

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906.

AN EPIDEMIC OF CRIME PREVALES IN SCOTLAND.

Glasgow Herald Discusses Mrs. Parsons' Book on Trial
Marriages — A New Challenger for the
Canada Cup.

GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—Work has begun at Fifeshire at Paisley on a cutter suitable to challenge for the Canada cup. The boat is being built under the American rule of measurement which Canada has now adopted and which has been accepted to govern the race for the Canada cup for next year. The boat is to be sailed by A. J. Jarvis, the noted Canadian helmsman, and will afterwards be taken to Jamestown to race for the Roosevelt cup. The yacht is a 27 footer according to the agreement between the Royal Canadian and Rochester Yacht Clubs and will be pitted against such New York thirty and such Glasgow boats as go to Jamestown during the exposition to compete for the President's cup.

Burglary and housebreaking have been very busy in Scotland during the past few years. The criminal and judicial statistics for 1905 just published show that while crime in Scotland taken as a general thing, has decreased, the number of cases of burglary and housebreaking have steadily increased for many years past.

If the period 1887 to 1905 is taken a total increase in this class of crime

among the special assets of the northern kingdom. The relations between India and Scotland in this respect are very close. Scotland depends upon India for the raw material, and in the products from it Dundee finds its most formidable competitor in Calcutta.

The dignified and sedate Glasgow Herald has the following to say editorially upon the "Trial Marriages" proposed by Mrs. Parsons:

"The book of the hour in New York is one which advocates Trial Marriages. The humorist who took exception to the phrase 'a criminal lawyer' on the ground that it was tautologous might raise a similar objection to this term, averring that every marriage is a trial. 'Marriage,' a sentimentous old lady observed in condescending to her nephew upon his engagement, 'is a trial and an opportunity.' Upon the latter what cheerful words of congratulation he made the flippant comment: that marriage is a trial for the man and an opportunity for the lady. It is the aim of Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons to limit the trials of the estate of matrimony and to widen the scope of opportunity

EMPEROR WILLIAM ADDRESSING HIS FAVORITE CORPS, THE NAVAL CADETS



BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Snapshot of the Kaiser addressing his naval cadets, a corps in which he takes great interest.

THE STORY OF A CLEVER THEFT FROM THE GALLERY OF AFRICAN ANTIQUITIES

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Since the theft of the statue of Isis from the Louvre a couple of months ago the Parisian journalists have given the keepers there very little repose. The authorities have maintained that to steal any object from the museum was extremely difficult. Felix Motier of the intransigent newspaper the *Libre* undertook the contrary by taking the marble statue of Quintus Aurelius from the gallery of African antiquities. The story is related in his own words as follows:

"I left the office of the intransigent after breakfast intending to go to the Chamber of Deputies. The sun was shining, the weather was pleasant, and I was passing the Louvre the genial idea occurred to me of entering and stealing something. It would make a better story than the dull speech of some member of the chamber. No sooner thought than done. I entered by the nearest gate, and soon found myself in the gallery of Egyptian antiquities. The first object of portable size which caught my eye was a large plaque on an easel. Circumstances did not seem particularly favorable. There was a custodian at the end of the hall leaning against the wall and keeping watch. Five or six visitors were moving about, among them a charming young mother who was showing the beauties of Egyptian relics to her two pretty babies. A soldier of the 78th Regiment of Infantry was strolling about trying to pass an idle hour. Opposite me was a venerable old man with grey hair and spectacles examining the inscription on a tombstone, and two tourists were discussing in a loud voice with 'Eadeccker' in their hands. I was resolved, however, to hazard the attempt. Almost under the nose of the tourist, whilst the old soldier had turned his back I grabbed the statuette. But Great Caesar! I had not calculated its weight. It needed quite an effort to lift it and glide it under my overcoat. However, I got it there and the weight almost dragged me to one side. I looked toward the guardian and he stood as immovable as one of the Egyptian statues. The elderly gentleman had continued to pore over the inscription, the soldier had disappeared. I deliberately walked down towards the Venus de Milo. She looked at me with a severe eye. Would she turn informer? The weight under my arm seemed to increase. Six kilos of marble were not easy to handle. I hurried away. At the door two guardians scrutinized closely every visitor passing in and out. But they looked no doubt without seeing I breathed the fresh afternoon air again in the open street, and then I was sorry I had not taken away Jaccauda or the Victory of Samothrace."

For days past the *Matin* has been filled with alarmist cablegrams from America. If these cablegrams were to be believed war between America and Japan would be only a matter of weeks. To an American this would all seem very dreadful. But people who know the inner workings of press polemics in Paris find another explanation. M. Bunan-Vallia, the proprietor of the *Matin*, was the man who engineered and carried through the revolution in Panama which gave the Panama canal to the United States. He was for many months the diplomatic representative in Washington of the new republic, and afterwards negotiated the sale of the canal to the French canal company. Since the United States took over the work on the canal, M. Bunan-Vallia has foreseen a return of those happy days when French engineers will again tackle the canal problem. The *Matin* has published a series of articles proving that the American Company in the three years they have been at work has not accomplished one-fourth of the excavations accomplished under the French regime. If then the absolute necessity of the canal can be borne in on the Americans it is argued the chances of French engineers again becoming increased.

The naval strategical value of the canal is probably the first object lesson to be taught the inhabitants of the United States. Trouble with the Japanese would be the first means of driving the lesson home. If, therefore, the French press—the *Matin* at its head, is "rubbing in" the dangers of the situation its pessimistic view, it is argued may be taken with a reasonable degree of allowance.

By the legal notice just published in which Madame Zola applies on behalf of Denis and Jacques Rozet, aged seventeen and fifteen, for license to change their surnames to Emile Zola, there hangs a touching tale. It has been known for many years to all who know Zola, but it has never been made public. Now it has just been brought out by the Paris press. The two young people are the children of Emile Zola. Madame Zola, who has herself remained childless, has watched over her husband's children for many years. The son followed his father's name. The legal notice mentioned sufficiently explains Madame Zola's action, in which, of course, the mother of the children concurs. When the license has been obtained Denis and Jacques will legally be called Denis Emile Zola and Jacques Emile Zola, and the name of the man for whose memory Madame Zola entertains an unflinching devotion will not die out. She says that she is doing what he himself would wish. "Unfortunately things will not go so rapidly as I would desire. Six months, it appears, must elapse before the application can be formally received. After that 'my children' must wait a whole year before they can bear their father's name. Between this and then my tenderness for them will teach them patience. Denis is a tall girl of seventeen who is studying history and philosophy. The boy is a little backward, having been ill for two years owing to an accident, but he already shows a taste of exact sciences and will probably be an engineer. Nothing could please me better. I feared nothing so much as that he would turn his mind to literature. Fancy the son of Emile Zola writing. What a burthen such a name would be."

Two years ago a discussion was raised in medical circles in Paris over the claims of Dr. Doyen, the well known surgeon, to have discovered a serum which relieved and in many cases permanently cured cancer. The Société de Chirurgie appointed a committee to examine fifty cases treated by Dr. Doyen. They selected twenty-four of these and proposed two others, making twenty-six in all. The two cases added by the committee were accepted by Dr. Doyen under protest as they were in the last stages of the disease and in fact died a few days afterwards. Now they have just been re-examined and the report according to Dr. Roux Biond shows a remarkable improvement in the patients.

TWO PRESIDENTS OF FRANCE WHO ARE FOND OF HUNTING EXCURSIONS



PARIS, Dec. 28.—A snapshot of President Faillieres and ex-President Loubet, taken during one of the recent hunts in honor of the Corps Diplomatique. M. Faillieres is an enthusiastic hunter, and is often seen with dog and gun in the coverts of Rambouillet.

COAL ISLAND MINERS ARE ALARMED BY A GHOST.

Englishman Finds a Way of Making Beer Without Hops—
Influenza Seizes Many Victims in London—New
Law Against Bribery.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The first coming of English apples from the Red Sea was despatched the other day by G. Hodges of the Covent Garden Market. Mr. Hodges says that the apples are consigned to Port Sudan and that if they arrive at their destination in good condition a new market for fruit growers will be opened. The apples were packed carefully in barrels containing 120 each, all of the same quality and size. The sort selected were as follows: Wellingtons, Blenheim, Queenings and Greenings.

The miners of Coal Island are panic-stricken by what they declare to be a ghost which is evincing a habit of spending four hours in prayer under a chestnut tree near the mine.

The apparition which is of the gentler sex and wears the customary garb of white, began her revivifications a week ago when on the stroke of midnight she was seen gliding down a lane near the pit's mouth.

When she reached the tree she knelt in prayer and remained on her ghostly knees until the clock struck four, when she resolved herself into thin air. Every night since then she has re-

appeared. In both London and the provinces it is the same; hundreds of sufferers are prostrated with the disease and all classes are equally open to the attacks. Business firms in London have been seriously handicapped by the visitation, coming just as it does during the holiday shopping. Even Hackenschmidt, the champion wrestler, has met his match in influenza, a more powerful foe than he has hitherto encountered. He is recovering but slowly.

Great Britain has a new crime, or will have on January 1, 1907. Hitherto the law has not leaned too heavily on the givers and the receivers of bribes, but now an act has been adopted somewhat similar to the "Anti-Tippling" act of the State of New York. The law has set its face sternly against the corruption of judicial and ministerial officers, and of late years it has done its best to prevent corruption at elections. Misguided generosity to a judge or a voter has been labelled as a crime. But neither the receiver nor the donor of a "commission," has till now been made amenable to the criminal law. However, there is one thing

QUEEN WILHELMINA WEARING THE COSTUME OF FRIESLAND



THE HAUGE, Dec. 29.—The photo of Queen Wilhelmina in the national costume of Friesland which was taken only a few weeks ago shows her with the childish look so familiar to all from her photograph as a little girl a few years ago. It also gives an ex-

plaining to 47 per cent. is shown, the number of cases rising from 3,200 to 4,700. Roughly speaking only one person is captured for every four crimes, so that the activity of the police appears to leave something to be desired. In most countries, it is pointed out, this class of crime is peculiar to the winter season when the poor are most in want. But in Scotland, August and October seem to be the most popular months for the housebreaker to carry on his nefarious business.

Drunkenness and disorder appear to prevail to a very large extent in Scotland, the total number of persons convicted during the year reaching 94,788, nearly 3,000 more than in the previous year.

The little towns with populations ranging between 2,500 and 5,000 seem to be the worst in this respect, the record being held by Blairgowrie, where one in twelve inhabitants was convicted of either drunkenness and disorder during the year. Of the large towns and cities Greenock holds the worst reputation, one in every twenty-one inhabitants having appeared in court. Glasgow comes next with one in every twenty-six inhabitants.

Glasgow still suffers from this epidemic and the authorities are talking of taking drastic steps for the purpose of stopping the crime.

While the prosperity of English cotton has attracted general attention it has not been so generally noticed how active and to large extent prosperous the textile industry has been in Scotland for some time past. The industry is essentially Scottish, for while the Indian flax is used for mixing with others in some of the English textile industries it is practically only in Dundee or rather in the industrial district which has its center in Dundee that the spinning and weaving of flax is carried on as a distinct industry. As was recently remarked flax may be called one of the great assets of the British Empire and it has been added that flax factories are

for those who are unequally yoked. Or rather she would prevent the contracting of inharmonious and irrevocable marriages by instituting probationary nuptials. She would have couples enter into an agreement to try married life for a given period at the end of which if there were no children they might consent to continue the relationship or to sever it. The law would have no jurisdiction in opposition to the individualistic will. There is nothing radically new in this proposal. It may be traced back to the Saxon custom of handfasting, which bound people to one another in marriage for a year and a day. Two or three silly seasons ago the blessing of Mr. George Meredith was obtained for a proposed scheme of terminable marriages, under which people were to take one another on a ten years lease, possibly with a break at five. The details were not fully worked out, but no doubt the state would be asked to take over the children in cases where the lease was not renewed. There was this to be said for the scheme in a negative way, that by the end of ten years most married people have become reconciled to each other's shortcomings.

The proposal of Mrs. Parsons is much more daring. It smacks of the "Problem" novel and even of promiscuity. One can readily understand with what avidity the Yellow press of New York has spread itself over the topic. The papers are writing Mrs. Parsons up and the parsons are pouncing her down. If Mrs. Parsons had been merely a leader in that section of society which President Roosevelt has indicted on the charge of marital irresponsibility and race suicide her book pleading for a relaxation of the marriage laws or as a piece of feminine nonsense. But then Mrs. Parsons is not only the wife of a congressman, but the doctor of philosophy and a public lecturer in sociology in Barnard College."

CARMEN SYLVA, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA, AND HER HUSBAND, THE KING



VIENNA, Dec. 29.—Latest portrait of Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, better known as Carmen Sylva, and her husband, the King.

peated the programme with business regularity and has got on the miners' nerves to such a degree that some of them declare that they would rather lose their work than go on night duty. The local clergy were sceptical at first, but those of them who have visited the place are now prepared to admit the genuineness of the ghost.

Local tradition has it that mass was celebrated under the chestnut tree in by-gone days, and the place round is known as "The Mass Garden."

Coal Island in fact is a region which has been peculiarly subject to reports concerning ghosts but none of them has been so persistent and insistent as the present visitation.

The affairs of "Barnum and Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth" were mentioned in the probate division of the high court the other day on an application that Mrs. Ruth Louise Bailey be appointed administratrix pendente lite of the estate of her late husband, Mr. James Arthur Bailey.

Mr. Bailey was in partnership with Mr. Barnum and managing director of the show until his death in April last in the State of New York. He held nearly half the shares, namely 16,391. Another director was now needed in Mr. Bailey's place, it was explained, and the widow was anxious that her shares should be registered so that she might be represented at the election. There is now a claim for \$125,000 on behalf of the testator's estate against the company, being ten per cent. on the profits of the American part of the business.

Joy and pride reigns at the Zoological Gardens, for the largest, hairiest, strongest, healthiest, gloomiest and ugliest ballroom in captivity, has just arrived there.

He is a mandrill with a face like an artist's palette, but his prismatic face must not be taken as indicative of his temperance although he has sky blue cheeks and a scarlet nose.

When he stands up on his hind legs he is about five feet high and he has the strength of six men. His canine teeth are larger than a lion's, being at least three inches long. He glares gloomily at the world from deep-set eyes, and a shaggy crest of hair covers his head and shoulders.

The man was Henry Robert Stevens, a traveler, and it is alleged that he offered to sell Mr. Young a preparation which when mixed with water would enable him to adulterate beer without detection. Mr. Young said that Stevens called on him and explained that he could make \$25 a week for himself by using the preparation.

Mr. Young at first refused to have anything to do with him but after consulting his employer he wrote to him, and it was arranged that Stevens should give a demonstration of his preparation in the cellar of the public house. He did so, and after eight gallons had been drawn from a barrel of beer he filled it up with seven and a half gallons of water, a pint and a half of his preparation and about half a pint of "finings." When this had been done an excise officer who had been concealed in the cellar stepped out and arrested him.

Influenza is stalking through the country looking for victims and find-