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HORRORS OF AUSTRIAN ASYLUM ARE REVEALED

Supposed-Model Institution Turns Out to be Chamber of Horror Shown by Trial

Vienna, June 25.—A man named Cronos, an attendant at the Steinhof Asylum, which is the largest in the monarchy, and is situated not far from Vienna, and is tenanted by patients from the whole of Lower Austria, was tried recently before the criminal court for ill-treatment of a patient named Feigl. Feigl's brutality reached such a pitch that the patient died on Easter Monday, causing at that time a great sensation. The result of the trial displayed the management of the Steinhof Asylum, a building originally erected as a model institute of its kind, in a most unfavorable light, and the affair forms the general topic of discussion. The magnificent architecture and technical perfection of this sanatorium, upon whose erection no less than \$800,000 was expended, present a striking contrast to the internal mismanagement which affected the welfare of the unfortunate insane committed to its care.

For the treatment of its 3,000 inmates only nineteen doctors were available, and the male attendants appear to have consisted of men without the slightest knowledge and without the necessary forbearance so essential to their service. They received upon their arrival no preliminary instruction, and it was left to their discretion to read or neglect the printed rules of the service. Cronos asserted that when he came on duty at eight in the morning he was neither spoken to by the director nor by any of the doctors, but proceeded at once to commence his work. When it was necessary to "quiet" the more excited patients the "cold" packing was employed without medical orders. On the fatal occasion Cronos attempted the cold packing, which Feigl resisted. Thereupon Cronos threw him to the ground by blows from a twisted sheet, brutally ill-treated him, and then drew the sheet so tightly round his head that the air was broken in several places. He then dragged him about the floor, calling out to other attendants, "Now the fellow is a good length quiet." He next threw the unfortunate man upon a bed, where he remained without any attention until the morning, when the head attendant arrived, and summoned the doctors. The medical aid would be in vain, as the man was dying. The court sentenced Cronos for "severe assault" to six months' hard labor. The mildness of the sentence is strongly criticized by the press.

THE FIRST PICTURE OF JAPAN'S MYSTERIOUS WAR AIRSHIP



First picture ever published of Japan's leviathan of the sky. In the foreground baskets the stuff that shatters ships is stored. The rudder is as big as the top of a circus tent.

Special Correspondence. Tokyo, June 25.—Here is the first picture ever published of Japan's new fighting airship, about which there has been so much mystery because Japan has guarded its secrets so carefully. It is the Dreadnought of the sky. The Japanese airship is the invention of the Japanese Yamada, who spent fifteen years perfecting the big steerable balloon. The Yamada Kikui, as it is called, is unlike any other airship on earth. When it sails among the hills back of

the hydrogen reservoir, and from this long ropes are stretched which carry two baskets. In one of these is stored enough high-power explosive to sink a whole fleet. In the other are the war officers who will direct the big craft. A system of wires connects them with every part of the airship and motor, and they can guide it at will. Should they fall into the ocean, they could escape in the engine boat. The appearance of the big airship is truly terrifying. It is like a torpedo in its power to overhaul an enemy, and like a battleship in its size and the amount of damage it can do. There never was an airship like it, and already foreign war experts are here to study the leviathan of the sky.

PARISIAN SCHOOL BOYS HAD SUICIDE CLUB

Tragic Death of Boy Led to Revelations—Shot Himself in Presence of Classmates

Paris, June 25.—Astounding revelations have just been made concerning the suicide at Clermont-Ferrand of Biesse Pascal Nany, a fifteen-year-old boy. The lad blew his brains out before his school fellows assembled in class. The details of the tragedy not only show a very strange mentality, but emphasize, in a striking manner, the increase in juvenile criminality. The boy's home appears to have been an unhappy one. On the very eve of his death such a violent scene occurred that he spent the night with neighbors. He was also a diligent reader of the German philosophers of the pessimistic school. This latter circumstance, coupled with the fact that his home was unhappy, may have had something to do with his act of despair, but the decisive point was his connection with a suicide club which certain of his schoolfellows had formed. It appears that three boys cast lots to decide which was to kill himself first, and young Nany drew the fatal number. His two accomplices at once set to work to drive him to carry out his pledge by acquiring of covidence. The day before his death they made him rehearse all the details of the tragedy, and then marked with chalk the spot where he was to blow his brains out.

While this grim rehearsal was taking place in an empty class-room, a junior boy put his head inside the door and saw what was going on. The culprit drove him away, saying: "You know too much; you will have to be put out of the way." It appears that there was a list in existence of boys who were to be "suspended." Ten minutes before the final scene in class Nany's neighbor borrowed a watch and said to him: "You know you have to kill yourself at twenty minutes past three. You have only ten minutes to live." When five minutes had elapsed he reminded him again, and again when only two minutes remained. Punctually to the minute the wretched boy rose, walked to the spot where the chalk mark was, drew the revolver, and shot himself in the right temple. In the confusion which followed one of the conspirators had the coolness to seize the revolver and hide it. It has not been recovered. It is a curious coincidence that only a few months ago Robert Louis Stevenson's story "The Suicide Club" was published in a popular French magazine. Whether the boys had seen the stories or not is not stated.

SPLendor AT JAPANESE WEDDING

Address to the Gods Was Part of the Quaint Ceremony.

London, June 25.—The marriage of the Imperial Princess Kane, seventh daughter of the Emperor, and Prince Kitashirakawa, which took place recently was marked by ancient customs in other lands, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the Standard. Prince Kitashirakawa began his ceremonial toilet at daybreak, and afterwards drove in state to the Imperial Sanctuary, where he awaited his bride before the shrine of his ancestors. The Princess arrived shortly before nine, when the religious ceremony took place in the presence of 200 guests. The marriage ceremony proper began with an address to the gods, the guests and the bride, "children of the gods," by the Imperial Ritualist, or officiating priest of the Shinto faith. On this conclusion the bridegroom addressed the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors, announcing his marriage to the daughter of their august descendant, the reigning Emperor. Thereupon the Chief Ritualist presented a cup of sake, first to the groom and then to the bride. Thus having sealed the nuptial tie, a royal salute proclaimed the nuptial citizens. The newly-wedded pair then withdrew to their robes, reappearing a few minutes later in the Grapes Hall, the Prince in a military uniform, and the Princess in court dress, when they received their congratulations from the Emperor and Empress. Then the Imperial couple withdrew to their new palace at Tanakawa, where the ceremony of exchanging the sake cups was observed in the presence of the relatives and friends. At half-past five in the evening a gorgeous feast in honor of the occasion was given by the Emperor and Empress, in the presence of all the Imperial Princes and Princesses, high officials and peers, as well as the foreign Ambassadors and their wives. At a quarter past seven the Imperial festivities withdrew, and the happy couple left for their palace at Tanakawa.

FOUND LIFE BY USE OF A MIRROR

Woman Got Excited Over Supposed Indication of Life in Dead Person

London, June 25.—A startling story of a woman who was said to have revived while being measured for her coffin was told recently at Wolverhampton. Mrs. Mary Jane Walker, aged forty, wife of a house painter, at Blakenhall, had a succession of fits and a severe seizure later in the evening culminated in an appearance, fatally. Two neighbors were called in, and proceeded to lay out the body, and a medical man, who was communicated with, gave a certificate of death. The coroner held an inquest and evidence was given by Mrs. Walker, who when she was called in, and proceeded to lay out the body, and a medical man, who was communicated with, gave a certificate of death. The coroner held an inquest and evidence was given by Mrs. Walker, who when she was called in, and proceeded to lay out the body, and a medical man, who was communicated with, gave a certificate of death. The coroner held an inquest and evidence was given by Mrs. Walker, who when she was called in, and proceeded to lay out the body, and a medical man, who was communicated with, gave a certificate of death.

POLITE SWINDLER CLEVERLY FOOLS SHOPKEEPERS

Ingenious Method of Young Woman To Get Fresh Wardrobe.

Paris, June 25.—Four persons have been successfully swindled in as many hours by a smart young woman, who gives remarkable promise of a prosperous career in thieving if she always manages to get as clean away as she did this time. She is blond, slender, guileless, charmingly dressed, and looks just over twenty. She arrived at an hotel in the Avenue de l'Opera, said to be the wife of a French army officer, whose name she gave, and engaged the best suite of rooms, in which her husband was to join her shortly. After an expensive lunch in her apartment, she called for a motor car, "one without a taxi, as it looked better." The car came with a resplendent chauffeur, and she drove to a dressmaker's, where she ordered a quantity of clothes to be ready that very evening. From there she went to a lingerie shop and ordered piles of garments. These were brought to her hotel, where she went through them, rejecting some. Having selected what she would keep, she went downstairs, "to get change from the hotel porter," and the door her motor was waiting, and she took it to drive back to the dressmaker's. There she put on one of the new gowns, and had the others packed up. She offered her car to the dressmaker's son, who drove off in it to the hotel with the bill, which her husband, who must by that time have arrived, would pay, while she took a cab with one of the dressmaker's girl assistants to carry the parcels. The dressmaker's son, on reaching the hotel found only the lingerie shop messenger, who was growing uneasy. The two men, meeting suspected something wrong, and rushed in the motor to the dressmaker, where they breathed again on learning that an assistant had accompanied the customer. But the girl came back alone and crestfallen. It was evidently all up now. She had been sent to buy a bag of sweetmeats while the lady waited in the cab. When she came out the cab had mysteriously gone, with the parcels, and with the distinguished officer's wife, who had not neatly off, having thus swindled a dressmaker, a lingerie shop, a motor driver, and an hotel-keeper between lunch and tea time.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR A BRITISH CRUISER

H. M. S. Invincible on Recent Run Worked Up to 29 Knots.

London, June 25.—A fresh world's record for fast steaming was made by the cruiser-battleship Invincible in the eight hours' full speed trial of the Home Fleet on its way back from the Queen's ferry to the home ports to give the crews leave prior to the Imperial Press Review. The Invincible maintained a speed of twenty-eight knots for the entire trip, which is far in advance of anything yet recorded for a ship of her size in a similar period, which proves the splendid qualities of the new British warships. For a short time she worked up to 29 knots—a magnificent performance for her turbine engines. The next best performance was that of the armored cruiser Drake, which is fitted with the reciprocating or piston engine. She steamed 24 1/2 knots, thus maintaining the reputation she has held for the last six years of being an exceptionally fast steamer. The Dreadnought averaged just over 21 knots, or about her trial speed. The other ships did nothing out of the common. The nominal speed of the Invincible is 25 knots, she is driven by turbine engines developing 4,000 horsepower; she displaces 17,250 tons, and carries eight 12-in. guns.

S. AFRICAN UNION WAS NEARLY WRECKED

General Botha Shows How Transvaal Had to Make Concessions.

Pretoria, June 25.—In the Legislative Assembly Gen. Botha, the Prime Minister, moved the adoption of the South African Constitution as amended. He said that Union was never so nearly wrecked as it had been at Bloemfontein, where the Transvaal was obliged to concede a number of points in order to secure Union at all. The Transvaal had only given up its demand for proportional representation in the face of the gravest opposition. Sir George Farrar, in seconding the motion, most strongly deprecated the attitude of the anti-Unionists in Natal, and endorsed Gen. Botha's position with regard to the Transvaal-Mozambique Treaty. He said that the use of racialism by the Natal anti-Unionists was based on a complete misunderstanding. The isolation of one part, regarding itself as peculiarly British, was the most likely thing to keep racialism alive. The only way in which the question could be solved was by the whole of South Africa working out its destiny as one nation. Isolation was hopeless from every point of view, and would not prevent the Union of the other colonies. The Constitution was afterwards adopted by the Legislative Council.

RUSSIANS MAKING TROUBLE IN PERSIA

Situation in Shah's Country Has Again Assumed Serious Aspect.

Tehran, June 25.—The situation in Azerbaijan, Persia, is more serious. Turkish troops have occupied Saouli, Boukai unopposed, and the Nationalists at Urumia are clamoring for Turkish protection. The Russians are behaving with a high hand at Tabriz. They have arrested a well-known member of the Anjuman, whose Russian nationality has not been proved, and also a Persian, though with no objection from those whose house they demolished, with dynamite. The Anjuman at Tabriz has sent the Committee a long telegram enumerating the instances in which they allege the Russians have usurped the duties of the civil authorities. The telegram states, inter alia, that the Russians have dismissed a gendarme and arrested at Urumia two members of the permanent frontier commission. Whatever advantages the presence of the Russians originally conferred, it is generally felt that General Surovich's tough handling of the Persians has intensified the Persians' fear and hatred of Russia and suspicion of the Shah. Salar Khan, Barbar Khan and Tagi-sade, alarmed at the Russian proceedings, took refuge in the Turkish Consulate. Refuge at the British Consulate was refused. The situation may at any moment become serious, especially at 2,500 Turkish troops have occupied Maragha. The Russians are collecting large quantities of stores for the purpose of beginning the Julfa-Kabriz railway immediately.

TURKISH PASHAS HAVE BEEN EXILED

Once People Trembled Before Them, Now They Are Helpless.

London, June 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Telegraph writes as follows: I have been fortunate in obtaining long conversations with two of the most prominent men in Turkey at the present time, Generalissimo of the army here; the name of the other I am not at liberty to divulge for obvious reasons. Shevket Pasha's methods are different from anything we have seen in Turkey for many a year. Strong, just, straightforward, inspiring confidence in those beneath him, he is supplying the missing element in the Government of initiative and the courage to face and accept responsibility. The first fruits of the examination of Abdul Hamid's papers at Yildiz are now being gathered. My conversation with the Generalissimo first turned on the Pashas who were the late Sultan's most trusted advisers before the Young Turk revolution. They have since been living under arrest at Prinkipo, and several only escaped lynching last year. The intervention of strong military guards. The mob, who knew them to be in the ex-Sultan's camarilla, were with difficulty held in check. To every one's surprise, the Parliamentary Commission appointed to investigate the charges against them found them innocent about ten days ago, but suggested that a court-martial was sitting, they should be examined by this court. I now learn that all have been condemned to five years' exile in fortresses, together with the loss of their civil rights and the confiscation of their property. Their names are as follows: Tahsin Pasha, the First Secretary; Riza Pasha, Minister of War; Fokki Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery; Hassan Rahmi Pasha, Minister of Marine; Memduh Pasha, Ahmad Razi Pasha, Saad-ed-Din Pasha, and Rauf Pasha, all persons whose arbitrary power was supreme.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF FOUR ALPINE CLIMBERS

Accident is Reported from San Dalmazzo di Tenda, which is situated on the frontier line between the Maritima and the Ligurian Alps.

Paris, June 25.—A terrible mountain-accident is reported from San Dalmazzo di Tenda, which is situated on the frontier line between the Maritima and the Ligurian Alps. Four French Alpinists, named Garet, Bonroux, Tagetate, and Flandre, and two Italians had started from the French side to make several ascents in the districts. They were accompanied by three French guides. The ascent was a very difficult one, and the party was very fatigued. They were on the Grande Dent, about 10,000 feet high, whose summit had never been climbed. The ascent was successfully carried out, but the descent was one of extreme difficulty, and rendered all the more perilous by the lack of sufficient rope. At a critical moment the rope gave way. The guides saved themselves by clinging to the rock, but the other climbers were precipitated into the abyss. The four Frenchmen were killed outright. Their mangled remains were discovered at the bottom of a crevasse. The two Italians were so terribly mutilated that their lives are despaired of.

LOVE AFFAIR BRINGS SERBIAN PRINCE IS CHALLENGED TO DUEL

Civilians and Austrian Soldiers Indulged in a Lively Scrap.

Vienna, June 25.—According to reports from Bucharest, the Roumanian town of Giurgewo was recently the scene of a sanguinary encounter between the military and the civilians, caused by a love affair between Lieut. Foscalina, the sister of a lawyer named Radulescu. The lawyer forbade Lieut. Foscalina to pay court to his sister, whereupon the lieutenant attacked M. Radulescu in the street, slightly injuring him on the head with his sword. M. Radulescu at once proceeded to Bucharest to inform the Minister of War of the lieutenant's conduct, and to demand punishment for him. When he returned to Giurgewo, Foscalina, with five comrades, awaited him at the station, maltreated him, till he was rescued by the crowd, who then turned upon the officers and drove them off. The latter hastened to the barracks, and returned with two squadrons of hussars, who charged M. Radulescu, and his sympathizers with drawn swords, injuring many. The civilians retaliated by firing their revolvers, several of the soldiers being seriously wounded, and Lieut. Foscalina receiving a mortal wound in the head. While the troops were attacking a coffee-house in which many of the crowd had taken refuge the colonel of the regiment arrived and ordered the hussars back to barracks and the officers to prison. M. Radulescu, who declared that he shot Lieut. Foscalina, was arrested. St. Petersburg, June 25.—The sentence of the Court of Cassation from one of five years' penal servitude, with permanent exile to one of transportation to Siberia for life. In the general opinion, this change is no degree undue the gross injustice that has marked the whole trial. Vladimir Lopukhin, however, said that she was thankful for it, because she would be able to share her husband's exile.

RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO DISEASE

Dr. Bertillon Declares Drink is Responsible for Many Deaths.

Paris, June 25.—The French Government has for the first time made a statistical inquiry of a comprehensive and detailed character into the causes and various development of alcoholic diseases. Dr. Bertillon, the eminent authority on hygienic subjects, has made the results the subject of a very striking address before the Academy of Medical Science. The kinship between alcoholism and tuberculosis, Dr. Bertillon quotes the statistics of mortality among the retailers of intoxicating liquors, as compared with that of all other classes of shopkeepers. Twice as many of the former as of the latter are killed by consumption. "They live all day long with the disease of alcoholism, and they die every day of its effects," he says. "They are more liable to disease of all kinds than any class of the community. But Dr. Bertillon's diagrams show that tuberculosis is far and away their worst scourge. The figures, taken from statistics of publicans and shopkeepers between the ages of 35 and 45, prove that alcoholism of the lungs is twice as common as alcoholism of the liver. Again, how is it that men are at least twice more liable to tuberculosis than women—who are subjected to greater privations than men, and have a harder fight of it in making a livelihood? The answer is that "the stronger sex is the drinking sex." It is not a tell-tale fact that up to the age of fifteen both sexes are on a par as regards liability to tuberculosis. Up to that age young men are as temperate as young women. After that age the drinking habit becomes more and more prevalent, and the ravages of tuberculosis among men grow more and more fatal until about the fiftieth year."

STRANGE TRAGEDY IN HUNGARIAN TOWN

Husband Returned Unknown to Wife and Was Killed For Money.

Vienna, June 25.—It is reported from a village near Steinmanger, in Hungary, that a farmer named Veres, who had just returned from America, was murdered by his wife without her knowledge. Veres emigrated twelve years ago, and after making a small fortune decided to return to the village where he had left his wife. He arrived there recently and the first persons he met were two cousins, who, however, only recognized him after being told who he was, so recently had he altered in his appearance. Before leaving them Veres remarked that if his wife and mother-in-law, who lived together in a lonely house outside the village, should fail to recognize him he would not at once reveal his identity, but would hear what they thought of the absent man. When he reached the house neither the wife nor the mother-in-law guessed who the stranger was who begged for food and shelter for the night, whereupon he promised payment, opening his handbag containing money and valuables to prove his ability to pay. The two women thereupon admitted him, but the contents of the handbag suggested to them to murder the stranger, whom they believed nobody in the village had seen, and whose disappearance therefore would not attract attention. They brought him wine containing cyanide of potassium, used as rat poison in agriculture. Before leaving the unfortunate man drank, and so died. The women buried his body in the garden that same night. When the two cousins came to hear how the returned husband was received the horrified women made a clean breast of their crime and surrendered to the authorities.

DEATH OF IRISH MEMBER

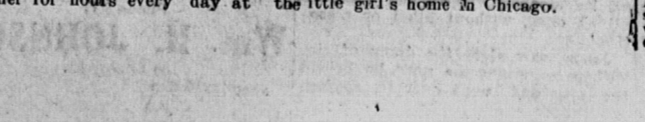
London, June 25.—Mr. P. A. McHugh, M. P. for North Sligo, is dead. Mr. McHugh had been in bad health for some time. He was seized with a stroke of paralysis and never rallied.

MARRIED IN BROTHER'S NAME

Paris, June 25.—Two brothers named Pierre and Gaston Garcia are being tried at Aveyron for a curious crime. Six years ago Pierre, who was then only seventeen, fell in love, and as his marriage at that age was illegal, he borrowed his elder brother's birth certificate and was married in his name. A few months ago his elder brother, who had forgotten all about this little fraud, got married himself, and when told that he was married already, was surprised into a confession. The penalty which the two brothers may incur is a very serious one, for the use of another man's birth certificate and the signature of his name to the marriage contract is looked on as forgery, and Garcia is charged with being an accessory.

HERE'S A LITTLE GIRL AND A MONKEY

Both are 3 years old. They play together for hours every day at the little girl's home in Chicago.



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