

NEWS FROM

TRAINING TO BALK AN INVASION OF ENGLAND

Elaborate Scheme Has Been Already Worked Out and Approved by the War Office—Home Defense Army of a Million.

From a Staff Correspondent.
London, Feb. 20.—One rather poorly written play has done for England what years of agitation by her greatest geographers and her most far-sighted public men has failed to do. Or perhaps it is fairer to say that the play has crowned the work of the eminent agitators, and has brought home to the English people in concrete form the terrible danger to which they were exposed as a result of their military unpreparedness.

The play is entitled "An Englishman's Home," it is the work of Major Du Maurier, an officer now serving in South Africa, eldest son of the late George Du Maurier, father of the well-known English actor, but owing to the army regulations which forbid an officer in any other occupation than soldiering, the author is referred to merely as "a patriot."

Problem of Defense.
The play has come at the psychological moment when all England is talking about the problem of national defense, and it has caught the national imagination despite its crudeness. It is impossible to buy a seat at the theatre at which it is being produced in London for two months ahead, and arrangements have been hurried forward for producing it simultaneously at another London theatre. More than a dozen touring companies are already being organized to take it to the provinces, and the War Office authorities are negotiating with the producers to send companies to every town and village in the country to wake up the people to the danger to which the country is exposed by their apathy.

Theme of Play.
The theme of the play is a very simple one. It deals with an imaginary invasion of England by the forces of the "Empire of the North," but there is very little attempt to disguise the fact that Germany is the invader. The volunteer force on which England must depend to repel an invader if the regular army is engaged elsewhere, and the army has managed to elude the fleet and effect a landing, breaks down hopelessly and in the end a respectable British householder is ruthlessly shot by the enemy's soldiers because being a civilian, he has picked up a rifle to defend his own house from attack.

The whole secret of the popularity of the play is that it depicts on the stage the condition of things which Lord Roberts, England's greatest living general, and a host of other military and public men, have been trying to depict on the platform. Assuming that the regular army should be engaged abroad and a German army should manage to evade the fleet, which is said to be by no means impossible, England would be at the mercy of her enemy. About nine months ago Mr. Haldane, the minister of war, worked out an excellent scheme under which the territorial army was established. This is organized on a voluntary basis for home defense, and the establishment asked for was 300,000 men. Only 200,000 men have come forward, and it is admitted that even 300,000 would be altogether inadequate for the purpose for which the army is intended.

The failure of the territorial army is largely due to two facts. One is that the average young Briton does not take kindly to the work of the eminent agitators, and has brought home to the English people in concrete form the terrible danger to which they were exposed as a result of their military unpreparedness.

The second reason is that his employers object to his being taken away for a month or so every year when the territorial army is undergoing its training in camp, and have discouraged volunteering.

The employers, however, are fully alive to the need of an adequate home defense army, and they are pretty well agreed that there would be no objection to soldiering if everyone had to do his share of it. Then, they declare, the employer who allowed and encouraged his men to train for the defense of their country would not be placed at a disadvantage in competition with those who refused to allow their men the necessary time for training.

No Alternative.
There is no alternative which has been proposed by the soldiers for more than a year, and which I am in a position to state is approved by the War Office authorities, although they have not felt it to be politic to declare themselves openly. "Service for all" is coming in England within a few years in spite of the opposition of the Socialists and extreme Radicals who see in "conscription" as they call it, a dangerous force leading towards extreme militarism on the German model.

The scheme which has been worked out for universal training is very different, however, from the method of conscription adopted by most countries on the Continent. Under the new English scheme, no one except those physically unfit for soldiering, will be exempt, and the young men will not be taken away from their business for two or three years just at the time when they should be receiving their most valuable business training.

Training Soldiers.
It is proposed to start with the boys in school, when they are about 10 years old. They will be drilled and taught to shoot with miniature rifles, graduating to the service arm as they increase in bodily strength. At the age of 13 they will pass into the territorial army and will be compelled to spend about four months every year in camp or barracks for three years, and to perform a certain number of evening drills during the period when they are not with the colors. For the following three years they will have to spend a fortnight in camp every year and keep up their rifle shooting and drilling. After that they will pass into a first reserve and will be liable to first call in the event of an emergency until the age of 30, after which they will form part of the second reserve as long as they are physically fit.

It is estimated that after the first four years of this plan the territorial

Germany's Gist of Important Topics

NEW AMBASSADOR



COURTESY, (1909) BY HARRIS & ESTES
Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the new German ambassador to America.

A. J. Goodbrood, Pioneer of 1872. Sletsz Squaw With Chin Tattooed After Fashion of a Past Generation.

The regular army will have 400,000 men on its active list and 100,000 additional recruits undergoing their first four months' training. This would be the average strength of the territorial force, but behind it would be the first reserve of 500,000 men, and behind that an indefinite number of efficient men in the second reserve. The annual cost of the scheme is estimated at about \$25,000,000, which is certainly cheap as an insurance against invasion and against the serious conditions which would be the result of a general abandonment of the old channels for smuggling it out of the country.

Now that the working again with tolerable freedom, it is beginning to be very clear why the previous policy of comparative publicity was so sudden and abrupt. Affairs have taken a serious turn for the worse in Russia, and the government is plainly determined to keep its troubles as quiet as possible.

The difficulties it faces are not connected with the internal political situation alone. The country is the theatre of fact in the throes of one of the most startling "graft" investigations any nation ever known. It is on the eve of a violent outbreak of terrorism.

It has other troubles, perhaps even more threatening for the future if not quite as immediately alarming. Experts are agreed that warm weather will bring cholera, typhoid, and cholera outbreaks Europe has ever known. Agricultural conditions in many of her colonies and dependencies are spreading famines inevitable. Finland is on the verge of rebellion. With England there is the possibility of grave friction over Persian affairs.

Dquiry Into Graft.
The "graft" inquiry is being pushed throughout all of Russia and Siberia. The name of the various investigations to have been saturated with corruption. On one side the authorities bled the country for money, and on the other, the government itself has a large department charged with the handling of the affairs of the country, and the coffers of the provinces down to the remotest police officials everyone seems to have been involved.

It is not alone that the czar is horrified at the discovery of the unbridled increase in the number of all servants—governmental losses have been enormous. What figure they will reach is impossible to say. It is not likely that the government itself has a very accurate idea of the amount of money so widely spread in the plundering. Scattered reports of the most atrocious shootings and stabbings have been leaking out from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kishinev, and other cities. Unable to suppress news of them entirely, the government has tried to minimize their importance and to represent them as the work of common criminals unconnected with any of the great revolutionary organizations.

The truth is, according to members of the exile colonies here in Paris and in Geneva, the czar and his government are all part of a widespread conspiracy which contemplates a campaign of steadily increasing violence as the year progresses, culminating in the time of such startling outrages by the time of the cholera epidemic in St. Petersburg. It is not likely that the government itself has a very accurate idea of the amount of money so widely spread in the plundering. Scattered reports of the most atrocious shootings and stabbings have been leaking out from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kishinev, and other cities. Unable to suppress news of them entirely, the government has tried to minimize their importance and to represent them as the work of common criminals unconnected with any of the great revolutionary organizations.

London Correspondence

Late News from France

SENATOR CLARK IN LONDON



Former Senator William A. Clark and Mrs. Clark. Senator Clark was on crutches in London the result of an injury to his leg, caused by a fall on the Lucania.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Beauty patches, which were rare during the recent post-pandour period, are reappearing in Paris as a result of the anticipated revival of Louis XV fashions. They are to be revived with great favor because Frenchwomen have never entirely abandoned the cunning little devices which the ladies of Louis' court found so useful in the way of cosmetics and in the corner of the eye and under the lip.

Now the more daring leaders of society are laying in supplies and are advising their friends to use them. Beauty patches are made of tiny pieces of black velvet in the shape of stars, moons and crescents. The patches are placed on the side of the eye to make the eye appear larger, and it gives a vivacity of expression. On the corner of the under lip it attenuates the face; if, on the contrary, a woman wishes to obtain a shortening effect, she places one on the right cheek and another on the other side of the left eye.

In the time of Marie Antoinette some patches have been christened Odette's grace appeared at court with patches on her cheek representing a bear and a crocodile. Mouché eccentricities went so far in those days, in fact, that the clergy interfered and denounced them as vanities.

An Orchid Wonder.
London, Feb. 20.—Orchid growers have several times done what the Darwinists to be almost impossible and have crossed species. Mr. Bull of Chelsea has created a new orchid of unusual beauty and botanical interest. The new wonder, which bore its first spray of bloom during the hardest frost season of the year, has the color of a crushed strawberry of a peculiarly delicate shade. The plant is also a precocity. It has flowered in its fourth year, which is young for an orchid, and the present spray—the only example in the world—is as nothing to what may be expected of the older plant.

Not Hanged, but Married.
London, Feb. 20.—Twenty-three years ago John Lee was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Emma Keese by whom he was employed as a butler at Babbacombe. Three attempts were made to execute him. On each occasion the gallows christened Odette's grace appeared at court with patches on her cheek representing a bear and a crocodile. Mouché eccentricities went so far in those days, in fact, that the clergy interfered and denounced them as vanities.

Chicago's coroner is arranging to use the photograph to take the last denial of confessions of condemned murderers and the dying statements of victims of foul play for use as evidence in court.



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CONVICT HAS

TERIBLE TALE

Escapes From Strong Prison in France, Faces Hardships in South America and Finally Lands Back in Paris Jail.

Paris, Feb. 20.—Several months have passed since Paris was astonished with a report of the escape from one of the strongest of the penal forts of France, at Cayenne, in French Guiana, of Jacinto Bartolomey, and five companions defying all the penalties of recapture. Bartolomey has been caught and gives an account of an odyssey that would appear a work of fancy if it were not all proved true.

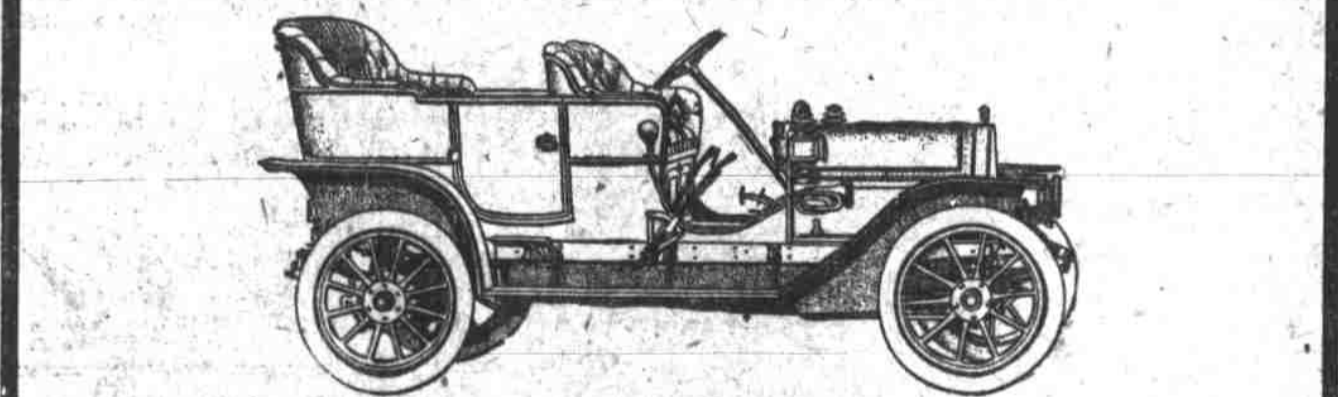
The six fugitives, after a voyage full of dangers by sea, rivers and virgin forests, found on roots and herbs, arrived on Venezuelan territory, and determined to go to Caracas. On the way two of their number were crushed by great serpents, dying almost instantly. One was devoured by a crocodile at the Orinoco river and one was the victim of the voracity of a puma. After unrelaxing fatigues Bartolomey with his one remaining companion reached Caracas.

Not Welcomed.
But they were not permitted to live in the capital of Venezuela, being French, and the authorities threatened to shoot them if they did not leave at once. Without loss of time the two fugitives fled towards the interior, where the only companion of Bartolomey was devoured by the cannibals. Bartolomey arriving alone at the coast, a few days after a short stay in the night and by signals he got attention and a boat went ashore to receive him, taking him to what proved to be a Spanish fishing boat near Bocaux, where he was again left to his fate.

Bartolomey treading once more French soil, thought only of reaching Paris, where his mother and three sisters lived. After unheeded difficulties he finally arrived in Paris, only to find that his family had disappeared. And this man who had run the course of such extraordinary dangers to regain liberty, found himself in a state of mental depression, a terrible mental depression, and he thought only of delivering himself into the hands of the authorities.

Again a Prisoner.
Bartolomey is now again a prisoner, but the public, acquainted with his unenviable history, feels for the unhappy victim in such circumstances, a great compassion and even the police regard him from the peculiar point of view and with a singular respect, because, contrary to the usual custom, he has allowed to possess, in spite of all the risks, which he has faced with a coolness worthy of the sentiment of commercialism produced in all who know the facts.

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PARIS TURNS TO "BEAUTY SPOTS" EUGENE AZEF PUZZLES RUSSIA

Daring Creatures of Society Begin to Revive Forgotten Customs.

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"The Changeling"

These verses from the "London Academy" would seem to prove that all the poets are not dead. The English newspapers have recently been producing many poems that have merit and "The Changeling" is as meritorious as any.

For those who came from Fairyland,
The world is hard to understand
And I was born in Fairyland
Unhappy again in the police ward
Perhaps all women are!

My father was a golden king,
My mother was a shining queen;
I heard the magic blue-bird sing,
They wrapped me in a mantle green.
They laid me out with a silver shroud,
We rode and rode till dawn was gray;
We rode with many a song and shout,
"O'er the hills and far away."

They stole the crying human child,
And left me laughing by the fire;
And sometimes in a waking trance
I seek again the homing dove.
The midnight feast, the glittering dance!

The wizard harpers play for me,
I wear a crown upon my head,
A prince and princess with me here,
I dance and revel with the dead.
"Vain lies!" I hear the people cry,
"Listen to their weary truth;
Then turn again to the homing dove,
And the untrodden Wand of Youth."

I hear the laughter of the kings,
I see their jeweled flagons gleam,
O wine of life! * * * immortal things,
Move in the splendor of my dream.
My spirit is a homing dove,
I drain a crystal cup, and fall
Softly into the arms of Love
And then the darkness covers all.
—Olive Douglas.

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