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SELECTED NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM YEARS OF PAIN

PARIS, July 25 (Special)—M. Claude Casimir-Lerier, son of the late President of the Republic, is at the head of an undertaking, which, if carried out, should be of extreme importance to French shipping and to the world's shipping. The wonder is that the scheme has never yet been taken up seriously. It is one for making Brest the main European harbor for Transatlantic traffic.

BERLIN, July 25 (Special)—Alsace-Lorraine now wants its own flag. The Lower House of the new Parliament at Strasbourg passed a resolution asking the Imperial German Government to allow the conquered province to fly a red and white flag, the traditional colors of Alsace, with the golden double cross of the old-time Dukes of Lorraine in the right-hand corner. The Imperial authorities have stated that the question of the flag is one for the decision of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, July 24 (Special)—The production of Dr. Richard Strauss's latest creation, "Ariadne at Naxos," at Attuturg in October will be the occasion of an elaborate "Strauss Festival," during which all his works are to be produced, with himself in the conductor's chair. Professor Reinhardt and the Deutsches Theater ensemble are to be responsible for the purely dramatic features of the festival, and a number of imported opera stars will deal with the music.

PARIS, July 25 (Special)—Feminists are taking a hand in the Futurist movement. The other poetess, Mme. Valentine de Saint Point, read to an audience of Futurists and their friends a lecture on "Woman and Futurism." At first nothing was seen but the lady's magnificent hair, which was unanimously applauded, but gradually, as from beneath the hat a charming voice expressed ideas and sentiments of unexpected audacity, signs of indignation were visible in certain quarters of the room.

DUBLIN, July 24 (Special)—On the occasion of the celebration of the bicentenary of the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin, honorary degrees are to be conferred on the Lord Mayor of London; the Lord Mayor of Dublin; Sir J. H. Benson, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Ireland; R. D. Purefoy, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; D. J. Coffey, President of University College, Dublin; and Dr. William Peterson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal.

Well Known Montrealese Cured Of Chronic Rheumatism By "Fruit-a-tives" After Doctors Said His Case Was Incurable.

Another Miracle Added To The List Of Hundreds Already Performed By These Tablets Made From The Juices Of Fresh Fruits.

Mr. T. McGrath of Montreal has a remarkable story to tell about "Fruit-a-tives". It is a story of vital interest to all sufferers from Rheumatism. It tells the bare facts of one of the most extraordinary cases in medical history. His own physician could give Mr. McGrath no relief. Then he went to one of the leading Montreal hospitals where the doctors told him that his case was incurable and that nothing could be done for him. As a last resort, he tried "Fruit-a-tives"—and these miracle-workers did what all the doctors in Montreal could not do—they cured him. It is to be wondered at that Mr. McGrath considers "Fruit-a-tives" a wonderful remedy! They are wonderful indeed, and they will prove their virtues to every sufferer from Rheumatism who will give them a fair trial.



MR. TIMOTHY MCGRATH.

130 ATLANTIC AVE., MONTREAL, MARCH 1ST, 1912.
"For years I suffered from Rheumatism, being unable to work for weeks at a time, and spent hundreds of dollars on doctors' medicine, besides receiving treatment at Notre Dame Hospital where I was informed that I was incurable. I was discouraged when a friend advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives". After using three packages, I felt relieved and continued until I had used five packages when a complete cure was the result, after years of doctoring failed. I consider "Fruit-a-tives" a wonderful remedy. I am now a well man, having gained twelve pounds in weight. You are at liberty to use this testimonial to prove to others the good that "Fruit-a-tives" has done me."
TIMOTHY MCGRATH.
Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid forming in the blood. This poisonous material attacks the gristle covering the joints and muscles and produces the intense pain. Uric acid is formed when the kidneys, bowels and skin fail to rid the system of waste matter. This waste matter, or uric acid, combines with the acid in the blood, to form uric acid. The only way that Rheumatism can be cured is to cure the acid condition of the stomach, and to purify the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" does this because it is the greatest stomach tonic and blood purifying medicine. "Fruit-a-tives" stimulates to renewed activity the liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. It removes uric acid and cures indigestion. Without exaggeration, it may be stated that "Fruit-a-tives" is the most scientific remedy in the world for Rheumatism. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LONDON, July 25 (Special)—There will doubtless be no slight moaning at the Bar in view of the proposal in the new Franchise Bill to abolish altogether the Revising Barrister. Dating from the great Reform period of 1832 when, according to Sydney Smith, the whole earth was delivered over to the barrister of six years' standing, the post of Revising Barrister with its fee of \$1,250 is one of the perquisites of the junior Bar. There are in all nearly one hundred Revising Barristers for England and Wales whose autumn labors will be rendered unnecessary if the new proposals become translated into an Act of Parliament.

LONDON, July 25 (Special)—A novel club opened this week in Filton Road. The new resort is for the benefit of deaf. Conversation is carried on by oral or manual signals. There are no bells in the club, the assumption being that if they were to ring nobody would notice them. Under the doorknob a button resembling an electric bellpush certainly does exist, but when pressed there is no responsive sound. Instead a red electric light is automatically switched on, and the members know that someone is at the door. Similarly when the service of the waiter and invoked a red light is the means by which he is summoned.

PARIS, July 25 (Special)—The world of smokers in France is seriously agitated by a step recently taken by the Government department which superintends the tobacco monopoly. It has ordered a supply of Havana and Maryland tobacco seed for plantation in France; and it openly proclaims its intention of selling tobacco raised from this newly imported seed as genuine Havana and Maryland. It certainly seems to be a proceeding of dubious commercial morality; and the assumption that the peculiar fascination of a Havana cigar or a pipit of Virginia tobacco is due merely to the fact that it is grown from a certain seed, and not to any unique conditions of climate or manufacture seems equally questionable—but the final word will be with the monopoly.

LONDON, July 25 (Special)—Poachers in Sussex have now to beware of a lady gamekeeper, who is now watching over the Southern Country preserves with a fully-loaded gun. She has been initiated into her somewhat arduous duties by her father, who is also a gamekeeper, and, although only twenty years of age, she goes fearlessly about at dead of night, in search of trespassers. In direct contrast to the proverbial saying about a woman aiming straight, she is said to be a deadly shot with the gun.

PARIS, July 24 (Special)—A shocking case of trade unionist tyranny has just occurred at Le Mans. A party of navies were at work near the station when three railway employes who were treating themselves to a holiday came up, and one of them asked a member of the gang to produce his syndicate card. When the poor man replied that he kept his money for his family and not for syndicates the militant struck and kicked him so brutally that he fell dead on the spot. The murderer, who bolted, was arrested an hour later.

LONDON, July 24 (Special)—The new and commodious home at New Southgate, which is to be opened by Princess Alexandra of Teck, will be set apart for preventive work. Like all the society's other homes, the property is freehold and has been paid for, but about \$7,500 is still required to meet the expenses of adapting the house and erecting a workshop and laundry for the industrial training of the inmates. "The benefits of the home," Mr. Taylor declared, "will be applied irrespective of creed, class, or country; and it is expected that the majority of those admitted judging by the experience of many years at the other homes—will be orphans and country girls."

BERLIN, July 25 (Special)—In order to discover the conditions of labor for women employees in German tobacco factories Fraulein Keindler, an enthusiastic social reformer, entered several factories as a worker. She found that in many factories although the women's wages were scheduled at \$2.50 and \$4.25 a week, in reality they obtained but half that sum owing to a rigid system of fining for small offences practically unescapable by even the best and quickest of workers. Also some factories further imposed upon their women staff by compelling them to purchase their midday meal on the factory premises, deducting the sum from their meagre wages, irrespective of whether they had had the meals or not.

PARIS, July 25 (Special)—An interesting case has just been decided here. According to French law a manufacturer of commodities such as liqueurs is bound to add the words "de fantaisie" if they are manufactured in an artificial manner. A few days ago a grocer was summoned much to his surprise by the Paris police for selling honey without the distinguished label. This honey was not made direct from the collected nectar, argued the prosecution, and therefore was to be described as "miel de fantaisie." The grocer defended himself by saying that his honey was the outcome of a process perfectly familiar and legitimate among beekeepers—giving the bees sugar instead of the naturally collected nectar in order to stimulate an increased supply of honey. In his own case, however, the honey was even more legitimately acquired. Instead of giving the bees ordinary sugar he allowed them to make use of the sugar of their own honey. The Court, however, was unmoved by the ingenious defence, and the offending grocer was condemned to a \$5.00 fine, and pronouncement in addition was made that all such honey, not being the outcome of the bees' natural conversion of their natural food, must be distinguished as "Miel de fantaisie"—now presumably to be rendered as "synthetic honey."

BERLIN, July 24 (Special)—Terrorism by trade unions has received a severe rebuff from the German courts. The Social Democrats of Reichenhall gave notice to the miller bakers that they were not to employ non-union men, and in consequence one employer was reluctantly obliged to dismiss an elderly baker who refused point blank to join the union. The man found himself and his family deprived of the means of livelihood and unable on account of his principles to get another job in the town. He therefore sued the Bakers' Union for damages, and has won his case. The court ordered the union to indemnify him for his losses and pay him \$7 for each week's unemployment, a ruling which will lead them to considerable expense if they persist in preventing non-union men from getting employment.

BERLIN, July 24 (Special)—Church circles throughout Germany are becoming deeply concerned with regard to the position of the Apostles' Creed in their liturgies. Both the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds have long been regarded, especially in the churches of the Reformation, as containing matter which historically or scientifically educated Christians cannot wholly accept as binding, but until recently the Apostles' Creed, or the "Apostolikum," as it is called here, has escaped hostile criticism owing to its extreme simplicity, its Scriptural character, and its comparative freedom from dogmatic assertions. A number of ecclesiastical organizations have, however, felt its incumbent on them recently to protest against the use even of this simple credo at confirmations and baptisms, but more especially at the ordinations of young clergymen, and a movement of great strength has set in to abolish it from the services of the Church. This movement has gained strength by the accession of Doctor Lahusen, a Berlin, a man who is highly respected in the orthodox circles. Dr. Lahusen preached a sermon on the subject last Sunday to an enormous congregation, in which he defined his position, which appears to be highly illogical. He will still maintain the use of the Apostles' Creed in its entirety, but he cannot consent to ask the recognition of its separate dogmas, especially of those which cover the resurrection of the body and of the descent into hell. In most church circles it is generally believed that the fate of the "Apostolikum" is sealed in Germany.

PARIS, July 24 (Special)—Virgil's crow foretold the rain by pies croaking. The hens of a French Agriculturist change color with the changes of the barometer. This gentleman, knowing that canary breeders obtain a delicate rose pink tinge in the plumage of their birds by mixing cayenne pepper with their food, subjected some white hens to the same exhilarating diet. The result more than met his expectations. The hens, pink with a steady barometer, flushed a violent scarlet whenever there was dampness in the air. In short, they became weather hens.

DUBLIN, July 25 (Special)—One of the most important features of the working of the Insurance Act in Ireland is the Women's National Health Association, organized by Lady Aberdeen. This association has 18,000 members in Ireland and 150 branches. Lady Aberdeen established it in 1905, when she was a private person, and before she came back to Dublin as the wife of the Viceroy for the second time in the following year. It was, and is, a voluntary association, and was doing extremely good work in regard to public health before the Insurance Act was introduced at all. It was recognized, too, as an extremely useful institution in the interim Report of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, which referred to it as follows:

LONDON, July 25 (Special)—Is London destined to take pride of place among the cities of the world for the orderliness of its thoroughfares during the hours devoted to the amusement of its numerous citizens and guests? Not venturing to offer a definite reply to this interesting and provocative question, William J. Taylor, the veteran secretary of the London Female Protective and Reformatory Institution, testified in a remarkable manner to the great and growing improvement in the general condition of the streets.

BERLIN, July 25 (Special)—The world may well be taken by surprise of which two-thirds of the whole investigation has been started to ascertain the cause of the decreasing birth-rate in Prussia, the population of which is two-thirds of the whole of Germany. Physicians, clergymen, teachers, lawyers, marriage-registrars and all other classes likely to be possessed of first-hand knowledge are to be rigidly interrogated, with a view to finding out why the baby crop has suddenly fallen off. Inquiry will be specially directed to learn whether the decrease is more manifest among the middle, better-to-do classes, or the proletariat. Germans have been accustomed to long to lord it over England, France and other effete nations with regard to birth statistics that the Prussian official investigation comes as a rude shock. The excess of births ever deaths in Prussia hitherto has averaged, roundly, to 600,000 year. The rest of the Empire supplies an average excess of 600,000.

BERLIN, July 25 (Special)—Pronouncement is given in the current number of the "Grenzboten," a well-known review of politics, literature, and art, edited by Herr George Cleinow, to an unsigned article in which an alliance between Germany and Sweden is advocated. The writer refers to the fact that the most assiduous efforts of the Russian Emperors have always been directed towards the open sea, and he states that nothing now remains for Russia but an advance towards the north-west, "for which she is apparently preparing." He remarks that in January, 1912, Sven Hedin published the pamphlet entitled "A Note of Warning," in which he predicted that Russia would be going to the "Tuckas" and the "Fahlbeck" of Lund University, published another entitled "The Swedish and the Northern Foreign Policy." In both, he says, the attempt was made to prove that the practically completed Russification of Finland would be meaningless if the object were not to obtain a Russian base for operations against Sweden. In both pamphlets it was also contended, he adds, that Russia is at present making military preparations which Sweden must regard as a serious menace.

VIENNA, July 24 (Special)—Those Jews who dissent from the Zionist movement, with Israel Zangwill at their head, have now found two new countries where Hebrew settlers could form a majority and so secure an autonomous administration. The advantages of these latest Lands of Promise are now under consideration. One of them is the Portuguese colony of Angola, in South-West Africa and the other a Central American State which may yet be mentioned as negotiations are still in progress. In this connection a congress of the Jewish Territorial Organization, with Mr. Zangwill in the chair, sat here for four days with closed doors. It was learned that Mr. Zangwill pointed out the great difficulties that had been encountered in finding a suitable country. In 1907, Turkey, featuring an Italian occupation, offered them Barca (or Cyrenaica), the eastern division of Tripoli, but this proved unsuitable for colonization owing to the lack of water.

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Mr. Taylor, surveying the work of the institution over the past sixty years, in a special statement which he has prepared for the information of her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Teck, who has promised to open a new home for girls at New Southgate, recalls the fact that the first home was founded so long ago as 1857, after the mission work in the streets had been carried on for several years with much success. "In that first building," he says, "we could not receive more than sixteen inmates; but today we are supporting six separate homes, in addition to a refuge which is kept open all night; and 190 inmates can now be received, and cared for with due regard to age and character. Up to the end of last year we had assisted in various ways 42,652 young women. They have been fed, clothed, housed, and instructed both religiously and industrially, and re-started in life, or otherwise suitably provided for. In addition to this large number, there have been 15,633 former inmates re-assisted for various reasons, thus making an aggregate of 58,295 reliefs, as the result of fifty-five years' labor on behalf of young women and girls."

BERLIN, July 25 (Special)—The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes a despatch from a Tunis resident, who states he has been studying on the spot the organization for supplying the Turks with food and war materiel. He says that the organization is working so successfully that the war may continue for years, even if Turkey formally signs a peace. The French Government declared that it could not prevent the supplying of the Hinterland of Tripoli with food from the Hinterland of Tunisia, as the Tripolitan tribes were always fed in that way. This trade since the war has increased largely, and the surplus is going to the Turkish Arab combatants. The trade is not concealed. The trade in arms and ammunition is an open secret. Everyone knows the dealers, their business, and when they start. Sometimes arms are despatched in automobiles from the town of Tunis itself; sometimes from Sfax, Gabes, and other coast places. The ammunition and arms caravans sometimes number 4,000 camels. Small Tunisian coast towns, where it was formerly not worth while for steamers to call, have now constant traffic. One line of steamers running from Tunis to El Bihan, near the frontier, has begun to make a profit for the first time. In addition, the Turks are beginning to get supplies direct from the Tripoli coast. Since the operations in the Algean, the coast has been laxly watched. A fortnight ago several guns were landed, thus meeting one of the greatest needs of the Turks, who are saving their artillery for the decisive battle they expect when the Italians are weakened.

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It will be seen from this striking record of philanthropic effort, that Mr. Taylor is in a good position to speak with authority on the question of the condition of the streets of London by night; and his testimony as to the great improvement in this direction which has been effected during the period under review could scarcely be more emphatic or satisfactory. "The improvement in the condition of the streets of London," he says, "and the marked diminution in the number of erring women, has automatically made the work of the Homes more and more 'preventive' in character, so much so that during the year 1911, of 1,225 young women and girls referred to in our yearly report, as many as 864 were 'unfallen.' In consequence of this vast altered state of things, the 'preventive' work has recently been greatly extended, and nearly all the Homes are now devoted to this highly important philanthropy."

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The Clercs had eight children, of whom three are still living. A search has been made for the books of the school and the registers with the names of the pupils, but all these appear to have been destroyed. The murderer Parratt has completely vanished, and is supposed to be hiding in the forest of Meudon. He did not wait to receive the price of his crime. The whole case presents an aspect that puzzles the magistrates, who believe that there must be some other motives than those alleged, and that possibly there are clues to other offences against the law underlying the management of this strange girls' school. The English language was specially cultivated there, and besides an English lady teacher, an English professor came twice a week for the last two years, without anybody ever learning his name. This gentleman is also being sought, and when Parratt and he are found further light may be thrown on the matter. The three servants are all former pupils abandoned by their parents, but only one, who is the daughter of a Government functionary by his first wife, seems to know anything of her family history.

"Nearly every disease is caused by impure blood and the only way to secure relief is to purify your blood, make it as strong, rich and pure as it should be by using Mac's Blood Food, the premier blood and nerve tonic. Price 50c. The Two Hens."

Lady Aberdeen's association is quite prepared to stand aside after the local authorities have succeeded in starting their own necessary machinery. The headquarters of the Slanthe Insurance Society, and also of the W. N. H. A., are at Ely House, and at present the officials there are absolutely overwhelmed with correspondence in regard to the new approved society, and to this and that point in the Act. The officials are enthusiastic in regard to their work, but the most enthusiastic and energetic of all in constant personal communication with the office, and follows the development of the work of the society with the very keenest and most intimate interest.

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