

FIRST WOMAN MEMBER SPEAKS TO LONDONERS

Tells How Women of Finland Watch Suffrage Movement—Poet Laureate Contradicts Tenyson in Regard to Woman—Steps of Science Lead on to Proof of Telepathy

(By Lady Henry Somerset)

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first woman member of parliament addressed an audience in London last week. Dr. Thekla Hultin stood on the platform with a girlish figure and red-gold hair and a smiling, womanly face. She is one of the twenty-six women M.P.'s in Finland.

"We are interested," she said, "in watching the suffrage movement in England. In Finland so far as this reform is concerned, we used only constitutional methods.

"There was a big strike, and all traffic and business was stopped. Men and women stood together, and the new election law which was then granted is the most democratic in the world. The franchise is given to every citizen, man or woman, married or single, who is over twenty-four years of age.

"Twelve of the women who are elected are married, and of these three of the husbands have been elected also. There was no excitement when women were elected; it was taken naturally and simply.

"Women have been so long working in postoffices, banks and departments of state work that their election to the diet came without surprise."

A question was asked from the hall, at which the lady looked surprised. "Who looks after the babies?" "The grandmothers, of course," was the answer. "And then," she continued, "Finnish women would not dream of neglecting their children."

"But do not your women go to dinner parties, tea parties, garden parties and balls?"

"Such social duties, as they are called, come between a mother and her home far more than the mere fact of voting once in three years or sitting in Parliament for three months in each year."

Alfred Austin has set himself the difficult task of contradicting in prose the poetry of his predecessor, Tennyson, with regard to woman. Tennyson's poem, "The Princess," was a prophecy. It was a view of the ideal, and the ideal is the business of poets, but Mr. Austin's prose has no resemblance whatever to the prophetic vision of the idealist.

In a singular way the walls of the press, the goes over the wall, and the arguments that because women cannot fight they must not vote, but he advances the rather original view that peace is likely to be imperilled in the indulgence of sentiment characteristic of woman rather than by the calm, deliberate judgment, free from all untimely or too generous emotions, of man.

"Among the recent wars of modern times, the Franco-Prussian, the Russo-Japanese and the South African, what were the causes that brought about the conflicts? Was it indulgence in sentiment or too generous emotion?" If the cause of peace is to be the ultimate end on which the suffrage is based, there can be little doubt that a woman's peace is infinitely greater import than to man.

For her in war there is nothing of the glory of excitement, that there is in the waiting, the heart-break and the anxiety. Certainly Mr. Austin is not an idealist, and moreover he is not a psychologist, either.

Among the many changes which mark the passage of time and the transition of thought, there seems to me nothing more significant than the change that has come about with respect to what is called psychical research. The name of Frederic Myers, the author of "Human Personality," a book which is now recognized in three of our universities as a standard work on psychology, is now associated with those investigations which are being scientifically made as to the value of automatic writing and the justification for any belief in communication with those who have passed over.

Sir Oliver Lodge and Professor Crook are now deeply engaged in examining the evidence, as it comes under their notice. Mrs. Verrill, a member of the council of the society and a lecturer at Newham college, has received scripts purporting to be written by Mr. Myers, and a Mrs. Holland, who was in India, likewise received communications through automatic handwriting, which seemed incomplete.

Neither lady knew of the existence of the other, but two years later the manuscripts of both came into the hands of Miss Johnson, who on examining and comparing the two discovered a strange cross-correspondence by which the communications of both were expanded and explained. The difference is of a very complex nature, but it is quite clear that this is not a question of thought-transference or of telepathy.

The work of the Psychical Research Society is contributing much to the foundations of the materialistic philosophy, and science is repairing the breach that in many instances has been produced.

Sir Oliver Lodge in his recent book, "Man and the Universe," has pointed out very clearly the extraordinary instances that the establishment of religion is a fact that has had on the of our generation.

BANDITS ARE ACTIVE

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The governor-general of Indo-China reports that the number of Chinese bandits there recently has increased, and that the robbers threaten to overrun the rest of the Vienthe. There have been several engagements in which the bandits were dispersed with considerable loss. The French had one man killed and four wounded. New French military posts have been established and the existing posts have been strengthened.

PRISONERS MAY GET MUCH MORE LIBERTY

Better Food and Labor Rules to Be Mandated Out-New Prison Being Erected

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Preparations are being made in Parkhurst Forest, Isle of Wight, for the erection of the new type of prison instituted by last year's Prevention of Crime act. As Mr. Gladstone explained his proposal, professional criminals, after serving a term of penal servitude for their latest offence, will be detained for an indeterminate time in the new building. There they will remain until the authorities are assured that they will henceforth lead an honest life, or until, by age or infirmity, they are incapable of resuming a life of crime.

In this new type of prison, however, the habitual criminal will be subjected to less rigorous discipline than in prison. The hours of labor will be less, he will be allowed more liberty to talk, get better food, will be able to earn wages, and have an opportunity of recreative occupation. Some thirty acres of forest land on the site of a disused rifle range will be cleared for the new prison, and the work will start before long.

Officers in Trouble

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Two army officers are under arrest on account of singular conduct at Stuttesheimburg. They shot at the glass balls of an electric lustre in a hotel, and they entered a cafe, where one threw pepper into a man's eyes. The man remonstrated with the officer and his companion drew his sword, and slashed his face.

It seems that the same officers fired a revolver through the window of the palace occupied by Prince Liechtenstein and his wife, the Archduchess Elizabeth Amalia.

Women Go Walking

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Since the medical faculty has prescribed walking for women patients suffering from languishing maladies and neurasthenia, the Bois de Boulogne is now crowded of a morning with smartly dressed women walking along the alleys at a brisk pace. They have adopted special costumes for the exercise. The large hats are discarded, and tailor-made costumes with rather short skirts are the mode.

KING'S REMARKABLE PETITION

Wants Protection, Pension and Cross of Legion of Honor

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The negro king Rapout-yombo, who has reigned for many years in the Gabon, in West Africa, and is growing old, has sent a remarkable petition to the senate. He wants three things—the protection of the French government, a retiring pension, and the cross of the Legion of Honor. Commenting on the monarch's petition, the Figaro points out that the sovereign can count on French protection, which in fact, he already enjoys, he will also doubtless get his little pension. As for the cross of the Legion of Honor, however, a member of the government states that that is another matter. It is suggested that the palms should be given to Rapout-yombo on the ground that this decoration would suit him from the standpoint of local color in Africa.

INVENTS IMPROVEMENT TO INCREASE ARTILLERY

Field Gun Can Be Worked by Five Instead of Six—France Faces Serious Problem

PARIS, Feb. 19.—One of the principal points to which the attention of the French military authorities is now directed is how to increase the efficiency of the artillery in face of the numerical superiority of the German batteries. In the recent parliamentary debates the most weighty argument brought against additional guns was the difficulty that there would be in finding men to serve them. Colonel Depot, a well known expert, has just invented an improvement in the field gun of 75 millimetres (3-inch) that will enable the battery to be worked by five men instead of six. This would result in freeing 2,400 men, or enough to serve twenty-four new batteries. His system consists in employing the recoil to open the breechlock, which then shuts automatically in the ways of supporting machinery. There is also an ingenious contrivance for obviating the necessity of moving the gun; the total weight is reduced by six hundredweight for the gun and almost as much for the ammunition wagon. The last consideration, however, is the new model particularly fit to use in the artillery attached to independent cavalry divisions.

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REAL COUNTESS EARNS HER FOOD ON THE STREETS

Former Society Woman Was Not Educated To Do Any Work

IS SANDWICH WOMAN

Is Well Pleased With Humble Independence of Her Own Hands

DOG AS POLICEMAN

Novel Methods Adopted to Protect French Citizens

PARIS, Feb. 19.—In order to lessen the number of nocturnal attacks by apaches the city has organized a service of night watchmen. The suburbs, which are also infested by criminals, are also infested by dogs. The dogs are a Belgian breed, known as Groenendael. The dozen of the animals is "Ture," who has already affected several arrests. When the league receives more funds it will establish electrical communication between the kennel and the police.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY IN AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Lieutenant of Republican Guards Writes Note to His Daughter and Then Shoots Himself

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A mysterious tragedy has occurred in an express train running between Paris and Chagny. The train was Lieutenant Duplat, of the Republican Guards, and his little daughter, aged two years and a half. When the train reached Beaune the officer left his compartment, and entering another, asked a passenger for the loan of a pencil. Returning to his daughter he wrote the following message on a sheet of paper.

"My dear Marie, I am unworthy of you. But I love you dearly. I have kissed baby before taking the step. Pray for me, for I love you. What has led me to do this lack of employment."

After writing these words, the lieutenant wrapped the child in a warm covering. He stood her, and entering another compartment which was empty, lay down on the seat, and blew out his brains with his army revolver. In his pocket was his will, dated November, 1906, and a paper giving the address of a brother officer in Paris.

Lieutenant Duplat was a popular officer. His motive, which gave ground for committing suicide is not taken seriously. His family can give no reason for his rash act.

HIGH TREASON TRIAL

Many Startling Revelations Are Expected

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Pan-Serbian high treason trial at Agram next month promises to be fruitful of revelations. Twenty-two persons are implicated, including vicars, schoolmasters and artisans. They are charged with having attempted to bring about the separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Bosnia from the Austrian monarchy so that these provinces could be added to Serbian territory.

The conspiracy, it is stated, had spread to the army. Austrian soldiers being asked not to fire on Serbians in case of war.

It is alleged that the accused acted in concert with a Belgrade association, and were in communication with the Serbian court, and that a number of Serbians officers had been sent to Croatia and Bosnia under false names in order to foment a revolutionary agitation.

FATHER KILLS SON

Terrible Shooting Tragedy Enacted Near Montpelier

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The little village of Saint Jean de Blaquiere, near Montpelier, has been the scene of a terrible tragedy. A young man named Vincent Gayraud lived on bad terms with his father and lodged a complaint against him. On being informed of the step taken by his son, the father, who is 74 years of age, became very angry and resolved to be revenged.

When the son returned home to dinner last night the old man discharged a gun at him. The shot did little damage, and the son was preparing to attack the old man when a shot, fired at arm's length, entered his breast and he fell dead. The murderer, on seeing his son lying dead at his feet, reloaded his gun and placed the muzzle under his chin. fired. Neighbors rushed into the house and found the old man sitting on a chair with the gun between his legs. He was dead.

Car's Curious Gift

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—A curious present from the czar to the Emperor William has arrived in ten railway trucks at King's Wustehausen, where a famous hunting box of the Hohenzollerns is situated. It consists of sixty wild swine from the interior of Russia. They will be turned down in an enclosure in the middle of vast fir forests, which cover that part of Brandenburg.

AIRSHIPS WILL BE USED IN NEXT WAR

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Sir Hiram Maxim is busy now working on the problem of the airship motor. In conversation with a press representative yesterday he said he had examined every motor in the market and found he could make one considerably lighter than any of the existing types and still preserve a large factor of safety.

"The very cleverest engineer in France recently assured me," Sir Hiram continued, "that they are practically dead certain that within considerably less than a year there will be in Paris with 100 h.p. that will travel at a stretch. They say that certainly within a year they will make machines that will fly easily from Boulogne to London and return without stopping."

The inventor laughed at the suggestion that aeroplanes would presently be obtainable for \$500.

"No," he said, "I have told several people that machines like the Wright machine would be easily built at a profit for £1,000 each."

General Miles, who was the commander-in-chief of the United States army, but has now retired, said that he had seen the Wright machine, and it appeared to him that such a machine would not cost more than a few hundred dollars. As a matter of fact the motor would probably cost \$500. I told him so. The motive power costs more than all the rest of the machine. I think that Barrignand et Marre, of Paris, have recently received orders for 100 h.p. motors. They are now making twenty-five motors for Wright machines. These will be much more efficient for the same weight than the motor made by Wright themselves. A large number of engines are being made in France that are four times as powerful as the Wright motor. I have been told that some 100 h.p. motors are being made for £2,750 each, a rather stiff price. There are several thousand of the cleverest men in the world working on the problem at the present time, and what the French engineer has claimed stands a fair chance of taking place before the next year."

Asked when he thought air machines would be utilized for purposes of warfare, Sir Hiram replied, emphatically, "the next war."

First Professor of Automobilmism

Novel Appointment is Given to Morgan, of London, in College

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The first professor of automobilmism in England is W. Morgan, who has just been given that novel appointment at the merchant Venturers' Technical college in Bristol. He is a bachelor of science of London, and after some years' work in science teaching at Coventry secondary school he two years ago undertook the research and advisory work for the Daimler Motor company, and has managed the company's patent department. Interviewed on the subject of his appointment yesterday, Mr. Morgan said the new buildings which Merchant Venturers erected after the fire are now almost completed. "And what is the scheme in view?" he was asked. "The fact is," said the professor, "the governors want to give western men especially the opportunity of entering the profession, and the curriculum of teaching is to be both in higher theory and in the practical work of motor car building. While motor car engineering receives attention at several centres—Cambridge, Birmingham and Bradford, if not Manchester also—there has nowhere been up to now a professor of motor car engineering. Bristol has in view the combining of the technical college with the university, and thus motor car theory work will go on alongside the practical."

One way in which the department at Bristol will keep in touch with all that is going on practically in the motor car world is by the arrangement which has been entered into by which the professor will carry out at the college the purely scientific side of any investigations required by Daimler, and to apply the practical results in the Coventry works. Thus university and workshop will be in close alliance. Mr. Morgan will enter upon this appointment at Bristol some time during the coming spring.

Germany Can Afford to Contribute More

Leaflet Issued by Navy League Says Germany Has Plenty of Money for Construction of Warships

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The Tageliche Rundschau publishes as a special supplement a leaflet issued by the Navy League to prove that Germany can well afford to contribute much more money towards the construction of warships.

The leaflet bears the inscription: "Twenty-third Edition. Thirty-eight Hundred Thousand." It gives tables showing the number of warships at present possessed by each maritime power and in course of construction, and others showing that while England expended fifteen marks per head of its population in 1908 for its navy, France spent six and a half marks and Germany five and a half.

The leaflet also shows that the "Imperial and Communal" taxes paid per head of population in England amount to 26 marks; in France to 23, and in Germany to 49. Whereas each person in England pays 21 marks per annum as an indirect tax on articles of daily consumption, each person in Germany pays only 6 marks, and the total sum expended in Germany each year on wine, beer and tobacco is upwards of £1,000,000,000. The leaflet states further, as a sign of the growing prosperity of Germany, that the amount of deposits in German banks increased from \$200,000,000 in 1887 to \$1,750,000,000 and that the amount deposited in German savings banks increased from \$1,750,000,000 in 1886 to \$3,500,000,000 in 1907.

At the end of the leaflet is a small table showing that while England's proportion of the world's commerce has decreased from 20 per cent in 1890 to 17 per cent in 1906, Germany's proportion has increased in the same time from 11 to 12 per cent.

KING'S SON A SCAPEGOAT

Squanders Cash Left by Wealthy Hungarian Friend

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—A natural son of the late King Milan of Serbia has lately been engaging the attention of the Budapest authorities. On the death of King Milan Count Eugene Zichy, a wealthy Hungarian magnate, interested himself in the son of the dead monarch, and at his death left him \$8,000.

The young man soon got through his money. After the assassination of King Alexander he went to Belgrade and put himself forward as a pretender to the throne, but he lacked support and his claim failed. Since then it is alleged that he has been by his wits. Recently he stayed in Budapest, and duped numerous hotel waiters by representing that a large fortune was about to fall to him. The waiters parted with their money on the strength of the promise that they would not be forgotten when King Milan's son entered into possession of his fortune. Finally the young man disappeared without paying his hotel bill.

Latest picture of the Czarevitch and his sisters



Principals in the notorious divorce case in Edinburgh court of sessions. Upper picture shows Mrs. Clara Taylor Stirling. Below to the left is her husband, John Alexander Stirling and to the right, the famous beauty, Mrs. Atherton, who is named in the suit begun by Mrs. Stirling.

AIRSHIPS WILL BE USED IN NEXT WAR



Mrs. George Koppel, one of the intimate friends of King Edward, who was robbed by a man and woman in Piccadilly during a heavy fog.

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