ARCHECCLESIASTICS HORROR-STRICKEN BY FRIVOLITIES

Heads of the Holy Russian Church Denounced in Strong Words; Luxurious Depravity of the People Under Their Charge in the Cities.

SUMMER GARDENS ARE OFFSHOOTS OF HELL

Metropolitan Returns to Moscow From Siberia and Finds Unheard of Wantonness and Riotous Living in the Ancient Capital of all the Russias.

Moscow, June 3.—Holy Rusia is unholy. This discovery is the motive of a three crusade by worthy prelates and others in the Greek Orthodox church. Archbishop Antonius of Volynsk, the Vicar of Moscow Triphon, and Moscow's Bishop Makari are all engaged in Metropolitan crusading Russians of frivolity, and M. Sabler, Procurator-general of the Holy Synod, is all fussy backing them.

Behind these distinguished persons is a horde of illiterate, fanatical priests, who relish worldliness in their own uncouth way, and the result is that newspapers are full of letters from harmless citizens complaining that they have been insulted in church, or bawled at as "child of Satan" in the public streets. All round people are having as disagreeable a time as if they were British ministers under fire of militant suffragettes.

The worldliness baiting was started by Metropolitan Makari. Makari is an eighty-year-old man who lately turned up from the wilds of Siberia. He was brought to Moscow in full innocence. Before he was 20 he had never seen a town with more than 5000 citizens, and though learned in ecclesiastical lore he had no idea that great towns existed. The world was to him a stretch of forest and morass thinly peopled with villages of unwashed peasants.

A Howling Babylon.

News of Makari's godliness reached St. Petersburg, and he was bid to repair to Tomsk and start an Archbishop there. Though Tomsk is a very small and one-horse place, it seemed to innocent Makari a howling Babylon. He saw ex-convicts who were dressed in quasi-Paris fashion, local lumber millionaires, who kept five horses all for pleasure, and double millionaires, who drank champagne thrice a month, and boasted of the fact thrice a day. This first revelation of urban sybaritism struck Makari dumb.

After watching painfully Babylonians in Tomsk and finding he could not stop them drinking champagne thrice a month, and keeping five horses for pleasure, the poor old man begged to be allowed to retire to his Siberian village, where men are humbly, keep horses only for plowing, and get drunk like christians on honest vodka. But while his petition was on its way to Europe another document was flying toward Tomsk. It was a note from M. Sabler requiring him to come to Moscow, and to assume the unexpected dignity of Metropolitan.

Shocked in Moscow.

Naturally, if one-horse Tomsk horrified Makari, two-horse, even three-horse Moscow sent him into fits. For the first time in his life he heard of decolette ladies, and discovered that there are men who keep ten horses for pleasure and drink champagne every day. He issued a warning and an appeal. At the same time Archbishop Antoni, of Volynsk, and Bishop Triphon, acting, however, not from innocence but from sad experience, issued appeals.

The three prelates agreed that a general attack must be made upon worldly iniquity. That is, against excessive luxury, excessive eating, excessive house-furnishing, excessive traveling, excessive dressing and excessive undressing. Such campaigns afford material for laughter all the world over; but in Holy Russia, where everything is done to excess, they provide loudest laughter of all.

Russia's public took the movement with surrise because ordinarily the church makes no pretense to interfere in moral or social matters. The business of the church, according to the current theory, is to perform divine service, administer the sacrament, christen, marry and bury the flock. All these things are picturesque ceremonies which have no relation to life. The church's function is to stick to the church canons; it is not it business to meddle in politics, preach morals or organize charity. So ran the theory and it suit runs. Naturally, when a handful of high-placed ecclesiastics set up as social censors, and proclaim that they are morally responsible to heaven for their flocks, people gasp with surprise.

"An Offshoot of Hell."

Archbishop Antoni set to work with mot zeal. The archbishop lives in Zhitomir. It is a highly unattractive town in south Russia, known for its wickedness and its mud—both typically provincial. It sports a dancing garden. Archbishop Antoni had never been in a dancing garden, and as a priest cannot appear in one even for purposes of inquiry, he sent his lay nephew to report, solemnly adjuring him to return before midnight. The lay nephew also had never been in a dancing garden. He was so much overwhelmed by his impressions that instead of returning at midnight he returned at midnight on the following day. The archbishop rightly reasoned that the dancing garden was a notoriously wicked place; and he wrote a letter to the local "Vedomosti," describing the garden as "an offshoot of hell, spouting flames in which all my flock will be burned." The owner of the garden took an action against the archbishop for insult, and won the case.

The archbishop's defense was that the seductions of the wicked warden had kept his nephew imprisoned for eight and twenty hours. When the nephew was called as witness he admitted that he had not been in the garden at all, but had spent the night in a gambling hell losing his father's money.

REMINISCENCES OF PRINCIPAL STORY

(Westminster Gazette.)

From the "Later Reminiscences" of Mrs. Story, widow of Principal Story, of Glasgow university, we have already quoted some stories. But there are plenty more. One tells of Principal Tulloch, while at Balmoral castle, going to the assistance of Queen Victoria, though he knew it was not etiquete for him to interfere, to assist her in an endeavor to pull up a Venetian blind. "The queen started back and cast on the principal a look of mingled surprise and indignation." In relating the incident to Mrs. Story, Tulloch said:

"She just withered me with a look; I felt it down to the very end of my toes and had never supposed it possible for such an expression to come into her eyes. She just finished me then an dthere and I fell back feeling perfectly stupified. Then seeing that I was reduce to pulp, she held out her hand most graciously and entered into conversation as if nothing had occurred; but she may pull up every blind in the castle before I will offer to help her again."

Tulloch, who was a man of considerable determination, no doubt kept his word.

Suffragettes in India.

Calcutta, May 29.—The campaign of the militant suffragettes has spread even to India. The golf links at Simla, the popular sanatorium for Europeans, were damaged yesterday and cards and suffragette literature were found there.

FORTY-TWO ENGLISH POLO PONIES, WORTH $100,000, ARRIVE

BRITISH POLO PONIES BEING TRANSFERRED FROM THE STEAMSHIP MINNEAPOLIS TO THE SAGAMORE.

The above picture shows some of the English polo ponies as they were being driven off the boat which brought them from Great Britain to America, where they will take a most prominent part in the international match in June. There were forty-two ponies in all that were landed in New York, and they are valued at $100,000. Twenty-four belong to the Duke of Westminster, but the rest are the property of the English polo team. All, however, will be kept for the practice games and the match.

All the ponies are in fine condition and stood the ten day voyage well. They were in the care of thirty-two grooms, all wearing red jackets and under direction of G. W. Naylor, for twenty-one years stud groom of the Duke of Westminster's stables.

Six of the ponies have been in this country before. They are Pretty Boy, Tiger, Kilkenny, Machine, Energy and Nutmeg. Energy is valued at $5,000 and was ridden in the test matches three years ago by Captain Hardness Lloyd

Relation of Calgary University To The Government

Before any institution of learning is permitted to exercise its function, the provincial government should be satisfied that the institution will carry on its work in an able manner. The standards of the governing and teaching authorities should be sufficiently high. It should be mentioned that the legislature, in incorporating Calgary University and granting it permission to give instruction in the arts and sciences, had confidence in the men behind the institution. By refusing to give the institution degree-conferring powers, the legislature stopped short of what we could reasonably have expected.

Have the board of governors of the University of Calgary shown that they merit the confidence of the legislature and people of Alberta? We think they have proved their right to that confidence when we consider the work accomplished by the university this year.

The responsibility of upholding high standards devolves mainly on the provincial staff; the board of governors of an institution express concretely in the selection of the teaching force the ideals that animate them in the government of that institution. The character of the present staff of the university of Calgary sufficient evidence that the board of governors desire to provide students with the best. The professors are all men who have had several years of post-graduate study in American, French or German universities. They have all had experience in teaching and did not come to Calgary as untried and inexperienced men.

The work of the staff has not been confined to their strictly academic duties. By extension lectures, by addresses before various associations of the city, they have endeavored to enter into the life of the city and to do their share in the solving of its problems. They hope to be of even greater service inthe future.

Having shown, I trust, that the governing and teaching authorities have merited the confidence of the people of Alberta and that they can be relied on to live up to their high ideals in the matter of service to the province, I will say a few words in regard to any additional control over Calgary university that the provincial authorities might desire.

In the neighboring province to the east of us, the board of governors of the university of Saskatchewan consists of nine members of whom only three are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, five by the Senate, the remaining one being the president who is ex-officio a member of the board. He is appointed to the position of president by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. I am not speaking for the board of Calgary university, but if the Alberta government considers greater control necessary, this could possibly be arrangnde by their having representation on the board.

In these four letters to the people of Alberta I have endeavored to justify the claims of the University of Calgary for fuller provincial recognition. I have shown conclusively, I think, that the university is needed; that its work is hampered by lack of degree-conferring powers; that it merits the hearty confidence and support of the people of the province. I again express the hope that the institution, which has had such an auspicious beginning and has been this year of such great service to Calgary, will be welcomed by the provincial government as a valuable force in the education of the people as that the whole southern part of this great province may soon enjoy the full benefits of having a university near at hand ready and eager to be of service.

Yours faithfully,
T. H. BLOW.

Senile Decay at Eight.

London, Eng., June 3.—Extraordinary evidence was given at an inquest at Hackney on Stanley Victor Grove, a boy of eight. The doctor stated that the post-mortem examination revealed conditions that might be described as exceedingly premature senile decay. He found disease of the valves of the heart, congestion of the brain, and considerable hemorrhage.

The father stated that the boy had enjoyed fairly good health. The previous Saturday he fell into the River Lea, but he appeared none the worse for immersion. On Tuesday the boy became ill and died.

The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

KAISER WILLIAM IS IN NEED OF COIN OF THE REALM

His Investments Have Turned Out Badly in Recent Years and Can Just Worry on His Dinky Little Four Million Dollar Salary.

EMPEROR'S WEALTH IS ESTIMATED AT $37,000,000

William's Weakness is That He Understands Farming and Land and Refuses to Take Advice of Seasoned Financiers Who Could Help Him.

Berlin, June 2.—Kaiser Wilhelm is again hard up. A patriotic impulse has caused him to subject himself and twenty other rules—to the new war tax, and Wilhelm, who is worth only $37,000,000, must pay down a pretty sum. This is only one of his financial misfortunes. He lately made a bad deal by buying land near Klein Glienicke; he must pay the costs of his thrice-fought lawsuit with Lessee Sohst of Elbing, and his gilt-edged securities are down. Also, he has just redecorated four big halls in the Schloss at great expense. And generally his financial destiny looks rather unkind.

This is all the worse for Wilhelm because most of the affairs to which he has hitherto set his hand have involved him in loss. He has managed his investments indifferently. These investments are big. None of the salary of $4,500,000 which he receives as Prussian king is ever invested, for extravagant Wilhelm spends that and more. But there are large trust investments in funds and in land; there are four theatres which ought to bring in a profit; there is a thoroughbred stud farm, a fish farm, a porcelain works, a tile factory, and interests in numberless private corporations. These affairs mostly go ill. The Cologne financial writer, Zachary, even says that Kaiser Wilhelm is a hopelessly bad business man, and that he will be the first Hohenzollern ruler since the age of the extravagant Friedrich Wilhelm I. who will leave his family worse off than he found it.

Takes Promiscuous Advice.

The reason given for the mismanagement of Wilhelm's affairs is the lack of single homogeneous authority to deal with them. In theory the affairs are subject to the civil cabinet, the chief of whic his Herr von Valentini. In reality Wilhelm II meddles everywhere, unknown to his cabinet; and he further takes advice from his business friends. Some are good advisers—others bad. Among the good ones was the banker Ludwig Delbrueck, who died a few weeks ago. Delbrueck was a member of a great financial-political family and a relative of the present imperial minister of the interior. As he was also director of forty-two corporations and member of the control council of twenty-one more, he knew what he was about. Delbrueck's relations with the kaiser were kept secret to the end, but he exercised a strong influence and managed to keep Wilhelm clear of several dangerously speculative enterprises.

The second adviser of Wilhelm is his friend, the Prince of Puerstenburg. Puerstenburg got the kaiser to invest part of the Friedrich Wilhelm savings in the upper Silesia coal and iron groups, and Wilhelm here did well. Kaiser Wilhelm—so it is said—also owns shares in the Commerce and Discount bank and in the Dresden bank; but these are said to be registered under the name of a non-existent count. Two other advisers are Albert Ballin, the Hamburg-Amerika man, and Baron von Oppenheim, the greatest corporation man in the empire. If Wilhelm II had always taken the advice of these friends and had not occasionally surrendered to the "get-rich-quick" temptation, his modest $37,000,000 would today be nearer $37,000,000.

Fourth Richest Man in Prussia.

With his $37,000,000, Wilhelm is the fourth or fifth richest man in Prussia. His wealth is made up mainly of lands and chateaux, with about $4,000,000 savings left by King Friedrich Wilhelm III several family trust funds, and a sum gifted to William I by the empire soon after the victories over France. Most of the land and nearly all the money is locked up by trust deeds, of which Wilhelm can only touch the profits or interest. About $12,000,000 is invested in various ways and a mystery is made of the investments. A considerable sum, probably $5,000,000, has been loaned at 3 1-2 per cent to Krupp of Essen. Kaiser Wilhelm invested this money some years ago when Krupp wanted capital to extend his works. He was to get a bonus in a certain contingency. The contingency has not occurred. The Balkan war has somewhat damaged Krupp's reputation, and all the minor European states which do not build their own cannon threaten to give orders in future to the French Schneider-Caner firm, which successfully armed the victorious Bulgarians.

Wilhelm II is always in correspondence with Baron von Bohlen und Halbach, and advises him how best to manage the Krupp works, both from the technical points of view and from the standpoint of profit. The condition of Krupps is a sore point with the imperial government. Prince Bulow had a plan, which he never published, to nationalize the works. Krupps are the only armmakers worth mentioning in Germany, and Germany here is a worse position than other great powers, all of which have first rate state gun works. Wilhelm II objected to Buelow's plan, but suggested that crown and later state moneys might be loaned to Krupps whenever they wanted fresh capital, and that in this way Germany might gradually get complete control. However, as Krupp is worth $70,000,000, neither hand-up Kaiser Wilhelm nor the harder-up Prussian state are likely to compete with her.

The "Need-Penny" Fund.

Kaiser Wilhelm has invested most of the Notpfennig—the "Need-Penny"—left by Friedrich Wilhelm in English, Austrian and other foreign securities. The "Need-Penny" is a sum of $2,400,000, which Wilhelm's ancestor declared should be preserved and never spent except in an hour of great emergency. As the only emergency in which the Hohenzollerns would want such a small sum as $2,400,000 would be a revolution ending in the expulsion, the "Need-Penny" could not be invested in Germany. About $900,000 is invested in the names of three trustees in English consols, bearing 2 1-2 per cent. Wilhelm has lost badly here; the consols were bought in 1902, when they weer quoted at 93, and of late they have been ten points or more lower. Four hundred thousand dollars is invested in Austrian government stock. Where the rest of the "Need-Penny" is no one knows. Probably a good deal of it has disapeared in unwise investments and $1,500,000 is nearer its present value. The money given to Wilhelm I after the war of 1870 has also depreciated. And as Wilhelm II. has never himself saved a cent, his son will come to the throne as the poorest of Prussian sovereigns.

As Wilhelm has had no expert advice in his land operations, his deals here have ended badly. The weakness of Wilhelm is that he imagines he understands land and farming and refuses to take advice. One of his heartsores is the Cadinen estate, which involves him in losses of $25,000 a year. The trouble is that he himself tries to farm with the aid of a sort of semi-bureaucratic organization. The experience in managing the seventy other properties which he holds is no better. Big-salaried officials with decorated breasts are put to do work which could be done effectively only by a sturdy farmer. The rents received from lessees are eaten up in salaries or are wiped out by losses incurred in Wilhelm's efforts to farm himself.

Prussia's present agricultural minister, Baron von Schorlemer, has here given Wilhelm good advice. Schorlemer is an expert farmer and wine grower and knows what he talks about. Wilhelm, he advised, should get rid of the officials and appoint as his agent in each district a practical farmer. The farmer should be given a percentage of any increase in takings. All the land should be leased and the direct farming abandoned. Wilhelm took this wise counsel. He appointed a farmer on one of his East Prussian properties. The farmer embezzled $7,500 and decamped. Wilhelm was so disgusted that he reappointed the displaced official.

Made Some Money in Real Estate.

Wilhelm's loss at Potsdam and Klein Glienicke was incurred through his going into a deal with his kinsman, Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia. Here he was let in for $200,000, as the land proved of less value than was paid. Against these misfortunes Wilhelm has done some profitable deals with urban building land. He got $1,500,000 fo ra plot on the north side of Unter den Linden, on which is now being finished the big royal library. He also some time ago sold some Tiergarten land to the Theatre Kroll for a vast sum. In 1908 he bought two old houses near the town palace of Potsdam for $13,000, and this spring he has sol dthem for $18,000.

Also a ray of light came into Wilhelm's life when he turned manufacturer. His attempts to manufacture china and to reform the Royal Porcelain manufactory into a profitable affair ended disastrously; but his title and majolica factory at Cadinen is winning up trumps. The profit, however, comes more from the inherent snobbery of mankind than from Wilhelm's business talents. Because of the advertisements, various firms and stores are decorating their premises with Wilhelm's tiles and majolica at prices far above the values. First began Kempinsky, a big restaurateur in the Leipzigerstrasse. Kempinsky sent Kaiser Wilhelm an order to decorate with pottery a new hall. Wilhelm II obeyed, and when the hall was ready he paid it a visit of inspection. The newspapers printed columns and both Wilhelm and Kempinsky got big advertisements. Some Anti-Semitic organs began to grumble at Kaiser Wilhelm selling tiles to a Jew, and the grumble increased Wilhelm's advertisement. The Jews were so pleased that Wilhelm got an order to decorate the new Charlottenburg synagogue. Wertheim, the biggest department store in Europe, next patronized Kaiser Wilhelm. They gave his Cadinen works an order worth $250,000 for the lining of the walls of a winter garden in their stores with tiles and majolica. Wertheim got from this a good boom, though Kaiser Wilhelm refused this time to visit the stores. Wilhelm has since got two big orders from Cologne, doubtful. The art critic, Veltheln, company which will take three years to complete. These bring him in $150,000.

This majolica business is the one stroke of real business done by Kaiser Wilhelm. Whether the factory would succeed if it were in private hands is doubtful. Teh art critic, Veltheln, criticises the Cadinen majolica, and swears that "any private firm would turn out more artistic majolica at half the price." However, Wilhelm despises critics, who short-sightedly leave out of account the fact that any private firm could not employ Kaiser Wilhelm to boom its goods.

Wilhelm II is so pleased with Cadinen's majolica business that he thinks of bringing the establishment to Steglitz, on the outskirts of Berlin. He will make out of it at least $20,000 a year. With this $20,000 he may be thankful, for it is the only real stroke he has yet brought off. He will take a long time to recoup the $3,000,000 by which Herr Zachary affirms he is poorer than his grandfather, not to mention the dwindling under his incautious administration of the family trusts. Also it will not meet the $870,- which, at 1 per cent, Wilhelm will have to pay toward the new war taxation. The shrewd predict that Wilhelm will pay up like a man—and then repeat the stroke which he brought off triumphantly in 1910, when he applied to Prussia's Diet for an addition of $750,000 to his meagre wage as sovereign.

SECRET COURTS MAY NOT BE HELD IN DIVORCE CASES

Important Decision by House of Lords in England Declares for Full Publicity of Courts

London, May 31.—The case of Scott or Morgan and another v. Scott, which was decided by the House of Lords recently, settled questions which, according to the judgment of Lord Shaw, were of the deepest import, affecting the powers of Courts of justice and the liberty of the subjects of the Crown. A suit by a wife for nullity of marriage was ordered to be heard in comera, and a decree of nullity was pronounced. On the instructions of the petitioner her solicitor caused transcripts of the shorthand notes to be made and to be communicated to three people. The respondent alleged that this communication was a contempt of Court, and a motion was made on his behalf to commit the petitioner and her solicitor to prison. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane held that the publication was a contempt of Court, but accepted an apology and made no order on the motion except that the petitioner and her solicitor should pay the costs. They appealed, but the Court of Appeal was against them by four to two.

The House of Lords without dissent reversed this decision, judgments being given by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, Lord Loreburn, Lord Shaw, and Lord Atkinson.

No Closed Doors.

Lord Shaw, in a judgment of great legal and general interest, protested against the assumption of any general power to hold any Courts of justice with closed doors. He was of opinion that the old Consistorial Courts were essentially open CVourts, and that no change in this respect was made by the Act in 1857. Encroachments on the principle had come from decisions of various Judges since that time, which had gradually invaded and undermined Constitutional security. The result which had been declared by the Courts below to have been reached under a free Constitution was exactly the same result which would have been achieved under, and have accorded with, the genius and practice of a despotism.

Lord Shaw further declared that if the judgments (1) that the cause should be heard in camera; and (2) that Mrs. Scott was guilty of contempt, were to stand, then an easy way would be opened for Judges to remove their proceedings from the light and to silence for ever the voice of the critic and hide the knowledge of the truth. Such an impairment of right would be intolerable in a free country, and he did not think it had any warrant in our law. Had this occurred in France, he supposed Frenchmen would have said that the age of Louis Quatorze and the practice of lettres de cachet had returned.

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