

# ENGLAND'S AEROPLANE SERVICE

# PHILIPPINES DISCONTENTED

## Courageous Experiment To Be Made in Aerial Warfare in England

Admiralty Recognizes Necessity of Establishing an Entirely New Branch of the Naval Service to Handle Modern Methods of Attacking the Enemy.

NAVY AND CIVIL LIFE TO BE DRAWN UPON FOR MEN

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 11. RECOGNIZING the inevitableness of the aeroplane in the warfare of the future, the Admiralty has set in motion machinery for properly equipping this branch of the naval service.

Airships and seaplanes have come to stay. They will affect powerfully naval strategy and naval tactics. A new service has to be created, with somewhat the same relationship to the navy as the submarine branch has acquired. Eventually the air section will absorb an immense number of officers and men—as pilots, as trained observers when scouting, as crews of airships, and as mechanics.

The Admiralty has decided to man the new service by drawing upon the navy and upon civil life. Any civilian with suitable qualifications may hope to become an officer or air mechanic, with high pay—somewhat higher than that of the submarine branch—and a uniform resembling that of the sea service, but with an eagle as the distinctive emblem in place of the familiar anchor. Officers and men of the fleet will be allowed to volunteer for duty for limited periods; as a rule, they will, after a few years, revert to their normal duties.

The new arm will, by this means, be closely associated with the navy, with its splendid traditions and its high standard of esprit de corps, while continually drawing fresh energy and impetus from its direct entrants—men who have the instinct of air travel, who hitherto have found no door open which would enable them to place their gifts at the service of their country. Officers and men who pass directly into the air service will enjoy all the privileges and opportunities which it can offer; no distinctions will be drawn between those who volunteer from the Royal Navy or Royal Marines and those who enter from civil life.

The First Lord is enthusiastic. This new scheme of organization of the naval air service is a courageous experiment, creditable to the enthusiasm of the First Lord, who has from the first taken a personal interest in the development of aviation, and to the organizing ability of Captain Murray Sueter, C. B., the director, and the other officers of the Air Department of the navy.

Experience may show that the scheme is not perfect, but the breadth of view which it exhibits will insure general approval for it.

It is evidently the intention to build up a great service closely linked to the Royal Navy and yet recruited largely from civil life. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the naval authorities in adopting

this course have placed the Naval Air Service on solid foundations. Candidates for appointment as officers must be between nineteen and twenty-three years of age. They will undergo a short course of preliminary instruction and will then be attached to an air station or a seaplane ship. No effort will be spared to make them realize that they belong to the naval service. On year will be devoted to training. Their instruction complete, the men will be able to look forward to a career with high rates of pay and the prospect of a gratuity at the rate of £150 for every year's service when they pass into the reserve.

Officers of the new service will enjoy the same chances of promotion as the naval element, even to the highest rank of "wing captain," with pay at the rate of \$12, besides lodging and rations. Warrant officers when in charge of stores will be eligible for store allowance and flying pay, amounting to 50 cents or \$1 a day, according to the certificate held.

A New Type of Sailor. Candidates who enter as air mechanics will be subjected to a three months' course of training, which will include lectures on a variety of subjects connected with aeronautics and practical instruction of a technical character, in association with physical drill, the principles of naval discipline, pistol practice, signalling, use of the compass, swimming and boat work. Effort will be made to create a new type of sailor, who, not a stranger to the sea, will be more at home in the air. These men will engage definitely for a minimum of four years. As a rule, they will pass into the reserve after eight years.

The air mechanics will be the handy men of the new service, and as such, in virtue of the risks inseparable from flying, they will be paid at somewhat higher rates than can be earned even in submarines.

In addition general allowances, varying from twenty-five cents to \$1 a day, will be paid, as well as a small sum a day for each good conduct badge. Among the advantages offered are free rations, free accommodations, free medical attendance and free kit on entry, while the State will make provision for widows and children.

The new naval air service is to be a distinct part of the fighting navy, drawing volunteers from all sections of the sea service and from the civil population. No one with the instinct for flying may be excluded. With the view of maintaining a naval atmosphere, officers entered from civil life will go to sea in war ships at intervals, so that they may feel that they share in the traditions of the navy. It is intended to create a close sympathy between the sailors who navigate on and under the sea and the sailors of the air.

## Shall English Women Patronize Prize Ring as French Sisters Do?

There Seems Little Doubt That if the Crowd Can Be Kept Within the Bounds of Decency They Will Be Seen There.

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 11. IF Englishwomen become patrons of the boxing game there can be little doubt that this will make for the betterment of what is, after all, an essentially English sport. A vast number of Englishmen, and many Englishwomen as well, are much interested in the doings and sayings of the latter day champions.

Can Englishwomen be encouraged to attend the big contests scheduled for the near future—notably the Carpenter-Smith bout? Will London venture to follow the example of Paris, where partly no doubt as a result of the advent of the picturesque Carpenter, that "bonny fighter" in phrase, as a national hero all the world and his wife go to watch championship contests?

The question which must be carefully considered before Englishmen can decide whether women should or should not attend boxing contests is the character of the average ringside crowd. Boxing, like horse racing, suffers from the patronage of undesirable persons. The game has not yet succeeded in throwing off all the adherents of dubious character, whose rovdysm brought it into disrepute and kept it disreputable during the eighties and nineties. A contest like that between Carpenter and "Gumbo" Smith, two of the chief claimants to the title of world's heavyweight champion, attracts the London underworld to its depths and leads to the mobilization of men in which criminal and semi-criminal elements are strongly represented.

The razzia crowd of paying spectators lacks the discipline and sense of sportsmanship which comes of a knowledge of the game's necessities; they do not understand as yet that silence should be kept during the rounds for the benefit of the boxers as well as of the referee.

If the Olympian contest between Carpenter and "Gumbo" Smith is as well managed as those held at the same resort two or three years ago the escort's task could be comfortably accomplished.

## HEAVY MOTOR TRAFFIC IS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Measures Are To Be Adopted for the Protection of the Country Roads of Old England.

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 11.

HEAVY motor traffic, to the delight of the local authorities throughout the country whose roads are being ruined, is to be regulated. The matter has for some time occupied the attention of the County Councils Association and other associations representing the local authorities, such as the County Councils Association of Scotland and the Urban and Rural District Councils Association, and they have been instrumental in bringing it to the notice of the government.

The Local Government Board has announced through its president its intention of appointing a technical committee to consider weights, tires, and cognate matters; and also a joint select committee of both Houses of Parliament to deal with the power of Parliamentary committees in regard to motor omnibuses and trackless trolleys. The president of the Board has stated with reference to the further taxation of heavy motor traffic that in his opinion a strong case has been made out for calling on heavy vehicles to pay a larger sum than they now contribute.

## LADY CURZON WAS A QUEEN OF BEAUTY LAST YEAR AND IS STILL REIGNING



A NEW PORTRAIT OF VISCOUNTESS CURZON

This is the latest portrait of the beautiful wife of the eldest son and heir of Earl Howe, who has recently returned to London from Nice. Lady Curzon was last year Queen of Beauty at the Earl's Court tournament, a position which the Bystander feels sure none would grudge her at any similar tournament in the present year of grace. She is very popular in London society, is frequently present at Russian and Italian opera and Russian ballet, and was a guest at the ball given by the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby at Ken Wood recently.

## Personal Animus in Charles Dickens' Diatribe Against Lord High Chancellor

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 11. It is not generally known, even to students of his life and works, that Charles Dickens' aversion to the Court of Chancery, as exhibited in "Black House," was the result of personal experience. The great author once invaded the Court of Chancery. The victory he gained was emphatically a Pyrrhic one and he never quite forgave the Court of Chancery. After much research Mr. Jaques has collected the particulars of that expedition and he has incorporated with them some very pleasant, rather discursive talk about the old courts at Westminster and other legal things and persons, now gone and half forgotten, and the whole, in the opinion of the Times reviewer, makes capital reading.

Dickens suffered perpetually from every kind of piracy, which as a rule he treated with contempt. On one occasion he watched a wholly unauthorized performance of "Nicholas Nickleby," and was much amused by it. In the case of "The Christmas Carol," however, his wrath was well made a beginning on July 16, the date of the Carpenter-Smith mill. Many of their Parisian sisters will be coming over to see how Mr. Maeterlinck's friend and sparring partner fares against the teak-nosed, wire-nerved American sailorman.

and Haddock showed a bold front and fought. A tremendous bill of complaint, three thousand words in length, was delivered by Thomas Mitten, Dickens' solicitor, whose name is familiar to readers of Forster's Life or the Letters. It was signed by James Bacon, afterward Vice Chancellor, and set out the story "with infinite jingle and jangle," as in the indictment against Charles Darnay. The affidavit of Charles Dickens alleged that the defendants had published a work by name "Parley's Illuminated Library," that it contained a story called "A Christmas Ghost Story," that this story was a colorable imitation of "The Christmas Carol," subject, personages, incidents, and names being exactly the same, save that Fezziwig had turned into Fuzziwig.

Unique Defence. Richard Egan replied that he had a coadjutor, one Henry Hewitt, "a gentleman of considerable experience and talent," and that the pair of them did previously analyze, abridge, reorganize and publish "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge." This they dedicated to Dickens and sent a copy of the book to him. The purpose of this last statement was to accuse Dickens of laches and acquiescence in that he had not attacked them long before. They had made, they averred, "very considerable improvements" on "The Christmas Carol." Tiny Tim is only described in the original as singing a song "about a lost child travelling in the snow." Mr. Hewitt supplied Tiny Tim with a song of sixty lines, "such song being admirably adapted to the occasion and replete with pathos and poetry." Mr. Lee added that Dickens was in fact much indebted to Parley's Library, whence he had taken the original suggestion for the Carol and "many of his works," and then made way for Mr. Hewitt himself.

To make of what Mr. Peggoty would have called a "merrygrounder" in matter of lying, the illustrator then swore that he had never read "The Christmas Carol" or seen the pictures in it, and two literary experts, one of them being E. L. Blanchard, then a hack writer in Lee's employ, swore that there was no ground whatever for calling one story an imitation of the other.

Mr. Anderson, K. C., moved to dissolve the injunction, but Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce would not agree; he would not even hear Talford, who led Bacon and had a great speech for the occasion, but instantly gave judgment. The interim injunction was continued and ultimately Dickens received an apology and an agreement to pay costs, none of which he ever received.

## French Laugh at Protest of American Women

Dressmakers in French Capital Have No Fear That Business Will dwindle Away from Them.

(Special Dispatch.) PARIS, July 11.

UNLESS the American women who are protesting against modern fashions can show the manufacturers and dressmakers that they mean business, what they say is not likely to have a serious effect on future fashions. It may, however, be of some comfort to those women who cannot afford to buy up to date dresses, and others, who think they have special sartorial talent, may find it a useful peg on which to hang their opinions.

Strong resolutions, indorsed by 40,000 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs were passed at the meeting in Chicago, denouncing the fashions of to-day as "extreme, immodest and lacking in beauty." To prevent this dreadful state of affairs going on each State is to have its committee of women to confer with manufacturers and dressmakers about the making of "simpler, more attractive, and more modest" fashions. Another protest is made against the cost of dress. An American man has apparently to spend one-third of his income

## FAVORITE POST CARDS OF AMERICAN VISITORS

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 4.

THE favorite post card reproduction of the exhibits in the British Museum and other galleries in London is that of the "Rosetta Stone," that chipped basalt slab which commemorates a decree drawn up at Memphis nearly two hundred years before Christ. Next in favor comes the Portland vase with its cameo-like decorations. The "Mourning Woman," the beautiful Greek statue, ranks third.

Artists of the British school, in the National Gallery, are popular with American visitors. Reynolds' "The Age of Innocence" and the "Cherub Choir" are prime favorites. Of the Dutch school the most popular is Hobbema. G. F. Watts' "Hope," in the Tate Gallery, is the most popular in the modern art collections. If one judges by the number of post cards sold, "The Sisters," by Ralph Peacock; "Love Locked Out," by Anna Lee-Merritt; and MacWhirter's "June in the Austrian Tyrol" come next in popular estimation.

## Manila Press Reflects the Spirit of Unrest in Islands

Newspapers Reprint Statement of Publisher of Revolutionary Political Journal Suggesting That the Time for Independence Has Arrived.

(Special Dispatch.) MANILA, July 11.

THE following article, taken from the Manila Times, reflects the general sentiment of the inhabitants of the islands regarding the relations between Japan and the United States and the possibility of the independence of the islands.

Japan sympathizes with Mexico in the present armed conflict with the United States, and as a result the Philippine Islands, now American territory, may be threatened by a Japanese invasion.

This is the published statement of Vicente Sotto, brother of Assemblyman Sotto, of Cebu, and the editor and publisher of the Philippine Republic, a semi-monthly political journal published in Hong Kong.

Vicente Sotto states further that he believes it to be his duty to the Philippine people to point out the easiest and best way for the declaration of independence in case of an imminent Japanese invasion of the islands, which should be brought about in the following manner:

If the American Congress does not attend to the just petition of the Filipinos the representatives of the people should proclaim the Philippine Republic by enacting a provisional constitution and appointing a provisional President in the person of the present Governor General, should he care to accept the position.

There may also remain in their respective posts some of the high American officials, if they wish to, with provisional character until circumstances sanction a change. This it may be seen that the Filipinos are not hostile to the United States, retaining American officials.

Form of government matters little. The principal object is to acquire international personality before the world with a view to place a bar to a proposed Japanese invasion.

Brigadier General Clarence Edwards, while chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, admitted that in case of a war with Japan the Philippines would practically fall into the hands of the Japanese, because the United States fleet is not able to defend it.

As a precedent in favor of his proposition, Señor Sotto quotes the case of Albania during the recent war between Turkey and the Balkan States. Albania was under the Turkish flag, and in order to escape from the hands of the allies, proclaimed her independence and established a provisional government. The war came to an end, and Albania remained definitely independent without much bloodshed.

Another coup d'etat of a more violent nature and on the plan of another Indian

mutiny is proposed by Dr. Gervacio Yambon, of London, whose opinions are also published in the last number of the Philippine Republic. It runs:

"The boom of the American-Mexican war dogs is heard distinctly and reverberatingly on this side of the world. America, in order to carry out her imperial policy, has to mobilize a great army on her Texan border. Naval squadrons under the Stars and Stripes are hurrying to the scene of the battle. There is hardly any American army in the Philippines. Our compatriots are now filling up the ranks of the American soldiery, and as these fellows are by nature patriots at heart why can we not find in them the help we need? In case of conflict, which I believe is inevitable in order to get the so long cherished independence, the timely aid of these fellows is most valuable. They shall be the minutemen of our race and the sole guiding star of our political partisan."

"I do not mean that bloodshed is justifiable where it is not needed. But do you, fellow countrymen and patriots, believe in the possibility of political independence by peaceful means? No! No! No! Political independence is so sacred a thing that it cannot be bought by any means other than bloodshed and revolution. Plea, debate and reasoning are of no avail in this problem. Have our newspaper men not talked enough in their editorials concerning this question? Have not our politicians done their utmost to gain the wished for fruit which by right belonged to us?"

"A revolution started now will produce a better result than the various uprisings we have conducted against the Spaniards before. Besides the facts that the present American army here is mostly made up of our fellow patriots and that America has concentrated her military strength in Central America, the probable aid of the Mikado of Japan is of deep significance. If we should only do our part, the Japs are willing to uplift us from our present deplorable condition to the file of the world's potent nations. There can be no better time in history to achieve national independence than this time. The only thing that the Japs are after in helping us is free trade and solidarity of the Asiatics. Territorial aggrandizement is not the goal of the Japanese statesmen, but the freedom of the Asiatics from the oppression of the Occident is the noble aspiration of the Mikado. 'Now is the time! Now is the time!' should be the watchword of our patriots. Moreover, we must bear in mind that 'God helps those who help themselves.'"

## Two Hundred Thousand Persons to Patronize New Co-operative Store

Latest Venture Will Not Cut Prices of Established Concerns—Customers Will Gain by Return to Them of Profits in Form of Bonuses.

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 11.

AS the result of dissatisfaction among 3,000 members of the London County Council Staff Association a purely co-operative store for the thousands of public servants in London has been established.

The Public Stores (Std.) will appeal to the Civil Service, the Local Government Service, the Education Service, the Poor Law and Public Assistance services and certain special services, including the Metropolitan Water Board, the Port of London Authority, Trinity House, the Bank of England, &c. This includes about 200,000 officials of all grades.

The association proposes to take advantage of the enormous collective purchasing power possessed by the large body of public servants, with the view of counteracting the increased cost of living, to supply commodities direct to the consumer, with the consequent elimination of intermediate profits; to consolidate, regulate and improve the numerous casual trading arrangements already existing in public offices; to provide other services of special importance to its members, and to promote co-operative action among civil servants.

Negotiations are almost complete for securing suitable premises, which are situated near Westminster Bridge. It is proposed to start with a capital of \$125,000, divided into 25,000 ordinary shares of \$5 each. After a payment of a dividend of five per cent the profits will be divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the customers and one-third to the shareholders, the customers having, however, always a right to a minimum bonus of five per cent on their purchases before the shareholders are entitled to receive more than the five per cent dividend first distributed.

Remarkable advances in co-operative trading have been made in this country. Only the other day the Oxford University Co-operative Stores were successfully inaugurated.

Should this new development be attended with success, surmounting the inevitable difficulties attending all new enterprises, its promoters may count on one of the largest buying organizations in the country.

## VALUABLE EGYPTIAN JEWELRY DISCOVERED

Anethyst Necklace the Most Remarkable Gem of Collection on Exhibition in London.

(Special Dispatch.) LONDON, July 11.

WONDERFUL is the collection of ancient Egyptian objects on exhibition at University College, Gower street. The discovery of this treasure was made last season by Professor Petrie and his staff of workers belonging to the British School of Archaeology in Egypt. Much of what was found has been retained by the Cairo Museum. The objects date back to 3,500 B. C., at Lahun.

Most remarkable of all the objects found was an amethyst necklace to which is attached the pectoral of Senusert II. Professor Petrie considers this pectoral to be the finest known specimen of inlaid jeweller's work. It bears the King's cartouche, Ra-kha-keper. This is supported by a kneeling man holding notched palm branches, the emblem of a register of years. Below the man's elbow is a tadpole, emblem of 100,000, the whole group meaning a wish of hundreds of thousands of years for the King. At the sides it is flanked by two of the royal falcons or supporters.

No more valuable group of Egyptian jewelry has ever reached Europe. Its ultimate destination is a matter of concern to all interested in securing such precious relics for the nation. A conspicuous object is the great steering or of the funeral barge of Senusert II. It was found buried beneath about five feet of stone chips west of the pyramid of Lahun. Next it were seven boxes each containing bowls of food offerings tied up in clothes. There are also abundance of pottery, some very interesting lamps, such as Herodotus described, which were found with remnants of wick still attached to them; many beautifully modelled figures and the mummified remains of various animals. The most pathetic of all the relics is the mummy of a baby.