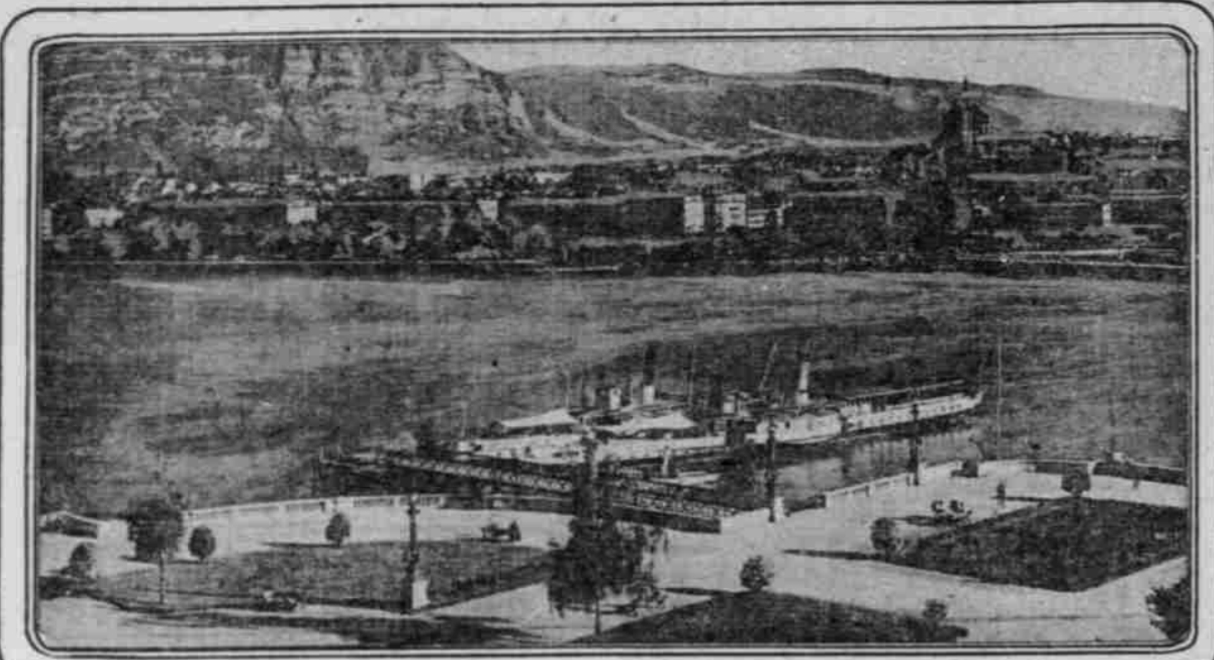


# SWITZERLAND HOME OF REFUGEES OF REVOLUTION AND ROMANCE

Geneva Harbor of Almost All Notable Fugitives of Europe for Century—Swiss Proud of Their Independence. Mormons Only Compulsory Exiles From America—Intrigues of Many Kinds Hatched Here.



GENEVA - SANCTUARY OF EUROPEAN FUGITIVES



YVONNE LEON KORESELIDZE WHO SAID HIS PROPERTY AND GAVE REFUGES TO RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES



ALEXANDER KRASOVSKIY WHO MURDERED ROYALTY IN SWITZERLAND



LEOPOLD WHO LIVED IN SWITZERLAND



LEOPOLD AND HIS SECOND WIFE WHO LIVED IN SWITZERLAND

Geneva, January 13.—(Special).—To most people "Switzerland" is best known as the "playground of Europe," where tourists revel in summer climbing or winter sports. But to the kicker against European laws and regulations it has a very different attraction, in that it affords a sanctuary for the refugee from every land. At one time or another nearly every important protestor against tyranny in the eastern hemisphere has been a temporary resident here.

Universities. Some years ago the friends and admirers of Tolstoi, fearing his arrest and banishment to Siberia, prepared everything for his flight to Geneva, but the grand old man frequently was the summer resident of Napoleon III. died at Vevey, on Lake Geneva, with her two young sons, Princess Louise and Victor Napoleon, and she lived many happy years there, while her sons were being educated by the best Swiss professors. The Princess bought a chateau near Geneva at Francin, where the former American ambassador to Germany, was a neighbor of Prince Louise, and left it to her sons, who are still the proprietors and frequently pass the summer there. Princess Clothilde died recently in Italy at an advanced age and was given a royal funeral.

Swiss Love Liberty. For the sake of liberty the Swiss risked a war with France in 1839, when Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III, Emperor of France, took refuge in Switzerland and the French demanded his immediate expulsion. The Swiss refused. Under general Aynard a large French army collected at Lyon, "to teach these turbulent neighbors a lesson," while the Swiss army gathered on the frontier ready to contest the road against them. To save the conflict, Louis Napoleon of his own free will left Switzerland, whereupon the French government declared "honor was satisfied" and withdrew its troops just when the clash seemed imminent. That was a lesson which Europe has never forgotten. Switzerland confirmed its reputation as the sanctuary of the exiles, most of whom have chosen Geneva as their headquarters, from the time of Calvin and Rousseau till now. In addition to fugitives from other lands, many voluntary exiles for personal reasons have also chosen to live in Geneva. England has been represented on this list by Byron, Gib-

Morgan Has Education Here. It may be mentioned that Pierpont Morgan, the American millionaire, was educated in the same school—Sillig's at Vevey—as the royal princes and had the same professors. Morgan's French noble families, who during the revolutions in their country, were forced to flee, settled in Geneva and it is nothing out of the way among the 40,000 Frenchmen living here even today to meet a French viscount, baron or count. The last notable French refugee was Captain Mirrey, who has a villa here and intends to retire to it when his active work is done. He has many Genevese friends who warmly supported him during the "three days" of Paris. Austria, the implacable enemy of Switzerland for centuries, formerly sent across the frontier only armies. They came at the behest of the Hapsburgs, but members of that family seem to have chosen Switzerland and especially Geneva of recent years as a neutral harbor of refuge for themselves in which to arrange their royal romances, away from parental pressure. The divorced wife of the present King of Saxony, now known as Madame Toselli, fled with her sweetheart, the Belgian tutor of her children, Monsieur Ghron, and stayed with him at the Hotel d'Angleterre here for many weeks under the protection of the Swiss law. Their lawyer, Monsieur Adrien Lachenay, was formerly the President of the republic. Anarchists Find Refuge. Another Austrian of high rank, Princess Amelie, of Fursienberg, fled with Lieutenant Koclian, to Switzerland three years ago and only returned to Austria, when she obtained the royal consent to her marriage. There is a small colony of young anarchists in Geneva, who dare not return to their country, but they are well watched by the local police and as long as they obey the laws they are tolerated. For taking part in the transway strike a year ago a number of Italian anarchists were expelled. Curiously enough, the Black Hand and Maza secret societies have not sought a sanctuary in this country, but they levy toll on their compatriots in Switzerland just as they do in America. The greatest number of foreign exiles in this country are Russians, of whom the majority are revolutionists and terrorists. They can obtain much better and cheaper education in the Swiss

President Kruger, who arrived here in good health, came to die in a free country and his body was transported later to Johannesburg for burial, while President Steyn returned to Bloemfontein after his death. The present King of Serbia, as Prince Karageorgievich, the pretender to the Serbian throne, lived here for nearly ten years with his two sons and daughter, who were educated in Genevese schools. From across the Atlantic, though there are many voluntary exiles, there is only one class who have been forced to seek refuge in this country—the Mormons. They were expelled recently from Germany and England, and came to Geneva, where they have joined the colony of all the exiles in this central sanctuary of Europe.

## Dancing Master to Royalty Makes Fortune

Washington Lopp Retires From Instructing Europe, With a French Wife and Wealth.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—(Special).—George Washington Lopp, the famous American dancing master who came to Paris 20 years ago, now owns a palace in the heart of the metropolis and has married into the French aristocracy. He is retiring from his humble calling, a millionaire five times round if counted in francs.

Lopp took to teaching dances for a curious reason. His brother Chris—"our Chris," as he was called—was chief of the Southern Baseball League, and George Washington Lopp was catcher one fine day in Southern California when a ball split the skin of his hands. He hollered loud and long, and Chris said, "For heaven's sake, go and open a dancing school; you have lady's hands!"

Injury Turns Fortunes Tide. George thought it over while curling his hands, and saw it was a good idea, and he taught in Los Angeles, Oakland and Seattle. Then he came to Paris, he says, "and didn't have a cent, although I took a room at the Grand Hotel. Before long I got an engagement to teach dancing to a young Grand Opera. My French was the joke of the place. Director Gaillard wanted me to teach French, but he said: 'If I couldn't teach a young American could not teach at all. So I'd quit. Then Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador at Paris, asked me to teach the family of the Prince of Wales, a young King Edward VII. I taught them all, except the present King.

"When I came back to Paris, Lord Dufferin informed me the Prince had commanded me to return to Osborne. I replied that liberty was dearer to me than the palace of a prince, and I went upon Lord Dufferin said: 'You are the first man who has refused to go to the court of England.' I should mention that the present Queen Victoria, of Spain was my pupil, and an excellent dancer she was. I have also given lessons to her husband, King Alphonso. He dances well with spirit. I have given lessons to the Crown Prince of Siam in Paris and have been paid by a decoration. This is not telling a tale out of school. The decoration was for me to be a gentleman without any suggestion from me. The heir to the throne of the great German empire also learned to dance from me. The Russian agents sent in search of him. Gapon then went to Paris and other towns, but the Russian revolutionists discovered that he had sold himself to the government and become its spy among them. Later on they enticed him to a house outside St. Petersburg and, after a short trial, hanged him. The man who murdered Plevne in St. Petersburg and afterwards escaped to California, where he is believed now to be living, with an American wife, gave an interview a fortnight after the event in the Russian quarter here. He said he was at Warsaw when he received an order from the Central Committee to come to Geneva on business. The Russian revolutionists held a night meeting in a villa on the Swiss-French frontier—so that if they were disturbed by the Swiss police, they could slip over the frontier, and vice versa—which was attended by a score of the "brothers," and Plevne was consulted to lead them. They drew lots and Sasanooff was "chosen" as the instrument.

There is at present in a Swiss asylum a beautiful, wealthy Russian girl of good family, Mademoiselle Leontief, aged 24, a victim of the villain Asseff. He persuaded her to kill a Russian Minister named Durnow, "for the good of the country," and at lunch in a leading hotel at Interlaken the girl, using a revolver, walked up to a French millionaire named Muller and shot him dead. She shot the wrong man—a fact that speedily crazed her.

Young Turk Lives at Geneva. During the reign of Abdul Hamid, Geneva was the headquarters of the Young Turk party, which eventually started the present regime. For the last two years, however, many well-known Turks, dissatisfied with the "Old Regime," have left their headquarters at Saloniki. They are beginning to arrive here to support the new party in Turkey in opposition to the military party.

Geneva is also the permanent headquarters of the Young Egyptian party, whose chief object is to make England evacuate Egypt, according to her repeated promises, and to secure a constitution, with the motto, "Egypt for the Egyptians." Mohamed Fahmy, a clever Egyptian lawyer, is the president, and every year he holds a congress here, which has been attended by English Labor and Irish members of Parliament, such as Keir Hardie, George Barnes and T. M. Kettle, who were more violent in their speeches against England than the Egyptians themselves. This colony of Young Egyptians is increasing in numbers every year.

Kruger Visited Switzerland. Toward the end of the Transvaal War President Kruger and Steyn took refuge in Switzerland, both of them making a long stay at Montreaux.

# PORTLAND PIONEER IN MUNICIPAL PROTECTIVE WORK FOR WOMEN

Department of Public Safety, in Charge of Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, Is Doing Great Work in Dealing With Cases of Poor and Unprotected Girls of City.



MRS. BALDWIN AT HER DESK



SCENE IN MRS. BALDWIN'S OFFICE

BY LOUISE BRYANT. PORTLAND belongs the honor of the inauguration and development of the pioneer municipal protective work for young women in the United States. This department, called the department of public safety, is now in its eighth year of its existence. It has proved a wonderful experiment in the police service, although it was an innovation looked upon with doubt by many in the beginning.

An interstate case that shows the preventive system to advantage is one in which Susie, a little country girl, plays a strong part. She had lived on a farm in Idaho all her life, she had never even been in a small town. She was the oldest of a family of six girls. The mother was dead. Susie was betrayed by her father. He sent her to Portland in the hope that she would be "lost in the shuffle." As she walked the streets she resembled nothing so much as a bird with a broken wing. Timid and frightened and sick, at last she wandered into a physician's office. He telephoned the department of public safety. The girl was at once taken in and cared for. The sheriff of the county from which she had come was notified. He investigated and the father was sent to the penitentiary. Five sisters were saved from a similar fate to Susie's and all that it cost the department was the labor and the message to the Sheriff.

Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, the first woman in the United States regularly appointed under civil service, she has given a police badge for safety to girls.

Work Shows Growth. The department of public safety is an evolution of the Young Women's Christian Association travelers' aid department, established during the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The protective work was carried on in connection with other organizations. There were cared for during the eight months of the exposition 1540 girls in the year following, 255 girls, and in 1907 6330 girls. That year public officials and city authorities came to recognize the importance of this protective work and sent many girls to the competent management of Mrs. Lola G. Baldwin, who has been with the department since the beginning, and to her efficient assistant, Miss Chandler, and the prominent Portland women who have always given willing aid.

It is necessary to cite some of the actual cases with which the department has to deal every day in order to show its power for good, especially in looking after unprotected country girls in a large city and subject to the temptations and pitfalls of a metropolis, to the foreign girl alone in a strange land, to the shopgirl, the factory girl and the thousand and one other girls that naturally seek enjoyment and who will need looking after as long as there are weak and unfortunate women and the causes that render them so.

Records Are Kept. The system of records kept by the department is extremely business like. Mrs. Baldwin was formerly in the employ of the Government and it was through her efforts that the present system was worked out. The records give full data of the cases handled and by turning to index cards every item of information from nationality, education, occupation to physical condition is shown. The records are confidential. It is the confidential nature of this office which has been a strong element of its success. Many girls come to the department for advice knowing they may safely do so in confidence. Parents also come for information and counsel regarding daughters who are becoming wayward and unmanageable. Girls needing legal advice as to collection of wages and matters of that sort take advantage of the bureau free of charge. During the past year 2263 personal interviews were held and 359 girls were registered. The department is now at work compiling the laws of Oregon which especially relate to women, with a view of getting some revision before the next Legislature. A public defender as well as a public prosecutor, paid by the city, is urged and a separate municipal court for the cases of women, a state institution for the care of girls, is another measure for which the department is striving. Oregon is one of the seven states in the Union which has no such institution.

French Rampant Patriotism. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Frederick P. Frelinghuysen, of Tuxedo Park, was discussing at a luncheon at Narragansett Pier the subject of patriotism.

Girl Spends All Money. The temptation was too much for her. She had never had money before in her life. The sum he gave her was about \$75. The first thing Mabel did was to go out and spend it. This is what she bought: a hat with plumes for \$30, a gold ring for \$5.00, a bracelet for \$8.50, a silver mesh purse for \$12, and false hair for \$14. The merchant refused to take back the purchases and the department had to raise the money to get her home again. It took a long time and meant lots of work. Interested persons bought the different articles, that is, everything except the hair.

Causes of False Steps Told. Debt is held largely responsible for the downfall of girls. They frequently buy clothes on the installment plan and find themselves unable to meet the payments. It is not unusual to find girls \$75 or \$100 in debt and absolutely discouraged. A number of these are saved by advice from the department. Other girls who are employed in places that do not afford a fit atmosphere for them are helped to other places where there are other girl employees and more congenial surroundings. Girls are warned against decoy letters, in which a large salary in return for small labor is offered. Many writers of such letters have been prosecuted.

Philippine Floors. "The New Manila" in the Century. To realize the splendid resources of the forests of the Philippines one has only to see the hardwood flooring in the public buildings and the residences of the better class. These consist of large logs of mahogany, or, to use the local name, moava, narra, tindalo and acle, these being of various colors and grainings. Frequent occasions have occurred, as much as 40 inches in width and 40-feet in length, are laid alternately in dark and light shades. Polished by the household machinery, they produce a magnificent effect.

Cases Are Cited. I cannot give the real names of these "cases" because I did not learn them, so I will call them Mary, Susie, Mabel, Hilma and Nora. We will take Mary's case first. She is a Portland girl and lives in the suburbs. Her mother is dead. Her father works in the basement of a big meat shop, where he goes a couple of times a week and gets a drink of whisky. Then he goes home, eats his supper and goes to bed. He doesn't have any time to look after his children. He is too busy earning a living.

Debt is Held Largely Responsible. Debt is held largely responsible for the downfall of girls. They frequently buy clothes on the installment plan and find themselves unable to meet the payments. It is not unusual to find girls \$75 or \$100 in debt and absolutely discouraged. A number of these are saved by advice from the department. Other girls who are employed in places that do not afford a fit atmosphere for them are helped to other places where there are other girl employees and more congenial surroundings. Girls are warned against decoy letters, in which a large salary in return for small labor is offered. Many writers of such letters have been prosecuted.

This is how Mary passed her busy, for we must see her side of it. She rose early, cooked her father's breakfast, took care of a year-old baby and a 3-year-old imbecile brother. Can you imagine a more sordid surrounding? So one night after her father had gone to bed Mary went to a public dance hall. Here she was so taken up with the joy of being with people her own age that she didn't think about the time; she missed her last car and found herself in a helpless situation. Mary did not

know anything about taxicabs, and if she had she could not have afforded to take one. One of the men with whom she had danced and the sort who wait for an opportunity of this kind, offered her his houseboat. Unprotected Mary readily accepted and walked unknowingly into the trap set for her. Many other cases on this order led the department into a vigorous fight against the environment of the dance-hall.

System Is Effective. An interstate case that shows the preventive system to advantage is one in which Susie, a little country girl, plays a strong part. She had lived on a farm in Idaho all her life, she had never even been in a small town. She was the oldest of a family of six girls. The mother was dead. Susie was betrayed by her father. He sent her to Portland in the hope that she would be "lost in the shuffle." As she walked the streets she resembled nothing so much as a bird with a broken wing. Timid and frightened and sick, at last she wandered into a physician's office. He telephoned the department of public safety. The girl was at once taken in and cared for. The sheriff of the county from which she had come was notified. He investigated and the father was sent to the penitentiary. Five sisters were saved from a similar fate to Susie's and all that it cost the department was the labor and the message to the Sheriff.