LONDON

City of London In Meat Business

PORTUGAL'S "UNCROWNED QUEEN"

BERLIN

Germany Is Ruled By a Rod of Iron

Briand Cabinet May Soon Retire

VIENNA

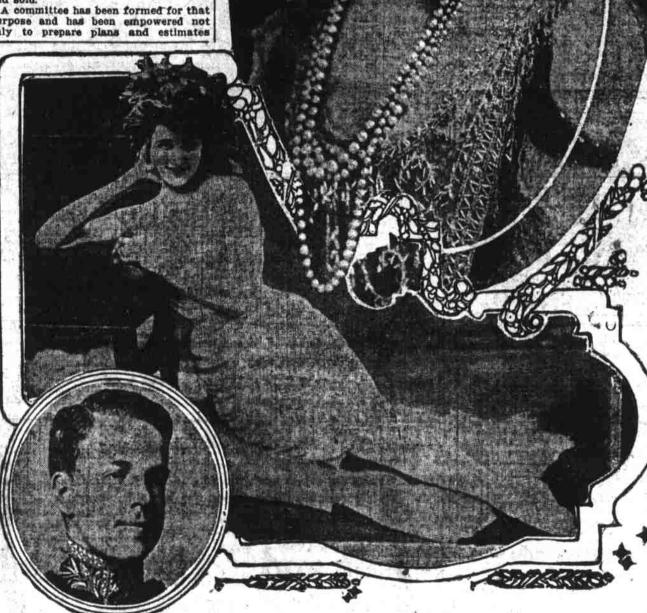
AMERICAN MEAT TRUST WILL HAVE KEEN COMPETITION

City of London Proposes to Control the Meat Business Within Its-Borders by Constructing Storage Plants.

By Phillip Everett.

(By the International News Service.) London, Jan. 14.—The American Meat trust, which has just been patting it-self on the back for having apparently succeeded in forming a world-wide con-cern, able to dictate to the people of all nations what they should eat and what prices they must pay, is doomed to meet with a great disappointment here in London, for the greatest city in the world is seriously thinking of placing the meat business entirely under its own control, and as a first step in this direction immense municipal cold stor-age plants are to be constructed at the Smithfield market, where practically all meat consumed in London is handled

A committee has been formed for that purpose and has been empowered not only to prepare plans and estimates



Mile. Gaby des Lys, whose recent visit to London revived the stories of her enchantment of King Manuel of

showing the cost of municipal cold stores, but also to obtain information as to the existing private cold stores which the city might find it advantagcous to purchase in order to secure the complete management of the cold stor

age around the market. Of Far Reaching Effect. The establishment of municipal cold stores may have far reaching results upon the meat trade. In order to appreciate the situation, it is necessary to remember that when the city built the Central Meat Market 15 years ago, nothing was known of cold storage and refrigeration, both of which are modern innovations, and have quite altered the trade of the market. When the market try Institute, and made inquiries as supplies were English; now about 80 per cent are foreign. Cold storage and refrigeration have enabled foreign meat to come to this country in good condi-tion, and correspondingly, the home trade has declined. In building the market the city used the basement for an underground railway station, so that new patterns to instruct purchasers in the supplies could go right into the the art. The industry is being conducted market. This was at the time regarded as a brilliant achievement, but the advent of cold storage reveals that the the domination of middlemen. utilization of the basement in this manner was a mistake. The result now is that the city cannot provide cold storage commodation below the market, and

There is still room for more accommodation, and that is why the whole sub ot has now come up for consideration. If the city can acquire the private concerns they will have the complete con-trol of the trade. To Catalog London. Preliminary steps are being taken in

the situation has been met by private

empanies providing cold stores outside.

the great task of indexing the history and literature of London. It is proposed to collect in book form references to everything that has ever been written about London from the earliest times, so that the student can discover without a moment's delay where he can find whatever has been written about any district of the metrop-

olfs which boasts a distinctive name. Kenneth H. Vickers, a well known lecturer on the history of London, has alaborated a scheme for the collection of the references, and great assistance in its execution is being given by Miss Hadley, records clerk at the London county council. A body of about 20 voluntary workers will shortly be at work getting under headings the contents of all the known works on London. These works will be indexed under the heading of "General Books on London," and then each will be analyzed according to the districts. But the scheme goes further than the mere indexing of standard and lesser known books; it is intended to delve into all the published review and magazine articles dealing with London history and life, and to

give them a place in the comprehensive index. When it is mentioned that this great work involves the sub-division of the headings to information where not only topographical information, but facts as cial life, ecclesiastical history, dislects, etc., may be found in published writings, some idea of its magnitude will be formed.

In Persia there are no distilleries nor brewerles, and native wine is the only intoxicating beverage used.

DUCHESS SNUBBED BY ROYALTY TAKES INTEREST IN CHARITIES

hefr apparent to the throne and his consort, Duchess Sophia of Hohenburg. recently visited the exhibition of house hold work at the Housewives' Induswas established nearly the whole of the to the objects of the institution and its organization.

> The interest shown by the duchess is gratifying to the various ladies who from charitable motives are encouraging these home industries. Teachers undertaking the sale of lace and other needlework, are being sent around with on a sound commercial basis, one object of which is to free the handicraft from

Austrian ladies are clever with their charities. They do not give money away, but provide means of earning it. When ever expenses for secretaries and other help can be obvisted, hardheaded business methods are used by them.

Duchess Sophia Charitable. The Duchess Sophia of Hohenburg, not being of royal birth is unpopular

NEW STEAMSHIP TO BE MODEL ACHIEVEMENT

London, Jan. 14.-Wireless messages direct to and from any part of the Atlantic ocean—such is the new develop-ment promised on the completion of leviathan ships now in course of con-

struction. At present wireless communications. from ship to shore is restricted by distance. A message sent, say, from England to the Mauretania or any other ship in midatlantic, has to be picked up by another vessel nearer the shore and retransmitted to its destination. This is due mainly to the fact that

the masts are not sufficiently high to allow of a continuous succession of powerful aerial waves carrying the messages, but this defect is soon to be remedied. The Hamburg-American steamer Europa, which is now being built, will

cate direct to the shore stations from Her masts will be unusually high, and she will carry the most powerful wirees apparatus ever installed on a sea-

probably be the first ship to communi-

going vesuel.

The Europa will be 900 feet long and 96 feet broad, and she will have no fewer than nine decks above the waterline-a veritable skyscraper affoat. ew system of ventilation. There will then died. be no ventilators rising above her decks. Pure air warmed to a comfortable tem-

Vienna, Jan. 14.—Archduke Ferdinand, | royalties, devotes herself to charitable works, in which she receives the hearty support of the Jesuites.

The archduke, who was wont to have his way when she took him in hand, now spends his time attending to his gardens and art collections, and is allowed less liberty than that usually enjoyed by male members of the royal

influence of the duchess also The serves to keep the next heir, Archduke Karl Franz Josef, aged 23, son of Archduke Otto and nephew of the Heft Apparent, in the background. This is because she desires preferment for her children. According to the Austrian constitution, they are ineligible to the throne, but notwithstanding Archduke Fordinand's renunciation of their rights upon his marriage to Sophia, many lawyers contend they are the legal heirs to the Hungarian throne.

It is believed in Vienna that a match will eventually be arranged between Karl Franz Josef and Louis, daughter of the Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany if the obstacles in the way of religion can in royal circles. She is strong-minded be overcome—one being a Roman Cath-and in order to avoid snubs from the olic and the other a Protestant.

CAST TREE OF LIBERTY IN PARIS DESTROYED

(By the International News Service.) Paris, Jan. 14.—The last of the Trees of Liberty, several of which were planted in Paris to commemorate the revolution in 1848, is no more. The little tree planted with much ceremony flourished and grew to be one of the tailest in the city. Of late years the Tree of Liberty was only in theory a tree of liberty, for it was really a prisoner surrounded by houses, and these year after year have increased in height, making the struggle of the tree the harder, and death has proved the conqueror. The roots, however, spread and became dangerous to a house of eight stories, so in its attempt to rival the house in height the tree was vanquished and has fallen to the axe of the tree

FORTUNE OF \$250,000 HELD UP IN ODD WA

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—Half a sheet of paper will make all the difference in the disposition of property amounting to \$250,060. The Russian law requires that a will

shall be made on a whole sheet of paper, but an old lady made her will in prope Another interesting feature will be a form, but on a half sheet of paper, and

nonexistent, and the legatees are fightperature will be pumped to all parts of ing the case to prevent the property the ship in such a manner that there going to will be no inconvenience from draughts, subjects, ship in such a manner that there going to distant heirs, who are French

M. BRIAND MAY BE FORCED BY POLICY TO LEAVE CABINE

Drastic Measures Advocated by French Premier Create Severe Opposition Among His Former Partisans.

By George Dufresne. Paris, Jan. 14 .- To transform a rabid, revolutionary Socialist into a safe and sound stalesman, there is evidently no better way then to elevate him to the position of the highest responsibility and place the welfare of the whole nation in his hands. The means may seem a risky one, but in the case of M. Briand it has been a complete success. At heart, undoubtedly as much in sym-pathy as ever with the Socialist cause, M. Briand has had his views broadened with his increased responsibilities and his three bills to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous railroad strikes in 1910, which cost the country millions of francs, deal as severely with violent strikers as the most conservative statesman might wish, and what is more, M. Briand intends to carry them through in spite of the torrent of abuse and denunciations from nis former par

Acts of sabotage will be punished by terms of imprisonment of from one month to two years, and fines of from 50 francs to 1000 francs. Those who incite to sabotage incur- the same penalties. There will be no difficulty in retting parliament to vote this bill. The same may be said of the proposal to nflict from six months' to two years' imprisonment on the drivers, stokers, conductors, signalmen and pointers who abandon their posts in the hours of

Bight to Strike Attacked. Where M. Briand will meet with obtacles is in the suppression of the right to strike." The railroad men have always jealousy asserted this privilege, and former ministers have admitted their claim. Arbitration for the solution of conflicts is proposed. There will be a central conciliation committee and local conciliation committees. members will be chosen from lists approved by the chamber and the senate. There is a clause which attacks the General Labor Confederation. union of associations, or syndicates, inciting railway men to strike, or supplying them with the means to strike comes under the penal provisions of the law.

It is to be feared that the temper of

the Radical-Socialist elements in the chamber will refuse to accept so drastic a policy. No doubt Conservatives, Nationalists and Progressives will support M. Briand through and through but the prime minister has proclaimed that he would sooner retire from office than govern by "reactionary" votes. the explanation rumors that the Briand cabinet has not long to live.

Horman Fetes Planned. Fetes, which are certain to excite immense interest outside as well as in France, are to take prace this summer at Rouen, and other Norman towns and also among the Normans in Paris, who form a strong colony here of quite 100,000. The festivities are to be held in clebration of the thousandth anniversary of the settlement of Clatt-en-Epte, which marked the beginning of the Norman state. M. Fallieres has accepted the presidency of the honorary committee in this city, which includes many Normans well known in the domains of politics, literature, and art, while the working committee, with M. Salles as its head, is already busy on the organization of the fetes, which will take place in Paris on June 17 and 18, among which may be noted a reception of the delegations that will come rom abroad, a grand ceremony at the Sorbonne, a gala so.ree, and a banquet. Although a subscription has only been opened quite recently among the Norsans, the sum of \$25,000 has already been collected, but the committee is appealing to them for funds on a very gener-

utmost eclat to these festivities.

As I have remarked, this commemo ration is bound to be viewed with the greatest interest abroad as well as in this country, as there are so many people of Norman origin, not only in England but in many another land. The great Northman, Rolf, Tollo or Rou, to give him his Scandinavian, Latin and rench names, received from Charles the Simple, a grant of land in which Rouen was situated, and which extended eastward to the Epte and to the Dive on the west. Such was the be ginning of the Norman state, which, wing to the valiance and ability of its dukes and their subjects, long wielded an influence in Europe which was out of all proportion to its size. I may and that foreigners of Norman origin will be represented at the festivities, as deputation will be constituted for this express purpose and that they will re-

ous scale, as the object is to give the

ceive the heartlest welcomes. Woman Burns Husband Alive. From a provincial town comes weird story of a woman who is alleged to have burned her husband alive in the presence of her three children, a son aged 17, and two daughters aged re spectively 11 and 15. The couple, it seems, were not very happy of late, the wife being exceedingly jealous of her husband and causing frequent scenes. She is also alleged to have developed regular mania for persecution, and made ife a burden to her husband and all hose around her. The poor man finally said that he could stand it no longer He would leave her, and go with their children to live with his parents.

The following night his wife, it is al eged, waited until he was asleep, and then she poured a bottle of petroleum over the bed and set fire to it. In a moment the poor man was enveloped in flames, and as he jumped out scream ng with pain he said to her in the pres ence of his children, "Wretched woman, you have done this!" He died from his burns a few hours later. The woman was arrested, and denied that she had done it. A bottle, which had contained petroleum, was found at the foot of the ped, but she says that she does not thow how it got there. It is believed that she must have done it during a moment of insanity, which it is alleged, is hereditary in her family, three chiliren out of nine having been sent to

lunatic asylums. The Austrian war department has orits officers with which it will be pos-1,500,000 rifle cartridges a day

IN GERMAN FORTRESS





The two self-confessed British spies, Captain Trench of the Royal Marines, on the left, and Lieutenant Brandon, of the navy. Map showing the scene of their activities and the relation of the English coast to the German stronghold of Borkheim,

BRITISH SPIES HAVE EASY TIME AS GERMAN FORTRESS PRISONERS

(United Press Leased Wire.)
Berlin, Jan. 14.—Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, the two English army officers recently convicted at Leipzig of spying upon the German North Sea defenses at Borkum, are hav-ing the time of their lives in jail. Prison life in a German fortress isn't like prison life anywhere else. It isn't intended to be. Its intention is to carry out the form of imprisonment for persons who ought to be imprisoned, without hurting the feelings of those whose station is such that their feelings to deal with them severely at first. All spected man to prison for a year for a mustn't be hurt. Teutonic officers, for instance, who

but can't openly countenance on account of his people's objection to them are sent to the fortresses. Duelists make up a considerable proportion of the German fortress population. Army officers who chop civilians up with their swords for making slurring remarks about the imperial uniform are also well represented. So are officers who have been convicted of mistreat ment of their subordinates.

These are things which it won't do to

recognize as legitimate. Yet it wouldn't them to the humiliations, unpleasant ness and downright hardships of ordinary prison life. So the kaiser has then shut up in fortresses instead. That is to say, they are sentenced to be shut up in them-and they really do sleep in them at night. Otherwise they have an excellent time. A sentence to a term of confinement in a fortress is really a sentence to a pleasant vacation, unless indeed, it is for so long a term that continued residence in one place grows monotonous. But that doesn't often happen. The military courts see to it that it doesn't. And even if some one get a pretty long sentence now and then, he can arrange to be transferred from fortress to fortress, so as o get all the variety he likes.

Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon got four years, which is quite a while, but there is little doubt that they will be pardoned after six months or so Trench is confined at Glatz and Brandon at Wesel. The chances are that when they are released they will sincerely regret being set free and having to go back to work again.

Take Themselves to Jail.

To start with, the two Englishmen were not sent to their fortresses in charge of jailors. Nobody ever is, They imply gave their word that they would go straight from Leipzig to the places where they were sentenced to be "confined" and they went. They had guides part of the way, it is true, but that was ecause they were unfamiliar with the ocalities and would probably have got lost if left to themselves. Arrived at the fortresses they were

given comfortable rooms-large, light and airy-which they were allowed to furnish to suit themselves. The rest of the boarders received them cordial-Most of them being army officers, too, they had plenty in common. The presence of Englishmen among the lermans was a novelty, in fact, which the latter seemed greatly to enjoy.

In theory the so called prisoners are supposed to spend the evenings in their own apartments, but the regulation is one to which no attention is pall Really, the fortresses are more clubs than anything else, music enlivens the inmates' leisure, card playing for high stakes is much in vogue and visitors come and go quite as they please. The typical German fortress table is

equal to that of a good hotel, but if the prisoners don't like it they can buy what they like for themselves. The supply of wines and cigars is unlimited and the quality of the best.

It is of course too much to expect the aristocratic type of fortress priscen signed to each "cell" to keep things in order, clean boots, brush clothes and do the rest of the work of a high priced valet. Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon each has such a "valet." Naturally, having a great dear of time

on their hands, the prisoners like to be

out and about as much as possible. The commandant's permission is necessary for excursions abroad but it is seldon refused. The only restriction is that the excursionists must be back by bed Most of the German prisoners have their families in the vicinity and spend most of their time with them. It dered 16 machines invented by one of has been suggested to the two English its officers with which it will be pos- men that perhaps they would like to sible for 25 workmen to manufacture make a similar arrangement, but they hardly think they will be "confined"

long enough to make it worth while. Such is German fortress life.

There is really something very queer in the Trench and Brandon case. The two officers were caught in the act of taking observations of the Borkheim defences and the information they had secured was unquestionably of a character which would have been extremely valuable to the English in the event of an attack upon the German coast.

Most people thought they would be dealt with most severely. Indeed, the German government probably intended at once, everything changed. The trial mere technical offense. The undue se-was a farce. The officers admitted verity of the sentence has only served do things the kaiser considers all right everything that the Germans wanted to further widen the chasm between the em to s chatting between the judges and the accused, some funny stories were told and then the sentence to "detention in a fortress" was pronounced. People who are familiar with what "detention in a fortress" means, know perfectly well that this was a mere joke.

The popular theory is that the whole thing was fixed up in advance between the English and German governments. Downing street was certainly much perturbed when the two Britons were arrested and the impression is that, had all the evidence come out in court, it would have been shown that such impertant. British officials were behind the affair as to have strained Anglodangerously-perrelations

haps to the extent of a war. Now, neither country wants war at England is too busy with internal difficulties to welcome foreign ones and Germany has not made sufficient progress with its new navy to be ready for an armed clash.

So it was probably arranged by mutual consent that the affair would be passed over as unostentatiously as possible. But it is not likely to make two governments much more friendly towards one another in future. Germany knows that England has spying upon it and England knows it has been found out. The situation isn't one to make for harmony.

WOMAN TRIES FASTING IN METZ RESTAURANT

(By the International News Service.) London, Jan. 14.—It is said that Tan talus owed his troubles to a breach of hospitality after a supper with the Thereafter he was plunged into a lake in the infernal regions, where, parched with thirst, he saw the water rise to his lips and then recede.

Fraulein Grete Emilon approached very nearly to this state of things. This young lady is a follower of the immortal Succi, who a number of years ago performed a feat of fasting in

Fraulein Emilon has undertaken long fast at one of the last places it would be possible to conceive, namely. a restaurant at Metz. Shut away from all physical contact with the world, she spends her time in a glass case reading romances and writing letters. She detaches a piece of paper from a pad and answers any inquiry that is passed into the case by the individuals of the crowd which increases daily. But she never partakes, at least so we are led to understand, of the gastronomic dainties the internal relations of the members which she can smell.

ACTRESS TRIES TO

(By the International News Service.) Brussels, Jan. 14.-A sensation was caused recently at the close of an evening performance at the Alhambra by a French actress named Mile, Emma Deru attempting to put an end to her life by taking poison in her dressing room Her groans brought her assistance, and she was conveyed to the nearest hospital in a critical condition. Her attempt at suicide was said to be the result of a disappointment in love.

To enable a person to massage self without assistance there has bee patented an apparatus to be fastened to a wall, adjustable to any height, which a wheel with leather covere on the ends of the spokes is rotated by cranks and suitable gears.

Half a century ago there were species of humming birds on the island of Trinidad; now there are but five, and scientists are puzzled to explain.

PRICE OF PEACE IN GERMANY LIES IN STERN REPRESSION

Freedom, That Is Best Insurance of Peace, Fettered by Bureaucracy Throughout German Empire.

By Frederick Werner,

(By the International News Service.) Berlin, Jan. 14.—A general feeling of uneasiness pervades the whole German people from the highest to the lowest. Nobody dares hope that the year, which has just begun, will bring anything but domestic calamities. The process against the participants in the disturbances in Moabit drags along and government and police alike have failed to read the public mind. The decorations given by the kaiser to the police officials, whom public opinion unanimously has condemned, have aroused a feeling of bitterness against the government which grows more acute every day, and which has spread far beyond the ranks of those who condemn the government as a mat-

ter of habit and principles. Nothing has ever excited so strongly to war between the classes and these marks of distinction given to brutal policemen, because they prophesy a com-ing revival of the old Bismarckian fail-ure, the policy of violent oppression. The old rusty arms used in the war against the "Umsturz" parties are again being brought forth from the arsenals of reaction and sharpened for future use. It is, of course, to be hoped that the reichstag and the great majority of the voters will lay down their veto against any such criminal policy and give the chancellor of the empire the friendly advice of sheathing his sword, but the very attempt to repress the outburst of public feeling by anticipated measures, cannot but increase the feeling of bitterness of the masses against

The Chasm Widens.

Another cause of ill feeling against the ruling bureaucracy was the heavy sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed upon the large land owner, Becker, for insulting Judge von Maltzahn though it was evident from the court proceedings that Becker has never meant to attack the judge's person, but only the system whose representative he was, and which forced him to make a formal complaint very much against the judge's personal wish. To the German people it is clear that the secused was right, as it is equally clear that as he unfortunately came into conflict with the law the court was forced to sentence him, but they do not understand the necessity of sending a highly re-

Peace by Repression.

The Berlinger Tageblatt, one of the most influential papers of Germany, takes a very gloomy view of the prospect of the new year at home and

"Nowhere," says the paper, "do we see any manifestations of an earnest desire for the blessings of peace. Peace is banished from our policies, interior and exterior. We are filled with distrust of other nations, who distrust us as heartily, and at home social, political and economic contracts are always clashing. Perhaps humanity was created for strife and universal peace may forever remain an unattainable ideal, but this is no reason why we should try to eliminate from struggle for existence all evidence of national and class hatred. Today, unfortunately, might is still right in Germany, where justice and personal freedom ought tos prevail. We try to create peace by force, increase our armaments and are about to embark upon a policy of violent represssion as if we were ignorant that peace can exist only on basis of friendly understanding be-tween nations and between government and governed. Peace and freedom go

together. Busso-German Alliance.

As we get farther away from the event itself and become able to look at it in the proper perspective, it becomes more and more evident that the meeting unceremoniously at Potsdam beween the exar and kaiser did more to safeguard the peace of Europe than all peace conferences of the past

At that meeting no speeches were made, which, at the time, was interpreted as implying that nothing of imortance had happened. The very reverse, however, is the case. For there is no doubt that a most important agreement has been reached between Russia and Germany. Both countries have engaged to support no aggressive action ultimately aimed against one of them. That is what M. Von Bothmann-Hollweg stated in the reichstag and which the ezar has since confirmed in the letter he wrote to his ambassador in Berlin, Count Osten-Sacken, when conferring on him one of his highest orders in recognition of his services reestablishing the Russo-German friendship.

Austria is, of course, vitally interested in this agreement, but, after consideration, seems satisfied. For this agreement means the peace of Europe for years ahead. It changes nothing in of the triple alliance or the triple entente. But it makes a serious collission between the two camps impossible For no such collision could occur with-TAKE HER OWN LIFE out ultimately involving an attack either on Germany or on Russia, Cynics say that both alliances have now be come a farce, since the eventuality for which they were concluded has become impossible. They are right in theory. In practice, however, the two groups will remain as before, though for years ahead their organization is not likely to be put to practical test. The Potsdam agreement seems a distinct victory for the new German foreign secretary, vos Kidderlein-Wachter. A period of un-disturbed peace will give the Austro-German alliance time until Austria han enormously strengthened her army by the introduction of the two years' ; vice system and established a Dre nought squadron in the Adriatic.

Deodorishin half a million go sewage a day by electrolysis, in bacteria and leaving a clear li-rying only a trilling sadiment salts, Santa Monica, Cal., has a sewage disposal problem that