

WHITE WOMEN AMONG DREADED YELLOW BRIGANDS

Wife of American Missionary in China Writes of Thrilling Adventure.

BANDITS PLUNDERED HOME AND BURNED IT

Party Took Refuge in Large Wood and Was Rescued by a Young Man.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 8.

IN a letter published in the North China Herald, Mrs. Christie, wife of an American missionary at Minchow, tells of an adventure of mission women with the dreaded White Wolf bandits, who captured the town of Minchow and sacked it.

"We women folk," says Mrs. Christie, "went upstairs and watched from the bedroom windows. Our horses were taken—three in all—and we believed all was over, but the brigands came again demanding watches, stockings, &c. We gave them what they wanted, but they soon came back. A young evangelist rushed upstairs and put us three ladies in a closet and we waited. The young native women ran away. This enraged the brigands and six times Mr. Christie had a gun at his breast, with the trigger ready to snap if he did not produce them.

"Mr. Christie then rushed upstairs and said we had better try to escape. So taking little Hazel out of bed—she had gone to sleep—also taking four pieces of bedding with us, we jumped over a low wall out of the compound (enclosure). We did not wait to take our cash (small coin) or a bit of bread. It was a case of 'live for your lives'.

"We waited a little and prayed and consulted what would be best to do. We found our faithful coolie outside the wall, trembling with fear, having been threatened with death if he did not produce his wife, a pretty girl of seventeen years. Two of our evangelists came along and said we could escape by the north gate, and so we started out. This was the last I saw of our home. As I now write, our house is in ashes and all our household stuff, great and small, plundered and burned.

"We returned to the city last evening, having been chased from one place to another for three days. We walked on to a large wood. At dark they came again, and we heard shots near us. Most of us thought the hour for our death had come and the suspense was terrible.

"A young man crept up to us in the dark and told us he could escort us to a place of safety, so we got together and crawled down the hill. Our party now consisted of the guide, Miss Hanberg, and Miss McKinnon, the wife of an evangelist, and two children, the cook and his wife, ourselves and little Hazel. After getting down the hill we got safely to a lonely valley.

"Miss McKinnon became so ill and weak that she had to be carried. We travelled up the valley and rested in a straw hut at night, going up to the mountain all day. When Miss McKinnon got stronger we returned to the city, walking all the way."

Counsels Suicide to End Misery

Extraordinary Medical Letter Is Read in Paris Courts During Trial of Chemists.

(Special Dispatch.)

PARIS, August 8.

A CURIOUS letter from a physician was read in the Paris courts at the hearing of a case in which Mr. Pierre Jukin and Mr. Jean Julliard, chemist of No. 91, Rue Damrémont and No. 140 Rue Lamarck respectively, were charged with the illegal sale of certain narcotics.

The letter in question, says the Presse, which was signed by Dr. Gaudin, of No. 3, Rue de Vienne, stated that the writer had treated Mme. Delvigne-Dambriecourt, of No. 4 Rue Damrémont, in an effort to cure her of the drug habit. After her use of morphine and cocaine had been completely stopped, Dr. Gaudin made out for her a prescription into the composition of which black drops (vinegar of opium) entered. The letter concluded with the following curious sentence:—

"This prescription should be renewed according to the needs of Mme. Delvigne-Dambriecourt, and I advise her to continue with it, since she finds it suits her, or, if not, to have recourse to absorbent or to suicide, which is, after all the best way to escape from all the manias and miseries of existence."

It was this letter which Mr. Jukin advanced as his excuse for having supplied Mme. Delvigne-Dambriecourt with black drops. The court, however, ordered both Messrs. Jukin and Julliard to pay a fine of 2000 francs each.

SIRENS PROHIBITED.

(Special Dispatch.)

PARIS, August 8.

ONLY motor horns worked by a bulb may be used in Paris. All sirens, buzzers, whistles, &c., are forbidden. The result is that the range of sound is not very wide and none of the noises is very piercing.

Possibly because the main streets are broader and straighter than they are in London there is less crowding in Paris.

THE TSAR'S FOUR HANDSOME DAUGHTERS AND SON, HEIR TO THRONE



GRAND DUCHESS OLGA ELDEST DAUGHTER



GRAND DUCHESS TATIANA SECOND DAUGHTER



GRAND DUCHESS MARIE OF RUSSIA



THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS



GRAND DUCHESS ANASTASIA OF RUSSIA

Fostering the Irish Melody

(Special Dispatch.)

DUBLIN, August 8.

IRISH folk-melodies have been poorly recorded in the past, at least since the days of Edward Bunting. And what country in Western Europe is so rich in folk-songs? Political conditions have, no doubt, been largely against any deep national interest in anything so intangible as a fiddle tune.

In out of the way places where songs are to be heard the educated musician seldom penetrates; he is more likely to settle in Dublin or Belfast or some other large town to earn a living than to give much time toward "collecting" unpublished melodies.

The chief work of preserving and publishing the traditional tunes of the country lies, at the present day, with the Fols Ceoil Association of Dublin. Since 1897 this association, which holds its annual festival, or Feis, in Dublin, has offered a prize for "the discovery, and vocal or instrumental performance, of Irish melodies hitherto unpublished." From the country came fiddlers and pipers playing unfamiliar tunes upon their instruments; others sang or whistled airs that had apparently never been noted before; others brought in MSS. of unpublished airs. In 1890 the association offered two further prizes, and in a few years a rich harvest was theirs.

SEEKS OUTLET FOR WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 8.

IN a speech she made recently at a meeting of the women's municipal party, of which the Duchess of Marlborough is chairman, Mrs. St. Clair Stobart said that she believed women should take an interest in civic life for their own sakes and for the good of the State. Since the work of the home has been revolutionized by machinery and factories, while there is still plenty to do for the wife and mother, of the growing daughters, aunts, and cousins have to find occupation in fatuous and foolish social functions, as they have no practical outlet for their activities. Such women can now occupy themselves with civic work.

A long catalogue of public services which women could usefully undertake was given by Mrs. Stobart, including the following:—

Inspection of bakehouses. Inquiries into food adulteration. Supervision of baths and washhouses. Regulation of canal boats. Care of cemeteries and parks. Infant milk provision. Dairy inspection. Looking after workshops, labor bureaus and housing.

Women's influence in these matters of local administration she regarded as indispensable. The Duchess of Marlborough founded the women's municipal party about a year ago to support and encourage the candidature of women for the London County Council, the London Borough Councils, and for Metropolitan Boards of Guardians.

CONTRACTS DISEASE FROM HUMAN BITE

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 8.

BRONCHOGENOUS infection is the most frequent form of the infection of tuberculosis. At the Public Health Congress recently held in Edinburgh it was cited that there were a number of other modes of infection—some of them being of a curious nature. For instance, a two months old girl had been infected by her nurse biting her; and another small child had contracted the disease through her ears being pierced for earrings and the puncture becoming infected.

NEW ZEALAND STEAMER SERVICE IS DISCUSSED

(Special Dispatch.)

BERLIN, August 8.

DIRECT shipping service from Germany to New Zealand was discussed at meetings held recently in London between representatives of the British and German shipping lines.

British companies are not unduly pessimistic respecting the prospects of a settlement of the questions outstanding, although it was felt that nothing could be gained by continuing the discussions at present. Both parties would prefer an early agreement on a friendly basis, for it is realized that ultimately there must be one. But the establishment of a regular monthly service from Europe to New Zealand is not a matter that can be undertaken without full consideration.

TRADE OF ULSTER MEN IS DEMORALIZED

(Special Dispatch.)

DUBLIN, August 8.

ULSTER merchants located in other parts of Ireland may find business dull if they refuse to recognize the Home Rule Parliament. Already the merchants and traders of Carrick on Shannon have held a special meeting to decide their future attitude. It was unanimously decided to sever all connection with the Belfast merchants if Ulster persists in her opposition to the Home Rule bill.

A big trade is transacted with Belfast both in banking and commercially. Carrick on Shannon is the capital of Leitrim, in which county every parish has its company of volunteers. This ultimatum to Ulster is being taken up in nearly every town in Leitrim and Roscommon and commercial travellers from the north find it difficult at present to obtain orders.

OCTOGENARIANS "MAXIXE"

(Special Dispatch.)

PARIS, August 8.

THE town of Montluçon annually gives a banquet to its most ancient inhabitants, none of whom must be less than eighty. The other day the feast givers succeeded in collecting no fewer than twenty-five couples, whose combined ages totalled more than forty centuries.

AMATEUR POST OFFICES.

(Special Dispatch.)

PARIS, August 8.

IN a short time anybody living in France may establish a little post office in his own shop or hotel, provided that this is 550 yards away from the nearest public office. Such offices will be authorized to issue or pay postal orders up to the value of \$60 and receive registered letters and parcels from France and abroad. The managers will be unpaid, but are supposed to receive a benefit by attracting customers.

Ruler's Daughter, Ferro-Concrete Countess Landi, Reveals Romance Suggested for British Lines

Child of Emperor and Empress of Austria, Far from Court, Never Officially Recognized, Railway Officials Thinking of Copying French System to Structural Work.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 8.

STILL another Hapsburg romance, and that as fascinating as any other of the mysteries of that tragic family, is about to come to light.

Its heroine, Countess Zanardi Landi, who is at present living at Bayswater, London, has written her life story, which is now in the Casella's press for early publication. She claims to be a daughter, never officially recognized, of the Emperor Elizabeth of Austria and the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Countess Landi is a graceful woman, with regular features that are by no means unlike those of the murdered Empress. Her fair hair is simply braided into a crown, and she has a dignified simplicity of manner.

"You will first ask," she said to a caller at her Bayswater home, "why I was not brought up at the Austrian court if my story is true. It was because my mother, the Empress, wanted to be a real mother to at least one of her children."

"My mother had a determined longing to mould the character of one of her children. Her others were lost to her, but before I was born she made a compact with the Emperor that I should be ignored by the court and brought up secretly where she could see me often. If I had proved a boy the plans would have been dropped.

"My mother often asked me if I ever wished to be recognized as an Empress daughter and live at court; and I always said 'No,' because I knew that then I should have no mother. It is funny, but the same feeling comes out in my own little girl. 'I'm glad that you are not called an archduchess,' she says, 'because then I should have to be a little princess and never see you at all.'

"My sole ideals for the future are to write and lecture on social questions, both here and abroad."

King James I. a "Master Liar"

How He Kept His Promise to Queen Elizabeth of "No Sinister Practices."

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 8.

THE Historical Manuscripts Commission, in its report on the Latin manuscripts preserved in the University of Edinburgh, reveals some charming chapters of British history, gleaned literally from the rubbish heap.

The learned librarian, Dr. David Laing, used to put on grotesque old clothes and rummage about in a waste paper warehouse, picking out and piecing together stray scraps of paper and parchment, the sweepings of lawyers' offices. These scraps, now printed, deal with the gossip of Tudor nobles, the petty cash of princes and the indiscretions of kings. "Two odd scraps, for instance, read together, prove what a master liar James I. and VI., of pious memory, was. In 1579 he wrote to Queen Elizabeth:—

"Right excellent, rich heich and michte Princess, over dearest suster and cousine, in over maist hertlie mauner we recomend us unto you. . . . We understand the continuance of that great eair and effectioun toward us and our estate quibik always heritours in our estate according to your gude advice and advertisement given us wille thoctful that na sinister practises salbe able to mak rupture of our frendshipp be ony ourre occasion."

"This is how he keeps his promise of 'no sinister practises.' We find these instructions issued about 1592:—

"Instructions from the King of Scots to his ambassadors sent in Denmark:— 'To procure the banishment of all English merchants or eils to burdene with increase of towles to dryve theme from all trade of merchandise into the easte parties.

"To assist the King of Scots with vij thousand footmen to be payed for two years or an armie by sea for one year against England.

"The King of Scots doeth not mislike the incursions into Englande although he doe pretende that his wardenes shall doe justice upon the offendour."

From such kindly prevarication we may turn to the gossip letter of Lady Jean Drummond, Countess of Wirtowa, to an "honoured cousinge," whom she sends a taste of "our wastland herrings and Glasgowe acquavrye to digest them"—herrings and whiskey, the favorite Scottish presents in 1658, as in 1914.

There is a charming little sketch of a model young lady, the Infanta Maria of Spain, whom it was proposed Prince Charles should marry in 1623.

"Shee is faire, in all perfection; her favour is verie good, and farre from havinge anye one ill-feature in it."

Shee daily spendeth 2 or 3 hours in prayer. "Shee doth usually make some little thinge with her owne hands day by day, which may be for the use of sicke or wounded persons in the hospitals. "A resolution . . . she hath maineined inviolable from her very infancy never to speak ill of any creature, and not to be angry, but to shewe a playne dislike of them which speak ill of others, sayinge sometimes perhaps it is not soe, or else a body can believe nothing but what they see, or else it is good to hearre both sides, and the like."

ing French System to Structural Work.

(Special Dispatch.)

LONDON, August 8.

SERIOUS thought has been given by British permanent way officials during the last fortnight to the more general use of ferro-concrete upon railways. A trip to Paris and the inspection of the lines converging upon the French capital have suggested that many of the prejudices now lingering in railway men's minds are entirely without foundation.

No one denies that the principal French railways rival and perhaps excel those of Britain in the masses set up by high speeds and heavy freights. The fact that ferro-concrete is "standing up" in all branches of structural work suggests that the old prejudices have been ill founded. British railway engineers will not admit that they are still behindhand in the use of ferro-concrete for heavy work, although they readily grant that France as the birthplace of this new medium was well ahead until five or six years ago. They point to innumerable cases in which the principles of Hennebique have been employed to distinct advantage.

A few engineers retain the idea that ferro-concrete cannot be satisfactorily employed where vibration persists. But such enterprising railways as the Great Western, the North Eastern, the London and South Western and the Great Northern can provide numerous examples of ferro-concrete work carried out under conditions to which exception has been taken by the incredulous. In the first instance, several buildings have been erected in proximity to lines where traffic was incessant throughout the period of construction.

The new Waterloo Station is a splendid example of its application to railway work in London and something like sixty reinforced concrete works have been carried out on the Great Western Railway, and the Paddington extension, where most of the new lines, platforms and stables are being constructed with this medium, is an excellent example.

German Army Surgeon Stops Use of Radium

This Costly Element Is Gradually Giving Place to the Improved X-Ray.

(Special Dispatch.)

BERLIN, August 8.

PROFESSOR BIER, Surgeon General of the German army, has, with many others, declined to use radium for cancer treatment.

The connection between X rays and radium may seem difficult to make, but it is really as simple as possible. If no one had ever burned his fingers with X rays, if no one had died from the effects of them, then it is probable that no one would ever have known what power these rays had on skin and flesh. They were tried on bad flesh, and in several cases stimulated it back into life.

"When they were tried, as everything possible is tried, on cancer. The effects were wonderful. No cure has ever been claimed but the relief from pain, the renewal of hope and the abolition of a lesion, all temporary perhaps, have helped many to an extra year or two of life.

When radium was discovered one of its noted powers was that in its decay it flung off three different sets of rays, now named Alpha, Beta and Gamma. After the first three letters of the Greek alphabet. The third and weakest of these are identical with certain X rays. They come away steadily and at a measurable rate. A dose can be prescribed—if the doctor knows anything at all about it—and quite accurately given.

Radium is very costly. X rays are not so costly. A few years ago the radiant tubes were difficult to control and doses of X rays went wrong. So radium, with its perfect constancy, was far better.

New improvements of construction are making X ray instruments as steady as radium. Doses can be controlled, and as the control of X rays becomes more perfect the use of radium in the medical world will gradually vanish. Its face value will then probably drop to its economic value.

BANK ACCOUNTS SACRED.

(Special Dispatch.)

PARIS, August 8.

A recent decision of the Civil Tribunal a banker is not warranted in disclosing details of a client's bank account.

Miss Dolan, an American dressmaker, lodged a protest against overvaluation by the American customs authorities. Her bankers, Messrs. Munroe, were called upon to give information to the Treasury. They refused, and the director was sentenced to imprisonment by a Boston court. The bank thereupon brought the present action in Paris to prove it could not furnish the required particulars without the client's consent.

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