

HUNGARIANS PROFITING BY COOPERATION FRANCE SEEKS BENEFITS OF PANAMA CANAL

COOPERATIVE SCHEME SOLVES BIG PROBLEM IN HUNGARIAN TOWN

Americans Study Plan Which
Brings Contentment, Keeps
Young Folks on the Farm.

(By Special Cable to New York.)
Totmesgyer, Hungary, July 6.—Members of the American commission on agricultural cooperation were entertained here last Friday in true Hungarian peasant style. This is a town of 3510 inhabitants and the visit gave the Americans an opportunity to see the Hungarian country folk upon their own hearths.

The commission was first welcomed in the People's House, a sort of town hall, erected through cooperative effort. In the vestibule of the hall stood a line of 20 Hungarian peasant girls, evidently chosen for their complexions. As the Americans entered a hearty shout of welcome in Hungarian was heard and the American women were led to the receiving line. Every peasant girl bowed to kiss the hands of the elder American women and made a quaint courtesy to the younger ones. The Americans were then taken to a big hall, where they were welcomed in Hungarian speeches by the village priest, Father Charles Simko, the estate physician, Dr. Jakse, and the town judge. These three men are the most important men of the community.

Stopped the Music.
Three times while the speeches were proceeding the gypsy band in the courtyard below had broken out in music and had to be stopped. It was evidently hard work for them to restrain themselves, for the moment that a hand was raised to tell them that their part of the performance could begin, they broke out in tumultuous melody. Then the peasant girls in their brilliant native attire began the dances of rural Hungary. These are wonderful dances, possible only for a dance loving people. There was a luncheon served in the open with huge mugs of beer and the favorite cold meats of the country. The peasant girls were the waitresses and great was the popularity of those members of the commission who could master enough German or French to translate for their fellow Americans a request to the pretty country maids.

After luncheon dancing was begun, and this time the Americans were invited to try their skill. The effort was not very successful, but the gypsy band was found able to improvise a form of "Everybody's Doin' It" and so a turkey trot exhibition was staged for the dance of the peasants. Cameras were produced and a chapter of pretty faces added to the record of the commission. When the fun was over a study was made of the life of the village. Certainly it was studied with more appreciation than it could have been done before the village party. The houses of the peasants were opened, not to curious busybodies, but to friends who had come to a party. The houses were comparatively large and surprisingly clean. Age and carved wood furniture and beams were the chief decoration.

Count Owns Property.
Most of the country about Totmesgyer is the property of Count Karolyi. In 1896 a farmers' association was formed, which movement assumed a practical form in 1900 when the cooperative distributive society was organized. This society operates a butcher shop, a sausage shop and a bakery. The commission was fed with the products of the society at luncheon and their quality was beyond criticism. The cooperative credit society was formed in 1902 and in 1912 handled \$25,200. It has 368 members and a capital of \$4520. Its deposits now amount to \$18,400 and its reserve to a little over \$1000. The affairs of the cooperative societies and of the farmers' association are carried on in the People's House, which was given to the villagers by Countess Karolyi. On winter evenings entertainments are given in the hall of the People's House and a library of 600 volumes is maintained. There are also two bowling alleys and a tennis court.

The cooperative movement in Hungary is probably more social than economic, or rather it is an attempt to accomplish a social task through economic means. The village of Totmesgyer offers a wonderful example of what the movement may accomplish. The boys of this village, it is said, have no desire to leave for the towns. They are content to marry the girls of the village and stick to their farms, apparently through cooperation, in its broadest sense, which means a thoroughly developed community life, the problem of rural life has been solved in Totmesgyer.

WAGE BILL DRAWN TO RAISE FARMERS' PAY

Labor Party Seeking Passage
of New Measure Through
Parliament.

London, July 6.—A determined effort is to be made by the Labor party to secure the passage through parliament of the agricultural minimum wage bill recently introduced by George Roberts. Modeled along the lines of the coal mines minimum wage act it is designed to ameliorate generally the condition of the lowest paid class of male laborers in England.

Few farm laborers receive a wage of more than \$4 a week in addition to house rent, and the vast majority are paid little more than half that amount. The latest board of trade returns give \$4.35 as the average weekly earnings, but Labor leaders point out that this figure includes every conceivable extra allowance "in kind," the value of which is estimated by the employer only.

A graphic illustration of the pitiable plight of farm hands in Devonshire, one of the richest agricultural districts in the country was given the other day in the court at Tiverton where a number of laborers were being tried for debt. One defendant, who has a wife and three children, to support, was receiving only \$3.75 a week with a bonus of about \$1.50 at harvest time. Two others, each with two children, were earning but \$3 each. Another, with a wife and three children, receives \$3.25, but has in addition the use of a cottage and stove. Roberts' bill provides for the general

W. COPELAND TRIMBLE, IRISHMAN, HAS ORGANIZED MOUNTED SHARPSHOOTER TROOP TO FIGHT HOME RULE



ENGLISH MEN BLAMED FOR SWEATSHOPS IN WHICH WOMEN TOIL

Woman Novelist Gives Severe
Arraignment; Some Work-
ers Get but 2 Cents an hour.

By Ed L. Keen.
London correspondent of the United Press.

London, July 6.—"I arraign the government and men of England for the shocking mismanagement which makes it possible for women to be employed from 12 to 14 hours a day in order to earn \$1.75 a week. The state has tinkered with this terrible problem of sweated labor, but it has failed simply because it has never recognized that the question is one that must be dealt with by women. It should be borne in mind that 95 per cent of the sweated workers of this country are women. If the men of England were worth their salt they would have altered such conditions as these long ago."

The speaker was Mrs. Flora Anne Steel, one of Britain's foremost women novelists and social reformers, and she was describing to an audience of thoughtful men and women at the Knightsbridge Palace hotel the wretched lives of the human exhibits gathered by the Women Writers' Suffrage League and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage to illustrate the economic argument in favor of woman's vote.

Some Get Two Cents an Hour.
In the glided hotel drawing room temporarily fitted up as a workshop, from whose windows could be caught glimpses of fashionably clad members of London society as they flashed past in carriages and motor cars, a dozen elderly, care-worn women were feverishly plying their various trades—some of them for a wage of only two cents an hour.

At one table strewn with artificial flowers of her own fashioning, sat a frail, gray haired woman, bent with aching, yellowed hands, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, who had come from her little home in Daleton to show how it was possible by working 12 hours a day at top speed sometimes to earn \$2 a week. She had been doing this for 50 years.

One of the ladies, Mrs. Ellen Abbott, who is paid the rate of 1 1/2 a thousand holes, and although she is one of the most expert women employed at the trade in London, the greatest number of holes she can fill in 12 hours continuous work, is 8000.

Another of the ladies, Mrs. Ellen Abbott, a woman with falling eyelids, who for the last four years has supported herself and her four children on \$2 a week, told how in her small kitchen in the back streets of Deptford, she sews buttons for 17 hours out of the 24. For each three dozen buttonholes she is paid seven cents.

There was an aged maker of match boxes who has toiled all her life for an average daily wage of less than 30 cents; a maker of black braids trimming who has to puzzle out the complicated patterns set for her to copy and whose pay is 14 cents a dozen yards which take eight hours in the making; a woman who makes shoes for a dozen pairs, and considers \$1.50 a fair week's income; a maker of stuffed dolls, who supplies her own materials and receives only a dollar a gross and a seamstress who makes a dozen blouses in a workday of 13 hours for 60 cents.

It is the "Song of the Shirt" revised and brought up to date.

Suffragettes Scattering.
(By the International News Service.)
Naples, July 5.—Streams of suffragettes who were at Budapest are scattering throughout Europe. Mrs. Clara Colby, Jane Addams, Dr. Anna Shaw and her party were all there last week. Professor Marion Whitney of Vassar has also departed.



1—Carrying body of Miss Emily Davison, "martyr suffragette," into London church for funeral service. Miss Davison was the militant suffragette who was killed when she threw herself in the path of the king's horse in an attempt to break up the Derby race.
2—W. Copeland Trimble's mounted troop of sharpshooters, organized to fight against Home Rule in Ireland.
3—W. Copeland Trimble, justice of the peace of Inniskillen county, Fermanagh, Ireland, who organized the troop of sharpshooters.
4—Militant suffragettes attempting to break through the police lines to attend the funeral services over the body of Miss Emily Davison.

IMPERIAL TREASURY WOULD HAVE BETTING ON RACES LEGALIZED

(By the International News Service.)
Berlin, July 5.—The crown prince, who has been going in actively for tennis lately, is expected to compete in the doubles at the annual tournament in Zoppot, beginning tomorrow. His partner will be Lieutenant Carl Lange, who has been coaching him.

A rather amusing example of the unconscious sympathy of the highly monarchical portion of the press appears in an article in a Berlin newspaper describing the crown prince's game. It says:

"The crown prince has much talent for tennis. He has a good forehead stroke, which lacks only sureness, and his backhand stroke will become good with practice."

Except for these trifles, it appears that the crown prince is a finished player.

The paper says also: "If the crown prince supports his able partner, even in some measure, he should have a good chance for success."

The imperial treasury department has drafted a bill for presentation to the bundsrath and reichstag, legalizing in Germany for nearly 10 years. Officials estimate that Berlin bettors alone wagered at least \$6,000,000 marks in the last year, through the agency of fugitive "bookies." The greater part was placed on horses on foreign tracks, mainly in France.

The hopelessness of stopping betting is realized and the purpose of the bill is, to control wagers and tax them. It is proposed to levy 6 per cent for the state, which, obviously, would mean a gain of many millions throughout the empire. Six per cent would also go to the racing associations.

Prince Must Marry a Protestant.
(By the International News Service.)
London, July 5.—It has just been decided that the Prince of Wales shall marry as soon as possible after he reaches the age of 21. In the meantime, the list of eligible princesses in Europe is being considered and carefully examined.

STARVING CHINESE FIGHT FOR FOOD

Shanghai, July 5.—Reliable reports from Anhui province tell a grim tale of famine in the city of Kaifeng and other parts of the province, because of the fact that no wheat was planted last autumn north of the Yellow river, and because droughts prevented the planting of spring crops.

Thousands of beggars are seen on the streets of Kaifeng, scores dying every day. Conditions are somewhat better at Chengchow and Kwei-tehfu. Hot soup is given out at irregular intervals in Kaifeng, but the people fight so fiercely that the huge pot frequently overturns and pours the scalding liquid over the famished unfortunates. Mission hospitals care for the burned and feed all they can.

Grain speculators are holding their supplies at prices that are almost prohibitive, but the provincial officials have been advised by the missionaries to set a reasonable price, above which it shall be unlawful to go. The native magistrate at Kwei-tehfu is doing this and is also hoarding grain in case the famine should reach his district.

No optimum whatever is being grown in the province, not a single stalk having been seen for six months.

Renounces Country for Socialism.
(United Press Leased Wire.)

Rome, July 5.—Count Erenio Batthyany, who for some time has lived in London, today received official notification that the Hungarian government had granted his petition releasing him from the obligations of nationality. It is said to be the first instance in Hungarian history that a member of the ancient aristocracy of that country has thus renounced citizenship. The count, who is 45 years old, took the step on account of his belief in the principles of socialism, to the study of which he has devoted several years. Not long ago the Budapest authorities closed three public schools which the count had established on his estates, because the teachers appointed by him were assailing existing methods of government.

No Italian Catholics Want Divorce.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Rome, July 5.—Italy, which for years has been trying to select a parliament that would enact a divorce law, seems to be in fair way to lose out again. The Catholic citizens of Italy, who are not permitted by the pope to vote, are, however, permitted to interest themselves in certain phases of prospective legislation and a successful campaign is now being carried on to secure the pledges of all parliamentary candidates for the June election to vote against the proposed divorce law. An official announcement of the Popular Union of Italian Catholics, just made is that 150 of the candidates have already pledged themselves against the measure.

HOUSEWIFE FACTORY IS LONDON NOVELTY

(By the International News Service.)
London, July 5.—By means of its domestic economy schools London is operating a flourishing housewife factory. These institutions, 11 in number, will turn out this summer 600 young women certified to be model housekeepers and properly qualified, so far as the various domestic arts are concerned, for matrimony.

The London County Council, which runs the educational system of the capital, grants a limited number of scholarships each year in the higher grades of the public schools, which entitle the holders to special courses of training in domestic economy. The idea is not to fit the girls merely for domestic service, but admittedly to educate them as "house-makers." The course, which is a year in length, includes "the principles and processes of cooking, laundry work, home dress-making, needle work, and general housewifery." As an adjunct to these training schools a model flat has recently been fitted up at Shore-ditch where the girls are to reside in turn, during the course.

WAR AVIATION CORPS OFFICIALLY REVIEWED.
(United Press Leased Wire.)

Rome, July 5.—The first review in the world's history of conquering aviation corps upon its return from war has just taken place at Turin. The unavoidable absence of King Victor Emmanuel, the duke of Genoa, officiated in his stead, assisted by the four royal princes.

Forty aviators, all of whom participated in Italy's war with Turkey, took part in the review with their respective aeroplanes. One by one, they alighted in front of the reviewing stand where the duke pinned on them the various medals for valor which had been conferred by the king. Then the entire corps at intervals of one minute took flight returning in an aerial procession past the reviewing stand. Some 50,000 people witnessed the spectacle.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Naples.
(By the International News Service.)
Rome, July 5.—Miss Cathleen O'Donnell, daughter of former Congressman O'Donnell of Michigan, has left to go to a sanitarium in Switzerland. It is announced privately that her marriage to a St. Louisan, has been postponed.

Among those landing at Naples as tourists last week was Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

Germany Counts Pigs.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Berlin, July 5.—The German government has ordered a census taken of all the pigs and hogs in the empire. The "pork census" is for scientific and agricultural purposes.

PAID CHAPERONS ARE DEVELOPING BUSINESS THROUGH AMERICANS

(By the International News Service.)
Paris, July 5.—The business of paid society chaperons is increasing here, largely on account of the demand of wealthy American women. One can get a good society chaperon on precisely the same principle that one can hire a good guide to the Louvre.

The cost depends upon the circumstances. First of all, a lump sum varying from \$500 to \$1000 is given as a preliminary. It is much easier for the chaperon to obtain invitations to functions given in hotels.

Sometimes the charge is proportionately larger to have her name appear in a list of people of recognized distinction. Then the amiable chaperon arranges a dinner party, for instance. She is the hostess. She invites some of the very best people at her disposal. Her protegee is one of the guests. Next day the society columns of the papers announce that Madame X gave a dinner and among the guests were the Duke and Duchess of X, etc.

The chaperon gives a fashionable musicale. The best talent of our leading theatres is engaged. It is distinctly a society event. The woman who is being launched pays for her own expenses and adds a notable sum for incidental expenses.

The same principle applies to luncheons, theatre parties and receptions. The chaperon is the one who arranges the functions mentioned but she accompanies her charge to the seaside, the races, on automobile excursions and to fashionable routs, and the best-paying protegee is a wealthy and ambitious widow, or a wealthy and ambitious married woman of a certain age.

PRINCESS DE SAGAN WANTS NAME CLEARED.
(By the International News Service.)

Rome, July 5.—The text of the last decision of the Rota tribunal, in regard to the Castellani-Gould religious marriage has greatly annoyed Princess de Sagan, not so much from the fact that the court has practically regained the freedom and may marry at any time, but for the reason that the former Miss Anna Gould considers the decision as reflecting upon her character and reputation, regarding the whole decision as a blot on the name of her children.

According to her lawyer, she is not seeking to have the decision reversed, but is trying to have it annulled on account of the offensive way it is worded. She wants stricken from the decision the part in which her veracity is questioned.

FRANCE NOW SEEKING TO DERIVE BENEFITS OF PANAMA CANAL

Europe Is Knocking Canal,
But at Same Time France
Is Getting Very Busy.

By William Philip Simms.
Paris Correspondent of the United Press.

Paris, June 28.—Although a veritable campaign against the Panama canal is being waged in Europe, and the direct calamities are prophesied for it, the French government is preparing to spend millions in order that France shall get her share of benefits upon the opening of Uncle Sam's gigantic new waterway.

France made two attempts to cut the Isthmus and failed disastrously both times. The United States took charge and won, so old Europe seems to be peeved. A small landslide at Panama is magnified here into a crumbling mountain and an earthquake in Yucatan is bruted into a disaster wiping the big ditch off the map. The complete destruction of the whole works by an upheaval of nature is only a matter of time, according to the favorite story periodically printed here.

Another story circulated here and elsewhere in Europe, is that the canal is already out of date though not yet finished. America, too, is mercilessly lambasted. She is accused of playing the hog and trying to make the waterway benefit herself and herself alone. France, it is pointed out, when planning the canal had at heart the interests of the entire world; it was to have been her gift to civilization.

In the meantime the French government and French enterprises seem to have their own private views of the matter and are making plans accordingly. And Senator Henri Berenger (of Guadeloupe) who more than anyone else indulges in invective at the expense of the United States and her alleged selfish intentions, has taken the lead in urging France to construct ports, coaling stations and the like, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. He is prepared to catch her part of the golden plums which are sure to fall to all the nations of the world upon the completion of the canal.

Big Port Planned.
France owns a group of islands—the Society group, Marquesas, etc.—about midway between Panama and Oceania. The distance from Panama is about 4000 miles, or about half that from Panama to Australia. France is considering building a deep port at Papeete, in Tahiti, the biggest of the islands, and there installing the most up-to-date automatic coal handling station in the world. It is pointed out that while a ship can easily carry sufficient coal to steam 8000 miles without stop, the supply of coal necessary for the start would greatly reduce the cargo tonnage of the vessel. However, with a modern port midway the long course, and automatic coaling apparatus to facilitate recharging the bunkers, the increase in freight capacity would be enormous.

The Tahiti port will probably be constructed by the French government, but the coaling station would be given over to private enterprise, France, however, exercising a certain supervision over it and being paid for the concession.

The ports of Port de France and Pointe-a-Pitre, according to a government commission which visited both the Atlantic and Pacific islands, are a trifle too far off the direct route from Europe to Colon to benefit greatly by the canal. However, they are being put into condition to handle an increased local business which the opening of the canal will surely bring about, thinks the commission.

Will Rush Works.
All these works are to be rushed so that France may get on the ground floor and make a telling bid for the world's business immediately ships begin to use the canal. Government experts declare the benefits of the canal to France will prove enormous.

The hurriedness of the French Pointe-a-Pitre-Castellani-Gould hatchet, the greatest political sensation of the year in France, is not expected to mean a lasting peace between these two statesmen. To the contrary those who are on the inside look on the "war" with Germany as a necessary evil. Just as you wait and see. The instant the alleged reconciliation is only a truce.

No explanation, official or otherwise, has been forthcoming from either of the two men directly concerned, but the general reason for the strange joining of hands are known. France is in the midst of increasing her standing army by one-third; passing military budgets; retaining 180,000 troops under the colors for an extra year—the third of compulsory service and protecting herself generally against "the war" with Germany which many people on both sides of the Rhine say is inevitable. On these things the leading French statesmen are united. They say they mean the salvation of the country by the destruction of France according to the terms of the peace.

Therefore when President Poincare sent for Senator Clemenceau and pointed out to him that this was no time for political fights, the security of the country being at stake, Clemenceau agreed with him and they shook hands on it.

Once the security of France is assured, the troops who mutinied against the third year of soldiers-service put down, and the politicians resume their routine duties, Clemenceau the "Tiger" will again show his teeth and claws. It is believed, and his opposition to the Poincare administration continues.

Petition Is Heavy.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
London, July 5.—A petition weighing 23 pounds asking for the immediate release of Mrs. Edith Forrester, who is serving a term in Strangways jail for defacing pictures in Manchester Art Gallery, is being circulated by Home Secretary McKenna. Petitioners Manchester suffragettes cheer the prisoner nightly by megaphone demonstrations about the jail, shouting "Votes for women. Keep up your courage."

Good-Bye "Monks."
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Berlin, July 5.—The Berlin police have declared war on the black robes. There are about 100 "organ grinders" in Berlin. The police declare that the majority of these are strong men, do real work and that there is no need of their capital to be used in the future's capital to have one's name noted by hand organs.