

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY JANUARY 26, 1907

CLAIMS THAT ENGLAND FEARS GERMAN INVASION

Paris Paper Asserts That This Feeling Promoted the Alliance
With France—M. Briand and the Hungry Calf

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A good story is being told in which M. Briand, the minister of education, who has on more than one occasion justified his reputation as far a master of irony is concerned. The story relates that M. Briand received the following telegram from the prefect of a southern department: "Most upset. Have found in the seminary from which inmates just expelled a calf and two pigs. How feed them?"

Promptly the minister sent back the following reply: "Your uneasiness serious matter understood. Try find in department enough food for pigs and calf. If unable eat them."

It is now more than whispered that there was quite a lively scene the other day when M. Caillaux, the minister of finance, presented himself at a meeting of the senate's budget committee and announced he would not accept in the name of the government any of its proposed modifications of this year's estimates. M. Gagnin, the president, exclaimed that all that remained of M. Caillaux was to get M. Fallieres to sign a decree for the suppression of the senate, while M. Rouvier cried that such a tone had not been used by any minister in addressing Republicans since the Siege of Metz. And in political circles it is quite generally believed that the end is not yet.

In government circles the prospect of a tunnel under the English Channel is not hailed with joy by all of the experts. It has been quite generally sup-

dreams the exercise of all religious worship will be free, and that ministers of religion will be forbidden to have anything to do with politics. And I hope that men between twenty and sixty who do not work will be sent over the frontier as undesirable."

The right to wear modest clothes is still responsible for an active agitation in Paris. The other evening a great meeting of coachmen, footmen and men servants of all kinds as well as restaurant waiters was held at the Salle Wagram for the purpose of defining and delimiting this right. The meeting was the outcome of the employers' decision to enforce clean shaving. A resolution was passed unanimously declaring that servants, many of them descendants of men who took the Bastille, had every right to wear moustaches, beards or whiskers if they liked.

Mme. Leonine Berhard has applied to a magistrate for particulars of how to apply for a divorce against her husband who she stated had pawped her son.

She said her husband was a confirmed drunkard who maltreated her, but she refrained from making any complaint because of her son, a boy of ten. The previous night on coming home she could not find her boy. Her husband who was half drunk informed her that he had left the boy as forfeit to a wine merchant to whom he was in debt.

He refused to give the address of the map, and when taken before the magistrate still continued to do so.

A PHOTOGRAPH WHICH EMPEROR WILLIAM THINKS IS A VERY GOOD LIKENESS



BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Latest photo of Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the Kaiser, who wants to marry Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, that he may take her along on his trip to the United States.

posed that the chief opposition to a tunnel between England and France would come from the English. The superiority of the English over the French and the British command of the seas has been admitted for so great a length of time that it was supposed the French could not and would not interpose any objections. It has been taken for granted that large percentages of the people of Great Britain would not be in a hurry to surrender the protection that the seas afford, the existing situation being advantageous in many respects for a military and strategic point of view. However, an expert writing in the Clerical Nationalist organ, L'Eclair, declares: "It is remarkable that the fear of a German invasion strongly preoccupies our neighbors. They willingly accept the idea of our defeat while exposing us to war for themselves. Does not this clearly show the intention and aim of the Anglo-French entente and the powerful motives which induced Edward VII. to seek the close friendship of our republic. When will the imprudent convention which binds us be better known by our people who are ignorant of it, and when will its very serious consequences for our own independence be better studied?"

General Gallifet in a letter to the "Semaio Litteraire" of Geneva, has indulged in a number of epigrams. Among other things he says: "In the other world that I shall go to shortly I hope to find a Republic headed by a Roosevelt, a general-in-chief like Cynara, an admiral-in-chief like Togo, a finance minister like Poincare, and a prefect of police like Lagime. I hope that in this republic of my

"The boy belongs to me," he said, "And I will do what I like with him." The French are somewhat excited over the discoveries made by Dr. Montier — discoveries which caused Jean D'Orsay to recently declare: "There is no longer any essential reason why we should grow old or even die."

The discoveries the doctor claims to have made concern a cage and a peculiar electric current of several millions of vibrations per minute. The claim is made that the electric current not only gives new light to the arteries, but that it disintegrates calculi and other internal waste products and facilitates their elimination.

A MILITARY FUNERAL FOR BLAKE, OF BOER WAR FAME

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Col. John P. Y. Blake, who headed the Irish Brigade in the Boer war and who was found dead in his room Wednesday, will be given a military funeral from the headquarters of the United Irish League of America, on Sunday. The United Irish League have asked Gen. Grant, commanding the department of the east United States Army, for a military escort and firing party, a Commissioner of Police Bingham, a classmate of Colonel Blake, in West Point, will supply a detail of roadsmen for the funeral and a representation of West Point cadets. It is said, will also attend the funeral. Interment will be made at Woodlawn cemetery.

HIRAM MAXIM, MAKER OF GUNS, IS TRYING TO BUILD AN AIRSHIP



LONDON, Jan. 25.—A snapshot showing Sir Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor of the quick-firing gun, in his workshop, where he is now working on the model of a machine which he expects to solve the problem of aerial navigation.

AFFAIRS OF THE VATICAN, AND CHURCH PROBLEMS AS VIEWED BY ROME.

ROME, Jan. 25.—One week ago your correspondent gave what might be considered the clerical side of the dispute between the Vatican and France which with the possible exception of the struggle between the Kaiser and the Socialists, in all probability the paramount question in European politics to-day. After quoting the clerical newspapers, the cardinal and even the official statements of the Vatican—giving the Catholic side of the controversy, it is perhaps only fair to give something of the arguments used by the anti-clericals or at least to give a consensus of the opinions of the newspapers and public men whose political policy appears to consist of the art of "keeping in the middle of the road."

Many diplomats who cannot be counted as distinctly anti-clerical, are saying that while formerly Papal diplomacy was regarded as the model for the world for the past few years it has been regarded as making one mistake after another. Leo XIII. is admitted to have been something of a statesman and diplomat when he died, but was peace with France, or at least no antagonisms which the Papal Nuncio could not smooth away. In Germany the Government in the final analysis found itself always relying upon the clerical party while in Spain it must be admitted ultramontanism was practically supreme.

Today France has denounced the Concordat and appears to be willing, if provoked, to embark on a struggle which may end in the annihilation of the Catholic Church in France. In Germany Prince Buelow, as the representative of the Emperor, has been shaken off the Catholic center and has declared war on Herr Roeren and Herr Von Spahn, a war which will not only give new light to the world, but the Socialist forces an alliance hateful to the representatives of the Vatican and the Lutheran Government. In Spain the whole country appears to be in a ferment and ready on small provocation to start a revolution. Kulturkampf on which France has embarked. At the same time the question as to whether Polish speaking children shall be forced to receive religious instruction and say their prayers by order of the German police in the German language which they only imperfectly understand, appears to be causing the Catholic bishops no end of worry in Eastern Prussia.

So much may be said to be a fair statement of the case from the point of view of the "historian who deals merely with the facts as he finds them. Of course there are a thousand and one things which can be said by way of explanation—it is perhaps true that Pope Pius X. has had a series of problems to deal with more serious than those which confronted Leo XIII. during the closing years of his life.

The election of Pope Pius X. was a compromise. At the last conclave the two leaders, the only two who had a chance were Cardinal Gotti and Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State. Unfortunately for both they had the reputation of being partisans. Cardinal Gotti, the Prefect of the Propaganda, was supposed to be devoted to the Kaiser and the triple alliance. The fact that Cardinal Rampolla was the Secretary of State of Leo XIII. caused statements to be widely circulated by his enemies to the effect that he was the more dangerous of the two. His position was at least sufficiently prominent for the Austrian Emperor, at the instigation of the Kaiser, to fear him sufficiently to exercise his right of veto against Cardinal Rampolla. It is true that it is claimed that this right has never been recognized by the Vatican, but inasmuch as it has always been recognized by outsiders and has been acted upon, it is a power to be feared. And according to all accounts at the psychological moment the objection of the Austrian Emperor against Cardinal Rampolla was entered and in the very next vote

the Secretary of State being practically eliminated, the Patriarch of Venice became Pope.

Cardinal Rampolla and his opponent Cardinal Gotti, are both rare guests at the Vatican since the selection of the new Pope. In one way this may be said to be truly natural. They are growing old and ambitious for preferment being eliminated, since it is not probable that any combination could arise which would carry them to the Chair of St. Peter, they are for the first time in their lives perhaps securing a little well earned rest. Certain it is that Cardinal Rampolla never appears unless his duties as a member of the Sacred College require his presence. But not ever his harshest critics have ever accused him of neglecting duty. His great rival for the Papal Throne, Cardinal Gotti, though he is also a rare guest at the Vatican holds fast to the immense power which lies in his hands as Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda. Barring the "Red Pope," the General of the company of Jesus, there is no such powerful figure at Rome as the "Red Pope."

He has under his jurisdiction the greater part of the civilized world. Rome divides the universe into two parts — the Christian world and the mission field. In the first is the organized church, the second belongs to the Propaganda.

The Propaganda has under its jurisdiction the whole of Asia, with the exception of the Archbishopric of Goa; all Africa except the Bishoprics of Carthage and of Anged in Oceania, nearly all of America, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Luxembourg, Bosnia, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Turkey, Greece and a part of Germany and a part of Switzerland. Its hierarchy includes vicars, prefects, and nine Apostolic delegates, thousands and thousands of missionaries which carry the word of God to the countries which constitute its domain. Its chief source of expenditure is in connection with the College Urbian, the great Seminary at Rome, where the missionaries are trained.

Its receipts are enormous. It also possesses printing presses and has been responsible for the translation and the circulation of the Catholic Bible in all countries and in all lands. Cardinal Gotti, the Prefect of the Propaganda, has just celebrated his jubilee. Among the innumerable gifts which reached him from the ends of the earth, the one which touched him the most was the album sent him by the Society of Dock Laborers of Genoa, in memory of his father, who was himself a dock laborer and one of the founders of the Dockers' Union.

The chief cause of the lack of diplomatic tact, to phrase it mildly, in connection with the handling of the details in connection with some of the international questions would appear to be the misunderstandings which have made it almost if not impossible for Cardinal Gotti and Cardinal Rampolla to do much towards straightening out these international complications. It is not fair to say that Pius X. is to be blamed for this. It is not fair to say that the Cardinals themselves are to be blamed. Perhaps the fault lies to a large extent in the intrigues which are still going on among the different nations themselves. It would appear to be a misfortune that Cardinal Gotti's influence cannot make itself felt in the councils of the Vatican. He is accused of being too German by France, while Cardinal Rampolla is accused of being too French by Germany. The result of all this is that these two men, perhaps the brainiest amongst the Cardinals, have both lost a grasp on the situation. If the Cardinals of any country may be said to have any influence it is the Cardinals of Spain. And yet so little diplomacy has been manifested in dealing with the detailed affairs of the church in Spain, that with a monarch, perhaps the most Catholic of all the most rulers in Europe, even in Spain there is a ferment which may lead to a repetition in that land of the present church trouble in France.

GIFT FROM 6,000 CRIPPLED CHILDREN TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON



LONDON, Jan. 25.—The statuette shown here is the most valued possession of Sir William Treloar, "the children's Lord Mayor." It was given to him by 6,000 crippled children.

DEVELOPMENT OF WONDERFUL RAILWAY SYSTEM IN EAST.

Great Work Now Under Way Which Will Form a Network of
Rails Through Manchuria and Other Sections.

TOKIO, Jan. 25.—It is interesting to note that the railway extensions projected by the Japanese through Manchuria for which expenditures running up to more than \$30,000,000 yen have already been arranged are only the beginning of a vast system of railways which will, in the not distant future, plant the great Siberian Railroad of Russia. The Japanese will look after the Manchurian and the Chinese branches of this system, but the Indian branches and some of the Afghan branches will be to a large extent under British control. French capital is to fill in the gap in the vicinity of Persia and Tibet while German energy and German enterprise will become responsible for the lines to the south of the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea and on to Constantinople. From Constantinople lines will be developed through the Balkan States, the methods and in all probability the routes of the Orient Express being followed in a large measure. Swift connections will be made with Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, and it is hoped that eventually British military prejudices can be won over to a point where permission will be given for a tunnel under the English Channel between Great Britain and France so that it will be possible to travel without change of cars from London to the Orient and the western shores of the Chinese Sea.

This plan which was originally laid out by an American named Crater is said by engineers to be less daring than the Cape to Cairo Road at the time of its inception. When Crater first ap-

peared in Paris he found his plans blocked by a play of world-wide international forces which he could not understand. His chief trouble appeared to be in getting the Persian concessions. Russian interests finally blocked all Persian franchises—there was a big row in Paris and Crater finally returned to California in disgust. Then came the war between Russia and Japan, and of course the execution of an international enterprise of this character became a matter of absolute impossibility. The recent death of the Shah of Persia, will, it is believed, remove all obstacles towards the construction of the central section of the trunk line through the southern and central portions of Asia.

It should be remembered that the programme is not so stupendous as might appear at first thought. So far as the East Indian railway system are concerned, it is only necessary to remember that they are fairly well developed and that it would be difficult to establish connections to the north with a line of this character. With the Japanese pushing on towards the west of Manchuria and with the Germans pushing east through the Turkish empire it would appear to be a matter of only a few years before the gaps in the undertaking would be pretty well filled.

Of course the significance of the movement lies in the fact that once the railway is completed by this international chain Russia will be pretty well penned up for all time in the frozen north. From a military and commercial point of view of course this paralleling of the Siberian Railway empire penned up in the ice-locked har-

THE KAISER'S SON, WHO WANTS TO BRING A BRIDE TO THE UNITED STATES



BERLIN, Jan. 25.—This is the latest photo of the Kaiser and one of which he is particularly fond. He sent a signed copy of it to the United States Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Charlesmagne Tower.

born of the frozen north, nevertheless, it is feared by all concerned that a storm of indignation might sweep over that country which would be difficult for the Kaiser to arrest prior to the settlement of all difficulties now pending.

According to the explanations just made by the Russian Government itself, the main points at issue are the interpretation of certain phrases in the Treaty of Portsmouth which differ in French and English, and the fishery question. According to this statement the negotiations are making normal progress but Japan has made certain demands which Russia cannot grant. The two principal difficulties appear to turn upon the detailed matter of the Sungari River and the definition of fishery rights. The subject matter of the negotiations had by no means been exhausted when the Japanese minister, M. Motono, left for Paris a fortnight ago. He is expected to return to St. Petersburg the first of next week when the negotiations will be resumed and other problems dealt with, among which probably the easiest to be settled will be the Japanese estimate for the keep and the medical treatment of the medical prisoners and the determination of the point of demarcation between the railway line to the north-west which Russia retains and the section which she has consented to allow China to redeem and hand over to Japan. It was decided at Portsmouth that the city of Kwan-chen-tse should serve as the point of demarcation between the two lines and that Japan might construct a line to Kirin either from Kwan-chen-tse or any other station that might be in her possession.