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TO BE EXTENDED FOR TWENTY MILES

Champs Elysees To Have Six Roads To Care For The Different Traffic

WILL BE IN STRAIGHT LINE

Commission At Work Considering Ways And Means For The Great Project

(By the Marquis de Castellane) PARIS, Dec. 11.—No American who has ever been in Paris but has admired and traversed from one end to the other the splendid avenue of the Champs-Elysees which, beginning at the very heart of the great city, runs for six kilometres out of the suburban heights known as the Heights of Neuilly.

Now there is a project for carrying out the original plan of M. Alphand. The plan is to continue the great avenue straight away to the forest of Saint-Germain, a distance of twenty kilometres. Delegates have been chosen from the two departments through which this avenue will be cut—in an absolutely straight line, mark you—and a commission is studying the ways and means.

The immense avenue will have at least six roads—one for carriages, one for equestrians, one for automobiles, one for electric trams, and, in addition to the bicycle track, the usual sidewalks for pedestrians. There will be even a speedway for speed-loving motorists: and here they may smash themselves up, gratis, without fear of sue or reproach—and so be it.

I am told that the majority of New York have a pronounced dislike to being heavily annoyed by a disturbance near a hotel. This is a very humanly understandable feeling. It should be the first thing to be considered in any project of this kind. Paris is the noisiest city in the world and becomes daily more dangerous to live in.

Another wise measure is signalled from Germany. It has to do with the butts of cigars. The traffic in them is a business of considerable importance. The Germans wish that these profits should go to the poor. In many cafes, restaurants and beer halls, cigar butts are thrown into the tables, and the cigar end falls into a locked receptacle underneath the table.

A charitable society is at work placing in the windows of public buildings and beer halls throughout the cigar-smoking land. The profits on the sale of the tobacco will go to purchase clothing for the poor at Christmas. According to official reports nineteen similar societies in various towns in Germany in 1907 over 469 pounds of tobacco which sold for a trifle over 6,000—sum sufficient to cloth completely 1,750 children.

The European powers have given their approbation to the Turkish revolution. The British government has pressed publicly its approbation to Kiamil Pacha; and the German emperor has also approved and protected the autocratic government of the Sultan, even at the time of the Armenian massacres. His congratulatory letter to the Sultan was unconditional.

And from all this it is to be concluded that the Turkish revolution has succeeded. It is to be concluded that we shall have to know what the little nations on the frontiers of Turkey think of it. The Turks have wanted to pillage their neighbors, they have wanted to massacre them, they have wanted to keep the peace. It was "Anarchy" accompanied with "Anarchy," as Mr. Hells Barker well declared.



HEIRESS AND TUTOR FLEE FROM CASTLE

Countess Worth \$2,000,000 Runs Off With Her Tutor at Early Morning

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Details of a sensational elopement were made known in Vienna, when it was announced that the Countess Maria Louise Harboucourt, who is nineteen years old and has a fortune in her own right of 2,000,000, had been missing from her father's castle at Romankeska, Hungary, since the beginning of November.

In the small hours of the morning of Nov. 1 a closed carriage without lights stopped at the gate of Count Harboucourt's castle. A young man in smoking dress got out and went towards the castle. A girl stole from a ground-floor window, and the two, entering a carriage, drove off rapidly towards Nagybeszerek, the nearest town.

BOTTLED WINE CONTAINED POISON

Emptied Bag of Arsenic in Wine Vat in Case of Tartaric Acid

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A curious story of poisoned wine comes from St. Etienne. During September a couple residing at St. Paul on Jarret, got in a stroke of wine. When they began drinking it they became ill. The husband died on September 30 and his wife followed him a week later. Two nieces became ill in turn. One was taken to a hospital and died, the other recovered.

The successive deaths caused a painful sensation in the neighborhood. It was ascertained that the wine was bottled in the presence of the chemist, who called in and his analysis revealed the presence of arsenic in the liquid. The man who had sold the wine was now communicated with and he stated that he himself is seriously ill and not expected to recover. An inquiry was instituted.

The result shows that arsenic was put in the wine by mistake. The wine dealer's father-in-law had been charged with the duty of bottling the wine in the absence of his son-in-law. The son-in-law had been so busy that he ought to be so he decided to add tartaric, but the bag he emptied into the barrel contained arsenic.

TELEPHONE-SUBSCRIBERS MAY BE PROSECUTED

Will Not Pay for Service Not Received on Account of Big Fire

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Paris telephone subscribers have long been at odds with the department and the recent great fire at the Gutenberg exchange has made the matter more acute. The subscribers were deprived of communication and naturally they were not disposed to pay the full amount of the subscription. The government officials were appealed to as to whether any reduction would be made and the reply was the effect that the post-office department intended to insist on full payment.

AEROPLANES WILL RACE OVER SEA

Most Interesting Sporting Event Will Take Place This Winter

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The most interesting sporting event of the winter in Europe will undoubtedly be the great international aeroplane contest which is to take place between the dates of Jan. 21 and March 21 next year and in which the contestants will have to cross a stretch of open sea six times.

The course is from the port of Monaco to Cape Martin and back, and the prizes to be competed for amount to \$40,000. Each competitor will be allowed to make three flights, three times the distance of the course. The prizes will be shared nearly six miles above the sea.

The Prince of Monaco, who will inaugurate his museum of aeronautics at this time has accepted the position of president of the aeroplane contest. The prizes have been placed at the disposal of the committee. Arrangements will be made by which, if an aviator is unable to start his machine he can land at the danger point on the other hand he starts at eight feet above the sea.

EDUCATION COMPROMISE BETWEEN TWO CHURCHES

New Bill to Be Introduced by the Government at Once

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Asquith has announced that a new education bill would be introduced immediately in the house of commons, which would serve to be a compromise between the leaders of the Anglican and Free churches.

POACHING AFFRAYS ON PRIVATE ESTATES

Newcastle Minor Is Shot Dead With His Own Gun

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Dec. 11.—A poacher was killed in remarkable circumstances at Birtley near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

John Wilson and John E. Kopperski, the servant of the latter, were heard a shot fired on the outskirts of a wood, and separated to find the poacher.

Wilson came upon three miners, Robert Bell, Michael Heywood and Thomas Wakefield. He seized Wakefield, but Bell, in order to make the poacher free his prisoner, picked him up on the muzzle of a double-barrelled gun.

Wilson held on desperately until at last Wakefield, it is alleged, shouted to Bell "put him up the butt end." Bell immediately reversed the weapon and brought it down on Wilson's shoulder. The gun went off—either the trigger was caught by something or the concussion of the blow fired the cartridge—and a charge of shot struck Bell's own body. He fell back dying in the arms of E. J. and expired shortly afterwards.

Wilson was arrested, but his detention is regarded as a mere formality. Another exciting poaching affray was reported from the Newcastle-on-Tyne area, where a poacher was shot dead by a farmer, Tinsley.

Mr. Head, who prosecuted, said Mr. Austin was a broader of prize worth. Some time ago he lost £100 worth of birds, and, suspecting his farm would be raided again, he laid a trap. Decoy ducks were placed in the yard. Shortly before midnight they made a noise and Mr. and Mrs. Austin saw four ducks on the farmstead. Mr. Austin with his gun disturbed them, and they ran away.



The most remarkable publication in the year in England by Queen Alexandra's Christmas gift book, entitled "Photographs from the Camera" is a book of 100 photographs, each of which is a reproduction of a work of art.

Light Clinging Dresses Will Be Gone By Spring

(By Countess Carlo de Carl) PARIS, Dec. 11.—Though Paris is the recognized city of the initiative in fashion, it is a recognized fact that it is at the American houses of the Paris colony and the houses where Americans visit that one sees the most beautiful costumes. It is a matter of astonishment here that there has been such an outcry in America against the Directorate, the "sapho" and the "whorl" costumes, because here all the American women wear them.

It is whispered, however, that this winter will see an end to the craze for light clinging dresses, and that next spring we shall be wearing gowns that are draped and full.

But let us talk of furs, and certainly they have never been so beautiful and sumptuous. They are made in all shapes and of all kinds of fur, from the long zibeline coats, whose suppleness lends itself to every movement, to the redingotes made of otterman, lined with ermine, and heavily loaded with magnificent ornaments.

Each year the price of furs goes up. A skin which has become particularly expensive is the zibeline which has a thick, furry tail, but a tiny beady, being so much in demand that a single skin costs \$3,000. There is, however, one thing in favor of these almost priceless furs—their durability. They last for generations.

A fur which will be very fashionable this winter is the mole skin. I saw Princess Edmond de Polignac in the Rue de la Paix one afternoon wearing a beautiful long coat of mole skin with a mauve colored tailor made skirt and a tulle blouse of the same shade (these tulle blouses dyed to the shade of the costume are a feature of the season).

Baroness Henri de Rothschild, too, who is always in the height of fashion, also wears a mole skin coat in the new Directorate style, long and with large revers, the back cut in a point and the sleeves full and long.

Now as to how the newest toques are made to resemble the bodies of birds with wings spread out and the head turned to one side or they are made of an entire fox or marten skin, which are as diverse as are the coats. There are the Louis XV. muffs large and flat, that cover the whole of the front of the coat, and when the wearer is sitting look almost a cushion, and very pretty ones made of the whole of the skin of the silver fox, but I think my favorites are those made of alternating strips of fur and ruffled chiffon or soft silk.

PROVISIONS OF BILL FOR SUNDAY CLOSING

Eloquent Defence by "Mabon" the Veteran Welsh Member

NOXIOUS "NOGGIN"

Sunday Drinking Led to Much Fewer Arrests Than on Other Days

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Sunday closing provisions were once again debated. Sir Samuel Evans explained that the clause said the hours of Sunday opening outside the metropolis should be reduced from 8 to 7, the hours for drinking on Sunday in London should be reduced from 7 hours to 4 hours, it extended the distance over which a man must travel before he became a "bona fide" traveler from 3 miles to 6, and finally it said that Sunday closing, being good for any other day, why was Sunday chosen for special treatment, apart from the Sabbatarian argument, that which no other had been offered? That argument was out of date. (No, no?) He saw no special sanctity in Sunday rather than in any other day of the week, nor did he recognize any ecclesiastical argument as applicable in the house of commons. In England fifty persons per thousand annually were convicted of drunkenness, with all the blessings of Sunday closing the number was eighty. What would be the effect of denying beer to men who did not walk six miles? It would top all encouragement to a healthy exercise.

John Hodge, secretary of the Union of Steel Workers, who followed, gave a hearty welcome to the clause, and said Sunday closing in Wales had been the greatest benefit to the steelworkers. J. D. Rees, a Welsh Liberal, in supporting the inclusion of London in Wales, remarked that the other day an honorable member flung a brick at the speaker from the gallery. It was the same Solomon—who ought never to be put forward as a temperance reformer—(laughter)—who declared "I have drunk my wine with Mabon."

Mr. Mabon Cordially Cheered

W. Abraham, the veteran Welsh Labor member, popularly known as "Mabon," then delivered a speech in a hoarse, but honeyed language, which enthralled the house. During a pause in "Mabon's" speech there were encouraging cheers from both sides. He asked the house to close him.

"It is difficult," he said, "to think in Welsh and speak in English" (laughter and cheers). Continuing, he said there was a Welsh saying that (which he gave in Welsh) that when you have drunk your wine more, reduce the temptation and you will increase the earning power and the comfort of the people.

Speaking of the perils of the public-house, he said that his poor mother used to complain that she ate the candles. She did not know what to do. His sister came in and said, "Why don't you hang the candles from the ceiling?" His mother did so, and the cat could not get at them (laughter).

Sir F. Banbury (C) said he did not think Mr. Abraham himself thought the bill would do much for sobriety.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said that they desired greater leisure for the workers and for the community at large.

Mr. Remond, who has introduced a bill to give a weekly rest day to the police; including the police? Mr. Samuel—it will be far easier to get a weekly rest day for the police if we have the public houses closed on Sundays.

In the course of the debate on clause 1, the solicitor-general said that he had in mind the proposed amendment giving the justices power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor before 8 o'clock in the morning. It was directed against a man who was known as the "noggin" evil. In some parts of the country a most noxious practice prevailed. "Noggins" of spirit were placed on a table, and the workmen came in early in the morning and helped themselves, putting the money in payment on the table.

UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM MORE SERIOUS THAN EVER

LONDON, Dec. 11.—There are twice as many people out of work as this time last year, according to the official report of the Labor department of the board of trade issued on Monday.