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ASIATIC PROBLEM FOR AUSTRALIA

Chinese Being Smuggled Into the Country In Burrows In the Cargo

SHIPPING COMPANIES TRY TO CHECK TRAFFIC

Vessels Manned with Chinese Are Helpless—Mode of Concealment Cleverly Conceived

LONDON, May 7.—Cables from Sydney state that the Australian commonwealth is threatened with a recrudescence of the Asiatic problem. For some time there has been a steady increase in the number of Chinese stowaways discovered on board vessels arriving at Sydney from Hongkong, and other ports in the east, and there has long existed a vague but wide-spread impression that the undetected arrivals of aliens were far more numerous than had originally been suspected. This view has been considerably strengthened by several semi-official statements made by R. B. Leven, a Victorian state commercial agent, who has just returned to Melbourne, after a residence of several years in the east. According to Mr. Leven, who possesses a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language and public affairs there exists in China a powerful syndicate with plenty of money at its back, and also possessing agencies not only throughout the celestial empire, but likewise in every part of Australasia and elsewhere. The ramifications of this organization are extremely far-reaching and there cannot be the slightest doubt that, to a certain extent, its efforts to secretly introduce Chinese into the commonwealth have been successful.

Shipping Companies Helpless

The shipping companies naturally do everything in their power to check the nefarious traffic, but so long as their vessels are manned by Chinese, they are helpless. During loading operations at eastern ports European officers are constantly on duty at the hatches, and at the conclusion of each day's operations see that the hatches are closed down, and fastened with yale locks. Moreover, while the ship is at sea several systematic searches are made by the officers and any European members of the crew who may be on board. The modes of concealment are most ingenious. They generally consist of nooks and corners artfully contrived by the Chinese engaged in loading the vessel, food and opportunities for breathing fresh air being furnished by the Chinese and Malay members of the crew, who are all in the secret and liberally paid for their assistance. Some Chinese correspondence which recently came to the attention of the federal department of external affairs proved a revelation to the commonwealth customs department, it being perfectly clear from the contents of the letters that the Chinese were regularly being introduced into Australia in batches of from ten to eighty. The manner in which the stowaways are concealed varies according to circumstances.

Clever Concealment

Sometimes, it is explained, the hiding places are merely burrows made in the cargo, the space left for each man being so small that only his head and shoulders are visible. The average Chinaman could enable it to be utilized. More often the vessels are secretly fitted with false bulkheads, false walls and false floors, which are ingeniously constructed in exact imitation of what they are supposed to represent, and fitted into grooves about eight or nine inches from the real walls and other portions of the below space. As many as five or eight Chinese are packed at a time in these hiding places, where they stand, lie, or crouch all the time they are hidden. The partitions always mysteriously disappear after the stowaways have escaped, a result which would be impossible if the Sydney wharves, instead of being open to public streets were surrounded by lofty walls and high fences. False naturalization papers are largely used. Each Chinese on leaving Australia can obtain a certificate giving his name, place of residence, details of his personal appearance, and other matters, in case he should desire to return. In China there is a considerable traffic in these documents, which invariably command high prices.

FRANCE CAN DO NOTHING TO HELP NAVY JUST NOW

Committee to Enquire into the Navy Will Not Conclude its Sitting Till Too Late

PARIS, May 7.—M. Delcasse is the guiding spirit of the committee to enquire into the navy which is now holding its sitting and taking evidence. It has an enormous field to cover. The grievous part is that, whatever the conclusions of the commission, it will not be till late this year to act upon them. The former occupant of the Quai d'Orsay is the real naval reformer of the moment. He has a passion for the navy. If some future government calls M. Delcasse back to office, he will probably take the portfolio of the Rue Royale in preference to any other. The Royal Navy in France as to the present condition of what is here the second line of defence is entirely due to the indefatigable ex-foreign minister, who so successfully engineered the Entente Cordiale. Those who were present in the chamber on the rare occasions when M. Delcasse has made speeches, either on Morocco or on the state of the battle fleets, have been much impressed by his vigorous earnestness and by his mastery of facts.



Princess Louise of Cobourg, daughter of King Leopold of the Belgians, who has been compelled to give up her apartments in a Berlin hotel because she was unable to pay her board bill.

The "Invasion Drama" Jeered Off the Stage In Germany

LONDON, May 7.—The invasion drama, "An Englishman's Home," had a disastrous reception at the hands of German playgoers. Produced at the New Theatre, Berlin, it was literally jeered off the stage after two performances. German playgoers did not pretend to detect in the play any insult to their nation. They were plainly disgusted by what they considered the persistent idiocy of the drama from the point of view of art. A perfect storm of contemptuous disorder interrupted the second act on the first night on Sunday. Loud shouts of "Drop the curtain," and "Get off" could be distinguished above the prevailing din, but a syllable of what was being said on the stage could reach the ears of the audience. Things got even worse when the volunteer officer unloaded the contents of his wallet. Screeching, cat-calls, and stamping raised the confusion by degrees to a dissonant roar, of which no individual note could be distinguished. The audience presently commenced to disperse, as the dialogue on the stage was quite inaudible. There were similar scenes at the second performance on Monday. The Telegraph explains the reception of the play by saying that every ridiculous feature of it had been exaggerated until the whole thing took on the air of a farce. "Further, it must be remembered that no play of this type would un-

der any circumstances have a chance with serious German audiences. No one who has lived in this country can deny that its inhabitants have a much keener artistic conscience in matters dramatised than the British. What is demanded from a play is that it should present dramatic art, and by this standard alone is it judged. "Finally, the play had been denounced in advance by practically the entire press as artistically contemptible and politically nefarious, and the audience accordingly had no chance of receiving it into unbiased minds. Coming in the Balaam-mood, it was hardly surprising that they did not bless what they would have cursed in any case. The judgment of the professional critics is as severe as it is unanimous. One commentator says: "I have in my time been obliged to witness such rubbish, and have often thought 'that is final; nothing worse than that is possible.' But since Easter Sunday I have been cruelly disillusioned. I have seen and witnessed things which I can only describe as so outrageous but some ingenious head can come along and surpass it." The widely-circulated "Lokalanzeiger" declines to be persuaded that "the home of an Englishman is a meeting-ground for a community of idiots and blockheads such as even the most wanton comic papers would not dare to present to public accustomed to burlesque caricatures." It is generally conceded that the play contains nothing directly offensive to Germany, and one critic admits that in England, if judged as a political pamphlet, it might be permissible.

JEWS CANNOT LIVE IN NORTH AFRICA

Lack of Water In Cyrenaica Makes It Impossible for Settlement To Locate

LONDON, May 7.—The report of the expedition which the Jewish territorial organization (the Ito) sent to Cyrenaica in North Africa last August to examine that territory with a view to a Jewish settlement has just been published. It is unfavorable to the idea of a large Jewish settlement in this part of the world, and even Israel Zangwill, the president (and founder) of the Ito, in a preface, more or less admits this, while disagreeing with some of the report's conclusions. In view of the possibilities still open in other territories, the council of the Ito has decided that no further action be taken in regard to Cyrenaica, "as the prospects of colonization in that country do not appear to be sufficiently favorable to warrant the costly experiments suggested." Cyrenaica, which is situated between Tripoli on the east and Egypt on the west, although in the neighborhood, as it were of the Holy Land, is of course, beyond the Zionist's limit, so in any case there would be no hope of the two bodies uniting forces over this particular proposition. The chief drawback to Cyrenaica (or Barca, the modern name of the Turkish province) is that, in consequence of its lack of water it could never hold a really large population. In Mr. Zangwill's own words, "the dry light" of science had been turned upon the rosy Cyrenaica of literature, and showed a dry land. There is a fairly good rainfall, it is true, but the unfortunate porosity of the soil makes the water largely inconspicuous and irrecoverable. In the most painful literal sense of that much abused metaphor, the project did not hold water.

Could Not Attend Theatre

BERLIN, May 7.—The captain of Koepnick's troubles are not over yet. He arrived in Heidelberg a few days ago and everywhere he was placed in his way by officious local police, whose behaviour is unaccountable. Not only was he hounded out of one room after another which he had rented, but after buying a ticket for a performance at the theatre he was not allowed to go in by the police stationed at the door. The captain's justifiable indignation is finding vent in legal complaint.

Hungarian Carpenter's Play

LONDON, April 30.—Ludwig Dalnoki, a carpenter of Segedin, in Hungary, has won a prize of 150 offered by the Literary and Dramatic society of Budapest for the best play dealing with contemporary Hungarian life.

DAMAGE ENTAILED BY RECENT STRIKES

Strikers Go Unpunished and Destruction Goes On—Newspapers Protest

PARIS, May 7.—The methods of present-day strikers in France form the subject of a timely protest in the Figaro. The journal asks if proceedings will be taken against those strikers who put to sack the house of an employer at Ambialville, near Meru, and points to the fact that during the last three years the havoc caused by strikers has been enormous while the evil doers have gone unpunished. In 1905 strikers pillaged a blacksmith's shop at Limoges, set fire to motor cars, and resorted to all kinds of violence. These events occurred in the month of April, the perpetrators being arrested in the month of October. At Courrières in 1906 the strikers made a murderous attack on a lieutenant, and fired him. They also were let off. In the following year the revolt in the Midi broke out. The disaffected laborers set fire to the prefecture of police at Perpignan, broke into the mayoral offices and committed other deplorable acts for which they were not brought to account. Then, last year, we had the strikes at Dravell which were marked by violence of all kinds. Troops were shot at and stoned, but the government thought fit to amnesty the wrong doers. As everybody knows, considerable damage was done during the recent postal strike. Telegraph lines were cut, and material indispensable to the national defence was injured. So far no action has been taken against the strikers. The Figaro declares that if action had been taken during the last three years the destruction at Meru would have been avoided.

MANY DOCUMENTS IN FAMOUS STEINHEIL CASE

PARIS, May 7.—The dossier of the Steinheil affair which consists of forty-six volumes of four hundred pages each, is now in the hands of the procurer general together with the report of one hundred pages of M. Grandjean, the legal official who was charged to examine the documents. The whole will be considered by the chamber of indictments in the presence of five councillors, including the advocate-general. The question as to the attitude which Mme. Steinheil will take up when she is brought before the chamber of indictments is now being eagerly discussed. It is said that the widow is desirous of ending their formalities as soon as possible. There is also curiosity on the part of the public as to the witness called at the assizes. It is pointed out today that during her examination by M. Andre she made no attempt to evade the direct questions put to her, and this, without her husband's consent, to establish her innocence she took care not to mention the names of personalities with whom she has had dealings. There is a report which however lacks confirmation, that the widow is at work on her memoirs.

CAN'T OPERATE WITHOUT CONSENT OF PATIENT

BERLIN, May 7.—A judgment delivered by the supreme court of the empire that an operation performed on a patient without his consent or without the consent of his legal guardians constituted a criminal offence among the German medical profession.

The principal of the Berlin university, judicial authority Dr. Kahl, declares that an operation ought not to be performed against the will of an adult patient who is in full possession of his mental faculties, but that in a large number of cases it is absolutely impossible to obtain this consent while pressing danger exists. Dr. Kahl declares that any surgeon who hesitates to operate in cases which demand immediate operation would be guilty of a grave moral offence if he allowed himself to be influenced by the fear that he might subsequently be punished for inflicting malicious bodily injury on a sick person. Many other strong criticisms on the verdict pronounced by the supreme court have been published by other eminent members of the medical profession.

SEQUEL TO ELECTION Successful Candidate Charged With Fraud—Resignations Demanded

PARIS, May 7.—There has been an exciting sequel to a municipal election at Ronble near Narbonne. The disappointed electors gave way to violent demonstrations, declaring that there had been fraud, and that official pressure had been used to secure the return of certain candidates. The successful candidates were threatened and the resignation demanded. When the underprefect of Narbonne arrived on the scene the crowd became unmanageable and they threatened to seize the mayor's office. Orders were given to the gendarmes to charge. A riot followed and several women and children were injured.

PAGEANT OF BACHELORS IN BELGIAN VILLAGE

Attractive Invitation from Maidens—Want Bachelors to Come and Select a Wife

BRUSSELS, May 7.—The maidens of the village of Ecaussines, in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, issue a cordial invitation to "all available bachelors in the world" to come and seek a wife among them on Whit Monday, when a party will be offered to prospective husbands. This party is a yearly event at Ecaussines. It was organized seven years ago with the assistance of the authorities, who thereby encourage the domestic virtues. The success of the scheme has increased year by year, many marriages following the party. All the members of the original committee are now married. This year the festival is to begin on Whit Monday at 10 o'clock, when maidens will meet the bachelors at the station and take them to the town hall to sign the golden book. In the afternoon there will be on the market place a pageant of bachelors, who will be addressed by the president of the maiden committee. At 8 o'clock a concert and ball will conclude the day's festivities. Anyone wishing to receive an invitation must send in his name to the president before May 15. On the other hand the bachelors of a neighboring village, Ronqueres, announce a similar fete for Whit Sunday, and all maiden ladies are invited to attend. Whichever village in Belgium will offer a unique opportunity to anyone in the world who wants to get married.

MONSTER SNAKE OBJECTS TO POSING FOR PROFESSOR

BERLIN, May 7.—The studio of Professor Julius Kraut, one of Berlin's leading portrait painters, has been the scene of a thrilling battle with a snake charmer from the Caucasus, who is appearing at a local circus. She arrived at the studio with a 13-foot-long boa constrictor, her largest and most powerful pet. The monster snake excited by the strange surroundings, and as soon as its sparkling eyes caught a glimpse of the place the reptile sprang from its box and attacked the attendant, who is accompanied by Mme. Surith. She succeeded in quieting and over-coming the constrictor and proceeded to entwine it about her neck in an artistic pose for the sitting to the painter, which presently began. With a terrible lunge and a hiss of rage the snake released itself from Mme. Surith's embraces and took up a menacing position behind a pair of curtains. Professor Kraut, with presence of mind, crouched for an attack on the reptile and succeeded in pressing his knees squarely against its head, while Mme. Surith's attendant held its tail fast.

Another Arctic Search

LONDON, May 7.—Einar Mikkelsen, the famous Danish Arctic explorer, is at present fitting out an expedition to the northern coast of Greenland with the intention of making a search for the missing diaries and journals of Mylius Erichsen, who died on the ice.

Buttons Made of Milk

A new industry has been created in Hamburg for the conversion of milk into a material resembling ivory, from which buttons, piano keys and other articles are made.

Famous Picture Stolen

LONDON, April 30.—Unknown thieves have stolen a famous art treasure from the church of the Madonna dell'Orto in Venice, the Madonna of Giovanni Bellini having been taken from its frame.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ON THE NAVAL SITUATION



"Four Cardinal Errors" of the Opponents of the Government—The Man Behind the Gun

Pope Pius X, who recently declared himself strongly against woman's suffrage

ARE DISSATISFIED WITH KING PETER

His Position and Dynasty Considered Untenable—Will Not Abdicate

(By Malcolm Clark)

BERLIN, May 7.—The Karageorgewitch family will apparently continue to occupy the Serbian throne for some time yet. It is denied that King Peter and his family are dissatisfied and renounce his family rights. In diplomatic circles, however, the position of King Peter and his dynasty is considered untenable. Austria heartily desires the removal of the Karageorgewitch from the throne. They brought Russian influence into Serbia, where formerly that of Austria was predominant. Austria would prefer almost any foreign prince on the Serbian throne, but does not for the present wish to see a dynastic movement which would stir up the country afresh, just when it is becoming quiet, and might possibly create incalculable mischief. Though Austria will certainly try to regain her former influence in Serbia, King Peter will doubtless for some time keep his position. But as a matter of fact this is utterly undermined in the country itself. All his doings ever since his ascension of the throne under such sanguinary circumstances in 1904, have proved unqualified failures. This fact and the incessant worries attending the troublous party quarrels have caused a deep depression in the mind of the king, who is anything but a strong man. All who know him declare that he wants a rest and is longing for little chateau in Carinthia for which he is negotiating the purchase. Apart from this, he is poor, and the Kankian peoples require wealthy rulers. The Crown Prince Alexander, too, is in delicate health, and all his qualities render him unfit for the throne. The army is dissatisfied with the king, and openly conspires against him. Therefore, in spite of official denials, the months of the Karageorgewitch's reign are numbered.

TYPHOID AMONG SOLDIERS

PARIS, May 7.—The havoc caused by the epidemic of meningitis and typhoid fever in France during the last few weeks is now a subject of careful study. It is reported that in the 22nd Dragoon regiment at Rheims, where several soldiers have had to be sent to the hospital, the epidemic of the training ship Boris, now at Brest, has died of meningitis, and the epidemic is also prevalent at Cherbourg. During the last few weeks the military hospital has been full of typhoid fever cases. Soldiers and sailors are dying of the disease almost every day. Two fresh deaths were reported yesterday. The number of cases in the hospital is now 210.

Military Manoeuvres Will Mark Era of Progress in Preparation of Troops

LONDON, May 7.—The military manoeuvres which are to take place this year in various parts of the world will mark an era of considerable progress in the preparation of troops for the business of war. One of the most interesting points in connection with the work will be the more open fighting lines, which will be tried in some countries as a preliminary reconnaissance of new formations, which will come into the inevitable adoption of the quick firing automatic rifle. Several other points of equal interest concern the employment of motors, singly and in companies, airships, aeroplanes, mechanical transport and the extension of the use of wireless telegraphy. The Germans, for example, will use a dirigible balloon with fast moving cavalry for the first

LONDON, May 7.—Winston Churchill, in a letter to the chairman of the Dundee Liberal association, puts forth arguments to show there is no need for alarm as to the naval situation a few years hence. Four cardinal errors, he said, each more stupid and vicious than the other, required exposure. They must measure the strength of the navy not in Dreadnoughts only but in men and guns. "We have today, and we shall have in 1912, besides officers, more than 120,000 seamen in regular service, all chosen volunteers, trained upon a twelve years' system, that is to say more than double the number which any other power will possess of naval conscripts trained only for three years at sea. "Guns count next after men. Every serviceable ship that carries a good gun may fire a decisive shot. The oldest battleship may stand a reefed pounding; the newest may be disabled by a single shell. All ships are equally a prey to the submarine, to the torpedo boat, and to the floating mine. He quarrelled with the "Dreadnought Fear-All School" in their refusal to assign due value amid the chances of war to every serviceable ship that carried a good gun. It was lucky the sailors do not believe them. At present the British navy was more nearly twice than twice as strong as the navy of Germany. If in 1912 the German navy should have been strengthened by thirteen Dreadnoughts, the British navy would possess sixteen; and if the German navy should have been strengthened by seventy ships, the British navy would have been commissioned. Any battleships provided by the loyalty of the colonies would be additional. In view of these tremendous margins of safety the cries of sheer cowardice with which the air is filled continue a good deal more to the gait of other nations than the dignity of our own. Further, it does not follow because a superiority in Dreadnoughts of three is sufficient in 1912 that we should be satisfied with such a margin in this class. The rest of our fleet must grow longer, and in proportion as battleships of the Dreadnought type become a larger part of modern navies so our superiority in them must be steadily increased. What is required is steady building, not panic building. The second cardinal error was the idea that modern navies could be built secretly, and that Germany could accelerate her programme so appreciably as to change the balance of naval strength without its becoming known. It is not, in my judgment, true that Germany can build a single battleship, and still less, that she can build a simultaneous squadron of battleships as quickly as we can. The actual capacity of Great Britain for building warships is superior to that of Germany. The third fallacy, said Mr. Churchill, was as to the two-power standard. In this the United States might be left out of their calculations. The admiralty were prepared to prove that the British fleet was now, and would be in 1912, superior not only to any reasonably probable combination of two powers, but to the two next strongest powers in Europe, without regard to the probability of their combination. The most monstrous error of all was the impression that there was a profound antagonism of interest between the British and German nations which could only be resolved by a supreme trial of strength towards which the tides of destiny were irresistibly bearing them. There is no natural antagonism between the interests of the British and German peoples. She is our best foreign customer, and we are hers. In spite of the evil forces we see at work in every land, the foundations of European peace are laid more broadly, and more deeply every year. In conclusion, he wrote, it was the first duty of men of light and leading to resist these nightmare moods, and to deny all countenance to that spirit of distrust which had already sensibly darkened the outlook of mankind.



Detachment of Turkish infantry on the march towards Constantinople to uphold the new Turkish constitution.

Everybody Should Work For Their Favorite Free Trip Candidate