arranged for English Army
—To Handle Aeroplanes
and Kites.

London, March 25.—England is to have an army Air Battalion. An order has just been issued from the War Department which explains how this new branch of the service is to be organized.

It will be an engineering unit—a body of expert airmen, organized in such a way as to facilitate the formation of units ready to take the field with troops and capable of expansion by any reserve formations which may be formed in the future.

"In addition," the order states, "the training and instruction of men in handling kites, balloons, aeroplanes and other form of air craft will also devolve on this battalion."

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalion will be selected from the Royal Engineers, but officers of any branch of the Regular Army who are on the active list will be eligible for service in the Air Battalion.

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.

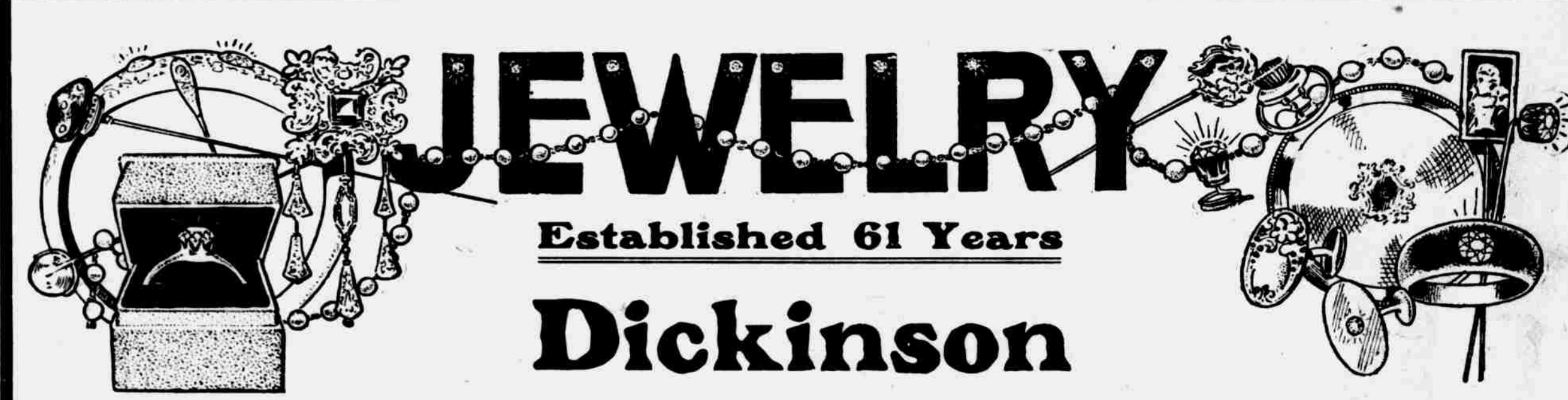
Taste for mechanics.

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, including two months' kiting and ballooning.

If, at the end of that time, they show no aptitude for the work they will rejoin their units. Those who prove satisfactory will be seconded and appointed to the Air Battalion for four years, inclusive of the probation period. At any time, however, officers will be allowed to resign their appointment with the battalion.

Origin of Geometry.
There is little doubt that the science of geometry had its origin in Egypt. The annual overflow of the Nile wiped out all landmarks and boundaries, and some reliable means of measuring the earth was an absolute necessity; hence the rise of geometry, which means earth measurement. From all accounts the philosopher Thales took the science from Egypt to Greece, where it was greatly improved and carried very near the perfection it finally reached through the discoveries of the celebrated Descartes of the seventeenth century.



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AND
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