

European Notes and Views

London, June 22.—What a stir the suffragettes have made! These determined women, who seem bent up on making the government notice them, are never without means of attracting attention to themselves and to the cause of votes for women. It is reported on very good authority however, that within the past week some titled men and women have come in for round censure from the King. When the headquarters of the suffragettes were raided and the subscription lists confiscated, some very prominent names were found among the subscribers. Of course the police have claimed that the names were there because the suffragettes collected blackmail from the subscribers of high degree; the suffragettes, however, declare that the titled folk had their names on the list because they had been secretly helping "the cause."

Every summer the rumor is revived about the health of the Emperor of Germany. It has cropped out again this year, only report has the seat of the ailment transferred from the throat to the stomach. Whether he is a well man or not, the Kaiser is certainly ageing rapidly. All does not go well with his immediate family, according to the gossip of the glover, and Wilhelm, who is particularly rigid in matters of domestic discipline, worries because his sons do not obey him blindly. The opposition of the crown prince has been public information for the past few years. The recent announcement of the morganatic engagement of the youngest son plays upon the mind of the parent.

From now onward to August, King George and Queen Mary will lead the season in London, but they will also take their week-ends at their own quiet country home in Norfolk. There they entertain many guests, and these invitations are particularly valued. On Sunday morning the King and Queen and their children attend church, and their guests are expected to do likewise.

BRITISH MINISTER HAD MARCH OF A THOUSAND MILES ALONG FRONTIER

Interesting Details of Three Months' Trip Through the African Wilds.

London, June 19.—Some interesting details have been received of a three months' march of 1,116 miles just completed by Hon. W. Thesiger, British minister to Abyssinia, who recently journeyed to British East Africa from the Abyssinian capital in order to personally examine the unsatisfactory situation on the Anglo-Saxon Abyssinian frontier and to inquire into the circumstances under which Captain Aylmer met his death and Lieut. Lloyd Jones was severely wounded in encounters with raiders. Accompanied by Mr. Zaphiro, an official attached to the legation, and an Abyssinian escort given to him by Lij Yasu, the heir apparent, the

The problem of the workmen is quite as acute in Paris as in New York, and though there are no I. W. W. agitations, there are literary workers who have the ability and the inclination to put the woes of their comrades before the public in the form of books and various pamphlets. The brothers Bonnet, noted tailors, have just published a book giving statistics concerning the sweating system as applied to French women. At Amiens, it is said, there are a thousand tailors and tailoresses who turn out ready-made suits (sold in Paris for \$2) for 20 cents. At Rouen a seamstress makes shirts at the rate of four an hour. She is paid 4 cents a dozen. By working fifteen hours a day she clears 16 cents net. The same is true of Lyons, Elbeuf, Toulouse, etc. A textile workman in the Department of the Nord said to Messrs. Bonnet: "Since I married I have never known what it is to eat a good meal."

There has been a great fall in the price of luxuries in Paris. Not many months ago "professors" of the tango were making money at a furious rate by charging \$2.50 for each of a course of a dozen lessons in the new dance. But that was too good to last, and lately a dancing school advertised to teach perfection in two lessons for \$1. Other luxuries are also feeling the democratizing force of the age. One of the greatest refinements that pampered beauties was a daily visit from the manicure, whose services were quoted at anything from \$1 upward. Now, however, in the Rue Henri-Monnier every evening an electric sign announces: "Manicure—14 cents, and it is not worth more."

In another week Colonel Roosevelt will be back in America. He has had a good time in England and his reception in London was all that could be desired. He was also impressed with the manner in which he was received in France and by the courtesies shown him by President Poincaré. The friends of the Colonel say that he will spend his time on the way across the Atlantic preparing speeches for the Bull Moose campaign.

British minister left Adis Abeba in January for the British post of Moyale, in the centre of the frontier between British East Africa and Abyssinia. Thirty-two days of hard marching had to be performed before this point was reached.

When the minister left Abyssinia, and even up to the present moment, the mystery of Menelik remains complete. No one will admit that the Emperor is dead, and outside the innermost compound of the palace there is complete ignorance on the subject. Even among the diplomatic body at Adis Abeba nothing is known beyond the fact that not one of the ministers has seen Menelik for years.

The general belief is that the Emperor's embalmed body lies in an innermost room of the Gebi, but as a matter of fact those in the Abyssinian capital know no more than the people of London. The palace is, however, completely tranquil, and the general belief is that any fear of danger to Europeans is past. In the north there has been a good deal of fighting among the Rasas, but this had nothing to do with the question of succession, and order has now been restored.

The British minister and his party received every attention from the Abyssinians and no trouble occurred. The journey from the frontier to the end of Lake Rudolf presented great difficulties. When Mr. Thesiger passed through there were no signs of raiding parties and apparently the strong representations that had been made at Adis Abeba had some effect. On reaching the limits of Abyssinian territory the escort returned to the capital, and from the boundary Mr. Thesiger was accompanied by Mr. Hope, district commissioner, and an escort of King's African Rifles. After reaching British territory the party had to cross a stretch of over 100 miles of waterless country before reaching the British post of Marsabit. There were 38 camels carrying water with the caravan, but transport was extremely difficult, owing to the appalling character of the lava-strewn plain.

On reaching Nairobi, the British minister conferred with Sir Henry Belfield, the governor of the East African protectorate, and the situation on the frontier is still being discussed with the Imperial government. Subsequently Mr. Thesiger went to Egypt, where he discussed with Lord Kitchener questions connected with Abyssinia and Sudan. The situation on the Sudanese-Abyssinian frontier is much more satisfactory than on the Abyssinian-East Africa side.

Candidates Nominated

Rosthern, Sask., June 19.—George Braden, Conservative, and W. B. Bashford, Liberal, were today nominated candidates in provincial by-election for Rosthern constituency. Election takes place next Thursday.



KENORA MAN LOST

Mr. O. Brown of Kenora, Ont., one of the Empress victims. He was about 28 years of age.

ASQUITH FULFILLED PROMISE BY GRANTING INTERVIEW TO WOMEN

London, June 22.—Premier Asquith fulfilled the promise to receive a deputation of suffragettes which he made to Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant leader, when, after her recent temporary release, from Holloway jail she took up her position on the doorstep of the House of Commons and threatened to carry out a hunger and thirst strike there until the promise was given.

A party of six working women, members of Miss Pankhurst's east end federation, today visited the prime minister at his official residence in Downing street.

A big crowd gathered in anticipation of the usual fight between the police and women, but the proceedings were orderly except for a little roughness on the part of some workmen who had "come to see that the women got fair play." Their presence seemed to be quite unnecessary as the deputation was received immediately by the premier. The women were accompanied by George Lansbury, a former Socialist member of parliament, and urged the cause of woman suffrage from their special point of view.

Miss Pankhurst was not present as Mr. Asquith had insisted that the deputation must be composed of genuine working women.

The premier welcomed the members of the deputation as representatives of "an association which disassociated itself from the criminal methods of those who have done so much to damage and put back the cause of women."

Mr. Asquith argued that if every woman over 21 years of age possessed the votes they would still find legislative problems regarding women exceedingly difficult of solution in the same way as the men had found them. He agreed with the deputation that if the franchise were given to women it should be granted on the same terms as it was given to men.

The premier explained that while it had become necessary to suppress the organized violence of the militant suffragettes, the government had no desire to interfere with free speech or the proper organization of opinion.

In conclusion Mr. Asquith promised consideration of the women's representations and said he would present to Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, the deputation's request for the release of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst unconditionally.

Hearings on Labor Law

New York, June 22.—The State factory investigating commission, which was the outgrowth of the Triangle factory fire, has arranged a series of public hearings on the proposed reclassification of the labor law, the first of which is taking place today. A committee, representing the unions in the building trades, is present and making strong opposition to the proposed alterations. When the sessions in this city are concluded, the commission will go up-state for hearings in the principal cities.

RAILROAD IS BUILDING MANY CARS TO HANDLE NEBRASKA'S WHEAT CROP

New York, June 19.—Ohio's winter wheat is placed at 3 per cent above last year's crop, and the situation on the frontier is still being discussed with the Imperial government. Subsequently Mr. Thesiger went to Egypt, where he discussed with Lord Kitchener questions connected with Abyssinia and Sudan. The situation on the Sudanese-Abyssinian frontier is much more satisfactory than on the Abyssinian-East Africa side.

Delegates on Excursion

Saratoga Springs, N.Y., June 18.—An excursion consisting of about 40 delegates left here today for Troy, where they will attend the convention of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, examine the springs and the reservation, and inspect the sewage disposal plant.

SCOTTISH DEFENCE WORK COMPLETED AT CROMARTY FIRTH

Four Batteries of Heavy Guns Laid Down at Entrance to Natural Defence Harbor.

OIL TANKS ARE INSTALLED.

Capable of Storing 160,000 Tons of Fuel in Liquid Form—An Important Item.

Glasgow, Scotland, June 15.—A notable work has just been accomplished in connection with the defences of Cromarty Firth. It has been carried out with such expedition that the officials and inspection have already taken place, twelve months to the day from the beginning of the work.

Four batteries have been erected at the entrance to the Firth, and the guns include the largest ever placed in shore defences in this country. At each battery a barracks has been built for the Royal Marines who will form the garrison, this being the first time that such duties have not been entrusted to the army, while searchlights, with power stations, have been erected on each side of the entrance. Many miles of roads have been constructed, and a complete system of telephonic communication has been laid down. Oil tanks capable of storing 160,000 tons of liquid fuel form an important item in the general equipment of the base.

Cromarty Firth is the strategic headquarters of the British fleets in the North Sea. It is over nineteen miles in length, and provides an anchorage unequalled anywhere else in the United Kingdom. The entrance is less than a mile in width, and is flanked by high cliffs known as The Stakers, on which the fortifications have been built.

It is the intention of the admiralty to station a dreadnought dock in the firth, and the 30,000-ton floating dock now at Sheerness will be appropriated for this purpose.

It was not until July 1913 year that the Scottish coast, between such points as the Lizard point of view as to justify the appointment of a flag officer for its general supervision. Admiral Sir Robert S. Lowry being then gazetted senior officer on the coast of Scotland. His headquarters are at Rosyth, and the principal establishments falling within the area of his command are at Rosyth, Dundee, Cromarty and Scapa Flow.

Dundee is a base for a flotilla of twelve submarines of the "C" class and also a naval air station.

Cromarty is to be a secondary refuelling base. Invergorston, on the north side of the firth, is already the base of a large number of destroyers. Scapa Flow is an important destroyer base in the Orkney Islands. It is believed to be the intention of the admiralty to establish a destroyer base at Fraserburg, in order to form an advanced protective guard for Cromarty Firth.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT STILL GROWS IN BRITAIN

London, June 22.—Between 1,300 and 1,400 delegates, representing three million members, attended the 46th annual congress of the co-operative movement in Great Britain and Ireland in Dublin.

Robert Fleming of Belfast, the president, said the total volume of their trade for the year 1913 amounted to £130,011,066, which was an increase of £7,125,655 upon 1912. Their share capital for last year was £41,119,373, and their loan capital, two thirds of which was held by members, was £12,800,000. In the former there was an increase last year over 1912 of £2,705,410, and on the loan capital the increase was £1,120,187. The trading results have been magnificent. The profits for the year had amounted to £14,260,414, an increase of £971,108 on the previous year. Their membership had increased to 2,611,390, which was an advance of 184,438 over 1912. The reserve now stood at £5,819,128. To carry on its business the movement employed 115,774 persons, and the wages bill for 1912 was £3,494,443.

Hitherto the activity of co-operators had in the main been called to the question of distribution. The time was ripe for heroic advance into the field of manufacture.

Sale of Reynolds Engravings

London, June 22.—Christie's has today begun the sale of an approximately complete collection of engraved portraits after Sir Joshua Reynolds, as well as other engravings collected by John, Lord Northwick during the first half of the last century. A large number of the prints are from the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence. They have remained in the folios as purchased at the Lawrence sale at Christie's 34 years ago. The engravings after Reynolds extend to 35 lots. No such collection has appeared in the sales-room for many years.



ANOTHER BISLEY MARKSMAN

Pte. H. D. Falconer of the 78th Regiment, Alma, N.S. He broke into the shooting game three years ago and shot at Ottawa last year. Although now but 29 years old he saw active service with the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa.

VISIBLE SLACKENING IN POLITICAL TENSION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney, N.S.W., June 22.—Now that the date of the federal elections has been definitely set for September 1 next, there is a visible slackening in the political tension. It had all along been a question whether the governor general would consent to a dissolution.

Although one of the federal government's best bills had been rejected by the senate, thus nominally bringing clause 57 of the Commonwealth constitution into action, the government proposed to pass the second test bill through the lower house before asking the governor general to grant a double dissolution. Its policy was to prove that the Labor senate was determined to emasculate Liberal legislation. The senate disallowed the regulation establishing a limited reserve as part of the Commonwealth defence force.

The federal government desired a simultaneous dissolution of both houses of parliament, and this has now been granted. It had a majority of one in the lower house over the Labor party, but was completely outnumbered in the senate. Mr. Cook, the Liberal prime minister, believed that he would improve his position at a general election. On May 25 the lower house passed for the second time the third reading of a bill prohibiting preference to trade unions as regards employment on public works. This was promptly rejected for the second time by the senate. Clause 57 of the Commonwealth constitution provided that the governor general may order a simultaneous dissolution of both houses of parliament when the house of representatives had twice passed a bill, with an interval of at least three months between the first rejection and the second passing.

INVENTOR OF FAMOUS CARBON LAMP DIED RECENTLY

London, June 22.—Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, chemist, and inventor of the carbon filament lamp, died recently at his residence in Surrey. He was the first recipient of honors from various scientific and other learned societies, and at a recent meeting of the Newcastle council it was agreed to confer on him the freedom of the city in recognition of his achievements with photography and the electric light.

When he was ten years of age Sir Joseph Swan was put on a stool, with a chain in his hand, and made to deliver from his fingertips and the point of his nose, sparks from an electric machine. Before long he had devised such a machine for himself and had injured himself in attempting to make hydrogen.

In the late fifties he succeeded in enclosing a mounted carbon spiral in a closed globe, and after exhausting as much air as possible caused the carbon to become red hot. Then he turned his attention to the arc light, and on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward, in 1863, he lighted the lantern of the church of St. Nicholas at Newcastle with the new illuminant. By 1879 he had invented a practicable incandescent lamp, with which he lighted the building of the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society during a lecture.

When the Edison-Swan company was being formed, Sir Joseph Swan said that he did not care whether his name came first or that of Edison, but it is now admitted that his production of the incandescent lamp was the earlier.

DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY OF LUTHERAN COLLEGE

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 22.—Many hundreds of visitors are in this city today and many more are expected tomorrow, representing more than 600 congregations from six states of the Union gathered here to celebrate the diamond anniversary of Concordia College, the oldest institution of learning maintained by the Lutheran Church of America. Elaborate preparations have been made which will occupy the entire time of the visitors tomorrow.

"BANISH THE BAR" AND ESTABLISH THE "BLIND PIG"

Ontario newspapers are quoting widely the remarks of Rev. Dr. S. Banks Nelson, Presbyterian minister of Hamilton, who, at a meeting of the supporters of Dr. Davey, who is opposing Col. Hendrie, the Conservative candidate in Hamilton, disconcerted the gathering by his remarks. Among other things Dr. Nelson said:

"There are some men who think that to abolish the bar at the present time would mean the establishment of 'blind pigs,' and that the license system now in force is such as to reduce drunkenness and to make habitual drunkenness less likely."

"There are some, too, who are morally persuaded that the time is not yet ripe to abolish the bar at one sweep—that people in the mass are not quite prepared to give up their liberty. Whatever reform we propose we must see that it does not lead to the establishment of 'blind pigs.'"

"In Minneapolis, one time, I went to call upon a woman of my congregation who was sick, as a Christian minister should. Shortly after I left the house a patrol wagon backed up to the door and raided a 'blind pig.' If I had been two or three minutes later I would have been caught in a 'blind pig.' I, the policy to abolish the bar is carried, will it mean that

'blind pigs' will spring up everywhere? I hope not."

"If we are to save the youth of Ontario, we must guard against this. I am perfectly certain that if I were 15 years old I would be much more likely to partake of a bottle of beer in the kitchen of Bill Jones' home, where only two or three were present, than to walk into a public bar-room filled with twenty or thirty men. In the kitchen there would be a secrecy and a privateness that would not be in a barroom. Would it not be worse, then, to have 'blind pigs' springing up everywhere?"

"There is certainly good sense in the Conservative argument on this subject, that if you can't get a good majority of the people behind you, you can't abolish this question. Suppose there should be a small Liberal majority on this question, I believe it would be disastrous to try to abolish the bar. I certainly do. Should the Liberal party succeed at the polls, it will not call upon a woman of my congregation who was sick, as a Christian minister should. Shortly after I left the house a patrol wagon backed up to the door and raided a 'blind pig.' If I had been two or three minutes later I would have been caught in a 'blind pig.' I, the policy to abolish the bar is carried, will it mean that

WHAT WOULD HE DO WITH THEM?

(Winnipeg Telegram)

If the performances of the Roblin government, one by one, were to be presented to Mr. Norris, leader of the opposition and he were asked to express his attitude toward them, what would his answer be?

Would he condemn the government for having provided \$2,500,000 to assist the municipalities of the province in providing good roads?

Would he denounce Sir Rodmond Roblin because he fought resolutely for the rights of the province against organized Liberal opposition at Ottawa and secured extension of Manitoba's boundaries and an equitable financial arrangement?

Does he oppose the Roblin government's local option law, which has banished the bars and the shop from vast sections of the province?

Does he oppose the government because it has voluntarily placed the unorganized districts of the province under the operation of the local option law?

Does he think the government has done too much in having given \$735,082 in the last five years for agricultural aid, whereas under the last five years of Liberal rule the amount given for the purpose was only \$180,941?

Would he denounce government ownership of telephones, which has extended the advantages of the telephone to the farmers of the province, and which has contributed thousands of dollars to the provincial treasury, that under corporation control would have gone to enrich private individuals?

Is he opposed to the government's hydro-electric development policy, which has conserved for the people of the province, for their own use, the magnificent water powers of the province?

Would he denounce the government for having provided, the finest agricultural college in the world for the use of the sons and daughters of Manitoba farmers?

Is he opposed to the government's railway policy that has given the province the best railway system in the west at a cost to the province of not a cent of money and that has put hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of the people in the savings on railway freight rates?

Is he opposed to the extension of a

railway to connect with the Hudson Bay road?

Is he opposed to the giving of additional railways to the people of New Manitoba?

Does he oppose the Sale of Shares act that protects the people of Manitoba from the operations of unscrupulous speculators and "wildcat" investments?

Is he opposed to the appointment of a Public Utilities Commissioner?

Does he oppose the government's policy in providing a public market in Winnipeg for the marketing of the live stock of the province, and in establishing a public abattoir in connection?

Is he opposed to the policy of the Roblin government in seeking to retain intact the benefits of British government and institutions in the province?

After all these are questions not so much for Mr. Norris to answer, as for the individual elector. It matters not what Mr. Norris would say, for under his policy of the initiative and referendum he would relegate to the undisciplined democracy the authority of the legislature, the rights of leadership that should be his as leader of a government. Under initiative and referendum, which policy embraces the entire platform of the Opposition, any set of interests, any group of reactionary agitators, could undo all the temperance gains that have been won under local option. Even if Mr. Norris should win and the bar should be banished, under the un-British initiative and referendum, the bar could be restored and extended to the remotest parts of the province. Under initiative and referendum the very system of taxation, even the laws as to the tenure of property could be changed to suit the purposes of interested parties. Mr. Norris would be powerless to prevent it.

Fine Tomato Crops

Thomasville, Ga., June 19.—The tomato crops throughout this part of Georgia are in fine condition just now, and shipments promise to be the largest ever known here. While the bean crops were practically failures, owing to the dry weather, the show-ers came in time to save the tomato plants, and in many cases pickings have already commenced.



Madame Edvina

Vancouver, B. C., June 22.—Out of Vancouver rather than Paris or Vienna comes the world's newest and brightest grand opera star—Mme. Louise Edvina. She has created a furore this season in Paris.

When Mme. Edvina left Vancouver several years ago she was known as Mlle. Marie Louise Lucienne Juliet Martin. She was very proud of her names, but her first concert manager had no respect for them and he named her Louise Edvina. In private life she is Hon. Mrs. Cecil Edwards and the sister-in-law of Lord Kensington.



OUR NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL AND PRINCESS ALEXANDER.

Few pictures have been published of Prince Alexander of Teck in other than military uniform. The above is reproduced from a good picture which appeared in the London Bystander.