

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY JANUARY 12, 1907

LEAGUE OF HUSBANDS HAS BEEN FORMED IN ITALY

To Protect Women From Idle Young Men—Three Anarchists Murdered Because They Disobeyed the Cr of the Society.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Roman society has been enriched with two novelties, viz., a Charity War and a League of Husbands. The former originated in the fact that the best Italian comedy-writer dared to defy the Roman aristocracy by taking the charity bazaar in the Eternal City as his theme. The Roman ladies overlooked the affront going to the opening night of the play and having their revenge in applauding the author. As a further revenge they have organized a charity fete under the patronage of the wife of the minister of foreign affairs. The invitation card is worded as follows: "A committee of ladies desiring to show the author of 'Charity in High Life' what the reality is invite you to assist at a fete where you may be convinced that by drinking a cup of tea you may do good to those who search for work and an honest living."

The League of Husbands was pro-

The other day cries of help were heard issuing from a closed carriage which was being driven along the Corso Venezia. Several people who rushed forward and stopped the vehicle found inside a woman whose face was streaming with blood. The woman explained that the man had scratched her face and the couple were taken to the police station for an explanation. While at the station the hair and beard of the man became displaced, and he was recognized as the missing Perini.

The people of Milan have been apprehensive of the condition of Signor Marconi, but according to the latest accounts he has greatly improved in health and is nearly if not quite well. He was taken ill some days ago, but was finally able to leave the hotel and witness a successful experiment with the first new movable radio-telegraphic station consisting of a motor car

CHRISTMAS PHOTOGRAPH SENT OUT BY CZAR AND CZARINA OF RUSSIA



ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—This photograph of the Czar, Czarina and their children was taken a short time ago, and a copy of it was sent with each of the imperial couple's Xmas presents to their relatives in England, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Greece. Both the Czar and Czarina are in excellent health.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND HIS SON, WHO IS SOON TO BE MARRIED



LONDON, Jan. 11.—A recent portrait of the Duke of Connaught and his son, Prince Arthur, who outwitted King Edward and forced him to give his consent to his engagement to Lady Maudie Manners, one of the most beautiful girls in the British aristocracy.

voiced by a series of unpleasant facts. Some idle young men of the wealthy class began to annoy women on the open streets. One victim met her husband who gave the offender a prompt lesson in good manners with a stick, on which he was challenged to a duel. A large number of husbands have formed a league with the aim of assisting each other in similar cases by lynch law, such justice not coming within the Italian code of honor.

Three brothers named De Luca, aged respectively twenty-three, twenty and nineteen were found lying in a pool of blood tightly locked in each other's arms in a street in Naples the other day.

One of them was dead and the other two were dying at the time of their discovery. From what what the authorities have been able to learn up to the present time it is believed that they were Anarchists or members of a secret society, and that they had been attacked in consequence of having disobeyed the commands of the society.

Messrs. Uselli and Crespi, who recently crossed the Alps in their balloon boat the previous Italian record, the other evening, rising to a height of 22,566 feet where they remained fifty minutes in a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit below zero or seventy-two degrees of frost. They established another record by returning to the ground in eighteen minutes.

A man named Luigi Perrini who for many years has been wanted by the police for impersonating Count Alfredo Perrino, of the principality of Ulton, has been arrested under peculiar circumstances at Milan.

Perrini succeeded in passing himself off as the Count, both in Rome and Milan, and obtained jewels, motor-cars and other things on credit and afterwards disappeared. He subsequently impersonated the Count in various other Italian towns and obtained large sums of money under false pretences.

from which a telescope post arises. The new motor car will be sent to Rome, the King and the Government having expressed a wish to witness some experiments. Signor Marconi and his wife have gone to London, the signor's health having recovered enough to permit of his travelling northward.

Vesuvius continues to give trouble, and there is considerable apprehension lest another serious eruption take place. A portion of the crater fell in the other afternoon causing an explosion of ashes, cinders and sand.

There was no detonations or shocks of earthquake such as have preceded previous eruptions. A rain of ashes fell over Naples for twenty minutes so thick as to obscure all views of the mountain.

There was some panic in the poorer quarters of the town, the women beginning to pray to the Madonna and to the saints not to inflict punishment upon them as they did just before Easter when the great eruption occurred.

Later in the evening the rain of ashes ceased entirely at Naples, but continued in the direction of Portici and Pompeii.

GENUINE REMBRANDT BOUGHT FOR A DOLLAR

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12.—A clerk employed in the Belgian senate recently noticed in a shop at Leukin a dusty painting representing three cavaliers playing by a lighted lamp. He went in and having bought the picture for a dollar took it to a firm of experts for examination. It was there declared to be a fine example of Rembrandt. The clerk has since been offered \$50,000 for the painting.

FRENCH COUNCIL SOLEMNLY DECIDES THAT CORSETS SHALL BE SOLD ON SUNDAY.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—It seems amusing but true that the Paris municipal council has been devoting the best part of a sitting to a discussion on corsets. The subject was introduced in connection with a really serious question, that of the Sunday rest. Certain concessions have been made to tradesmen who deal in articles with which the public cannot easily dispense on the first day of the week, and it was objected on the part of sellers of corsets that they were to be fairly to be classed among the objects of necessity. Only imagine the predicament in which a member of the lovely sex would be placed if her corset broke down hopelessly one Saturday evening, and she could not procure another on the following morning to go, say to church, or to the races, always winding up with a dinner party. Only fancy what a void this would create in her circle of friends, and the alarm which her enforced absence might cause among them. This, it was argued, would never do and the municipal council, always gallant, took precisely the same view of the matter. After a lengthy discussion it was decided by forty votes to twenty-six in favor of the claims put forward on behalf of the corset so that discreet article will be procurable on Sunday. This, by the way, is rather a smack for the well meaning people who have been waging war against the corset. After all the corset, like everything else, can be misused. But this is no argument for its extinction which certainly is not within sight, especially as it has now received official countenance and satisfaction.

The word hebdomadaire has been for more than thirty years a word of ill omen in France. One of the most widely circulated of French newspapers, the Petit Parisien, has, however, been rehabilitating the word during the past few weeks in a way to strike

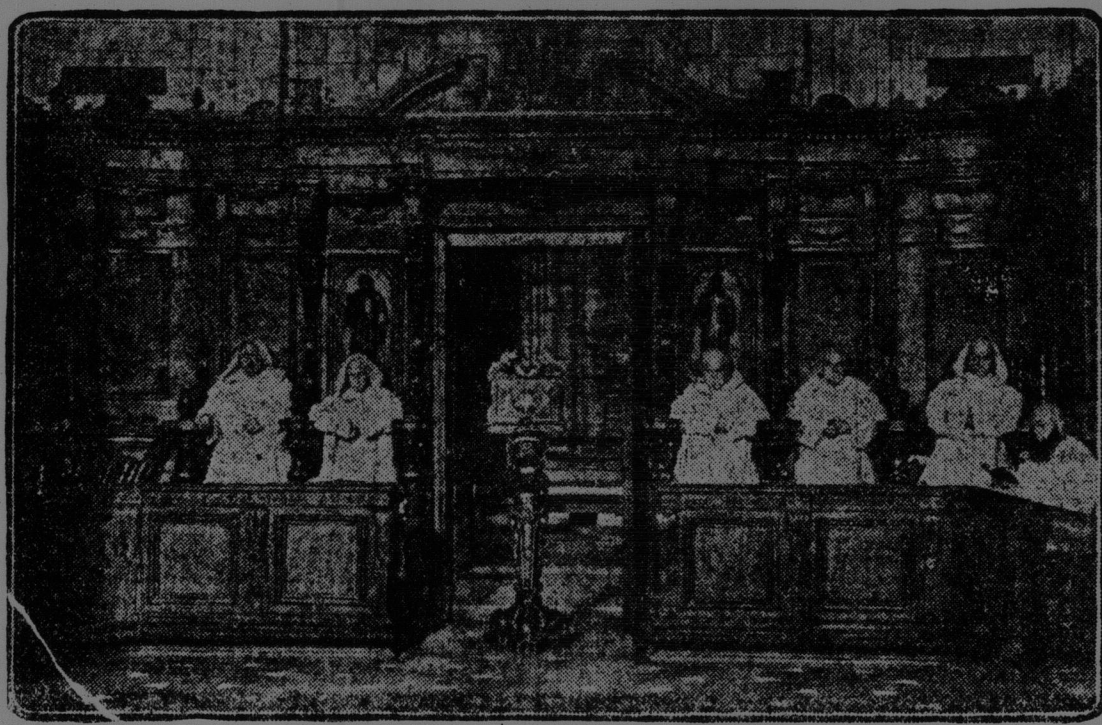
ing to be ignored. It appealed to its readers to vote on the question of the relative pre-eminence of the great Frenchmen of the last century. Fifteen million answers have been received and what gives striking demonstration is that the opinion of average France is recorded not that of a political coterie or of a cultivated elite. The world knows approximately what France thinks of her great men, and what her conception is of civic duty as well as of civil and moral distinction. It is the revelation to the foreigner of an idealism hitherto unsuspected. Only those observers who have had the privilege of studying the evolution of the French mind and feeling over an unbroken series of years on the spot were aware of the profound transformation which the Republican school system and stable Republican government in general have effected in the points of view of the present generation of Frenchmen.

The winner of the recent contest is Pasteur. Victor Hugo runs him close, having received 1,227,103 votes, against 1,233,225 for the world's renowned man of science. But it is characteristic that two men of peaceful pursuits should precede on the lists those great Frenchmen who might have appeared at first sight to have contributed to the military glory which the French are supposed to so much admire. Gambetta follows Victor Hugo with 1,135,672 votes. Then comes Napoleon I. and Thiers with 1,118,034 and 1,034,423 votes respectively. For the sixth place what foreigner would have suggested the name of Lazare Carnot. The order of the names which succeed Lazare Carnot is interesting in the extreme. Curie, the inventor of radium; Alexandre Dumas, pere, who has charmed several generations, not only of Frenchmen but also of Englishmen; Dr. Roux, the inventor of diphtheritic

serum; Parnettier, the introducer of the potato into France; then Ampere, the father of dynamic electricity; Brazza, the founder of the French West Africa; Zola, whose place here, the thirteenth on the list, shows conclusively what France now thinks of his courageous deed as author of "Le roman expérimental"; Lamartine, a consoling selection for those who have always regarded the author of "The Lake" as the most seductive Frenchman of the nineteenth century; and Francois Arago, the astronomer and physicist. The sixteenth place is held gloriously by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. But immediately afterwards comes M. Waldeck Rousseau, MacMahon, the hero of the famous "Ty suez, j'y reste", President Carnot, who certainly incarnates here a very characteristic conception of civic duty; Chevreul, the chemist; and Chateaubriand, the most eloquently French of all of the writers of the last century unless exception be made for Michelet, who figures 22nd on this list after de Lesseps. That is a victory which shows how short lived is French racism. Ten years ago no politician in France could have given such a result, the stupendous energy of the creator of the Suez Canal having been forgotten amid the tempest of the Panama scandal. The next four names are Jacquard, the inventor of the weaving machine; Jules Verne, President Loubet and Denfert-Rochereau. The results constitute a lesson full of instruction, not only for the rulers of France, but for foreigners curious as to the temperament and the ideals of contemporary Frenchmen.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Jan. 10.—Mrs. John H. Marks, of Penobscot, is dead as the result of a burning accident at her home. While heating harness oil, the fluid caught fire and ignited her clothing. She was 56 years of age.

FAMOUS CHOIR OF THE CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO, IN FLORENCE



ROME, Jan. 11.—The monks shown here form the famous choir of the Church of San Lorenzo, Florence, which is justly celebrated throughout Italy. American impresarios have repeatedly offered the monks enormous sums if they would go on a journey through the United States, but they have refused all offers. Last Sunday at Savanarola preached against the Medici, and here was also held the funeral services over Michael Angelo.

MARRIAGE POSTPONED AS BRIDE HAD TRACHOMA.

American Girl, Returning From a Visit to Europe, Was Not Allowed to Land—Her Lover Followed Her Back to England.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—England, like the United States and the Transvaal, has its Chinese problem. Even in the East End of London a Chinese colony has taken root and is gradually extending its area.

At present it is true the Chinatown of the East End is almost a microscopic affair chiefly confined to Limehouse Causeway, a narrow street running from West India Dock Road to Three Colt Lane. Altogether there are about a dozen cook shops, clothes shops, boarding houses and laundries kept by Chinamen who have married English wives.

The resident Chinese population does not number more than one hundred, but there is a floating population of sailors, sailors' cooks, stewards and firemen, of whom two or three thousand pass through London in a year.

Opium smoking and gambling largely occupy the time of many of the floating Chinese population. Out of an hundred Chinamen about thirty are addicted to the use of opium and there are several opium shops where smokers indulge in the fatal pipe.

The colony does not as yet include Chinese women. The Chinamen seem to prefer English wives, and up to the present time their children have been

ter with me, but on my arrival at New York the immigration authorities after examining my eyes declared that I was suffering with trachoma.

"Although I told them that I had been so long in America and was about to marry an American citizen they declined to permit me to land. I thereupon sent a telegram to my intended husband and he replied that he would join me and that we would be married in Europe if they would not permit us to be married in the United States.

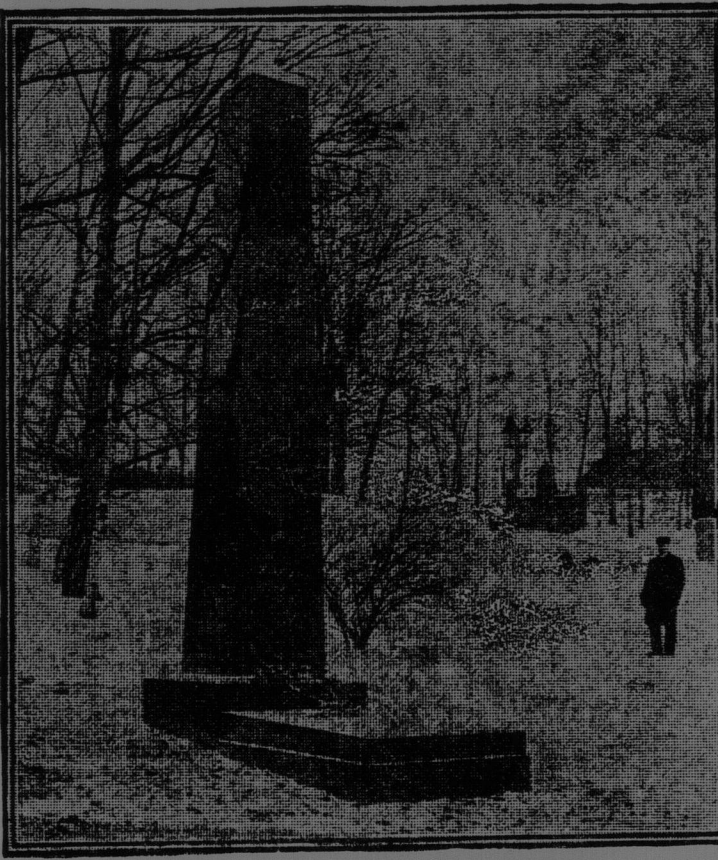
"The train of my lover was delayed and yet just as I caught sight of him on the wharf the boat sailed away. I waved my handkerchief and he saw me. Then he disappeared and we began to sail away I felt as though my heart would break.

"Ten minutes afterwards a tug boat came after us and halted the ship, and there I again espied my intended. But all of his plans had been taken for nothing because the regulations would not allow him to be taken on the ship.

"He shouted to me to cheer up and that he would join me just as soon as he could catch up with me.

"One of the funniest things in connection with the affair was that some of the young men on board the steamer got an idea that I had been jilted and

OBELISK OF LABRADOR ROCK ERECTED OVER IBSEN'S GRAVE



CRISTIANIA, Jan. 11.—This obelisk of black Labrador rock was erected on the famous poet Henrik Ibsen's grave a few days ago. It cost over \$100,000. It bears a laurel wreath in copper, presented by the Italian author's club, and carved into the rock is the hammer of the old Norse god Thor.

allowed to go to the council schools like other little Londoners. The troubles which have perplexed San Francisco in the matter of schools for Orientals have not arisen here as yet.

Exposures regarding the viciousness of Liverpool's Chinatown have already caused widespread indignation. Official efforts have been made to gloss over the revelations, but they have failed in their object. Several public men who have travelled in America have declared emphatically that the Chinese populations of New York and San Francisco do not enjoy as great freedom in vice and debauchery as do the Chinese of Liverpool. The most outspoken of these critics is Councilor Sexton, who has asserted that the decoying of young English girls by the Chinamen of the city is as common as their gambling or opium smoking.

Miss Annie Person, the young and pretty Swede who has been the heroine of a tale of love and adventure, has an interesting story to tell in this connection. Miss Person sailed from Liverpool about a month ago to marry Mr. Paul B. Jordland, a wealthy timber merchant at Portland, Oregon, but although she had lived in Portland for fifteen years and had only been absent from America on a visit to her friends in Sweden before her marriage, she was not allowed to land in New York as she was declared to be suffering from trachoma.

Mr. Jordland raved across the American continent from Portland to New York, but could not catch the steamer before the immigration authorities had banished Miss Person. He however followed his fiancée across the water and they are to be married at once.

Miss Person's story of the incident is interesting. "It has been a great disappointment to me but now my future husband is here I do not mind it any more. I have always enjoyed the best of health, and was never told on leaving America or on returning from England that there was anything the mat-

I received quite a number of offers of marriage during the voyage."

WON'T GIVE UP CLAIM TO THE THRONE OF HANOVER

Duke of Cumberland Will Not However Make Trouble for Anyone.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Duke of Cumberland has replied to the resolution of the Brunswick parliament giving him three months in which to declare definitely whether or not he and all his house would renounce all claim to the throne of Hanover. In the manifesto which is of a comprehensive nature he asserts that in view of precedents to be found in Germany his claim must be held to be quite consistent with the most unreserved recognition of the imperial constitution. He avers that he will never attempt the validity of his claim in any other than a constitutional manner. As a German prince he loves his fatherland devotedly and honestly and it would never be with his assent that hostile undertakings were set on foot against the king of Prussia or the Prussian state. Because the whole world must be able to trust in his word he cannot utter a renunciation of Hanover. He lays before the people of Brunswick the question whether it would benefit the duchy to be ruled by a prince who had been obliged to purchase his entry into the town of Henry the Lion by such a self-disavowal and self-humiliation, such a betrayal of fidelity and faith. He expresses his confidence that the Hanoverians will do nothing that might render the position of Prince Ernest August in Brunswick more difficult. Following a precedent of recent date he will leave it to the imperial court of justice to decide whether Prince Ernest August fulfills the legal conditions required for his succession to the throne of Brunswick.