

# LATEST CABLES BY WIRELESS AND SUBMARINE FROM ALL CORNERS OF WORLD

## SHOULD DOCTORS END HOPELESS CASES?

## NEW GIANTS OF THE DEEP TO BE NEARLY THREE BLOCKS LONG

## STARLING FACTS ABOUT FALLING BIRTH RATE

### London Hospital Chairman Discusses Several Cases in Point—Use of Powerful Drugs

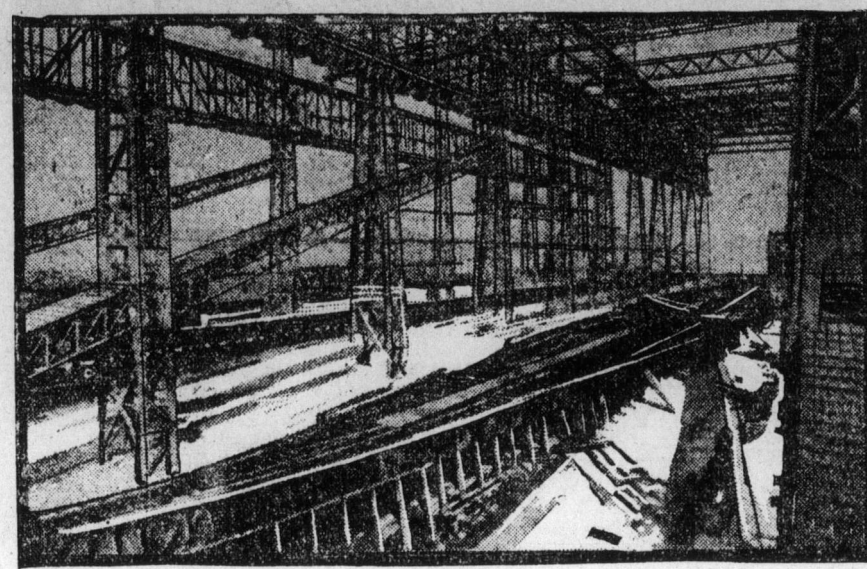
London, June 18.—Ranking in perplexity with the question, Should a doctor tell a patient or relatives when a case is hopeless? in America, a physician has the right to end with a powerful drug the sufferings of a patient whose doom is sealed and who is only lingering in pain? In America, a physician has asked for legal permission to end the sufferings of a fellow-practitioner stricken hopelessly with a wasting disease.

"The other day," said the Hon. Sydney Holland, chairman of the London Hospital, discussing this problem, "I visited an asylum of the hopelessly insane. Here for years clever doctors and devoted nurses had been attending upon patients who could never, save by a miracle, recover their reason. Surely in such a case reason would seem to demand the merciful use of a lethal chamber."

"But, between doctor and patient, what can one say? If the patient pleads with the doctor to end sufferings which can only terminate in death, the latter, in mercifully drugging the patient into painless oblivion and death, is guilty of murder. Besides, in the doctor's mind lies this lurking doubt—however hopeless a case may seem there is always just a remote chance that some extraordinary change may snatch back the sufferer to life."

The Rev. Sydney Vatcher, hon. director of the chaplain's department of the London Hospital, said: "Who can blame the physician who, knowing a case to

### NEW GIANTS OF THE DEEP TO BE NEARLY THREE BLOCKS LONG



THIS VAST FILAEE OF STEEL IS SHIPYARDS WHERE GIANTS OF THE DEEP ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED.

#### Special Correspondence.

Belfast, Ireland, June 10.—The limit in big ships is being reached here in the building of two great giants of the sea. They are to be called the "Olympic" and the "Titanic." When they go splashing through the ocean from New York to England and France, old Nep-

tune himself, ruler of salt water, will have to duck his head in fright. These monsters will be 860 feet long, nearly 100 feet wide, and are so large that the harbors will have to be enlarged if they are sailed anywhere but in the biggest ports.

They will be four times as heavy as England's biggest war vessel. An average city wouldn't begin to hold the people that will be on board each trip.

They'll only have one mast apiece, and if a person wants to get a good view of them, he would have to stand a mile away, like one looking at a mountain.

The Irish boat builders had to make a new shipyard at a cost of millions of dollars will be spent in the building, and the people who go to Europe every year will pay millions more to ride in them.

### Factory Legislation in England Has Caused a Marked Reduction—Scientific Investigation

London, June 18.—Prof. Karl Pearson caused something of a sensation by declaring at University College that factory legislation was responsible for the falling birth rate.

We had limited the employment of women and children, and sought thereby to improve their conditions of life and health. That environment might be better in this respect, but their legislators never once asked what the effect would be on parentage. As an instance he took the low birth rate at Bradford. On the average every child-bearing woman in that town had only one child in ten years as against one in five, sixty years ago.

What was the reason of the change? His medical friends said it was due to the decreased economic value of the child which followed on factory legislation. Before this it was a pecuniary asset at a very early age. It contributed to the family maintenance from the time when it was six years of age, and the economic possibility of the home was in a certain sense measured by the number of children in a family.

That a child should be looked upon as an economic asset shocked many of them, as it shocked Lord Shaftesbury, but its condition as a pecuniary asset was not so bad as it appeared at first sight. It had to be kept in health, because it ceased to have a monetary value if it broke down.

A Bradford doctor had assured him that before the Factory Acts more care was taken of children than was the case to-day. The mistake of most legislation was that it was carried by appeals to sentiment. Parliament had placed restrictions upon the employment of women when near child-birth, but they did not regard the matter from an economic standpoint, and did not realize that in their well-meant action they had taken a great step towards discouraging motherhood. Factory legislation swept away the possibility of a child having any economic value until it reached an age when it was near the time when it would desire to spend its earnings on itself in its own way.

The father was handicapped in the struggle for existence as against the childless man, and the mother was handicapped, parentage being placed at a great disadvantage in the battle of life. The lecturer then illustrated by diagrams the falling birth rates in such towns of Huddersfield, York, Bolton, Leeds, and Manchester, and urged the necessity for a proper study of eugenics, of a similar return being made from every part of the kingdom. In fifteen years' time, unless some very serious change took place, they would be in precisely the same position as they were in France.

### FIERCE STRUGGLE ENDED IN DEATH

Prisoner Fought on Footboard of English Train to Make Escape.

London, June 18.—A struggle on the footboard of a train travelling at thirty-five miles an hour ended recently in the death of a man named John Nottley, who had been arrested for robbing his mother of £123, the greater part of her life's savings.

Nottley stole the money and a gold watch from his mother's house at Bournemouth, where a detective arrested him in an eating house on Friday with £52 in his pockets.

While he was being taken to Bristol Nottley tried to get out of the train near Staple Hill. The detective struggled to prevent him, but Nottley opened the door and forced his way to the footboard.

In spite of the danger, Nottley continued to try to free himself from the grip which the detective had on the collar of his waist-coat. With a wrench, he tore himself loose, but fell headlong into the six-foot way.

The train was pulled up, and Nottley was found lying dead where he had fallen. A passenger in the next carriage witnessed the finish of the struggle.

### FREEZING DID NOT KILL BACTERIA

Interesting Experiments Reported by Sir James Crichton-Browne.

London, June 18.—Sir James Crichton-Browne told the International Congress on Applied Chemistry recently some curious details about bacteria, which refuse to be frozen out of society. Everyone knows that they can be roasted out, but Sir James said that it occurred to him that there might be some limit to the tolerance of bacteria to temperature in a downward as well as an upward direction, and that liquid air might be an important addition to the weapons for combating disease.

His hopes proved entirely fallacious. Prolonged exposure to the temperature of liquid air did not impair the vital activity of bacteria. Young and vigorous bacilli of typhoid and diphtheria were exposed to the temperature of liquid air for twenty-four hours. Then they were thawed and examined, and were found to be none the worse.

Other bacilli grew freely after a treatment with liquid air for six weeks. Sir James demanded a standardization for disinfectants. "There is a censor of plays," he said, "to look after the moral atmosphere. Why not a censor to see to the cleansing of the air we breathe?"

### FRENCH BATTLESHIP FAILED TO LAUNCH

Socialists Thought to Know Something About the Failure.

BIG SHIP STUCK ON WAYS. OTHERS ARE STILL IMPRISONED.

Paris, June 18.—Brest was en fête for the launching of the new battleship Danton recently. The band was playing the "Marseillaise," the crowd was shouting and clapping their hands as the monster slid down towards the water; but suddenly a silence fell on the crowd, the Danton had stuck fast in its descent after covering about 40 metres. Half a dozen powerful tugs were requisitioned, but the Danton still stuck fast.

The weight of the vessel, the biggest Brest has ever constructed, is supposed to have broken its cradle. It is further stated that the descent was not steep enough, and then came the confusion. The battleship is in no danger, and it is hoped that in a few days the launching may be successfully carried out. The workmen on board had to be rescued with the aid of fire-ladders and ropes.

There are, however, sinister rumors

### FAMOUS ITALIAN TRAGEDY RECALLED

Countess Donmartini, Widow of Murdered Husband, Out of Prison.

Countess Donmartini, Widow of Murdered Husband, Out of Prison.

Rome, June 18.—One of the most sensational crimes ever committed in Italy was recalled a few days ago by the unconditional release of Signora Linda Murri, the widow of the murdered Count Donmartini.

She had already enjoyed three years partial liberty, conditional on her residence in Porto-San-Georgio at the villa of her father, Prof. Murri.

Among the famous crimes of Italian history the story of the death of Count Donmartini has a prominent place. He was the head of a noble family, and married the daughter of a professor at Bologna. The pair differed in political and religious family tradition, and the marriage was unhappy from the first.

Donmartini's friends say he was distracted by her constant hunger for gaiety. The countess's party, however, insist that the murdered man was a heartless and cruel libertine.

In August, 1902, the Countess Linda went to Venice with her children. Later the count returned to Bologna, from his country house. He was never seen again alive. The countess telegraphed for news of him, and had no reply.

His house in Bologna was a palace in which, after Italian customs, other families rented apartments. When the door was broken down there lay the count's corpse in the entrance hall, with twelve dagger wounds in it. He had been killed as soon as he passed his threshold, for his umbrella and bag were beside him.

Searching the apartment, the police found evidence which to their mind showed that Donmartini had been murdered by the accomplice of a woman whom he had himself admitted. The widow, after receiving the expressions of general sympathy, left for a holiday in Switzerland.

Shortly afterwards anonymous letters concentrated the suspicions of the police upon Tullio Muri, the countess's brother.

Following the clue, they questioned a woman named Rosina Bonetti, Tullio's mistress, and their suspicions gathered. A new chapter began when Prof. Murri, plugging the Roman rather suddenly denounced his son as the murderer.

Tullio, when arrested, pleaded that in a quarrel over the count's ill-treatment of his wife he had killed him with a knife which the count had drawn upon him.

No one believed him, and when the trial began at Turin, the countess, Rosina, and two medical men named Secchi and Naldi were in the dock with Tullio.

It was nearly three years after the murder that the case was opened. It dragged its course for six months. At the end the court professed itself convinced that the murder was the work of Tullio and Naldi, the latter having used the stiletto with a surgeon's skill. "For consideration," they were each sentenced to thirty years of solitary confinement. The countess and Secchi, who is said to have been her lover, were given ten years apiece, and Rosina Bonetti seven years.

Tullio, Murri, Secchi, and Naldi are still serving their sentences, but it is generally believed that the whole story of the tragedy has not been told.

### SCIENTISTS RETURN FROM THEIR SOUTH POLE JOURNEY

Five of Lieut. Shackleton's Companions Are Back in London.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

London, June 18.—Five bronze-skinned young men, heroes of a hundred adventures in the Antarctic region, arrived in London a few days ago.

They were all members of Lieutenant Shackleton's South Polar Expedition, and they came from New Zealand in the steamer Paparua.

Their names are Mr. Frank Wild, scientist; Mr. Raymond Priestley, geologist; Mr. Bernard Day, engineer; Mr. George Marston, scientist; and Mr. Ernest Joyce, who had charge of the ponies and dogs.

Mr. Wild, the principal member of this party of five, gave some graphic details of the lonely journey through snow and ice in the attempt to reach the South Pole.

Mr. Wild was selected, with two others—Lieutenant Adams and Dr. Marshall—to accompany Lieutenant Shackleton in his bold and historic dash over the ice for the South Pole—a journey which culminated in the Union Jack presented by the Queen being planted within 111 miles of the Pole, or about 240 miles beyond the farthest point reached by Captain Scott.

"MANY NARROW ESCAPES."

"We had many narrow escapes during that memorable journey towards the South Pole," said Mr. Wild.

"We left the base station at Cape Royd on October 29, 1908, and on November 3 we finally set out from Hut Point for the South Pole. We took with us three months' provisions.

"Unfortunately the snow was soft, and we travelled more slowly than we anticipated. This was especially the case after we passed the Discovery expedition's southernmost point, and to make matters worse we had to shoot three of our four ponies.

"The fourth, which we called Socks, fell down a deep crevasse on December 7. It was then that I had one of my narrow escapes from death.

"I had the pony on a leading line, and was crossing a snow bridge when it fell through, throwing me across to the other side.

"My hand was so numbed that I thought I still had hold of the leading-line, but, as a matter of fact, the pony wrenched it away. The rest of the party who were in front hurried back and rescued me.

"LAST PONY DISAPPEARS."

"After we lost our last remaining pony we had to haul the sleds along ourselves, the weight being 250 lb. per man.

"The sun shone day and night, but that did not interfere with our sleep.

"We reached our furthest point—88 deg. 23 min. south latitude and 162 deg. east longitude—on January 8.

"By this time we were all very weak owing to lack of food, but we could not possibly increase our rations. There was still the long journey back to be made.

"On February 26 Lieutenant Shackleton and I made a forced march to the ship for relief, and finally all reached Hut point on March 1. I had covered over 1,700 miles in 126 days."

### ANOTHER SCANDAL ON HER HANDS

Official Is Accused of Trafficking in Pardons and Decorations.

Paris, June 18.—Captain Marix—who, until he was arrested and imprisoned a few days ago, occupied a responsible post in the War Office—is accused of having trafficked in judicial pardons, remissions of sentences, exemptions from military services, and in "decorations." A commission agent named Sere and a messenger named Ruhlart appear as the intermediaries between the captain and his would-be "clients."

The captain, so it is stated, in the accusation against him, boasted of his influence with generals and Ministers, and with high officials such as M. Tisser, who is secretary to the Department of Pardons at the Ministry of Justice. One of his principal accusers is a M. Luna, who had recourse to him to procure the release of his wife from prison.

In league with a man named Sere he ran a regular agency, and thus succeeded in procuring for certain casinos authorizations to have gaming tables. Capt. Marix was in the habit of keeping careful notes of all his sub rosa transactions, and sensational revelations with regard to deputies and other persons are anticipated in the course of the judicial inquiry that is now being held.

Every day the papers publish letters from different personages vehemently declaring that they are not implicated in any way in Capt. Marix's shady transactions.

### NEW DISCOVERY WILL CHEAPEN RADIUM

New Source of Supply Has Come to Light in Portugal.

London, June 18.—A discovery which promises to cheapen by one-half the price of radium and provide a valuable new source of supply has been made in Portugal.

Seams of quartz, containing more than fifty per cent. of oxide of uranium have been discovered and M. Barboni, formerly professor of chemistry in Paris, one of the experts who have examined specimens, states that the mineral, by reason of its greater facility of treatment, ought to be at least three times superior to pitchblende for radium-producing purposes.

The discovery was made in a curious way. Learning that remarkable health-giving properties were attributed to a particular stream, Mr. Thomas H. V. Bower, a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, visited it. He followed its course, and on the top of a hill found it ran over the yellow crystalline quartz which he analyzed as uranite phosphate.

Since the discovery several British scientists have been supplied with quantities of the crystal, and are now using them in important steel experiments.

It is understood that a syndicate of British capitalists has obtained control of the Portuguese properties.

### HIS AEROPLANE BROKE: HE TELLS HOW IT FEELS TO FALL



LUDLOW'S MACHINE AFTER THE FALL.

Special Correspondence.

London, June 10.—How it feels to fall in an aeroplane has just been described here by Jas. Ludlow, an aviator, one of the few men who have lived to tell about it. He says the sensation of falling is no sensation at all.

He was sailing in his machine rapidly, when there was a sudden break and the big mass of wire and wood shot to the ground.

"I was just becoming used to the rush of wind and was looking down at some automobiles when a wire brace snapped," he said. "One wire after another

gave way, the forward planes bent upward, and the machine began to fall. I had no sensation of falling. In a few moments I watched the wires snap, the bamboo frame break, heard confusion shouting, and then came the sensation of a tremendous blow."

Mr. Ludlow was laid up with bruises for a week.

No one believed him, and when the trial began at Turin, the countess, Rosina, and two medical men named Secchi and Naldi were in the dock with Tullio.

It was nearly three years after the murder that the case was opened. It dragged its course for six months. At the end the court professed itself convinced that the murder was the work of Tullio and Naldi, the latter having used the stiletto with a surgeon's skill. "For consideration," they were each sentenced to thirty years of solitary confinement. The countess and Secchi, who is said to have been her lover, were given ten years apiece, and Rosina Bonetti seven years.

### Suffrage: Brass Band to Serenade House Of Lords



BAND OF LONDON SUFFRAGETS.

Special Correspondence.

London, June 10.—"When words fail try music!" That's the slogan of the suffragets, and the brass band which is going to play under the windows of the House of Lords to attract the noblemen to their cause. One facetious member hinted

that the lords would be glad enough to receive the women then, for it would stop the music.

Women over here have no sense of humor, Canadians say. That account for some of the names they give the suffragets do. Their latest freak in the campaign will be the noisiest if not the most successful.

### FORGOTTEN CHRISTIANITY FOR HINDU RELIGION.

Remarkable Ceremony in India Over Australian Girl.

Lucknow, June 18.—A remarkable ceremony took place here recently when Miss Thomson, a pretty young Australian woman, who is to be married to a Bengali barrister, formally renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism as practised by the Arya Samajists.

The ceremony took place in the court yard of the Rajah of Vizianagram's residence, and was watched by a large crowd of natives.

Miss Thomson wore native costume, with a pale blue "sari," bespangled with gold, and heavy gold bangles on her arms. At the conclusion of the ceremony, which lasted more than an hour, she almost fainted.

The convert's reception by the Arya Samajists was the customary "purification" by fire and water. Miss Thomson answered the questions of the Hindu priests in a low voice, ceremonially washed her hands and head, and poured a spoonful of oil on a sandal-wood plate. She then received a Hindu name.

### COWARDS WATCHED WOMAN BURNING.

Dublin Fireman Denounces Men Who Were Watching Fire.

London, June 18.—A remarkable story of men who stood idly by while a woman was being practically burned to death in bed was told at the inquest in Dublin on the body of Esther Kenny, aged thirty-two.

Lieutenant John Myers, of the Dublin Fire Brigade, said he was called to 43, Cook street, where he found a number of people, some of whom shouted, "There's a woman burning upstairs."

"I rushed upstairs," said the witness, "and found about ten or twelve men, and I may call them men—standing in the lobby looking at the burning room. With one of the firemen the witness entered the room and got the woman out of the burning bed and away to the hospital. They then extinguished the fire."

"I never met a bigger crowd of cowards in my life," concluded the witness, "than the men who were in the lobby. If they had made an effort they might have saved her." The woman died in hospital shortly afterwards.

### PEER IN COURT FOR TWOPENCE.

London, June 18.—Lord De La Warr was summoned by a taxicabman at Westminster recently for twopenny.

The summons was dismissed and Lord De La Warr was awarded 2s. costs. A witness said that the combination of the time and distance arrangement sometimes occasioned varying charges.

"Well do I know it," said Mr. Francis, who tried the case. "One night it registers eighteenpence, and the very next night, over exactly the same route, I find it 1s. 2d."

### PRESIDENT FALLIERES A GRAND-FATHER.

Paris, June 18.—President Fallieres became a grandfather a few days ago.

His daughter, Mme. Jean Lanes, whose husband was the former private secretary of President Fallieres, is the happy mother of a fine boy, and both are doing well.

### RACE WITH WILD ELEPHANT.

Colombo, June 18.—Mr. C. G. Longland, of Monaragala, Ceylon, was cycling in the direction of Battala recently when he was chased by a wild elephant.

The elephant was quite game for a good run, and the most novel race that ever took place followed on the lonely Monaragala road.

Two miles further on Mr. Longland came within sight of the elephant, when apparently this glimpse of civilization was too much for the elephant, which stopped and turned away.

### BOGUS MARGINS FOOLEDGERMANS

Fleeced Credulous Women and Tradespeople Wholesale.

Berlin, June 18.—The name of Friedrich Ferdinand Hahn was not good enough for an adventurer of 25, long ago.

He was arrested here on various charges of swindling, and he adopted the title of Marquis Roger Floron de Harnoncourt. The son of respectable parents, who long ago disowned him, Hahn, who is a good-looking man, appears to have been actuated with a love of swag and adventure rather than with crime. He was particularly attached to orders and decorations, of which he had a trunk full. When staying in fashionable hotels he always wore the distinguished Marquis Order of St. John, which, he would casually observe, was conferred upon him by the late Pope, with whom he was specially intimate.

Part of the marquis's stock-in-trade consisted of signed photographs of royal persons and distinguished statesmen, all, of course, personally presented. After gaining the confidence of a fashionable boarding-house keeper he would ask for a temporary loan and then vanish. Occasionally the self-styled marquis would propose marriage to wealthy men's daughters, and a specialty of his was offering to obtain a title for any credulous commoner who would pay something in advance.

The marquis was discovered here in a boarding-house, having recently arrived from Munich, accompanied by a girl of 17, who was dazzled by the prospect of becoming a marquis. "His Highness," as he was called, was indignant at the police summons, but finally dropped his lofty tone and bearing. Eleven elegant trunks in his possession were

### HIGH TREASON IN GERMANY.

Berlin, June 18.—A case of high treason was tried in the Supreme Court at Leipzig recently, principally in German.

A tradesman named Schweng and several accomplices were charged with supplying a French agent, M. Renault, with plans of the Stettin fortress, and also selling him a quantity of shrapnell. Schweng, whose wife and mother are alleged to be implicated, acknowledged receiving 800 francs from Renault, but disavowed the knowledge that the agent was a spy.

During the proceedings Schweng had two epileptic fits which considerably delayed the proceedings.

The case has ended, Schweng being sentenced to four years' penal servitude and ten years' loss of civil rights; Karl Rohd to thirty months' penal servitude and six years' loss of civil rights; Schweng's mother to six months' imprisonment and his wife to three months' imprisonment.

### BIG SALARIES FOR SINGERS.

Paris, June 18.—M. Gatti-Casazza and M. Andrieu Dupel, the co-managers of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, who are now in Europe arranging for the coming opera season, have engaged the majority of the singers who will take part. The total salary list for the season of five months and a half amounts to 700,000.

Signor Caruso will continue to receive a night, while one or two other stars will each receive between £250 and £500 a night.

### NO OLYMPIC GAMES IN GERMANY

Berlin, June 18.—The question whether it would be possible to hold the Olympic games in Berlin in 1912 has been settled in the negative.

This decision was arrived at between the Kaiser and Herr von Fiedelski, the president of the German Imperial Commission for Olympic games, after the opening of the Stadium. It is found to be impossible to prepare the Stadium suitably in the time that remains at disposal. The work will consequently be left in Stockholm.