

A PAGE OF SPECIAL FEATURES FOR TIMES READERS

PARIS FEAR OF FLOODS AGAIN

Nothing Done After Warning Of 1910

NEARLY ALL MARRY AGAIN

Widowers and Widows in France Do Not Long Remain Without Life Partners - Saved From Brigid by His Creme de Meathe

(Times Special Correspondence.) Paris, Sept. 23.—Although the rise in the Seine has hitherto been insignificant, that of the Oise and several other rivers in the vicinity of Paris is already giving ground for fears of possible inundations. Since the floods of 1910 nothing practical has been done to prevent a repetition of the enormous damage and economic consequences, and a similar rise of water would cause identical results. A scheme has been elaborated for deepening the bed of the Seine along its whole length from Paris to Rouen, at a cost of \$12,000,000, but this is still in the embryonic stage.

In Paris floods are no new experience. They occurred all through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but the flood of 1870 appears to have been forgotten when that of 1910 surprised the city. It is the first time that the inhabitants substituted stone for wooden bridges, and built buildings parapets and quays to keep the stream within bounds. The last visitation, however, proved the futility of these measures, as waters far denser suffered severely by infiltration and flooded drains. It is universally recognized that the only remedy is the deepening of the river bed in a way to allow of the water being gradually carried off as it rises. It is pointed out, however, that even this will be useless to save Paris so long as the Seine is straggled half-way along its course through the city. The point known as the Ile de la Monnaie, which runs the stream into the city, is each year strongly dammed with stone works. It is idle to provide an abundant outlet lower than the stream so long as the overflow meets this resistance in the middle of Paris.

The municipal council is quite aware of this danger, and last December passed a resolution regarding the immediate necessity of taking measures to prevent a repetition of the disaster. Unfortunately the municipality is powerless without the assistance of the state, which governs the Seine. This means that ultimately must be applied to the huge outlay required, and it is very easy to estimate that the cost of the double work of opening up the river at the Ile de la Monnaie and deepening the whole length of the Seine would be at least ten years, even with the greatest diligence.

All that can be hoped is that the river will be on its good behavior till the work has been completed, and that no more will be lost. If both these conditions are fulfilled the inhabitants might expect a return to the normal state of the Seine as experienced in 1910. The continual rainfall of the last few weeks has rendered the ground as sodden as a sponge, and it is feared that the water which is now almost reached. Consequently more rain cannot be absorbed in the ground, a condition which will immediately give rise to floods.

As to Marriages

Statistics can be very cynical things. At all events, the marriage, or rather re-marriage, statistics in the marriage of Paris make sad reading for the statisticians. Of 2,270 divorces, 148 were remarried within a year. The defections increase with terrible rapidity in the second year. With the widows it is even worse. None of the widows in the first year of their husband's death, but it is to be feared that the fact is the same, but to the strict legal veto which obtains in France. Once the legal veto is at an end they marry with rapidity. Of 197 widows, in eighteen months only four had not exchanged their veils for a wedding garment.

Liquors are generally considered as dangerous, if delightful indulgences; but a Frenchman who lived in Marrakesh once his freedom, and perhaps his life, to a bottle of "creme de menthe" left the dangerous city some three weeks ago, hoping to reach the coast, but not far outside the walls was captured by brigands and taken to their fastness. Going consecutively through his prisoner's luggage, the chief discovered a bottle of "creme de menthe." Fascinated by the color of the liquid, he uncorked the bottle and sniffed appreciatively the aromatic odor of its contents.

"Is it a medicine?" he asked his prisoner, who, knowing the respect in which the natives hold their liquor, replied that it was. He added that it was excellent for stomach troubles. Thereupon the prisoner, who was a Frenchman, took a glass of the liquor on a lump of sugar. The dose was to be repeated if not immediately efficacious. After several doses he pronounced himself cured. Next morning there was an epidemic of cholera among the ladies of the tribe. They besieged the prisoner doctor, then, clamoring for his infallible medicine. The magic bottle empty, the prisoner was allowed to depart. He had made a handsome monetary contribution to pay for the sheep which were to be sacrificed in his honor.

The fashionable Normandy seaside resort of Granville has been stirred by a discourse pronounced at the casino on the intellectual emancipation of women by (Continued on page 10, fourth column.)

THE DYNAMITING CASES TO REFORM MEN'S DRESS IN GERMANY

Prosecutor Reads From Little Green Check Book About Money Paid

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 4.—Extracts from a little green check book, in which the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, is charged with having kept an account of money paid out for dynamiting jobs, were read at the trial of the defendants in the "dynamite cases" today. District-Attorney C. W. Miller told the jury that the "stranger" board regularly and appropriated money for the expenses of explosives. The money, he asserted, was paid by check, signed by President Frank M. Ryan. One of the checks read "Expended for organization purposes, \$23, at Clinton, Iowa." It would be shown, Mr. Miller said, that Orie E. McManis was paid that sum for an explosion which was carried out with the approval and support of the officials and executive board of the union.

Juggled Funds. "We will show," said Mr. Miller, "that the money was not used for the purposes for which it was intended, but was used for buying explosives. McManis wrote to Ryan suggesting that the constitutional provision for publishing the accounts in the union magazine be suspended, that no outsider might learn what was done with the money. Ryan put it up to the union's executive board, which sent out a circular letter announcing it was considered wise to suspend publication. This shows the executive board members to be parties to the conspiracy. Before a check was cashed there were no members, but as soon as it was called they were." Mr. Miller said that the check was signed by Westchester (Pa.), it would be shown, Mr. Miller said, was one of the men who promoted explosion in Pennsylvania. Davis formerly was an executive board member.

Mr. Miller read a letter in which William Bernhardt, secretary of a local union at Cincinnati, was alleged to have said a police judge in Cincinnati had dismissed charges against union officials so often that he said: "Don't let this bunch come before me again or I'll have to do something."

In the letter Mr. Miller said Bernhardt wrote: "I don't know what you mean by blowing up jobs in Peoria (Ill.), according to Mr. Miller, Edward Smythe, business manager of the union, was one of the men who promoted the police force here. In fact, I have friends on the police."

Mr. Miller probably will be heard Monday.

TO REFORM MEN'S DRESS IN GERMANY

They Have a League to Work For Comfort And Hygiene

ONE REFORMER'S FIX

Tours Rhineland in Pale Pink Suit and Straw Sandals and as a Consequence His Wife Deserted Him

(Times Special Correspondence.) Berlin, Sept. 24.—Germans with shapely legs and chaste, unobtrusive panaches are rushing to join the "Society for the Reform of Men's Clothing." Germans with legs like firecrackers and panaches like ironclads are deeply aggrieved. Conflicts are expected for the society, the "Gesellschaft fuer Reform der Maennertracht" is in highly vigorous trim; and it is now to re-visit the dress of man or woman. Its aim is "ideal clothing." When inquisitive folk ask what is ideal clothing, the society answers: "Clothing which shows the body as it is." Naturally Germans with beautiful forms welcome the enterprise; but ordinary human Germans, rejected by army doctors for twisted legs and missing ribs, think the society is a

band. "Germany has ever been critical about male garb; with reason, say cynics. Long ago, learned Professor Heyck began by writing about "tasteful men's clothing." Doctor Heyck is a great man. He has written history and genealogy by the ton; and lately produced a masterpiece: "Women's Beauty in the Ages!" Women's beauty is the society's aim; and he affirmed that never before were men worse, more basely, more un-pleasantly dressed.

Professor Benno Erdmann also attacked men's clothes; and his initiative led to the society being formed. He is a great philosopher, who has explained Kant's Prolegomena but says he cannot expound it. Professor Mankowski, Professor Phil Boppus, a novelist, Reinhold Gerling, and the men of letters, are all members. Kowalski also is a great man. He directs the Rauch Museum. He is prime art lecturer, accumulating in his collection of paintings, these learned men agree that man's garb is so bad that comparison almost is not made of it with the dress of the past. The society is ambitious. Its aim is to reform men's dress, to reform the dress. It distinguishes between the two. Any frivolous young bucks can reform their dress; and in all matters the society will be reformer. It is something essential and rooted in civilization. Whether cost, or whether dress is something essential and rooted in civilization. Whether cost, or whether dress is something essential and rooted in civilization.

ROOSEVELT DENIES

Washington, Oct. 4.—"I asked no man to contribute to the campaign funds when I was elected president of the United States," Roosevelt said today in a letter to the editor of the Washington Post. He said that he had no part in the campaign funds, and that he had no part in the campaign funds.

SIX YEARS' USE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets she will always use them as long as there are little ones in the house. They are absolutely safe and never fail to cure constipation, colic, indigestion or the many other babyhood and childhood ailments.

Verdict For \$3,200

In the case of Elizabeth McGowan, administratrix of the estate of James McGowan vs. Mary R. Warner, doing business under the name of J. R. Warner & Co., an action to recover damages for loss of life in the defendant's mill, the jury yesterday afternoon returned a verdict for \$3,200 in favor of the plaintiff.

INVESTIGATING PRESEDENTIAL WAR FUNDS

From left to right—United States Senators Oliver, Clapp, (chairman of committee), Pomeroy and Paynter, before whom evidence regarding the contributions of funds toward the presidential campaign of 1904 is being investigated.

HELD FOR TRIAL IN NOVA SCOTIA SHOOTING

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 4.—Clarence Dotten, of Wallace, was committed this afternoon to stand trial before the supreme court, opening here October 5.

Dotten was charged with shooting Thos. Flynn in an attempt to inflict bodily harm. Grace, who was with Flynn on the night of the Wallace Bay tragedy, and who was the first to see the shooting, testified that Dotten was the one that fired the shot, nor would he admit on cross-examination that there was any doubt about it.

The crown sought to introduce evidence covering threats made by Dotten as to what would happen to any person caught raking oysters in the vicinity of the bank, where the tragedy occurred. Threats took place about two years ago, and the stipendiary magistrate refused to admit the evidence, as not being proper.

Rotten had previously gone on the stand in his own defence and swore that he did not shoot. He was corroborated in this to some extent by his wife. Several other witnesses were called, but they offered no further evidence of value.

The stipendiary then decided that there was enough evidence to commit Dotten to stand trial before the supreme court next Tuesday.

The charge against the Brander brothers was dismissed through lack of evidence.

The shooting was marked by great brutality on the part of the person who did the deed. After the first shot was fired and Flynn cried: "I am done for," the unknown person waited fully five minutes, then fired the other two shots. The persons or person left the men in such a condition that they could not crank the motor on the boat. They were taken to the hospital, where they were treated for their wounds. Grace rode the boat back to Flynn's house taking three hours to cover the distance. Dotten is now out on bail in \$2,000.

IF CONSTIPATED OR BILIOUS—"GASCARETS"

No Blisters, Headache, Sick, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Coated Tongue or Constipation

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels which sour and ferment like garbage in a will barrel. That's the first step to uncleanliness—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating.

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FEDERAL SYSTEM UNITED KINGDOM

WORST KIND OF MEAT IS SOLD TO POOR

The Friebank in Berlin And How it is Conducted

FORCED THERE BY POVERTY

Hundreds of People More Than Can Be Supplied Throng There to Buy - An Argument For Lowering Bars For Foreign Cattle

(Times Special Correspondence.) London, Sept. 23.—Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, delivered a somewhat remarkable speech at Dundee recently, in which he tentatively outlined a scheme of federalism for the United Kingdom, making it clear that he was expressing his own views. His speech was frequently interrupted by women among the audience, and they were ejected. The following are a few points from Mr. Churchill's speech:

The government advocated a federal system for the United Kingdom as a means to end a long and miserable quarrel, which had for generations distracted the relations between the two islands. A preliminary to a genuine system of self-government in all the four countries which must always remain united under the crown and the imperial parliament.

Scotland and Wales would gain immensely from being able to manage their own national affairs, and there would be no difficulty in applying the federal system to them as well as to Ireland, but when they came to England a very real difficulty arose. England was so great a populous that its functions or limitations might be almost as powerful as the imperial parliament, and its side with which it would have to live.

If there were, as there very much might be, a divergence of feeling and policy between the English parliament and the imperial parliament the quarrel between these two tremendously powerful bodies might run the state in half and bring chaos upon all. He was speaking his own thoughts on this question, and he was anxious that the question should be considered, and that it should be talked over in the political discussions of the country.

If it were desired to set up a workable federal system in these islands, we should have to face the task of dividing England into several self-governing areas. After instancing as some of these suggested self-governing areas, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Greater London, and the Midlands, he said that the question raised by the adoption of a federal system in England required for their solution only one thing. It was that the public men of the country should give the best of their minds to solving the problem.

Lord Curzon had spoken rather superficially of such a prospect, and had said: "Many all these parliaments in these poor little islands." "Well," said Mr. Churchill, "the prospect, I am bound to say, does not seem extravagant to me. The vision does not seem to me at all disquieting. After all, we may be very little islands, but we have a very large population, and the affairs of 45,000,000 persons demand a far closer attention and far more intimate knowledge than the affairs of a few states which are so far apart that they can possibly receive from one imperial parliament. I have no hesitation in saying that at large units of legal government required for the welfare and active development of our country.

It is not in the least disturbed by the prospect of seeing erected in this country ten or twelve separate legislative bodies for the discharging of the fourteen functions entrusted to them by the imperial parliament. The United States conducts its business through the German Empire, but separate kingdoms, principalities, and armies would together in a strong federation of the whole. Our colonies—Canada, South Africa, and Australia—have found this federal system the only way in which they can reconstruct the general interest of organized state with the special and particular development of each proper part and portion of it.

An Immense Task

"The creation in the United Kingdom of a federal system of government would be an immense task, but it would be a task attended by proportionate advantages to every part of the country and the nation as a whole. Each part would be better looked after and more actively developed. All sorts of able men who now have no share in the government would find a new and fertile field of responsible activity in the service of their local or national government. Our public life would become richer, our administration more sympathetic and more searching. It will be only another bold step onward from such a system as I have described to open the way to that closer union with the great dominions beyond the seas which must be achieved if the greatness of Great Britain is to endure.

"But the extraction of the Irish quarrel from our political affairs and its settlement will be found to be a vital and indispensable preliminary to any larger reconstruction. Until that is achieved you will have wrangling and bitterness, friction, rife and rampant in your legislation. Irish interests will be trampled under foot in the storm and strife of British politics, and Irishmen will, in their turn, strike roughly into our affairs. So I would urge upon all those who are attracted by the idea of a Scottish parliament for the settlement of purely Scottish affairs to concentrate upon this preliminary step—the reconciliation of the British and Irish democracy by the restoration to Ireland of a parliament for dealing with purely Irish affairs."