

ALL BUSINESS PARALYZED
IN THE CITIES OF HOLLAND

The Railroads and Shipping Companies Are Tied Up.

IS DUE TO ANTI-STRIKE LAWS

Troops Have Been Ordered Out—Shooting in the City Streets—Rail Steamers Unable to Move.

Amsterdam, April 6.—At midnight a meeting of the workmen's committee proclaimed a general strike throughout Holland of all labor engaged in transportation, both by land and water.

The meeting lasted until 4 o'clock this morning.

All the railroad lines, station and wharves are guarded by troops. The administration of the railroads has taken steps to secure the running of the foreign expresses under military protection.

A workman was wounded by a revolver shot fired by a soldier this morning. The man was walking on the railroad. He was not aware that the strike had been proclaimed and failed to reply to the soldier's challenge.

The president of the workmen's committee of defense, in an interview, said the strike proclaimed involves the entire railroad system and other land transport of Holland and the water transportation of the important ports, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht and Zaanadam.

The strike, he added, was intended as a protest against the anti-strike laws, as well as to support the demand of the railroad men for an increase of wages before the passage of the laws made an increase in their position impossible. He declared the strike will spread to other branches of labor.

The staffs of the shipping companies trading with London and Hull have stopped work in sympathy with the strikers. Only one train left Amsterdam this morning and it was protected by troops.

The Premier of the Netherlands, Dr. Kuyper, introduced in the second chamber of the States General, Feb. 25, three bills in connection with the recent railroad strike in Holland. He complained that the Government considered it necessary to oppose any unreasonable attack on society which would sacrifice the well-being of the people to the desire of a certain class for influence and to political tyranny. The Government, therefore, proposed to form a railroad brigade to insure a regular service of trains in case of need. The just complaints of railroad employees would be adjusted by a royal commission, which would be entrusted later with the settlement of the situation, was a legal standpoint, as well as regarding the conditions of service of the employees. It also would have to decide what constituted criminal acts. The Government did not desire to be reactionary. It only aimed at effecting social reforms. The bills provides for a modification of the penal code with the object of affording a surer guarantee for the personal freedom of labor and of preventing officials or persons engaged in occupations affecting public interests from absconding themselves from their duties. The bill further provides that refusal to do duty on the present employees of railroads or other public services may be punished by six months' imprisonment. If two or more persons rise in rebellion the penalty is increased to four years' imprisonment for the ringleaders or those guilty of criminal acts.

During the debate on this bill, the day last the Premier's speech was received with cheers mingled with hisses from the socialists, dwelt on the danger of strikes to commerce, or in the event of the mobilization of troops and maintained the necessity for securing uninterrupted communication with foreign countries, and offering a firm front to the disorder, which was terrorizing the country. The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday.

The Hague, April 6.—A general strike of the railroad men was proclaimed this morning. The railroad stations are guarded by troops and police. The Government is endeavoring to maintain the foreign mail service by troops-protected trains. The service on the Netherlands railroad is restricted. All business here is at a standstill as the wharves and the mail boats which arrived today could not be unloaded.

Rotterdam, April 6.—The dock laborers, wagon drivers and all others engaged in industries connected with the port have joined in the general strike. A formal declaration was issued by the strike leaders here to the effect that the strike was not connected with the question of wages, but was solely against the proposed anti-strike laws, whose withdrawal is demanded.

The railroad station here is guarded by marines and a sufficient number of employees have remained at work to enable the running of a few trains today between Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

LATER.

Amsterdam, April 6.—Nine hundred out of 1,400 employees in the workshops of the railroad here struck in obedience to their leader's order.

Arrangements were made to transport the mails by motor cars. During the day strikers removed parts of the machinery of the locomotives here, and cut off the supply of water from the railroad tanks.

A GENERAL LABOR WAR

Is Predicted by Buchanan, the Labor Leader.

Chicago, April 6.—Frank Buchanan, who is to lead the bridge and iron workers in their struggle with the United States Steel Corporation, predicted a general labor war throughout the country in an address made last night before the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Mr. Buchanan is in Chicago to look after the western end of the strike, and will return to New York within a few days, for the general strike will be managed from that city.

THE REDISTRIBUTION

Nova Scotia Members Support Federal View.

Halifax, April 6.—In the House of Assembly Saturday, E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, brought up the question of the reduction of Nova Scotia's representation in the House of Commons, proposed by the redistribution bill, and argued that the word "Canada" in the British North America Act referred to the original provinces of the federation and that therefore their representation was not subject to change. He asked if the Government would join the other Maritime Provinces in submitting the question to the Supreme Court of Canada. Attorney-General Longley, in reply, said that the Government of Nova Scotia would not urge that the representation of Nova Scotia be increased contrary to the constitution. His own views were that the position taken by the Federal authorities was the correct one; still, if a reference were made to the courts Nova Scotia would join.

The Government on Tuesday will introduce a bill providing an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a memorial to Hon. Joseph Howe.

DRAMATIC FINALE
TO GOWN TROUBLE

Dr. Rose Discards Surplice at Church Service.

HE HOPES FOR MORE LIBERTY

He Thinks Individual Congregations Should Have a Fuller Measure of Liberty.

Ottawa, April 6.—The Rev. Dr. Rose, of the Dominion Methodist Church, in a dramatic manner this morning discarded his gown that has been a source of discontent throughout the Methodist Church, not only here, but in all Canada. After the first hymn he paused in the services and read a declaration covering three pages of typewritten copy, stating his case. He showed considerable annoyance, and is apparently of the opinion still that he should be allowed to wear the gown. He rectified the fact of the first introduction of the gown, saying that he knew of no law forbidding it. The legality of its wearing was referred to the court of appeal of the general conference. The decision of the court was that it was prohibited by "general usage."

One passage of the statement reads: "In view of this decision of the court of appeal, no course is possible save to lay aside the gown, which I now do."

At that point the Rev. Dr. Rose threw back his hands and dropped his gown to the floor beneath his feet. In his statement he defended his action by saying: "I do this in your presence in respectful and loyal submission to the law of the church as interpreted by its highest court of appeal. That is the only reason I shall no longer wear the gown. I pit. The decision of the court was not wholly unanimous. My private opinions are my own property, and are in no wise affected by the decision of the courts. Legal decisions forbid my using of this recent pulpit robe, but they do not lessen admiration for the gown. I do not desire to do this. I can come when liberty will be granted to our ministers to wear it. I can not conceal my regret at this decision. It seems to me to limit unduly the liberty of the individual congregations in things indifferent. It discourages what I regard as a ritual doctrine."

"But I have large hopes that Methodism will not only recognize the desirability of granting a fuller measure of liberty to individual congregations in mere matters of preference, but will also come more clearly to see that her life and progress depends upon a proper provision in her service and teaching and practices for the complexity of life consistent with Christian development. I trust the future to work its own reforms."

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

The gown question was initiated by the women's Aid of the Dominion Church last Christmas when the women subscribed \$5 apiece and presented Rev. Dr. Rose with a gown. He wore it and discussion arose. He now discards it.

PAUPER BARONET
GETS HIS BRIDE

Wealthy Lady Takes Pity on Sir Wm. MacGregor.

A COURTSHIP BY DEPUTY

Miss Alice Gulliver Is the Happy Woman and Hails From Bristol.

New York, April 6.—The Herald publishes the following from its London correspondent, London, Monday: After experiencing more than the ordinary vicissitudes of life, Sir William Gordon MacGregor, recently an inmate of the Westham Workhouse, yesterday was married at Bristol. Publicity being given to his presence in a workhouse, Sir William MacGregor, when his plight became known, received many offers of marriage, and a Bristol lady successfully sought an interview on behalf of her sister, the companion of a wealthy spinster living a few miles out of the city. Sir William was wooed and won by deputy and the deputy himself became his bride.

How the marriage was eventually arranged for is a chapter of romantic interest. Miss Alice Gulliver, who is now Lady MacGregor, induced the workhouse and travel to Bristol with her. On arriving at the station he was introduced to the prospective bride, and the party drove to their lodgings, but when they separated a few hours later the lady declared her intention of not entering into the engagement.

However, Sir William's expenses were guaranteed for a fortnight in order that he might rest before returning to his former environment. Thereafter a few days the matter rested until the lady who had acted as deputy renewed the acquaintance and agreed to marry the baronet herself. An effort last Friday to have the ceremony at the Bristol register office failed, and Sir William and Miss Gulliver next sought the superintendent registrar for the Baron's return and arrangements were made for the marriage to take place, and Sir William and Miss Gulliver respectively declared they knew of no impediment to their union and they were married.

The great difficulty in shipwrecks near shore always has been in getting a rope aboard to establish communication with land. A strong wind invariably blows inshore. M. Zuchowicki suggests the carrying of a life-saving kite on every vessel, as an inshore-blowing wind would make it easier to carry a rope from a vessel ashore than vice versa.

If rocks made it dangerous for the man with the rope and life belt to travel to shore steering with the paddle, a dummy could be substituted; otherwise the man guiding himself with the paddle can reach the shore with great rapidity.

Zuchowicki threw himself into the water with the apparatus eight times a few days ago during a gale of wind and came safely ashore, pulled by the kite from distances of 500, 1,000 and 1,500 yards. One of M. Pelletan's secretaries, said they were entirely successful. The test with the dummy were also successful.

It is probable that the kites will soon be adopted by the French navy as well as by fishing and merchant ships.

STRIKE DID NOT OCCUR

Some Firms Advance Wages of All Painters and Paperhangers.

This morning was the time set for the strike of the painters, paperhangers and decorators, in the event of the employers refusing the increased wages and shorter hours recently demanded. But no general strike of the men took place. The firms, as a rule, rushed at this time of the year, and some of them decided to give all their men what they asked, while others gave the advances to only those who were first-class workmen and allowed the others to go. In this way the strike was avoided.

Mr. Crooks, the Labor Member, Appeals for Recognition of Poorer Men.

London, April 6.—The House of Commons discussed for exactly an hour without possibility of a division, the question of relieving parliamentary candidates from expense, and giving them a reasonable remuneration for their services. Before the Prime Minister reformed the rules of procedure the motion would have come on at 9 o'clock, and the deputy speaker refused to let so important a debate be thus an end of the matter for this session, although the present House of Commons has never had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon it.

The electors of Woolwich have just returned William Crooks, a workingman, by an overwhelming majority, yet when he proposed on behalf of his own class that the fees of the returning officer should be paid by the public, and that members of Parliament should receive, as in almost every other country, a moderate salary, he was unceremoniously snuffed out. Mr. Crooks pointed out the position of a labor candidate, and the constant innuendoes about the source from which his expenses were paid. There are plenty of poor men outside the working classes, he said, and they are the subject of the same disagreeable remarks.

London, April 6.—George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is at work on a novel. He is now about two-thirds through with it. When finished, it is said, it should rank beside the exquisite work of Walter Pater. Wyndham will be remembered for his edition of "North's Plutarch," and an essay on the poems of Shakespeare, both of which are considered admirable pieces of writing.

That able writer of "Musings Without Method," in Blackwoods Magazine, indulges this month in a little international tournament, so to speak. Taking Edmund Gosse's selections for a century of French romances as the basis, he undertakes to set up against twelve French novelists twelve English. Against Balzac he pits Sir Walter Scott, confident the battle would be drawn. Yet somehow Scott and Balzac do not seem to be on the same plane, Dickens and Thackeray, he suggests, might face Daudet and De Maupassant. To these he adds Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot. He concludes that "at the top we should not fear defeat, but he does not believe, on the other hand, that English second-rate novelists could hold out against second-rate novelists from France. Mediocrity in England is, without doubt, on a lower level than on the other side of the channel."

London, April 6.—The following are some of the notable sayings during the week:

"Parliament is perfectly entitled, if it has the support of the electorate, to say there shall be fewer public houses; but it must compensate the people who are turned out."—Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"Although I am not opposed to municipal enterprise, I confess I sometimes ask myself whether it is possible to view with absolute serenity the extension of the municipality as an employer in its own constituency."—Prime Minister Balfour.

It is a fact, incredible though it may seem, that London, the richest city in the world, does not seem able or willing to provide a fund for the relief of the public necessity—funds for quicker transit."—Edgar Speyer.

"The godlessness of the world seems to be daily increasing."—Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army.

"Young persons of genius very commonly write depressing books, since the more vivid an unripe creature's impression of life is the more acute in its distress."—Edmund Gosse.

"No translation in verse is worth the paper on which it is printed."—Andrew Lang.

"It is time the church should make the question of suicide the subject of some very plain teaching."—The Church Times.

WYNDHAM WRITES A BOOK

Tournament Between English and French Authors.

London, April 6.—George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is at work on a novel. He is now about two-thirds through with it. When finished, it is said, it should rank beside the exquisite work of Walter Pater. Wyndham will be remembered for his edition of "North's Plutarch," and an essay on the poems of Shakespeare, both of which are considered admirable pieces of writing.

That able writer of "Musings Without Method," in Blackwoods Magazine, indulges this month in a little international tournament, so to speak. Taking Edmund Gosse's selections for a century of French romances as the basis, he undertakes to set up against twelve French novelists twelve English. Against Balzac he pits Sir Walter Scott, confident the battle would be drawn. Yet somehow Scott and Balzac do not seem to be on the same plane, Dickens and Thackeray, he suggests, might face Daudet and De Maupassant. To these he adds Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot. He concludes that "at the top we should not fear defeat, but he does not believe, on the other hand, that English second-rate novelists could hold out against second-rate novelists from France. Mediocrity in England is, without doubt, on a lower level than on the other side of the channel."

London, April 6.—The following are some of the notable sayings during the week:

"Parliament is perfectly entitled, if it has the support of the electorate, to say there shall be fewer public houses; but it must compensate the people who are turned out."—Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"Although I am not opposed to municipal enterprise, I confess I sometimes ask myself whether it is possible to view with absolute serenity the extension of the municipality as an employer in its own constituency."—Prime Minister Balfour.

It is a fact, incredible though it may seem, that London, the richest city in the world, does not seem able or willing to provide a fund for the relief of the public necessity—funds for quicker transit."—Edgar Speyer.

"The godlessness of the world seems to be daily increasing."—Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army.

"Young persons of genius very commonly write depressing books, since the more vivid an unripe creature's impression of life is the more acute in its distress."—Edmund Gosse.

"No translation in verse is worth the paper on which it is printed."—Andrew Lang.

"It is time the church should make the question of suicide the subject of some very plain teaching."—The Church Times.

DIVORCE AND A TRAGEDY

A Man Shoots Former Wife and Commits Suicide.

Ayer, Mass., April 6.—Charles Moulton attempted to kill his divorced wife, Lillian Wheeler, and then committed suicide at the railroad station here today. The tragedy was witnessed by more than a score of travelers. Miss Wheeler, who is about 33 years old, procured a divorce from Moulton a few weeks ago and assumed her maiden name. Moulton's friends say he brooded over the matter until his mind had become unbalanced. He came from his home early today and standing himself on the ticket window, at five minutes to 7 o'clock, Miss Wheeler approached to purchase a ticket for Boston. About 30 other passengers were awaiting the train. Just as the woman reached the ticket office window, Moulton drew a revolver and fired twice. Miss Wheeler fell and Moulton, evidently believing she was dying, blew out his own brains.

A physician found that although both shots had struck the woman in the head, the bullets had glanced from her skull, and she probably will recover.

Three Hundred Miners Are Out.

Shamokin, Pa., April 6.—The entire Lake Fidler colliery, owned by the Mineral, Railroad and Mining Company, and employing 300 men and boys, was closed today because of a strike of the leaders and drivers. The employees were informed that they must work nine hours each day, as recommended by a strike commission. The drivers only want to work eight hours on Saturdays.

London, April 6.—The House of Commons discussed for exactly an hour without possibility of a division, the question of relieving parliamentary candidates from expense, and giving them a reasonable remuneration for their services. Before the Prime Minister reformed the rules of procedure the motion would have come on at 9 o'clock, and the deputy speaker refused to let so important a debate be thus an end of the matter for this session, although the present House of Commons has never had an opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon it.

The electors of Woolwich have just returned William Crooks, a workingman, by an overwhelming majority, yet when he proposed on behalf of his own class that the fees of the returning officer should be paid by the public, and that members of Parliament should receive, as in almost every other country, a moderate salary, he was unceremoniously snuffed out. Mr. Crooks pointed out the position of a labor candidate, and the constant innuendoes about the source from which his expenses were paid. There are plenty of poor men outside the working classes, he said, and they are the subject of the same disagreeable remarks.

London, April 6.—George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is at work on a novel. He is now about two-thirds through with it. When finished, it is said, it should rank beside the exquisite work of Walter Pater. Wyndham will be remembered for his edition of "North's Plutarch," and an essay on the poems of Shakespeare, both of which are considered admirable pieces of writing.

That able writer of "Musings Without Method," in Blackwoods Magazine, indulges this month in a little international tournament, so to speak. Taking Edmund Gosse's selections for a century of French romances as the basis, he undertakes to set up against twelve French novelists twelve English. Against Balzac he pits Sir Walter Scott, confident the battle would be drawn. Yet somehow Scott and Balzac do not seem to be on the same plane, Dickens and Thackeray, he suggests, might face Daudet and De Maupassant. To these he adds Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot. He concludes that "at the top we should not fear defeat, but he does not believe, on the other hand, that English second-rate novelists could hold out against second-rate novelists from France. Mediocrity in England is, without doubt, on a lower level than on the other side of the channel."

London, April 6.—The following are some of the notable sayings during the week:

"Parliament is perfectly entitled, if it has the support of the electorate, to say there shall be fewer public houses; but it must compensate the people who are turned out."—Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"Although I am not opposed to municipal enterprise, I confess I sometimes ask myself whether it is possible to view with absolute serenity the extension of the municipality as an employer in its own constituency."—Prime Minister Balfour.

It is a fact, incredible though it may seem, that London, the richest city in the world, does not seem able or willing to provide a fund for the relief of the public necessity—funds for quicker transit."—Edgar Speyer.

"The godlessness of the world seems to be daily increasing."—Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army.

"Young persons of genius very commonly write depressing books, since the more vivid an unripe creature's impression of life is the more acute in its distress."—Edmund Gosse.

"No translation in verse is worth the paper on which it is printed."—Andrew Lang.

"It is time the church should make the question of suicide the subject of some very plain teaching."—The Church Times.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS
A FORGONE CONCLUSION

The Crafty Sultan Simply Awaits a Timely Hour.

WILL FALL UPON MACEDONIA

The Albanian Revolt Against Reforms Is Made an Excuse for the Slaughter.

London, April 6.—It has become increasingly evident that a crisis in the Balkans can no longer be avoided or postponed. Hopes were entertained in certain quarters for a few days after the Sultan's acceptance of the Austro-Russian reforms that the ameliorating effect of that scheme might suffice to postpone hostilities for another twelve months. Later developments have not only dissipated these hopes, but have demonstrated to an unprecedented degree those qualities of crafty cleverness whereby the Sultan has so often once has amazed and confounded Europe. His prompt acceptance of all the demands made by the powers aroused instant suspicion, and well it might.

It will be remembered that when he agreed to introduce mild reforms in Macedonia, he said in effect: "This is such a good thing I will apply it not only in Macedonia, but in the other viceroyalties of Albania and Roumelia."

He forthwith began the application of the reforms, not where they were needed for the protection of the Christian section of the population of South-east Macedonia, but in Mussulman Albania, a fierce, lawless country, where such interference was certain to provoke instant revolt. Cause and effect were almost coincident; so close, in fact, that it is difficult to doubt they were both carefully prearranged. The Sultan is now able to point out to the powers a situation which is the opposite of what they expected.

It was well understood by Austria and Russia that their scheme of reforms was utterly inadequate for the relief of the Christian population of Macedonia from the grave evils of misgovernment, and it was feared that a revolt could not be averted on account of this inadequacy. Now the Sultan points to the serious uprising of this week, culminating in the shooting of the Russian consul at Salonica, and declares, he declares, the spontaneous revolt of his faithful Albanians against the drastic nature of the reforms.

He is further announced that the Sultan is in mortal terror lest, on account of the resentment of his Albanian bodyguard over the slaughter of 600 of their countrymen by Turkish troops.

So we have once more the familiar picture of Abdul Hamid with his back to the wall fighting for his existence, while the exasperated powers who wish to coerce him look helplessly on.

The next step in the Sultan's programme is quite clear. He is hurrying thousands of Kurks and similar troops from Asia Minor to Salonica, and will use them to subjugate and devastate Macedonia without mercy. In other words, the Christian population of the domain will be largely the victims of the Albanian revolt further north.

It is a mistake, by the way, to allow the Albanian problem to be overshadowed by the more familiar Macedonian question. A man who has just returned from Albania says:

"Here we have a land unknown, shunned; its maps more inaccurate than those of central Africa; peopled by a nation of fierce, reckless warriors, a country unique in Europe, for which even little Montenegro has its schools and law courts, and newspapers. Albania knows none of these things. Even their language is entirely distinct from any other European tongue; in fact, its origin, as well as that of the Albanians themselves, is a mystery. The people are spoken of as Albanians, or sometimes as Arnavs."

"The idea of the united nation is quite erroneous. They are divided into three, according to religions, Mohammedans, Orthodox Greeks, and Roman Catholic Christians, three factions constituting three different peoples, each animated with fanatical hatred against the other, and united only in case of common danger. The anarchy that exists all over Albania can only be faintly imagined."

It is the writer's firm conviction that the immediate future of Europe is centered in Albania, and not in anything else. The Albanian people are not only intelligent, but they are also very brave. They are not only intelligent, but they are also very brave. They are not only intelligent, but they are also very brave.

It will thus appear that the Sultan's dilemma in dealing with his Albanian and Macedonian subjects is a very real one, and certainly would not be simplified if taken over by any of the great powers. There is practically no government at all in Albania, where the Turks have no real authority, while the unreconcilable nature of the various races and factions in Macedonia makes autonomy there practically impossible, even if the Sultan was willing to concede it. His next policy of subjugation would be speedily applied, and as it is known that there will be extensive resistance, a long series of terrible massacres seems assured.

The chief point now debated in Europe is at what point will Russia and Austria intervene? It is even represented that Russian patience is weakening under the influence of the outrage on her consul at Mitrovitz. It is hardly probable that Russia will seek to execute her ultimate programme so early in the game.

European public opinion finds it difficult just at this moment to harmonize the czar's pacific language with his gift of millions of cartridges to Serbia and quick-firing guns to Montenegro, and asks what is the need of these gifts if there is to be no more fighting. Renewed Russian military activity also adds to the uneasiness, and conviction grows stronger daily that the hour for the settlement of the Balkan and the whole Near Eastern question is at hand, and furthermore, that it will not be settled without serious bloodshed.

The fall in consols, rentes and other Government securities has given rise to a certain amount of apprehension in regard to the danger of a general European war, but these fears, at present, are entirely unfounded. It may safely be said that Great Britain would not fire a shot to keep Russia out of Constantinople, and when that is understood it is difficult to see what could cause a general conflagration.

London, April 6.—In a contribution to the Revue d'encyclopedie a German physician, who had spent several years at Klein-Pol in the African Togoland, says that the stages of color through which negro babies pass in the equatorial regions are as follows:

At birth they are the same color as European infants. After two or three months the skin turns a lilac color. Ten days later it is a light chestnut shade; and it is only at the end of three or four months that the skin becomes completely black.

The leader of the Opposition heartily supported the motion for the payment of members, which was formally adopted by the House of Commons. The chief argument against the payment of members of the House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue.

The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue.

The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue.

The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue.

The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue.

The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue.

The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue. The House of Commons is the expense. It is argued that this is not the time to make unnecessary demands upon the revenue.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

Who does NOT read THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

It is faster to answer the other question—WHO reads THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

"Everybody does," say all competent authorities.

Who does NOT read THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

It is faster to answer the other question—WHO reads THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

"Everybody does," say all competent authorities.

Who does NOT read THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

It is faster to answer the other question—WHO reads THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

"Everybody does," say all competent authorities.

Who does NOT read THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

It is faster to answer the other question—WHO reads THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

"Everybody does," say all competent authorities.

Who does NOT read THE LONDON ADVERTISER?

It is faster to answer the other question—WHO reads THE LONDON ADVERTISER?