

LAND ACT PROPOSES MAY MEET RESISTANCE

Appeal Made to Britain to Re- lieve Trouble Impending on All Sides.

MANY ARE DISPOSSESSED

Property Owners Lose Holdings to Farmers Who Push Every Advantage Given by Union Government in Step.

CAPE TOWN, June 27.—(Special).—A native deputation is leaving today for England to present a series of grievances to the Imperial Government. The deputation includes the Rev. Dr. Dube, a highly educated Zulu, who studied for a number of years in American universities; the Rev. Dr. Rabusana, late member of the Cape Provincial Council, and representatives of the Free State and the Transvaal. On being asked why they thought it necessary to appeal to the Imperial factor, they said that there is very grave dissatisfaction with the management of native affairs by the Union Government of South Africa. The land act has brought matters to a head. This measure is not yet fully operative, but the farmers are taking advantage of it to injure the natives. Thousands of native squatters, more particularly in Natal, are receiving notice to quit, and have nowhere to go. Many have sold their stock at ruinous prices, and some have even been sunk to the position of laborers, earning \$2.50 to \$3.75 monthly, with a few meales thrown in.

Natives Are Badly Treated.

The deputation bitterly complains that the present unfortunate situation might have been foreseen if the government had been in better touch with native opinion. The Native Affairs Department is doing its best to mitigate the hardship, but the fact remains that the natives are driven off lands reserved for future European occupation before other lands have been earmarked for exclusively native occupation.

The deputation will request the Imperial Government to exercise its right and veto the native land bill. That, however, is only one phase of the mission of the deputation, which represents an immense body of natives. They intend laying other grievances before the Imperial Government, notably the alleged failure of the Union authorities to make an adequate inquiry into the killing of two natives by the defense force during the January disturbances. European occupation of the natives' lands is a serious matter, and the deputation is endeavoring to bring about a settlement at Jagersfontein mine. Their object is to convince the Imperial Government that the colored natives, having due regard to native interests, should hand over the protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to the Union Government, at all events without exacting the most rigorous guarantees.

Cape Town Surprised at Act.

The dispatch of this deputation to England comes as a surprise to the public here, who have heard of nothing of these grievances. The action now being taken serves as a reminder that the time is probably not far distant when the colored natives and natives will begin actively to agitate.

Speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr. Meyer, one of the Natal members, said that the natives and colored folk were beginning to think they ought to exist for themselves. Denied the franchise, they would resort to direct action, organizing themselves into industrial combinations. Mr. Meyer protested that he was not putting such ideas into the natives' heads. From his intercourse with their leaders, he was convinced that the ideas were there already. This speech has caused some sensation among the members.

AIR CRAFT CARRIES 9 MEN

New French Zeppelin Flying Over Paris Excites People.

PARIS, June 27.—Parisians were startled the other afternoon by the sight of a Zeppelin flying over Paris. Crowds collected on the boulevards and the excited folk on balconies above them shouted down that they could see the German flag.

The Zeppelin flew very low as it reached the Boulevard des Italiens, and a loud cheer went up from the crowd. Not only was the French flag then clearly visible in the stern of the airship, but the name "Spies" was perfectly plain to the naked eye on its bow.

The Spies is the first of the rigid airships commissioned by the French army, and its trial trip with nine passengers on board in the two cars was successful.

SONGS MUST BE DECENT

Selections Which Have Pleased Crown Prince Are Fixed.

BERLIN, June 27.—Songs that have pleased the Crown Prince and his family cannot be indecent. At least, this appears to be the rule of law from the conduct of the state's attorney in an action against a Berlin music publisher. The action began with the confiscation of 15 songs. The prosecutor contended that each of these was indecent and a violation of the law concerning obscene publications.

The defendant's attorney set up that 19 of the songs had been sung at a special performance in the palace before the Crown Prince and other members of the imperial family by a quartet performer. These 19 were upheld upon release, but the court upheld the confiscation of the other five.

OPERA PASS USED 6 YEARS

Parisian Impersonates Noted Com- poser Successfully.

PARIS, June 27.—A curious case of impersonation has been discovered at the opera. M. Paladilh, the musical composer, who lives in retirement and is seldom seen in town, came to see the new opera "Semeo." As an author he has his free access at the opera.

"You cannot have M. Paladilh's ticket," said the booking clerk, "because M. Paladilh, whom I know very well, is already here."

"But," the astonished composer protested, "I am the author of the opera." The second Paladilh, when called out, confessed that, knowing that M. Paladilh never used his right of free entry, had successfully impersonated him for the last six years.

NOTED LINGUIST IS ONE OF VIENNA'S MOST TALKED-OF GRAND DAMES.



VIENNA, June 27.—(Special).—Princess Mathilde Reitzel, whose recent husband is the subject of the debate of hereditary grand dukes, is being talked of in Vienna society. The princess, who is one of the tallest as well as handsomest of Viennese grand dames, has traveled widely and speaks several European tongues. Her husband, Prince Reitzel, owns a big estate in Southern Algeria, on the fringe of the Sahara Desert.

LONDON GETS READY

Exposition Now Designed to Surpass Anything Ever Held.

PANAMA CANAL FEATURED

History of Remarkable Feat of Engi- neering to Be Told by Lecturer Who Was One of Corps on Job During Its Construction.

LONDON, June 27.—London is to be more Americanized than ever this summer. Not only will the thousands of visitors be doubled, but they will bring with them samples of their wares, their art, and their progress generally, to be exhibited at the Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's-bush.

The great "White City" has been transformed into a gorgeous picture in green, buff, blue and pink. Above the magnificent temples of industry and art rises a glorious panorama of New York City. Sky-scrapers mingle with the clouds, and at night their illuminated windows glow with myriad lights. In the foreground mammoth liners—monarchs of the sea—are at anchor in the Hudson River, and fleets of smaller craft ply busily to and fro.

Another spectacle is a model of the Panama Canal, constructed rigidly to scale. The model covers 15,000 square feet and the canal extends for 210 feet. Ships pass from ocean to ocean, and Model trains also traverse the route between Colon and Panama, while all the history of this colossal triumph of engineering is told by a lecturer, who was himself one of the engineers under the Panama Canal Commission.

On the entertainment side, animals from the Congo island Zoo, wrestling and ragtime bears among them, are one of the attractions. A Wild West cattle ranch monopolizes the stadium, and there is a series of American sensations.

Probably the most thrilling railway ride ever conceived is the new "Joyride" over the Arizona Mountains. Unlike its prototypes which are "gravity rides," this railway, more than one and a half miles in length, is electrically controlled, and the terrible dips are not intended for the timid.

Painting and sculpture are exhibited in four classes—British, American, British-American, and Continental-American. The examples are of great value, and the majority of them are intended for next year's San Francisco exhibition.

Altogether, the Anglo-American Exposition promises to eclipse all exhibition records in the matter of stimulation of public interest. Its beautiful gardens, for example, are a revelation to horticulturists, for round the central stand alone more than 15,000 roses bloom in a splendor of color. A series of international sports has been arranged under the chairmanship of that all-around English sportsman, the Earl of Lonsdale.

CZAR TO SEE FRANCE

Visit of President This Summer to Be Returned in October.

PARIS, June 27.—(Special).—Some papers announced that the Czar of Russia would visit the French Republic this summer. An official visit of the Czar to France will certainly take place within a few months.

GERMAN PLAIN IS VOICED

Universities Overcrowded and Pro- fessors Suffer Accordingly.

BERLIN, June 27.—Too many university students in the old complaint being voiced in both Germany and Austria.

The trouble in Berlin and Germany as a whole concerns the medical students mainly. The flood of them has

J. REDMOND SAYS UNION NOW DEAD

Possibilities of Home Rule Act Being Avoided Ridiculed by Irish Leader.

VOLUNTEERS ARE GROWING

"Amending Bill" Declared Forced by Ulster Rifles for Conclatory Purposes May Divide Na- tionalist Forces.

BY TIMOTHY J. O'CONNOR.
DUBLIN, June 27.—In a statement to represent the Irish Freeman's Journal, John Redmond said: "The union, as we have known it, is dead. That much at any rate is beyond doubt or question after the recent division of the House of Commons. There are only two eventualities, both of them are impossible, which could possibly prevent the home rule bill actually becoming a statute in a few weeks' time. The first is that the present session of Parliament should come to an abrupt end before the bill is actually introduced in proposition; and the other is that the House of Commons should suddenly go mad and pass a resolution to the effect that the bill should not be presented for the royal assent. In the absence of these two absurd contingencies, the bill must automatically become law."

"It is true that we are faced with the prospect of what is called, or rather, mis-called, an 'amending bill.' Let there be no mistake about this; no amendment of the bill is called for either by the government itself or by the Irish party. We believe that the bill is a good, workable bill, and that it is a charter of liberty for the Irish people; but we are practical politicians, and I hope, men of sense, and we all recognize that it is worth paying a price to secure its passage. The price will come into operation almost universal good will, and to prevent its being heralded by civil commotion of any sort."

"Amending Bill" Explained.

"I see no likelihood of an early general election, but general election or no general election, the return once made of the Liberal party to power, or the return—most unlikely of the Tory party to power, the union of Pitt and Castlereagh can never be again set upon its feet, and the assembling of an Irish parliament in Dublin is a possibility of home rule bill, as a strain as the rising of tomorrow's sun."

Increased Recruiting Reported.

The increased recruiting of national volunteers is remarkable. An evening paper reports that one day alone 1,000 recruits were reported. It is stated that progress is especially rapid in County Antrim.

Poland, Italy and Other European Countries to the United States Did Not at First Greatly Affect the Consumption of Meat in that Country.

The vast stream of emigration from Poland, Italy and other European countries to the United States did not at first greatly affect the consumption of meat in that country. Those emigrants lived largely upon a diet of cereals. Properly, however, joined the ranks of meat eaters. Meanwhile Japan has appeared in the market and variation is cowardice, and that limit must not be exceeded. However baseless the fear that Irish freedom would interfere with the liberty of any party in Ireland, it can be allayed by reasonable concessions. If it cannot be allayed by concessions within reasonable limits, then the people of Ireland as a whole must let the matter rest. The Irish volunteers are here, they are the protection of national and individual liberty."

RACE CARD CAUSES SHOCK

Receipt, Written on Back, Flutters From Woman's Hand in Church.

LONDON, June 27.—(Special).—A fashionable young Western doctor will have cause to remember this year's Derby. On his return from Epsom he found rich maiden aunt's pillow of the church and a great anti-gambling crusader—had dropped in to dinner. During the meal, greatly enamored of a certain dish, she requested the recipe, which her nephew, who is somewhat of a sportsman, wrote on the back of a card which he took from his pocket.

The sequel took place in the parish church last Sunday, when her way to her new home was hindered by the receipt, which she had written on the back of a card, and which she had tucked into her pocket.

STUPENDOUS FEAT HELD

Pessant Entertains Entire Town on Occasion of His Marriage.

BERLIN, June 27.—(Special).—A peasant of Jeckel, near Braunschweig, has repaid his friends and acquaintances with a gargantuan feast on the occasion of his marriage.

The guests, among whom was the entire population of the bricklayer's village, numbered 110, and the costables consumed by them included bread baked from 800 pounds of flour, an equal weight of beef, soup into which 235 chickens had distilled their secret, and 1500 quarts of beer. According to local custom, the neighbors contributed liberally in kind to this stupendous wedding feast.

SCHOLAR DIES IN POVERTY

Volcano Explorer Leaves but \$100 to Meet Funeral Expenses.

ROME, June 27.—(Special).—Professor Mercalli, the famous volcanologist, who was found burned to death in his rooms at Naples, has left an estate worth \$100.

The sum is insufficient to pay the funeral expenses and legal proceedings in connection with his unexpected death.

LONDON SOCIETY BEAUTY'S FAMILY LAYS CLAIM TO ROYAL DESCENT.



LONDON, June 27.—(Special).—Lady Dorothy Fielding, whose wonderful toilettes at recent social dances have excited keen admiration, and who is renowned as one of London's best dressers, is one of the seven daughters of the Earl of Denbigh, the "Peer of Piffy Activities," as he has been called. Formerly a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria and King Edward, the Earl is, among other things, an all-around sportsman, who specializes in angling, and runs a fish hatchery. Born in 1853, Lord Denbigh claims to be descended from the royal house of Hapsburg, and every man of the family has Rudolf for his first name, facts of which Anthony Hope may have been aware in penning his most famous novel.

MEAT NOW IN SCARCE

Supply From United States Ceases and Effect Felt.

PERMANENT FAMINE FEAR

Importer Says Situation Is in Danger of Becoming Serious and Working Folk Will Not Take to Substi- tute Easily, Is View.

German sporting circles are taking in the Olympic games to be held in Berlin in 1916 is reflected in a remarkable increase in the organization of the turners. The annual report of the national organization shows that 400 new clubs with a membership of 45,000 formed within the course of the year. The general organization now consists of 11,000 clubs, having a total membership of 1,400,000. The turners are trying to induce the military authorities to prescribe a certain minimum degree of physical development to entitle recruits to lighter military service. As part of their military drill, particularly in the first year, is designed merely to develop the physical strength, the turners argue that much of this could be dispensed with in the case of the young men who have already made themselves strong through systematic exercise, and they believe that the exemptions asked for would do a great impetus to their organization.

BATTLESHIP TO SEE RAY

SIR PERCY SCOTT TELLS WHY WAR CRAFT SOON ARCHAIIC.

The slodging party remained in camp until the night of May 23, two of them undergirding a good tent and living exclusively on the new polar ration which have been devised for the expedition. The camp being situated in a day to day to provide the necessary amount of muscular exertion by means of sledging journeys of graduated length in the mountains. The participants in the subjects of the experimental diet were unable to eat more than a third of the ration, but more the high caloric value and the fact that the ration was so well selected. The party returned to headquarters furnished with valuable information.

IRVINGS GET PRIVILEGE

Cambridge Theater Allows Them to Break Speechmaking Rule.

LONDON, June 27.—(Special).—At Cambridge the Irvings have always enjoyed a remarkable success. The company visiting the New Theater is being by the terms of its contract to refrain absolutely from speech-making on the stage. In the case of an Irving this clause is not only always indignantly overlooked, but a speech from the stage at the close of the performance is taken as a matter of course.

RELIGION BRINGS SENTENCE

German Private Refuses to Work on Saturday and Is Jailed.

BERLIN, June 27.—(Special).—A private named Much, in the Forty-third regiment, has been sentenced by a court-martial at Spandau to three months' imprisonment for obstinately refusing to do any military duty on Saturday.

LODGING COST PENNY WEEK

Vicar Makes Unheard-of Offering to Poor of Midhurst.

LONDON, June 27.—Lodgings at the poor of Midhurst in Sussex, by the Rev. F. Tidwell, vicar of the parish. He has turned out the penny week per person, a bed sitting-room in cases of genuine poverty.

Sweden to Be Well Represented.

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—Sweden expects to send the largest foreign delegation of operators to the Olympic games at Berlin in 1916. The Swedish Olympic committee has bought a whole section of seats next to the winning post. The section will seat 1000 people and is next to the seats engaged for the United States.

German Like Olympic Games.

BERLIN, June 27.—The interest that

NEW POLAR TENTS AND DIET TESTED

Sir Ernest Shackleton and Party Make Experiments on Ice in Norway.

EQUIPMENT IS SUCCESS

Trip Is Made From Finse Hotel to Hardanger Glacier Under Con- ditions Closely Resembling Those of Antarctic.

LONDON, June 27.—(Special).—Important results have been obtained by Sir Ernest Shackleton and some of the members of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, following a series of experiments made in Norway with equipment and rations for the great journey across the South Polar continent. The tests were made on the snowfields of Finse and Hardanger Glacier, and covered as nearly as possible approaching those encountered in the Antarctic—experiments with tents, motor sledges, and hauling sledges and food. The party consisted of Sir Ernest Shackleton, Frank Wild, George Marston, Captain Orde Lee, Royal Marine, in charge of the motor sledges, Hickenon and Lieutenant Debb, both of Dublin, Fusiliers, who will be assistant in charge of the dogs of the expedition.

Finse proved an ideal place for the original trials which Sir Ernest conducted. Far above the tree line, at an altitude of some 4000 feet, there lies an extensive snowfield, which was surrounded by lofty peaks and glaciers, and except for the considerably higher temperature the lake basin compares in its striking features with the topographical features of the Antarctic continent.

Weather Severe on Arrival.

The party's arrival was hindered by unusually bad weather for the time of the year. A strong northerly wind was blowing through the hills, bringing with it drift and falling snow. While the party was at the Finse Hotel were confined to the building by the blizzard, Sir Ernest proceeded with the assembling of his equipment, which had been brought over the Christiania-Bergen railway, and at 11 o'clock on the morning of May 19 he set out for the glacier. His team of five men pulled the heavy sledge with tents, food and all the camping gear. Later in the day this party camped at the foot of the Hardanger.

The tent which has been designed by Sir Ernest Shackleton and Mr. Marston, proved a complete success, especially as regards one of the most difficult operations of sledging journeys, namely pitching it in a high wind. Up to now no really satisfactory solution of the problem of Antarctic exploration has been devised. It may seem a small matter, but with the circulation rendered sluggish by the intense cold of the Antarctic, the manning of the arms above the head to pitch an ordinary tent can only be done at eminent risk of frost-bite.

New Tent Is Simple.

The new tent is as simple as it is ingenious. It is made of a couple of motor car hoods joined together and folded flat in the shape of a large "D." All that is necessary to pitch it is for one man to lie flat on the ground while another man throws snow on the snow-cloth and a third pulls on a guy and raises the whole structure in a few minutes. In the presence of a fair weather it can be raised by one man unaided.

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One of the Motor Sledges was Driven by an Aerial Propeller and was Capable of Carrying Heavy Loads at an Average Speed of 15 Miles an Hour over a Fair Snow Surface.

The navy will be entirely changed; naval officers will no longer live on the sea, but either above it or under it, and the strain on their systems and nerves will be so great that a very lengthy period of service will not be advisable. The navy of the future, we shall require nothing but boldness and daring.

In war times the scouting aeroplanes will always be high above on the lookout, and the submarines in constant readiness, as are the engines at a fire station. If an enemy is sighted, the aeroplanes will be tipped, a flotilla of submarines will be slipped. "Whether it be night or day, be it rough, they must go out to search for their quarry; if they find her she is advanced, they will be in a position to board her and take her as a prize, as in the old days, they only wait till she sinks, then return home without having done a stroke of work. In my view, the merchant said, "we have a real and absolute meat scarcity at present, which in a year or two will have become acute. Britain will probably be forced to grow her own meat, as in the old days, or to pay something like famine prices."

This view was supported by another very large importer, who declared that already the very high price of canned meat showed how difficult it was to obtain supplies. "The prospects of obtaining supplies," he said, "are gloomy in the extreme. Democratic governments tend to split up large ranches into small agricultural holdings, which in turn are encroached upon by the available grazing land."

The effects of this change would be far-reaching and important. British live stock, and particularly sheep, would be forced to enter upon an entirely new phase, in which scientific methods would be of the greatest practical value. Labor will be attracted back to the land, and if the people want meat they will have to get it home grown, rather than from abroad. A meat diet is widely believed in as an important to hard physical toil, and there are no substitutes which approach the original in nutritive value.

It takes about four years to bring an animal to best-yielding age. This fact must be met against the idea that in Mexico and Siberia the world's population is being increased at present not fully developed. No doubt in time these countries will contribute to the world's supply. When the time comes, however, the world's consumption will have advanced still further.

German Like Olympic Games.

BERLIN, June 27.—The interest that

Germany has in the Olympic games is reflected in a remarkable increase in the organization of the turners. The annual report of the national organization shows that 400 new clubs with a membership of 45,000 formed within the course of the year. The general organization now consists of 11,000 clubs, having a total membership of 1,400,000. The turners are trying to induce the military authorities to prescribe a certain minimum degree of physical development to entitle recruits to lighter military service. As part of their military drill, particularly in the first year, is designed merely to develop the physical strength, the turners argue that much of this could be dispensed with in the case of the young men who have already made themselves strong through systematic exercise, and they believe that the exemptions asked for would do a great impetus to their organization.

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Piction heretofore did not exist as much as formerly, and literature is improving in several other respects.