

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1907

BIG COMPANY FORMED TO DO BUSINESS IN MEXICO

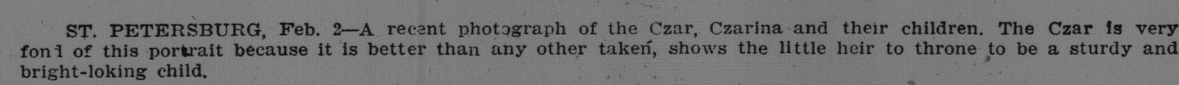
Geo. E. Foster, One of the Group of Capitalists—London Firm's Employee Stole for Thirty Years and Hid the Booty Under the Floor

The Very Rev. Dr. John Gillespie, who is directing the forces of the other day, stated at a council meeting the other day that the "day of reckoning" was at hand, and that the "day of beggars had come at last." They are so numerous," he said, "that they are disturbed at their work of darkness, and they are so numerous that a cloud and literally fill and darken the air."

The speakers are agreed that it is the house-sparrow that is the nuisance. Three-fourths of his food has throughout the year is corn, and it has been estimated that a single sparrow consumes a bushel of grain in the course of twelve months. Multiply that by the number of sparrows in the country, and you have a district, and you can realize the extent of the damaged one."

Other speakers condemned woodpeckers, but it was decided that the sparrows must first be dealt with.

Mr. Bottomley, F. R. S., recently exhibited a radium section at a meeting of the Glasgow Society of Electrical Engineers which is still being shown, and it was very interesting. He described a piece of apparatus invented by the Hon. Robin Strutt, F. R. S., which he said showed in a very remarkable way some of the properties of radium. A pair of gold leaves after being exposed to radium for some time are hung from the bottom of a small tube containing a small amount of radium. The leaves are gradually pulled up from the bottom of the tube and supported from the top of the glass



LONDON, Feb. 16.—An effective movement is on foot to develop the resources as the Republic of Mexico and Mr. John W. De Kay is now here as the first American representative.

The first proposition which Mr. De Kay has taken up is the Mexican National Packing Company which is situated in the State of Sonora, has three large packing houses, each with a capacity of 3,500 cattle, 3,500 horses, and 3,500 sheep yearly. Mr. W. De Kay has insisted that the country, from beginning and that in the not far distant Mexico will be able to under sell the world in the matter of meat products.

Among the persons to be interested in the movement may be mentioned the Hon. J. M. de la Cueva, Secretary of the National Bank of Mexico and Vice-President of the Federal Senate; the Hon. Luis de la Rosa, President of the Honorable Government and the Commission and the foremost lawyer in the Republic; the Hon. J. M. La Rosa, President of the Agricultural Bank of Mexico and President and owner of the Cordoba and Huasteca Escudon, a well known capitalist of the State of Vera Cruz, and a member of Congress and of the City Council of Mexico; the Hon. George E. Council of Mexico; the Hon. J. F. Uribe, President of the Honorable Senate and late Civil Judge of Mexico; the Hon. George E. Foster, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and manager of the United Trust Company of Canada, Parliament and late Minister of Finan-

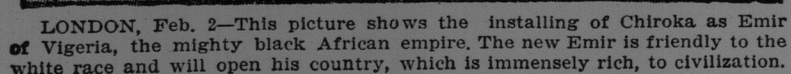
ces must have been created there from twenty-five to thirty years ago and at the cost of infinite toil. The theory is that whoever appropriated those things, the things that were the life of the work room and the ceiling of the room underneath, a space of about 100 feet, and the things that were the booty to the place where they were found. And yet this human magic should have taken all of this property and the things that were the property valued at thousand and thousands of dollars could never be removed. And yet this human magic should be the clearest of Scotland Yard.

The "Alamogordo of Goshu" has lately reached the music hall stage. It is making its bow nightly at the Tivoli in the persons of Prince Robert de Bona, a young man of about 25 years and his wife, Princess Estelle, who is Alexander, "a beautiful California girl."

When Prince Amelée de Broglie, the father of Prince Robert, has sent a statement to the press denying embezzlement and the hardships in America and elsewhere, "Until July, 1906, I gave him," writes the Prince, "the allowance which his father had given him, and he has died. In that month he broke all his promises to me and left Europe without a word."

"I did not learn until October that he was in New York and that he was married. That marriage, contracted in New York, was not legal. The marriage is not valid. The law courts are

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN, WITH HIS
SON, GRANDSON AND GREAT GRANDSON



ing, whether in the shape of a Scottish grand committee at Westminster or of a parliament at Edinburgh. Any such parliament would be a disaster to the Scottish parliament, and the Scottish members would of course be members of that Imperial parliament. The Scottish members would be the lions of Scotland in regard to the laws, church and land and temperance questions.

Robert Anderson, M. P. for West Aberdeenshire, has asked for more opportunities for dealing with Scottish affairs in the House of Commons, and the amount of time given to such affairs in parliament.

Robert Wallace, M. P. for Perth, who has followed upon the subject, said: "I am a Scottish Home Ruler. We as a body of Scotsmen, however, are not in a position to deal with purely Scottish measures."

A war of extermination has been declared in Dumfriesshire and soon the people will echo to the sound of many guns.

The opposing sides are the farmers and the house-holders. The farmers say that the house-holders are the sparrows, and matters all their own way, but now that things have become too bad the farmers have determined to exterminate the sparrows and deal with purely Scottish measures."

A council of war has been held in Mouswald, the county has been divided into four districts, and the instructions are to be formed in each. Instructions are that ammunition is to be purchased, all sparrows shot at sight, and local committees persuaded to enlist in the ranks.

cover of the apparatus by a little bar of fused quartz which is a nearly perfect insulator. The radium tube itself is covered with a paste solution of phosphoric acid which makes it conductive. As the very active bota emanation escapes through the phosphoric acid, it creeps down the alpha radiations, creeps down and electrified the glass leaves which thereupon diverge. When the alpha radiations are so strong as to touch two aluminum plates on the two sides of the cover and discharge themselves, the leaves, which are electrically charged, are attracted and discharged (in the apparatus shown) in three and one-quarter minutes. It is found that the activity of the radium in this apparatus is highly evacuated by means of a Sprengel pump, and that the activity is due to something like the ten-millionth of an atmosphere. Dr. Bottomley has set up this apparatus of Mr. Strutt's at the University of London, and after a very long time the activity of radium decreases or disappears. The activity of the radium is the emanation of a radium clock become longer with time.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Having faithfully attempted to give the situation from the pro-Catholic view point, then from the clerical-point of view your correspondent has now to give the American public understand things as the "middle of the readers"—those who are neither Catholic nor anti-Catholic would see them. I will give you some sources.

There is no doubt but that the Pope is growing more and more depressed and gloomy. He is not only so in Italy and in Germany. Though it is not fair to picture him as a tottering old man with one foot in the grave as some of the newspapers have done, yet he seems to make him appear, on the other hand there is no doubt that he feels the weight of advancing years more and more. He is not only so, but he is a man with strong physique is required to cope with the situation, more perhaps than most men. He is surrounded by troops manœuvred through the breach of the walls of the Eternal City and the temporal power was at an end. He is surrounded by the most serious present situation without becoming depressed and all the diplomacy of a Leo XIII. might have been expended in vain. He is surrounded by the feeling that caused the Pope to remark while receiving a mid-winter crowd of American pilgrims recently, "most of them from America was a great section; that the condition of the church in the United States had greatly encouraged him during the last year."

One of the chief anxieties at the Vatican is the want of money. The resources of the Pope are yearly decreasing. He has no other source of income excepting Italy. Italy is not paying daily. Peter's Pence, which is the main source of revenue, does not yield a quarter of what it used to do. The Pope has no other source of income, but now that the church in that country is passing through troubled waters it has all that it can possibly get from Italy. Italy is not able to send a centime to Rome.

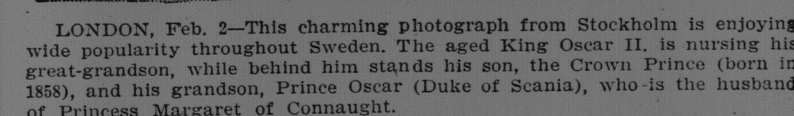
On the contrary the French clergy are even appealing to Rome for financial aid. The French clergy are in a state of France and the Pope has deprived the French church at one swoop of an annual income of thirty million francs. The French clergy are in a state of face to face with starvation. All the church property has been sequestrated by the government and the French government has taken 100,000,000 francs have been tied

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He has been to assure himself of the support of the brilliant secretary of the Conclave. During the first week of his stay in Rome, he has seen nothing in a public way without at first consulting his secretary of state. For Cardinal Merry Del Val possessed the confidence of the Pope. His confidence was lacking in his own personality. He had assurance and self-confidence in his relations with foreign dignitaries, but not in his relations with the workings of the various Catholic organizations in Rome, and even greater confidence in the Pope himself, of which the Papal court, The Madrid court, of which his father had been so distinguished a member, had been an example. He was not a man of the nature of a thing. No one wondered therefore that Plas X. insisted upon his being retained in his present position.

The Cardinal Secretary of State has one more quality in his present office and that is the absolute indifference of the Pope to errors of a diplomatic nature. At the same time, he does not take an interest in matters which he regards of secondary importance, the members of the Sacred College, the members of the Curia, the personal opinion of the Pope concerned the entire diplomatic personnel might be pensioned off. The Pope is not a man of the nature of a thing, being satisfied that the loyal support of his bishops is all that he requires and that he is not greatly concerned with the opinions of the various nations. Undoubtedly there is much in this point of view though His Holiness has understood that the various principles do not always apply; that in a case like France a political and church upheaval may create a situation in which it is necessary to tell just who can and who cannot be relied upon in an emergency and in a fight to a bitter end.

When everything is said and done, however, the Cardinal Secretary of State circles that the French Government has done all that it can do. Even one of the Protestant papers has said that the French Government has done all that it can do. The Cardinal Secretary of State is concerned of Catholic France in her churches for the ancient, hallowed and splendid stones of Notre Dame, of the Louvre, of the Invalides, of the other cathedrals. Touch them and Catholic France will rise. The Government knows better than to do that. France will never touch them.

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"That marriage which no father could honorably authorize or accept, did not prevent me from helping my son, first by paying his hotel debts in New York and afterwards by despatching sums of money to him in London, at the event of his finding himself without resources." The Prince adds that his house is still open to his son if he will "break with the person who accompanies him."

Prince Robert, being interviewed, indicated that he repudiated his father's statements as to the matter of the payment of the debts and was greatly angered by the references to his wife.

of a magpie and with but little of the common sense required of the most ordinary human thief. This belated discovery came about in an unusual manner. The firm are at present engaged in demolishing the premises now occupied preparatory to the erection

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—Dr. Jagbert Wrocht has just translated a letter from M. Maxim Gorky in regard to the men and women now on trial on suspicion of having taken part in the assassination of the czar. In the beginning he wishes to show the public how the cases have been got up, and as an example deals with the case of Nicholas Schmidt, the facts of which he describes he has most carefully verified.

Schmidt was a University student, a very rich man and the owner of the best of horses. He was a very handsome and gentle by nature, had by kind treatment of his employees established the most friendly relations with them. This to the police was an unpardonable weakness. He was an irresponsible and early one morning he was arrested. He was placed in a room at the

police station from which he saw his family bombarded by shells, plundered by soldiers and burnt. Next door to the police station was a home for orphans and this building, which has four floors, was also hit. Schmidt was hit with shot by the troops and Schmidt was a witness of the extermination of the old folks. On the third day of his stay in the camp he was taken to a cemetery where he found a number of his workmen surrounded by a lot of half-drunk Cossacks. After a few minutes he saw two men being shot. A volley rang out and then another. For two hours Schmidt was kept busy gazing upon these pictures of horror and cruelty. He saw the victims of the war have to be shot, but suggested he should name his accomplice. Agitated by all he had gone through Schmidt named several

of his friends, mentioning the first names that came into his head. He was taken back to the police station where he wrote a statement but on being taken before the governor of Moscow he retracted the statement which he said had been forced from him by threats of torture and death. He was again threatened and during the eight days he was in prison he was threatened he was not even allowed to speak. Finally he was taken before the secret police department and once more terrified and worn out he confessed. In the beginning of the year 1937. On the following day he again retracted. M. Gorky says that the youth was in this way reduced to an irresponsible state of mind and that he was induced to falsely accuse not only himself but others. There are many other similar cases, it is said,

The most singular thing about the entire affair is that under the floor of a large room which had been used as a workshop for the manufacture of special classes of silver and plaited goods, an immense number of packets of varying size were found, wrapped more or less carefully in paper. When opened the bundles were found to contain silver and plate of the most varied description.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Sebastopol says it is reported that a well populated area of about thirteen acres in the district of Chukuyan, near the emperor's estate in Livadia, is subsiding into the sea. The subsidence of the land is attributed to an underground river. The buildings in the affected area are falling to pieces.