

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

# CRITICIZED MORALS OF GERMAN WOMEN

American Speaker Was Mobbed in Berlin

By a Justly Indignant Audience Who Resented Her Remarks—A Panic in the Club Room.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Some time ago American ladies in Berlin founded a women's club where no distinctions of nationality were to be observed. The other evening Miss Hay, the club secretary, made a speech which caused a split among the Berlin club women. She violently attacked the morality of the German women, and suggested that they should take as a model their American sisters. She also implied all American women living in Germany to devote their energies to raising the moral standard of German women. She concluded, "We must raise them from the slough of immorality in which they live."

Hardly had these last words been uttered when numerous German ladies present stormed the platform, uttering fierce cries. Miss Hay was with difficulty rescued from the hands of the most excited of the Germans. Many of the American ladies present, terrified at the anger of the Germans, rushed out of the room.

Most of the Germans present had come on the invitation of Mrs. Thackeray, wife of the United States consul general in Berlin.

# TOURIST SEASON IN EGYPT IS OPENING

Modern Travelling Facilities Where Only a Few Years Ago Camels Were Used.

CAIRO, Nov. 24.—The river season is opening. Messrs Cook & Son are advertising their first tourist steamers and the boats, magnificent and new, of the Hamburg Anglo-American Company are very much in evidence. Hotels in Assuan and Luxor will be ready to welcome guests by the first of December, but it is not expected that the new hostelry at Luxor, the Luxor Winter Palace, will be finished before the new year.

The Sudan government is offering exceptional facilities to the more enterprising of the tourists, and Khartoum and Omdurman may now be reached by trains de luxe. A new hotel is being constructed at Khartoum at the bend of the Blue Nile. From the plans it promises to be a most palatial establishment, and it is to be regretted that it will not be completed in time for this season's visitors.

# FRANCE TO ABOLISH THE DEATH PENALTY

Heads of Criminal Departments Favor the Bill.

They Find That Offenders are Careless About This Form of Punishment but Dread Confinement.

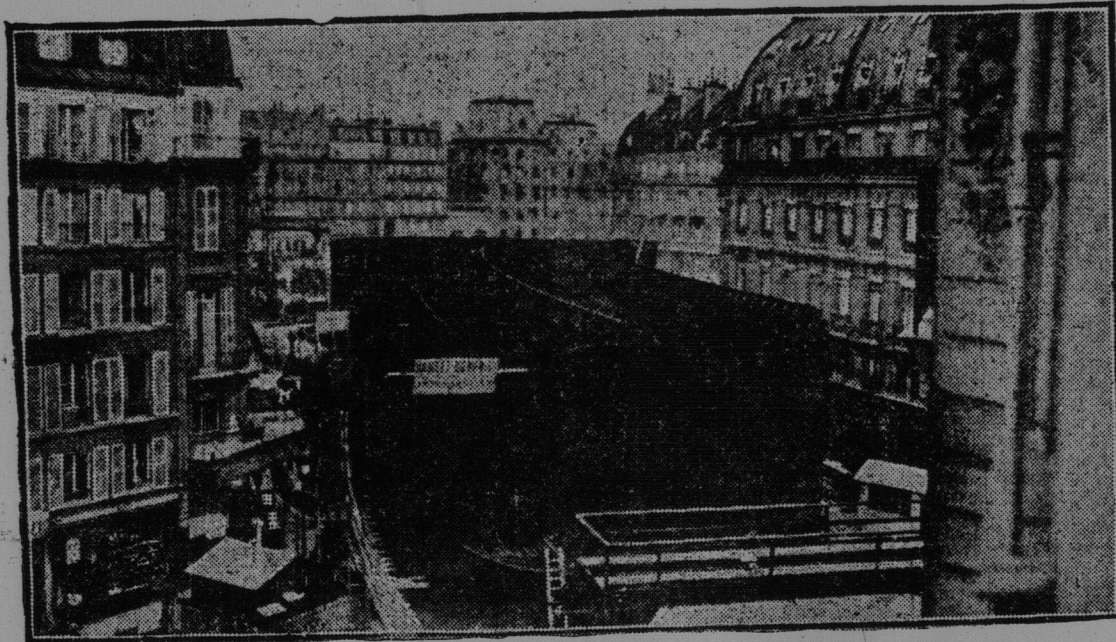
PARIS, Nov. 24.—A bill for the abolition of the death penalty just signed by the President is being laid before the parliament. Such a step is quite in accordance with the theories of the average Frenchman as has been demonstrated by the extreme tenderness shown to the worst criminals by countless juries. As a matter of fact capital punishment in France has been gullotted in Paris since Poincaré was executed in 1899—that is to say in the last century—and during the same period very few heads have been chopped off in the provinces. Public opinion has unmistakably set its face against the death penalty and this in spite of the fact that murders and murderous assaults have been growing alarmingly frequent. It is noteworthy that men like M. Goron who was for some time head of the Criminal Detective Department, and M. Jaume, who was its chief inspector, are not opposed to the step which the government is taking. M. Jaume frankly says that murderers make as light of the guillotine as their victims. They invariably speculate on the indulgence of the assize courts, and if the worst comes to the worst—well, it is all over in three minutes. Criminals are being transported to New Caledonia, and it is to solitary confinement and to transportation that the authorities appear to be turning.

# HER SON'S DEATH MADE KNOWN BY TELEPATHY

Woman in Milan Knew of the Affair Just When It Occurred.

MILAN, Nov. 24.—A strange case of telepathy in connection with a murder is arousing much interest here. A woman named Lazzaroni awoke suddenly at three o'clock on Sunday morning and calling her son John, who lives in her house, told him that his younger brother, Leopold, living in the outskirts of the town, was dead. The mother was deeply affected, but John tried to comfort her by ascribing her fears to a bad dream. At dawn, however, Leopold Lazzaroni, a handsome, strong young man, the owner of a diary, was found dead at a spot some distance from his dwelling. After having made an examination of the body the doctors affirmed that Leopold had been murdered at three o'clock in the morning. The culprits have since been arrested. The facts which have been duly authenticated have been the subject of endless discussion.

# HOW THEY BUILD A SUBWAY IN PARIS; WORK IS CHIEFLY DONE FROM THE SURFACE



PARIS, Nov. 24.—In building the new subway in this city a method entirely different from that in vogue in America has been used. In the Place St. Michael a huge metal box fills the space between the houses, as shown in this picture. This is to form a section of the underground railroad. All the work so far has been done above ground, and the contractors are now at work hollowing out the ground beneath the mass of metal and lowering it into position at the proper level.

# UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Despite the constant shifting of the kaleidoscope of English politics it is beginning to be recognized everywhere that Mr. Asquith did make a momentous announcement when he stated that the government could not give way to the house of lords on the Education Bill, and would not do so if they could. Efforts are everywhere being made to minimize the influence attaching to Mr. Asquith's words, but as a general thing ministers of Mr. Asquith's great influence and position do not make statements like this without the full consent of their colleagues. Mr. Asquith's announcement bears the imprint of official sanction. But it begins to appear as though the government must either drop the bill for this session or appeal to the country. And this, too, in spite of the gossip to the contrary, and the various plays which have lately been made for parliamentary position. And everywhere it is being argued that the government is not inclined to drop the Education Bill for this session.

This crisis apparently being forced in parliament by the terms of the Education Bill has forced into unusual prominence the address just made by Whitehead Reid, the American ambassador, on educational problems in America when recently presented with the freedom of the city of Dundee. The cable reports, and even the newspaper reports have not done the

would thus develop; one that such taxation was only necessary and justifiable far enough to attract them for the common duties of citizenship; and the other that it was also the public interest to fit them for anything. Heavy taxpayers were naturally led in the first; those who felt less the burden of taxation or paid no taxes in the second. Thus could be easily foreseen a struggle between those who wished to limit the free public school to primary education and those who wished to carry it through secondary schools to colleges and universities. Two centuries of educational evolution in the United States seemed to be ending in a system ranging from the alphabet to the classics, the modern languages, literature, history, civics, the higher mathematics and science with a strong leaning to practical applications of science in all fields of art and industry, sustained absolutely at the public expense and free to all with every grade open to the poorest and the most friendless pupil in the grade below, on the single requirement that his standard there fitted him for it. This system has grown in the early years of the present century into a total enrollment of 17,500,000 pupils of whom 16,127,000 were in public institutions supported by taxation. When the enrollment for certain special interests, for deaf, dumb and blind, feeble minded, etc., were added the grand total was reached of 18,137,000. Nearly one-fourth of the total population was at school in a population of eighty millions. One of the richest and most independent of the new universities, that of Chicago, endowed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, had just determined to admit only male students hereafter. A final peculiarity of the American system might be noted—the extraordinary readiness of rich men to found colleges and universities to endow chairs in them, or to make to them gifts of libraries and museums, or to help on the lower schools in a multitude of ways. In ten years the gifts to universities, colleges and schools of technology in the United States amounted to \$115,000,000. The tide was steadily rising for in the last five years, 1902, the gifts to such institutions amounted to \$15,500,000.

# TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL ABOLISHED IN FRANCE

General Picquart and His Colleagues Completing Their Plans for a New System.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—General Picquart is engaged on a scheme for the abolition of courts-martial, and his colleagues are devoting a great deal of attention to his project at the council. Some of the suggestions of the new Minister of War have been modified, and he is to draw up a definite text on lines accepted by the cabinet at large. The drift of the whole matter seems to be that serious cases will be tried by the civil courts, and that ordinary professional shortcomings will be left to "conseils de discipline." As might be imagined M. Joseph Reinach, who was one of the most ardent defenders of Dreyfus is well pleased at the turn affairs are taking. He has just explained in an interesting conversation that he is in favor of the suppression of courts-martial except for offences above discipline which will be tried by the "conseils." These courts may remain as they are or may be altered. M. Reinach quotes the opinion expressed by the First Napoleon that "on the Continental territory of the Republic every man was a citizen before being a soldier, and argues that this is the condemnation of the application of special jurisdiction to infringements of the common law by officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

# FATHER IS SEARCHING FOR HIS DAUGHTER

Girl Took a Notion to Come to America

And Her Father, Who Followed, Was Not Allowed to Land When He Arrived on This Side.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—"Dear Father—I have gone to America. Good-bye." A Manchester operative named Williamson on returning home from work about three weeks ago, found this message, hastily scrawled on a piece of paper, left for him by his sixteen year old daughter an attractive looking mill girl.

Naturally he was thunder-struck by the note. Taking the train at once for Liverpool he found after inquiries that his daughter had sailed for the United States. Unfortunately the steamer did not call at Queenstown, and doing what he thought was for the best under the circumstances the father hurriedly raised enough to pay for a third class passage to New York. He took the first steamer out in order if possible to overtake and bring back the fugitive, as to whose ultimate fate he had the gravest fears.

At New York, however, the officers of the immigration depot discovered that he had a weak heart, aggravated by the trip. In spite of his appeals and protests he was refused permission to land. After being detained for several days in the depot at Ellis Island in an agony of dismay he learned that he was to be sent back as physically unfit. His story that he was in search of his daughter was treated as a fable.

In a state of despair the unhappy man returned to Manchester and his case before the Manchester branch of the British Women's Emigration

# POWERS TO LAND FORCE IN MOROCCO

Spain and France Will Quell the Disorders.

Troops to be Concentrated at Cadiz and France Will Send 5,000 Men.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The continued disorders in Morocco, the despatch of the battleship Pelayo, the cruiser Infanta Isabel and the gunboat Maria de Molina to Tangier, and the reported intention to concentrate 5,000 troops at Cadiz to reinforce Ceuta and Melilla if necessary, are causing increased anxiety to the public, a majority of whom dread being involved in a costly and inglorious enterprise.

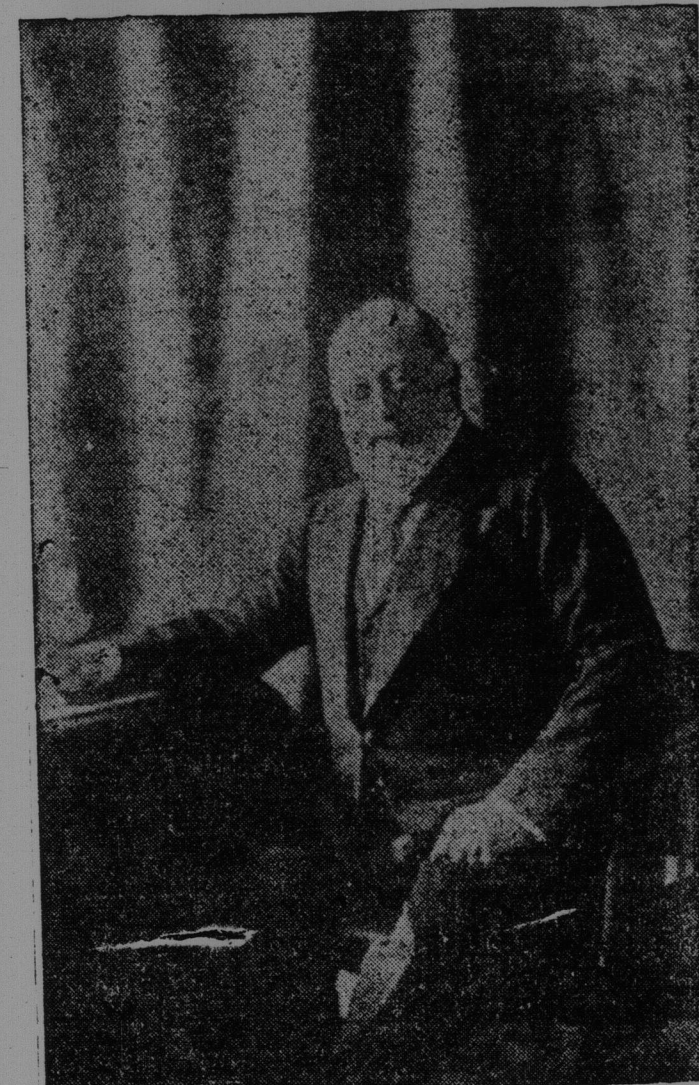
Senor Alvarado, Minister of Marine, announced in the Chamber of Deputies today, that the alarm was groundless. He added that the warships already at Tangier would be withdrawn when the Infanta Isabel, Pelayo and Maria de Molina arrived there. Moreover they were only sent to ensure the carrying out of the Algeiras agreement.

Despite this statement, the anxiety is not allayed. The warships carry 600 troops, and it is stated that 500 more will shortly follow. It is also reported that France is preparing to despatch 5,000 troops to co-operate with the Spanish forces.

The Liberal newspapers attack the Government. They argue prudence in handling the Moroccan question. The Imperial covertly accuses "a certain powerful person in Europe," doubtless meaning Emperor William, of backing Spain in fomenting disturbances in Morocco.

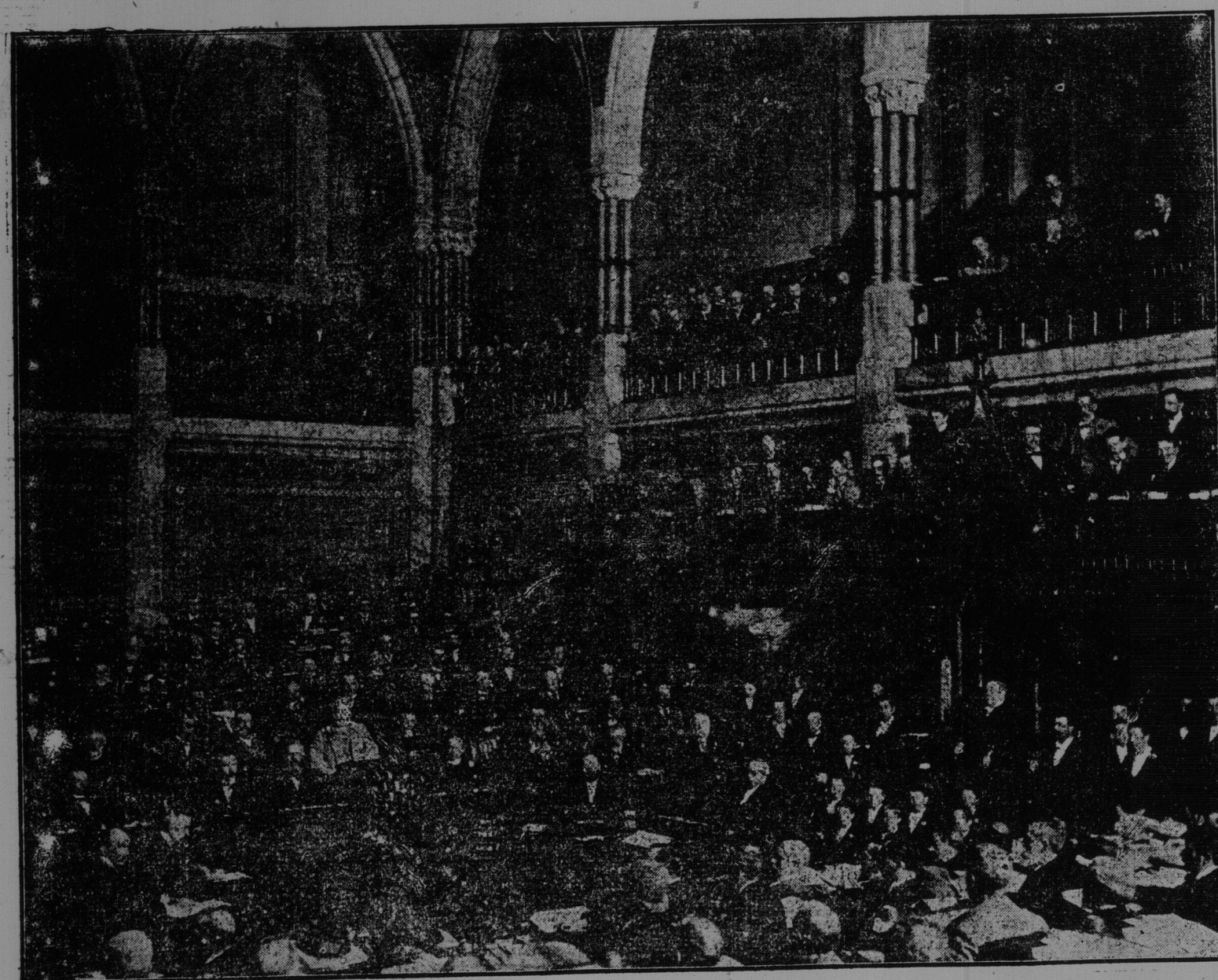
El Liberale exclaims, "May the Providence which watches over drunkards and lunatics protect us in this enterprise."

# A NEW PICTURE OF KING EDWARD.



LONDON, Nov. 24.—This is the latest photo of King Edward, and was seen for the first time in the shops of this city on the King's sixty-fifth birthday.

# THE OPENING OF CANADA'S PARLIAMENT.



Scene in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa on Thursday after the formal ceremonies had ended.

# BIG GERMAN CANAL TO BE WIDENED

KIEL, Nov. 24.—It has now been definitely decided to widen the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal in order to enable the largest warships to pass through it. Two side canals will also be constructed, one opening into Eckhorn Bay, and the other opening into the mouth of the River Schlei. The canal will thus have three outlets, a very great advantage in case of a hostile fleet blockading Kiel and its large bay.

The widening of the canal will cost about \$5,000,000.