

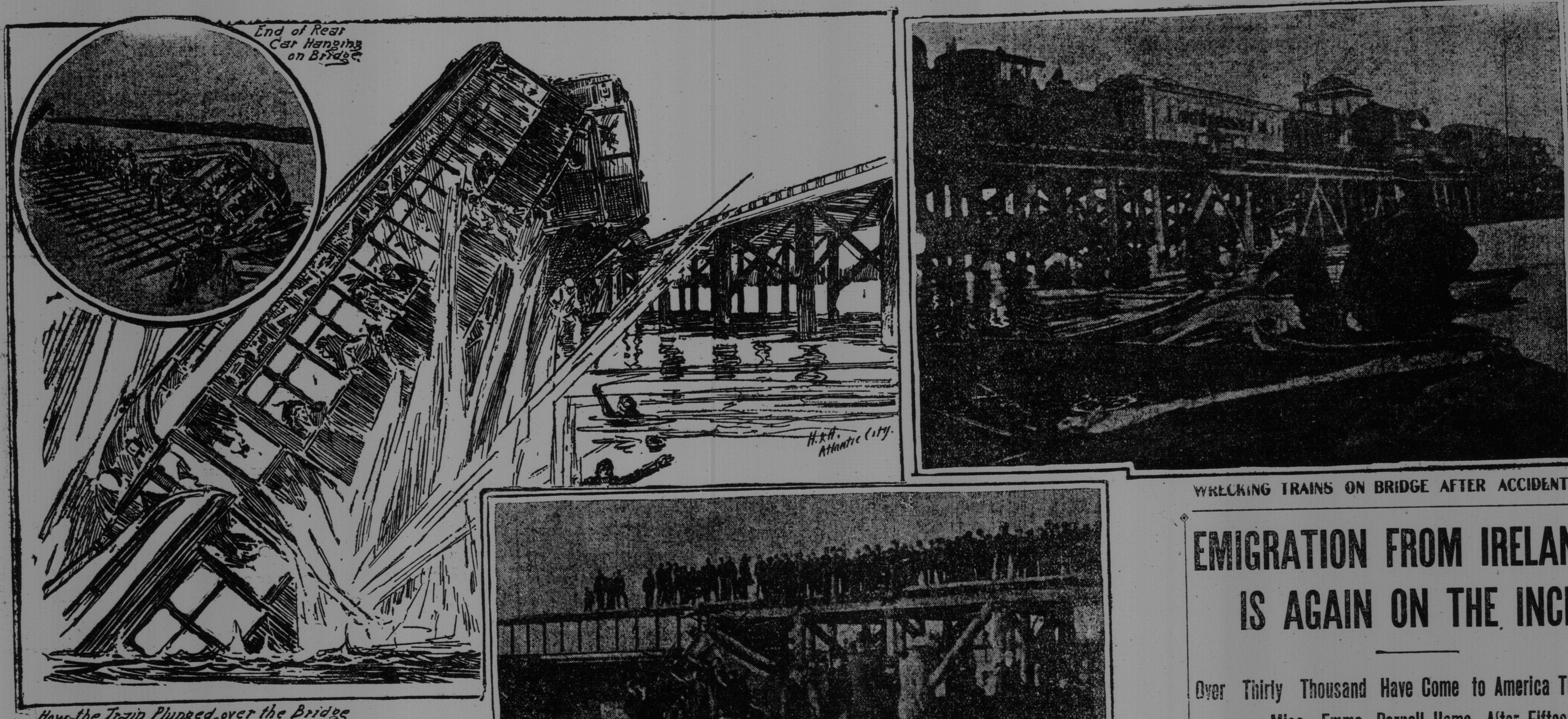
SATURDAY

The ★ Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1905.

THE ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC RAILWAY WRECK IN WHICH SIXTY PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES---PHOTOS TAKEN AT THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT



WRECKING TRAINS ON BRIDGE AFTER ACCIDENT.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND IS AGAIN ON THE INCREASE

Over Thirty Thousand Have Come to America This Year—
Miss Emma Parnell Home After Fifteen
Years Absence.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—After almost fifteen years of exile, Miss Anna Parnell, sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, it is present in Ireland, and is staying with friends in one of the Dublin suburbs. Miss Anna Parnell is intellectually closer to her brother Charles than any member of her family. Her sister, Miss Fanny Parnell, was a most enthusiastic Nationalist, and no one can ever forget her wonderful poem about "The Destiny of Ireland," when she anticipated only too soon, her own early death, and asked:
Shall mine eyes behold thy glory,
Oh, my country?

Miss Anna Parnell had not so continuously identified herself with the National movement as her younger sister; but that she felt the same indignation of Swift about the misgovernment of Ireland by England was fairly well known when, as a young girl, she took hold of the bridle of Lord Spencer's horse in Westmoreland street, and asked him why he allowed poor peasants in the West to be thrown on the roadside.

The incident at the time created a tremendous sensation. It was almost as if a bomb had exploded in the vaults of Dublin Castle, or if a new "Titan Oakes" discovery had been discovered. Since that dramatic incident Miss Parnell has not taken any kind of prominent part in connection with Irish politics, but a letter which she wrote a few years ago in connection with the visit of Queen Victoria showed that she still held the opinions of the early eighties, when she was one of the most energetic members of the Ladies' Land League.

Miss Parnell visited Glasnevin three months after the death of her brother, in order to see his grave, and since then she has not been in this country. "There is a tradition among the survivors of the literary staff of the 'Irish People' Newspaper," says Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in his Parnell Movement, "of a young lady, heavily veiled, coming with a contribution to the office of the journal during its troubled career. This was Miss Fanny Parnell." There was not a member of the family, from the mother to the youngest daughter, who had not this intense love of their country.

The emigration returns for the nine months ended with September just out shows a big increase. During the first three months of the year there was a substantial decline, but with April there began a rush of emigrants which has swollen the tide to a figure much beyond previous years. The number of emigrants to date is no less than 25,000, as compared with 23,215 last year. The increase, strange to say, is less in Connemara than in the other provinces. Ulster has contributed nearly 1,700 of the increase; 8,336 of the emigrants had their passage paid for in America. The facts disclose the belief that the measures so far taken to give Irishmen a fair chance in their own country are effective. If the increase is maintained till the end of the year thirty-five thousand young Irishmen will have gone during the current year.

CROWDS WATCHING RESCUERS GRAPPLING FOR BODIES. SCENES AT ATLANTIC CITY BRIDGE, WHERE MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

Above are photographs and a sketch made at the scene of the horror at Atlantic City. A train of three electric cars plunged off the drawbridge crossing the Thoroughfare, and the occupants of the first two cars were drowned as if in steel traps. The rear end of the third car hung on the bridge, which was responsible for saving many lives. After the accident the bodies of the drowned were grappled for with oyster tines.

EMPEROR WILLIAM CRITICIZED; HE IS THE DUPE OF FLATTERERS

Is Called a Jack of All Trades, Estranged from the Nation
by His Habit of Talking Too Much.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Count Reventlow, the well known authority on naval matters, who is also a conspicuous Imperialist politician, has written a remarkable book calling attention to some of the unfavorable features of public life in Germany. The book, which will shortly be published at Munich, is entitled "Kaiser Wilhelm II. und die Byzantinismen."

Briefly, Count Reventlow's Byzantinismes are the sycophants whose existence and power are the cancer of German politics. Although the writer disapproves of the Kaiser's policy, he as a Loyalist, abstains from any direct offensive criticisms of his Majesty, but he allows it to be inferred that the evils of which he complains are owing to Wilhelm's susceptibility to flattery, by which his political judgment is badly influenced by servile satellites around the throne. This state of affairs, he says, has produced estrangement between the Kaiser and the nation, and the latter's interests are seriously endangered.

The author condemns the Kaiser for indulging in extremely versatile interests instead of devoting his whole time to State business, as his grandfather did. The result is that, despite his Majesty's good intentions, he cannot possibly discharge his monarchical duties efficiently. His undoubted oratorical gifts have produced the most injurious effects. He has been encouraged by the exaggerated praise of mendacious flatterers to say many things that were better unsaid. The Kaiser is subject to many changes of mood, and his speeches reflect those changes. So it is a great mistake to attach excessive importance to the Imperial utterances. A speech delivered by the Emperor reflects most his mood of the moment, and a comparison of his speeches delivered within a comparatively short time reveals remarkable self-contradictions, which materially detract from the serious character of his oratorical efforts.

Systematic servile flattery has greatly strengthened his Majesty's belief in the Divine right of kings. Although he is deeply imbued with the importance of his position, the Emperor does not accept the doctrine in its entirety. He does not regard himself as infallible. Nevertheless he does not concede to mortals below royal rank the right to criticize his words or actions. Hence he regards criticism by his subjects as improper, insulting and unjust. At the same time he does not spare self-criticism, and, according to Count Reventlow, he frequently feels deep regret for indiscreet acts which he has committed, and which he recognizes as having produced injurious results. He has frequently laid awake night after night pondering with remorse over the effect of some of his speeches which have been prejudicial to the interests of Germany.

Count Reventlow severely trounces the sycophants for their disastrous influence on the Kaiser's Moroccan policy. They bolstered the fable of good, innocent Germany and her wicked, envious neighbors. They declare that the Emperor, with plans destined to benefit the whole world, was misunderstood and evilly requited by the wicked nations around. The same evil influence has affected almost every question of foreign policy during the Kaiser's reign.

One of the chapters of the book is devoted to pillorying the sycophants among the German diplomatists abroad. Baron Speck von Sternberg, the ambassador at Washington, is vigorously denounced as one of the most mischievous upholders of sycophantism. He has introduced, says Count Reventlow, a system of advertising his sovereign hitherto unheard of. Count Metetrnich, the ambassador at London, receives a similar lashing.

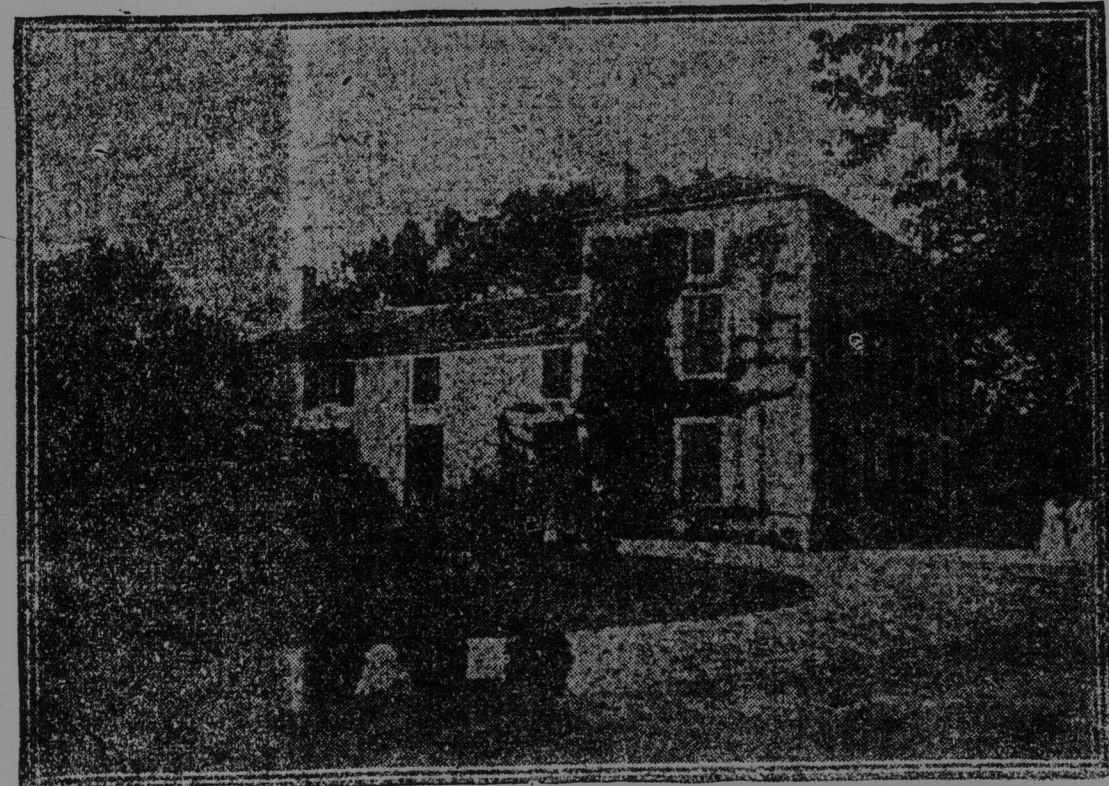
BUILDING NEW BARRACKS FOR BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT

CAIRO, Nov. 3.—It is learned on good authority that barracks are to be planned at Abassieh, a suburb of Cairo, for the accommodation of our British battalions.

As soon as the building is completed the headquarters of the army of occupation will be transferred there.

This appears to lend color to the opinion that the British troops in Egypt are to be gradually increased on account of threatened troubles with the natives.

THE COUNTRY HOME OF PRESIDENT FALLIERES.



PARIS, Nov. 2.—Photo shows M. Le President's Country Home, M. Fallieres' Loupville property. At Loupville, near the village of Villeneuve, the President of the French Republic spends his holidays among his family and friends. There, too, are his vineyards, and there is nothing which gives him greater pleasure than to discard the pomp and circumstance of his position for the more homelike life of the vinegrower. This year's yield from the President's vines produced some six hundred barrels of wine.

BURGLAR KILLED WHEN BLOWING OPEN A SAFE

Went to See Why the Charge of Gunpowder Did Not Explode—He Found Out.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—One of two burglars who attempted to break open a safe in the office of a large munition manufacturer here has met with a singular death. He and his accomplice, finding their tools not sharp enough or tempered enough, determined to burst open the safe with some explosive. They stuffed the lock full with the explosive, presumably gunpowder, and attaching an ignited fuse, waited for the result. As the fuse burned slowly one of the robbers approached the safe to hasten matters. At that moment the gunpowder exploded, and the door of the safe flew open, smashing in the skull of the burglar. His accomplice escaped, and as the explosion made hardly any noise nothing was known of the affair till next morning.

NORWAY MAY TAKE HOLD OF SPITZBERGEN

The Island Would be a Rich One if Developed, But is Now in a Sadly Neglected State

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 3.—A portion of the Norwegian Press is at present agitating for the annexation by Norway of Spitzbergen. The island is an absolutely lawless state, and crime is very frequent. There are neither laws nor officials to administer them. A large portion of the population which consists chiefly of miners, whalers and fishermen, is said to be leaving the island owing to its lawless condition. The possession of Spitzbergen is likely to be an immense economical importance, as it contains vast deposits of valuable minerals. It is announced from Vardoe that Russia is preparing a fleet of five ships in the White Sea, which is intended next year to visit Spitzbergen and the Northern European coasts.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES TAKING A WALK THROUGH HIS VINEYARD AT VILLENEUVE



PARIS, Nov. 2.—This unique snapshot shows President Fallieres, of France, inspecting the produce of his vines. He is a wine grower of some importance. The product of his vines is very much in favor with people who are fond of a light dinner wine.