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LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 4.

TODAY'S VOTING.

There is every probability that the
electors today will choose Ald. Stev-
ely as mayor, in spite of Ald. Matthews'
eleventh-hour newspaper boom. It of-
ten happens that a man of no particu-
lar mark or weight in a community
as a private citizen or in lines of pri-
vate endeavor, can manage to cut a
figure in some public capacity, and
climb over the heads of men better
qualified. The knack of getting votes
in such a case is the art of making a
noise and "playing to the gallery." It
is not the type which responsible elect-
ors should encourage, or which sensi-
ble ratepayers would choose to trans-
act their business as a corporation.
It cannot be said that Ald. Stev-
ely belongs to this class of professional
aspirants for public position. He is
a young man of proved ability, having
successfully managed a large business
enterprise, which developed upon his
shoulders in his early years. Citizens
may be assured that if he is elected
their business will be in competent
hands. As a crowning qualification he
has had a longer municipal experience
than his opponent. There is no valid
reason for Ald. Matthews' candidature,
and it will be a reflection upon the
intelligence of the community if he
is preferred.

It will be the fault of the people also
if a good council is not chosen. Twelve
competent men may be chosen out of
the list of twenty-three, but not if
they are to be chosen on merely party
grounds.

The Komoka scheme, which has not
the sanction of a single outside en-
gineer, and in reporting upon which
the local waterworks agent has prob-
ably not been a free agent, considering
the threats hanging over his head,
should be buried beyond resurrection.
The power bylaw will probably carry
by a large majority. Few people pre-
tend to understand the details of the
scheme, which is highly technical. The
majority perhaps look upon it in the
light of a huge speculation, in which
the stakes are so high that they are
willing to take the chances. The risk
will be diminished if the city can get a
monopoly of the field, and for this
reason, if no other, an attempt should
be made to buy off competition.

LORD CURZON AND IM-
PERIALISM.

The subject of imperialism is one
which Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, has
a special claim to speak upon, and in
a recent address at Birmingham he
discussed it in an interesting way. The
ex-Viceroy of India is himself "a con-
vinced and unconquerable imperialist,"
and believes the spirit of empire should
animate all true Britons. He describes
the empire as an instinct and not an
accident, "an eradicated and divinely
implanted impulse which had sent the
Briton forth into the uttermost parts
of the earth and made him there the
parent of new societies and the archi-
tect of unpremeditated creations."

Lord Curzon discusses the empire-
making phase upon which the United
States, the most democratic and hith-
erto least imperial of all great countries,
has entered, and expresses the belief
that at this moment a poll of that
country would show an overwhelming
majority opposed to any concrete pol-
icy of imperialism. Circumstances,
however, have proven too strong for
the Americans. The same impulses
that carried them early in the last cen-
tury to the Rockies and the Pacific
now that the continent has filled up is
drawing them further to field. It has
compelled them to lay hands upon the
Samoa and Sandwich groups in the
Pacific, to assume charge of Porto
Rico, as they will ultimately have to
assume charge of Cuba, to clutch at
the isthmus of Panama, and in the case
of the Philippines to stretch out their
hands even to the shores of Asia. Pol-
itical parties might denounce, and the
more thoughtful Americans might de-
plore, the expansion; but Lord Curzon
doubts if any president, no matter what
party he may represent, would go to
Congress with a message proposing to
revoke it. Lord Curzon's conclusion is
that the United States is merely obey-
ing a general law, and that "Provi-
dence, once pronounced to be on the
side of the big battalions, is now found
to be on the side of the big nations."

Lord Curzon recalls that Germany
repudiated Bismarck's warning against
overseas adventure, that Italy scarcely
achieved national unity before she
launched forth into colonial expansion,
and that France possesses vast colonies.
Even Japan has followed the same
impulse. In all this his lordship sees
evidence that, if the doom of small
nations has not sounded, at least the
day of great nations has dawned.

A leading British statesman once
said that the object of his party was
the strengthening of the center of the
empire instead of wasting British force
upon its outskirts. With the first part
of this proposition Lord Curzon agrees,
but the second he regards as fallacious,
showing the vital difference between
the Imperial and anti-Imperial views.
He considers India, Canada, New Zea-
land and Natal not less important than
London, Liverpool and Birmingham.
"We ought not," says he, "to think
more of them, but we ought not to
think less. If the colonies had taken
a similar line we should have had no
colonial contingents in South Africa.
As America had gone, so might Canada,
Australia and South Africa. There are
plenty of influences at work to tempt
or encourage the severance. Without
colonies England, from having been the
arbitrator, would sink at the best into the
inglorious playground of the world.
British citizens, instead of proceeding
to lands where they could still remain
British citizens and live and work un-
der the British flag, would be swallow-
ed up in the whirlpool of American
cosmopolitanism or would be converted
into foreigners and aliens. England
would become a sort of glorified Bel-
gium, and as for the priceless asset of
national character, without a world
to conquer or a duty to perform, it
would rot of atrophy and inaction."

Lord Curzon ridicules the idea that
imperialism means militarism, in proof
of which statement he points to the
difficulty of obtaining recruits for an
exceedingly limited army. He declares
England is absurdly backward in mili-
tary organization and that every fresh
war minister seeks to distinguish him-
self by inventing a new military sys-
tem.

Lord Curzon's conclusion is that the
moral basis of imperialism can be
achieved satisfactorily or maintained
advantageously through discipline and
faith; that to the people in the colonies
it should mean not merely justice or
order or material prosperity, but a
sense of partnership in a great idea,
in the consecrating influence of a lofty
purpose.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES IN
EUROPE.

Gratifying to Canadians must be the
foremost place which our manufac-
turers are taking in the markets of
Europe. Senator Jones, who, as is
well-known, is president of one of the
largest agricultural implement manuf-
acturing concerns in the world, the
Massey-Harris Company, has been on
a three months' trip on the continent,
and returns deeply impressed by the
fact that Canadian goods are getting
so large a proportion of the trade of
Europe and on the most favorable
terms, too. The Senator characterizes
as altogether erroneous the impression
which is prevalent in some quarters
that our manufacturers sell their goods
abroad at lower prices than those ob-
tained at home. On the contrary, not
only is the entire European business
obtained on a higher basis of price
than in Canada, but our manufactures
being higher prices in Europe than
those exported by any other country—
higher, indeed, than European manuf-
actures. Even in free trade Eng-
land with all its long experience in manuf-
acturing Canadian goods, Mr. Jones
declares, bring higher prices than those
of any maker in England, and Cana-
dians do business in every grain-grow-
ing country of Europe, but in no case
are agricultural implements at so low
a price as in Canada.

In the Senator's opinion the Canadian
farmer lacks but one thing to enable
him to compete successfully in the
world's markets, and that is transporta-
tion facilities equal to those of any
other country. No one will dispute
the assertion that "compared with
the matter of transportation," but
great strides are being made in that
direction, and the great efforts that are
being put forth by the Government to
increase the railway facilities of the
West are certain to result in material
improvement in the near future.

Senator Jones finds that the British
preference has done much to bring
Canada before the people of the mother
country, and indirectly has been mat-
terially helpful. Our treaty with
France has most favorably impressed
the people of that country, who will
welcome closer trade relations with the
Dominion. In France many lines of
Canadian manufactures will, there is
reason to believe, under the new ar-
rangement, find a profitable market.

This will be a cold day for some of
the candidates, but it is ideal Cana-
dian winter weather.

Harry Thaw's sister, the Countess
of Yarmouth, is suing for divorce. She
bought a title, as her brother bought
a professional beauty, but see what
they got!

The late Edward Hanlan was a
sportsman, not a sport. He never sold
a race. He dignified physical prowess
and he reflected honor upon his coun-
try abroad.

If some genius will discover a cheap
process of electrical heating he will be
one of the greatest benefactors of the
age, and will insure the success of a
Niagara power scheme beyond a doubt.

A Conservative municipal ticket is
being distributed among the electors.
Sensible Conservatives know that the
election of every man on that ticket

would be fatal to good civil govern-
ment.

A speaker tried to give at Saturday
night's power meeting a political flavor
by coupling the national policy with
Niagara power. The comparison was
unfortunate in more than one respect.
The national policy was a dismal fail-
ure.

JAM THAT IS JAM.

[Judge]
"Good-by, Melindy," said Uncle Hiram,
about to start on a journey to New York
city.
"Good-by, Hiram," returned Aunt Melin-
dy. "An' don't you forget ter bring me
back a receipt for makin' that Brooklyn
bridge jam them city people are goin' so
crazy over."

COLD STORAGE ROMANCE.

[Kansas City Journal.]
"At an age the other day that had a
girl's name and address written on it."
"Write to her?"
"I did, and got an answer from her."
"So that was the end of your romance?"
"Yes; and I've cut out eggs for the
present."

TREATING INSOMNIA.

[Puck.]
The lecturer on health had finished his
discourse and invited his audience to ask
any questions they chose concerning points
that might seem to need clearing up, when
a lean, skinny man rose up and asked:
"Professor, what do you do when you
can't sleep at night?"
"I usually stay awake," replied the lec-
turer, "although, of course, everyone
should feel at liberty to do otherwise if he
chooses. Are there any other questions?"

THE TWO CHAPTERS OF MAN.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]
I.
Wealthseeker.
II.
Healthseeker.

ALL LOST.

[Washington Star.]
David Belasco, the playwright and man-
ager, was talking about married idyls
"strange," he said, "the fascination that
they exert upon young girls. I overheard
the other day a literary conversation that
is appropos."
"Two maid men were conversing."
"Did you ever read Shakespeare's
"Love's Labor Lost"?" said the first.

"No," growled the second, bawling:
"I've taken my best girl to the theatre,
and heard her rave all through the show
about the leading man's heavenly hair."

A PROPER COPPER.

[London Tribune.]
At Thurbridge police court a man was
summoned for not stopping a traction
engine when requested to do so by the
police. Sgt. Eagen said he did not run
after the engine, as it was going at a rate
of five miles an hour, and he walked at
the rate of only two. "It would be im-
proper," he continued, "for a sergeant to
run up the hill in uniform."

BANNER YEAR OF PHILAN-
THROPY.

[Chicago Tribune.]
1907 is the banner year of philanthropy.
The total benefactions by donation and
bequest to educational institutions, chari-
ties, various kinds, religious, objects of
movements and libraries in the United
States amount to the extraordinary total
of \$19,500,000. The total for 1906 was
\$18,200,000. The only one that can be
said even to approach it. Of this great
sum about \$19,500,000 has been given out,
right and \$19,500,000 left by will. \$24,000,
has received \$70,955,532; charities, \$49,
422,236; museums, art galleries, etc., \$17,
247,000; religious objects, \$10,343,872; and
libraries, \$2,945,000. Of the total amount
fourteen persons have given about \$108,000,
600, and 155 persons have contributed \$20,
744,661.

The three leaders in this generous work
are John D. Rockefeller, Russell Sage
and Andrew Carnegie, in the order named.
Mr. Rockefeller leads with about \$45,000,000
the principal item being \$32,000,000 given
to the general board of education. Mrs.
Russell Sage has given about \$10,000,000,
the last six months of 1907, after the death
of her husband. During that half year she
gave away about a million dollars, but in
1907 she has given about \$4,000,000. The
largest sum (\$10,000,000) being for the Sage
Charitable Foundation. Mr. Carnegie takes
third place, his total falling a little below
Mrs. Sage's, and the principal item being
\$8,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute. In the
aggregate, however, Mr. Carnegie far ex-
ceeds anyone in the world for generous
giving. Mr. Rockefeller's public gifts
amount to about \$70,000,000. Mr. Car-
negie will exceed \$70,000,000. A peculiar
feature of the latter's distribution of his
money is that comparatively little of it
now goes for libraries, and considerable
attention is given to small colleges in this
country, and objects which appeal to him
abroad.

The year 1907 has been marked by many
crimes, by a large increase in suicides, by
frightful disasters on sea and land, by
destructive convulsions of nature and fin-
ancial disorders, but against this dark
background the noble and generous con-
tributions of the world's betterment
stand out in brilliant relief.

This world's not half so bad a world
as some would seek to make it.

DYNAMITE SAVES
TOWN FROM FLAMES

Culbertson, Mont., Jan. 6.—Fire that
started in the laundry of the Evans' Hotel
yesterday spread so rapidly that a
block was given about 8:20, and it was ne-
cessary to use dynamite to prevent the
destruction of the town.
Among the buildings destroyed were
the Evans' Hotel, the City Restaurant and
Lodging House, the Culbertson
Department Store, the Farmers' and
Merchants' Bank, the Pioneer Livery
and two saloons. The loss has not
been reduced to figures.

ANOTHER "RIPPER" CRIME

Atrocious Murder of a Four-Year-Old
Girl in Berlin, Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Another mysterious
"ripper" crime was committed in the
suburb of Charlottenburg last night. A
little girl, 4 years old, was enticed into
the hallway of a house, and fatally
stabbed in the abdomen. She was in-
jured in exactly the same manner as
that employed by the man who last
July started the city by a series of
stabblings of young children.

It is stated that a chemelone which
is blind loses its power of making itself
of the same hue as its surroundings.

FROZE, STARVED
ON DESOLATE ISLE

Ten Men From the Wrecked
Bark Prussia Cast Away
Off Cape Horn.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Herman Harkes, a
seaman from the American bark Prussia,
wrecked several months ago on a
desolate island off Cape Horn, arrived
here today on the Houston Line
steamer Hecstusius from Buenos
Ayres, with a story almost as thrilling
as Robinson Crusoe.

It was at midnight on June 13, dur-
ing a fearful storm of blinding snow,
that the vessel struck a rock off Staten
Island, 75 miles south of Cape Horn,
and immediately began to break up.
In trying to reach the shore, Harry
Hammond and Joseph Hassett, two
members of the crew, the Japanese
steward and Japanese cook, were
drowned. Captain Andreas Johnson
died the day after landing on the bar-
ren waste, and was buried by the ten
survivors. A previous report stated
that the captain committed suicide,
but this Harkes denied today.

The men started to explore the
island and found there no habitation.
They were without food and were
obliged to subsist on mussels and
sea urchins.
High, rugged mountains, capped
with snow and ice, surrounded them.
They finally climbed one of the moun-
tains to get an observation, and while
there they saw, far to the eastward,
the flash of a lighthouse. They de-
scended the mountain and for the next
six days they labored constructing a
boat from the broken timbers and
wreckage which the seas had cast up
on the beach.

In the meantime some of the men,
suffering from frozen hands and feet,
had to drag themselves to the further
end of the island in search of seals
for food. They were compelled to
climb down jagged ledges and were
bruised and wounded.

Even after their rude boat was fin-
ished, and launched, their sufferings
continued. For six days they were
tossed about, in constant danger of
being swamped. Some of the men
were so badly frozen that they were
helpless. They finally reached the
lighthouse on July 12. It was situated
on an island and was maintained by
the Argentine Government. There
were ten men in the colony, and they
did everything they could to relieve
the sufferings of the castaways until
a lighthouse tender took them away.

YOU CANNOT
BRIBE "BOBBIES"

Old London Has Police Force It
Is Very Difficult To
Corrupt.

London, Jan. 5.—Has England an
incorruptible police force? The ques-
tion has been raised by the recent ex-
perience of Nelson Darborough, the
American who was offered \$300 at the
beginning of the year to bribe his way
through the London police force by
offering a bribe to an English cop who
refused it.

Readers will remember that Dar-
borough was stopped in his automobile
on a country road near London by the
hobnobbing and the limit of twenty
miles had been exceeded. The motor-
ist gave his name and address but
said the matter was a trifling one and
suggested that the policeman forget it.
He also showed a little gold, but the
policeman refused to be bribed. So the
American dropped the coin in the road-
way, pointed to it and drove on.

The lawyer who defended him made
matters worse by telling the court that
he did not know the policeman, and that
British policemen were more virtuous
than the American variety, and that
he acted as he did under a pardonable
misapprehension. There is nothing a
British jury and a British judge like
to hear, and the policeman, who is
superior to all other English insti-
tutions and they promptly pro-
ceeded to prove this to Mr. Darbor-
ough, by fining him \$300, the judge
adding insult to injury by ordering
that he be locked up until the fine was
paid.

Regarding the matter seriously,
Mr. Darborough did make a mistake
and perhaps the mistake was a natural
one. The British policeman will
always take a bribe, but he does
not disdain a tip of a few cents for
a service rendered. If you ask him
he would not be averse to accepting 10
cents for the service, but as a rule he
is honest and unimpeachable where his
duty is concerned. Of course, there
are exceptions, but they really are few
and far between.

The London police have just been
through a severe investigation by a
royal commission which is a sort of
glorified legislative committee. All sorts
of people came forward with charges
against the police, but only two or
three alleged that they had bribed
policemen, and in every case the
charges were lacking in proof and
were regarded as merely spiteful by
the members of the commission. Nearly
every police magistrate in London
gave evidence, and they all agreed
that the police were incorruptible.

In 1817 one Richard Thornton, called
to the bar of the King's bench in
England, charged with the murder of
Mary Askford, in open court threw
down his glove and defied his accuser.
Whereupon the great Lord Eldon, who
was a pretty to-do, was supposed, had
died a natural death in the dark ages,
but Lord Ellenborough, after much
consultation of precedent, held that it
was still the law in England, and or-
dered a field to be prepared. Thor-
nton's accuser thereupon declining com-
bat, the prisoner was discharged. Next
year Parliament passed an act abol-
ishing this privilege of appeal to the
strong right arm.

WOMAN SLAYS IN
FREEDOM'S NAME

"Timid" Sex Playing Important
Part in Campaign of
Assassination.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—That a
lot of women are mixed up in the
revolutionary struggle in Russia,
everyone who reads the papers must
know. They are arrested now and
then for assassinating somebody, or
more frequently happens, for try-
ing to do it and making a mess of the
ghastly job. But few readers have
any conception of how many plots in
petticoats there are in the Czar's
domain, or the prodigious influence
they wield in the movement for over-
throwing the Government.

"In Russia all extremes meet," says
the proverb. Though in many respects
the most conservative country in the
world, there are more of what are
called "emancipated" women within
its borders than are found in any of
those lands which boast a much more
advanced state of civilization. They
devote themselves to the revolution
with boundless enthusiasm. Though
belonging to what is sometimes termed
the timid sex, they far surpass their
masculine colleagues in daring and re-
sourcefulness. Risks for which men
will shrink appalled they eagerly ac-
cept. That the end justifies the means
is an article of the revolutionary creed
which they believe implicitly. Firm
in that faith, they will undertake to
blow one man, or a hundred men, in-
to the next world, with no more qualms
of conscience usually than the ordinary
individual experiences when he sets
traps for rats or other vermin. Execu-
tion, confinement in loathsome dun-
geons, banishment to Siberia—any
form of punishment that may be meted
out to them—of them regard as a
glorious form of martyrdom.

Women Plotters Increase.
The prisons are full of them; Si-
beria has swallowed up a host of them;
and yet their numbers are continually
increasing. They are generally young,
sometimes beautiful, and invariably
intelligent. There are hundreds of
remarkable women among them. What
in any other cause would be called
self-sacrificing heroism is with them
a commonplace. On that account the
story of the girl terrorist who recently
made a human bomb of herself at-
tracted far more attention in America
than in Russia.

At hatching plots these feminine fig-
ures of autocracy are far more ingenious
than the men. But in carrying them
out the records show that they are
distinctly inferior. Their failures
are far more numerous. At the critical
moment their overimpulsiveness leads
to bungling or their nervousness be-
trays them and their prey escapes
them and they themselves are caught.
But their places are immediately filled.
Whatever their fate, it inspires no
terror in those who take their places.
The recent unsuccessful plot against
the Czar, which landed in a Cossack
at the Peterhof Palace, who betrayed
the Revolutionaries, was discovered
just before it was ripe, resulted in the
trial of a large number of Revolution-
aries, 50 per cent of whom were wo-
men and girls. The head of this large
and powerful group was also a girl,
Nina Zaitzina, known in her party as
"Comrade Nina." She planned the
death of Pawlow, the martial procura-
tor, and of Von Lamm, head of the
town of Petersburg. It was with her
bombs that both these men were
killed. She lived as a fashionable mil-
liner in Petersburg; but behind her
showrooms was a large laboratory,
fitted up with materials used in bomb-
making and containing large stores of
firearms and ammunition. To her
failures belong the attempt to blow
up the train in which Stolypin and
the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholai-
vitch were traveling to Peterhof in the
spring of 1907, and in the subsequent
plot to kill the Czar and his family.

She's Now in Siberia.

It was after the failure to blow up
the train that the police felt upon
traces that led to the discovery of
Nina's laboratory. But it took some
months to arrest her, as she was con-
tinually traveling under false names.
It was through Moscow and Peterhof.
Finally Nina was condemned to death,
but her sentence has been commuted to
life-long exile in Siberia.
It was through Zubova, the plot
against the Czar was discovered. She
used to be a nurse in the Botkin Hos-
pitals, near Peterhof, and for a long
time the authorities did not suspect
that she was anything more than the
ordinary Sister of Mercy. One even-
ing the report of firearms was heard
in her room. The servants went to it
to find that she had shot herself in
the head, but was still living. As is
usual in such cases, the police cannot
call in to make a list of the wound-
ed woman's effects, while she was sent
to the hospital. When overhauling her
things they opened two large wicker
baskets of the pattern used by Russian
women for their body linen. To their
amazement they discovered that one
contained bombs, explosives, firearms,
illegal literature and cylinders for
making the newest and most danger-
ous kinds of bombs; the second, plans
of the royal palaces of Peterhof, Tsar-
skoe-Selo, and Gatchin, in which the
paths and roads used by the imperial
family were marked with red ink, and
notes made of the villas inhabited by
the palace dignitaries. Papers found
contained the details of a plot to murder
the whole of the imperial family and
the chief courtiers.

Faltering at the Last.

Zubova immediately was placed
under arrest, of course, and confessed
that the thought of all the lives she
was about to imperil made her at-
tempt suicide. She recovered soon
from her self-inflicted wound, however,
and her examination led to the arrest
of the other women and several men.
The next morning all hanged and the
women sentenced to hard labor in Si-
beria.

Tarasova, besides being implicated
in the "palace plot" as it is called,
formed an organization whose chief
object is to make soldiers and sailors
mutiny. This organization is strong
in Viborg and Cronstadt, and though

seventeen women have been arrested
in connection with it there is little
prospect of its being stamped out. Its
members, who have sworn to convert
soldiers and sailors to the revolution-
ary cause at all costs, go into the low-
est resorts which they frequent, and
do not hesitate to sacrifice everything
that women hold most sacred in order
to win them over. It is another case
of the end justifying the means. It is
said all the mutinies which have
broken out in Russia during the last
four years have been hatched in these
dens by women of the so-called "intel-
ligent classes."

Mary Prokofieva, who lived with one
of the male conspirators in the char-
acter of a maid servant and used to
let in all the accomplices when meet-
ings were held in Peterhof, is a sister
of the man who blew up the Grand
Hotel in Petersburg while making
bombs in 1906. She was the fiancée of
Sazonov, who killed Minister Plekha
some years ago. Tarasova and
Prokofieva are both married women,
their husbands were lawyers and have
been hanged.

It was "Nina" who used to receive
the Cossack Kolk and tried to per-
suade him to help murder the Czar,
promising an exalted place in the
"party" if he would do so. He visited
her several times and pretended to
enter into her plans. But after each
meeting with her he went to the police
at Peterhof and gave a detailed ac-
count of the interview. Nina's great
confederate was a telegraph clerk
named Naumov, who had been sent to
Siberia some years ago and escaped
thence to Petersburg.

OFFICER'S FALL
DUE TO GAMBLING

Forged Names of a Number of
London Tradesmen To Cover
Up His Peculations.

Paris, Jan. 5.—A pitiable spectacle
was that presented today by Sub-
Lieut. Henri Recoules, of the French
navy, who is being tried at Toulon
on a charge of falsifying the mess ac-
counts of his ship and stealing \$3,000.
Recoules was an officer on board the
battleship Charlemagne, and is said to
be a friend of Ullmo, the traitor,
who sought recently to dispose of
naval secrets to Germany.

Recoules, who is 38 years old, wept
during the trial today and freely ad-
mitted his guilt. His downfall has
been caused by gambling. He lost
at play a fortune which his wife had
inherited, and when in anger she
threw him out of the house, he men-
ded his ways; he vowed he would
never touch a card again. But he
did not keep his resolution long.
While his ship was at Algiers he suc-
cumbed to the fascination of the local
gambling tables. As he had no
money, he played on credit, and after
losing 400 francs he refused to pay.
When the squadron sailed his es-
capade came to the knowledge of the
naval authorities, and Recoules,
learning that his dishonorable con-
duct was discovered, anonymously
remitted the amount of his losses.
But this, it seems, he stole from the
mess funds, and to cover himself he
forged the names of a number of
Toulon tradesmen to receipts for
payment of sums due to them. Then,
fearing that his crime would be dis-
covered, Recoules deserted his ship
and fled to Italy. At Genoa he found
himself practically without resources,
and to earn a living he acted as
guide and interpreter to French
tourists. Learning that his wife
was ill with fever, the absconding
officer decided to return to France,
and, after seeing her, to give himself
up to the authorities.

He took train for the frontier,
having no money to take him further
(tramped the rest of the way to Tou-
lon. He begged food, and at night
slept by the roadside. As Recoules
has pleaded guilty, the court has but
to decide upon his sentence.

OPIUM CROP IN CHINA.

No one knows how much opium was
grown in China last year. The esti-
mate is that it is about 100,000 tons,
and they disagree by thousands and tens
of thousands of tons. But it is known that
where the delicate poppy is reared it de-
mands the best of the best land. It
thrives in rich river bottoms. It has
crowded out grain and vegetables wherever
it has spread, and has thus become a
contributing factor to famines. Its prod-
uct, opium, has run over China like a black
wave, leaving behind it a misery, a dark-
ness, a desolation that has struck horror
into the hearts of the Chinese. And as if
the laws of trade had been chosen to
turn capriciously from their inexorable
business and wreak a grim joke on a pro-
strate race, the solution, the great step, has
fallen in its purpose. The trade in Indian
opium has been hurt, to be sure, but not
supplanted. It never will be supplanted
until the British Government deliberately
puts it down. For the Chinese cannot
raise opium which competes in quality
with the Indian drug. Indian opium is
in steady demand for the purpose of mix-
ing with Chinese opium. No duties can
keep it out; duties simply increase the
cost to the Chinese consumer, simply ruin
him a bit more rapidly. So authoritative
an expert as Sir Robert Hart, director
of the Chinese imperial customs, had hopes
that the great step would prove effective.
In "These from the Land of Siam" he
has expressed this hope:

"Four legalized opium has been a curse
in every province it penetrates, your
refusal to limit or decrease the import
has forced us to attempt a dangerous
remedy—we have legalized native opium—
not because we approve of it, but to com-
pete with and drive out the foreign drug;
and it is expelling it, and when we have
only the native production to deal with,
and this have the business in our own
hands, we hope to stop the habit in our
own way."—Success.

Venerable Ira Haworth, of Kansas
City, recently asked his friends who
came to congratulate him on his 90th
birthday, a black walnut cane, whittled
out and presented to him by Abraham
Lincoln