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SWEATING SYSTEM IN VOGUE IN PARIS

Flower Makers Earn Twenty-Five Cents a Day—Evil Needs Parliamentary Attention

PARIS, April 16.—During the past eighteen months or more, the expression "sweating system" has become naturalized in Paris. A native equivalent, as satisfactory as "salubre vital" is for "living wage" has not yet been found. It matters but little however, for the terrible reality itself is arresting public attention to a noticeable extent. Count Alfred de Mun is the most prominent of the new "Humanists" in the chamber of deputies who have come to the conclusion that "the sweating system" must be made a parliamentary question. This eloquent member of the Right has been watching the progress of a kindred measure in the house of commons in London, and will introduce a bill on the subject. The workmen possess in their trade a powerful weapon against the sweaters, but less than 80,000 of the four and a quarter million workmen in France are members of unions.

The artificial flower trade of France employs 25,000 women and girls. Mile. Bouvard, one of the secretaries of the Flower Makers' union, says that only one in a hundred is in the society. It is a beginning. Recruits are coming in and the artificial flower makers have founded a co-operative business for the getting rid of the "sweater." They are saving themselves while the deputies are talking.

The "sweater" flower maker of Paris earns a cent for a gross (12 dozen) of sprays of forget-me-nots. She spends two days of ten hours each over the job, which means that she earns 25 cents a day. There are other flower makers who earn much higher wages, but they are employed in specially fashionable branches of the trade. The "sweated" slaves of the trade are the makers of the violets, lilacs, mayflowers and the rest "les petites fleurs" or ordinary commerce. These "sweated" men and girls, are, in their own minds, artists. Delicacy of sense of form and color, extraordinary dexterity and rapidity, are needed for the "creation" of a lily, or lily spray, such as you may buy for a few sous. The children who assist in the manufacture of them earn 10 cents a day of ten hours. The flower maker considers herself lucky who earns more than that. And yet, after screwing down her expenditure on lodging and food to the lowest possible limit she has no more than seventy francs left at the year's end for all other expenses. This is on the supposition that their employment has been uninterrupted. The sweated dressmakers and tailors, who, like the flower makers, do their work in their unhealthy homes, are no better off.

AEROPLANES TO BE BUILT AT ONCE

Orders for Six Given to English Firm—First Machine Delivered in May

LONDON, April 16.—An order has been given direct from the Wright Bros. to an English firm for the construction of six of the famous Wright aeroplanes. "Short Bros. of London have been entrusted with the order," said the manager of the flying brothers, "and work will be commenced at once." For the purpose of carrying out their aeroplane construction the London firm is now building a large factory on the new trial grounds of the Aeroclub, Shellbeach in the Island of Sheppey. "The building is nearly finished," said Mr. Short, "and will be capable of holding twelve machines in course of construction at once. It will be possible for us with the elaborate machinery installed to turn out finished aeroplanes. The factory is so built that no stranger can see what is going on from the outside or obtain entrance."

In addition to these six to be built in England, four other Wright aeroplanes are coming to this country. C. Letts of the well known automobile firm of Jarrott & Letts, said: "We have acquired four Wright aeroplanes from the Astra factory at Billancourt in France, the only machines which are to be had anywhere before October. The Astra factory where the brothers of the French patent rights of the Wright aeroplane have the construction work carried out. Our first machine will be delivered to the English government in May, and the price will be about \$7,000. It will be sold with the guarantee that it will be able to fly for at least twenty minutes, and a pupil of the Wright Bros. will teach the British officers to manage it."

INCOME TAX INCREASED

PARIS, April 16.—The new French income tax will replace all existing direct taxes on property, buildings and landed property unimproved, on furniture, doors and windows, and on trade licenses. The existing taxes bring in \$140,000,000 a year. The income tax is expected to produce considerably more. It will consist of a tax on every category of income and a second or supplementary tax on total income. Income will be divided into seven classes. A distinction will be made between income derived from investments and that produced by labor. A man with a salary of \$10,000 a year will pay a tax of about \$1,000. The proprietor of a house which is let for \$8,000 per annum will pay \$240 income tax. On a factory of the same rent he will pay \$120. On a farm of the rental value of \$8,000 the proprietor will pay \$21 and the supplementary tax.



Lady Constance Lytton, whom the suffragettes of London are heading as a hero, upon the completion of her sentence to jail for 30 days for demonstration at the House of Parliament Feb. 25.

PALATIAL HOME OF LABOR MINISTER

Formerly Palace of Archbishop of Paris—General Scheme of the Furnishings

PARIS, April 16.—M. Viviani, the minister of labor, has just moved into his new official residence, formerly the palace of the Archbishop of Paris. In the course of a visit to the ministry the imposing character of the apartments was revealed which will now house the Socialist minister and his subordinates. A spacious vestibule is approached by a majestic flight of steps with exquisite hammered iron balustrade leading to the upper floors. What was formerly the archbishop's chapel is now the dining room of the labor minister. It is more than forty-five feet long by twenty feet broad, and its large bay windows look out on the fine old garden in which the late Cardinal Richard and his coadjutors used to loiter on summer evenings and listen to the splashing of a fountain. The fountain has two superb vases in pink and yellow marble with serpents intertwined, while the base is formed and interlaced with dolphins in gilded metal after the manner of the fountains at the Palace of Versailles. The ceilings of the chapel are supported by columns with sculptured capitals, between which are richly carved panels of the eighteenth century design. Floods of electric light fall from massive gilded candelabra.

Delegations of laborers will be received in the minister's cabinet, which is the most elegant room in the palace. lofty gilt pilasters support a cornice relieved by graceful ornaments. Above the doors are fine sculptures, and the great chimney-piece in white marble is flanked by superb bronzes. On the first floor are a billiard room, a private salon, a second dining room of smaller dimensions than that of the ground floor, but quite as artistically decorated, and two bedrooms that are intended for the minister and commandant of the archbishop's guard. The workmen are still busy at the ministry, which will not be entirely finished for some time to come.

PATHETIC LOVE TRAGEDY

Shot by Man, the Girl Declares She Shot Herself

PARIS, April 16.—A curious love tragedy came before the Seine assize court recently. The director of a cinematograph establishment rushed into a house where his sweetheart lived. He was followed by the comrade, who said him knock at the girl's door and heard him demand entrance. In the name of the law. As the young woman refused to open the door he forced an entrance. Soon cries were heard, then a shot. The man carried his sweetheart downstairs and placed her in a motor car which stood before the door. The car drove off at a rapid rate and stopped at a drugstore. But it had been followed by the police, who arrested the man, and had the girl conveyed to Lonsard's hospital. The young woman recovered from her wound, and was in court elegantly attired. The man was accused of attempting to murder the girl, but the latter astonished the court by declaring that she had shot herself.



William O'Brien, a member of parliament for County Cork, Ireland, who recently resigned his seat in parliament, to publish a paper called "All for Ireland," but was dissuaded from this on the plea of the Irish parliamentary party, that the publication would be injurious to the success of their cause.

POLICE OF LONDON ARE DISSATISFIED

Say They Have Too Many Duties to Perform—Question Will Be Ventilated Soon

LONDON, April 16.—There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the members of the Metropolitan police in regard to the largely increased duties which they are now called upon to perform, and were it not for the fact that Sir Edward Henry, the chief commissioner of police, is very popular with the men, there would have been serious trouble before now. The whole question of the grievances of the police is to be ventilated very shortly.

In addition to the bill which has been introduced into the house of commons by a member advocating the day's rest in seven for every constable, other members of parliament have signified their intention of demanding an increase in the force. Sir Edward Henry has asked for an increase ever since he came into office, but Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the home secretary, has kept putting off the question again and again.

The latest crime returns have, however, opened every man's eyes, and householders are beginning to wonder what would happen if a really big riot were to take place in London. It is notorious that many burglaries took place on the occasion of the last Suffragette demonstration owing to police being withdrawn from the suburbs. The latest returns show that there were nearly 40,000 crimes against property in 1908 than in 1907.

HERMIT LIVED IN LONELY HUT FOR TWENTY YEARS

His Only Companions Were a Brood of Mongrel Dogs—Had Seen Better Days

LONDON, April 16.—The West Cheshire coroner held an inquest on Frederick Kruger, an elderly man who had lived as a hermit in a lonely hut near Wallasey village for twenty years. A great linguist and a clever musician, he surrounded himself with scores of mongrel dogs, and lived in the midst of dirt. He was found dead in his shed, where his body had been partially devoured. Death was due to natural causes. Kruger first came to Wallasey at the time of the Franco-German war, it is believed, as a refugee from military service. Every one agrees that he was a thorough gentleman in manner, and he had been educated at Heidelberg university. For a time his habits were most cleanly; he bathed every day, summer and winter, in the sea, and in his three rooms he had a grand piano at which he spent a great many hours.

About fifteen years ago he quarrelled with the owner of the field in which he shed stood, and he then had it carted bodily to a point on the fringe of the golf links. Here he lived alone, becoming more and more a hermit as years passed, speaking to practically nobody and having as companions only his dogs. Up to this time he seemed to have plenty of money, but now his funds showed signs of exhaustion, he soon had to dispense with his piano, and, as time went on, he bought less and less food. He scarcely used to stir out of his hut, save on his weekly journey to buy bread and groceries, and his walks to the sea beach to gather alms. He was believed to be a relative in Germany, believed to be his brother, sent him bank notes, and these with touching faith he always carried to hand over to his grocer to change and keep for him from time to time, when he wanted money.

WILL PAY INCOME TAX

Americans in Paris Not Exempt From Providing Country's Revenue

PARIS, April 16.—Americans, like other foreigners resident in France, will be obliged, when the income tax bill becomes law, to pay the tax during their stay in this country. Thus if an American rents a villa at Nice for three months for \$2,500 it will be assumed that the annual rental of the villa is \$10,000 and the tenant's income will be assumed to be seven times that amount, or \$70,000. He will then be obliged to pay a tax varying according to the category to which his source of income belongs and, in addition, a supplementary tax on his total income.

WOMEN MAY ACT AS INTERPRETERS

Woman Who Fitted Herself Carefully for the Work Given Permission in Law Court

PARIS, April 16.—Women may not only practice in the law courts, but as sworn interpreters as well. M. Forichen, the first president of the court of appeal, has just appointed Mme. Cighara as an interpreter. Thus a new career is opened to women who possess the necessary qualifications. They must not only have a thorough knowledge of several languages, but must possess some knowledge of criminal law and international law. Mme. Cighara, who is a widow, obtained her linguistic accomplishments very easily. Her father was a British consul who spoke three languages; her mother was a German, who also had a knowledge of three tongues, while her husband was an Italian and a sworn interpreter. She has a sister married to an Englishman, another sister is married to a Norwegian, while she herself is a naturalized French woman.

Every year since she became a widow Mme. Cighara had applied for the position as interpreter, but there was no law debaring women from acting in this capacity, her request was invariably refused. When, however, the Montaignin case revealed the ignorance of certain sworn interpreters, M. Forichen decided that henceforth candidates for the position of interpreter would have to pass an examination. The new regulation was made retrospective; all the sworn interpreters had therefore to undergo an examination, and out of seventy only twenty emerged as successful candidates. Mme. Cighara renewed her application. She was given permission to sit for examination and passed successfully.

POPULARITY OF NEW LAMBS' CLUB ASSURED

It Has Come to Stay—Smart Society Favorites Ask Opaque Members of Club to Chaperone Them

LONDON, April 16.—The new Lambs' club in Jermyn street, unlike most semi-Bohemian clubs, has come to stay. The "hunting set" from Leicestershire and Warwickshire have "discovered" it, and therefore its popularity is assured. The keen frosts which have made hunting impossible in the Midlands for the last few weeks has attracted many men and women to London, and when Lady Sophie Scott and Elizabeth, Countess of Wilton, had exhausted the theatres some one took them to the Lambs' club.

The strangely mixed assembly of ladies from the Gaiety, ladies who are always "resting," the gilded youth actors, and members of the diplomatic corps, appeared immensely to the rather jaded appetite of Lady Sophie, and the news soon spread among her friends, with the result that obscure members of the Lambs' club now find themselves in the flattering position of receiving imploring letters from fair members of the "Smart Set," asking them to chaperone them to the club. The rules—at least certain of them—have been made on strict lines, and the committee hope to prevent the club from degenerating into a "supper club" and sharing the fate of many such establishments. Prince Francis of Teck has been seen on several occasions at the Lambs, and the more youthful members of the Austrian and Russian embassies may often be found there having tea with the leading lights of "the profession."

ACT OF VENGEANCE SEQUEL TO LOVE DRAMA

Wife and Child Victim of Vitriol Fiend—Husband Had Jilted Incoming Woman

PARIS, April 16.—A terrible act of vengeance has been committed in the Parc Monceau, where a woman was sitting on a bench with a baby when passers-by in the vicinity were startled by terrible shrieks. A woman had approached the bench and thrown vitriol on the faces of the mother and child. The former is so frightfully burnt, that the doctors of the Tenon hospital despair of her recovery. It is feared that the baby's sight has been destroyed.

A love drama underlies the tragedy. A joiner had become the lover of the virtuous woman who declared she gave her up and married another woman, after he had got hold of her savings. After the marriage the woman took action against the former lover with a view to recovering the \$1,200 she alleges she gave him. She lost the day, and actuated by a spirit of revenge, resolved to make the former suffer by vitriolizing his wife and child.

Royal Ladies Contribute to Exhibition of "Good Taste"

Luxury the Keynote of the Exhibition—Kaiserin and Princesses Contributed From Their Own Drawing Rooms and Wardrobes

(By Malcolm Clarke)

BERLIN, April 16.—The ladies of Berlin have just completed, under royal auspices, "a course in good taste." For their benefit there has been held in "Hohenzoller House," the Berlin headquarters of the Kaiser's patronage of the arts, an elaborate exhibition which has enjoyed the patronage of the empress, the crown princess and the Prince August Wilhelm.

Thousands of women desirous of instruction in what constitutes "good form" have thronged the exhibitions for six weeks. The promoters believe it is destined to be a landmark in German women's struggle for emancipation from the status of mere frugal hausfrauen.

Luxury, however, was the keynote of the exhibition. In order to give object lessons in the proper adornment of the home and person, the Kaiserin, the princesses and scores of social leaders contributed liberally from their own drawing rooms, boudoirs and wardrobes. Ornaments, furniture, jewels, gowns, hats, shoes, fur and linen were shown in bewildering profusion.

The crown princess, to whom is given the chief credit for the renaissance of fashion among German women, sent a number of Parisian costumes. One of her emine opera cloaks, marked "Value \$5,000," attracted special attention. Frau von Biechroder exhibited a diadem of diamond and necklace of pearls worth \$250,000. Model boudoirs and bedchambers were transplanted from fashionable homes.

One well known lady permitted a detailed reproduction of her black and white marble Roman bathroom, with mirrored walls and soft electric lights. Another showed her dog's wardrobe, silver-buckled rubber boots and embroidered kerchiefs being part of the canine equipment.

The court bootmaker exhibited dancing shoes with diamond, pearl and emerald garnitures on the ankle or instep. Paris and Vienna costumes were among the exhibitors, but German styles predominated. Unconscious tributes to the latter fell from the lips of many, who mistook them for foreign importations.

The exhibitions are said to have proved that German women no longer need go abroad for style or costliness. Male visitors came to the conclusion that "good form" in Berlin is not only a matter of taste, but of money.

A suicide of a singular kind has taken place in the little town of Topplitz. During the morning service in the church a young woman left her seat sobbing. She climbed the steeply pitched roof of the church, and there, with her body bounding on a gallery, afterward crashing on the ground just as the worshippers were leaving.



William Willott. The portrait is that of the originator of England's daylight-saving bill, and the clock dials show the present and proposed sleeping and working time schedules.



Above photograph is that of Dowager Countess of Dudley, who is the mother-in-law of Mrs. John Ward, formerly Miss Jean Reid, of New York, who appears as a reformer to English cooking. She published a cookery book containing innumerable receipts and good advice about scientific cooking.

the church. She was picked up with her legs and spinal column smashed.

A queer case of a man who could not kill himself, though he made several attempts, has come to light in Mohrenstrasse. The man, Herr Lutke, a house porter, suffered from asthma and resolved to take his life. He shot himself in the ear. But the bullet, not proving fatal, he seized his razor and cut his throat.

Through blood gushed from two horrible wounds, he did not die. Making a superhuman effort, he dragged himself to the hospital in a terrible condition. But he will not die, for the doctors declare that they can save him.

The Kaiser has resolved to enlist to a greater extent than formerly the help of the newspapers in informing him of the general trend of public opinion on political questions of the day. The Kaiser has always been a great reader of newspapers, and large numbers of newspaper cuttings have been submitted to him from day to day by the German foreign office. These clippings have been primarily selected from the newspapers whose opinions are regarded as "correct" so that the information they have supplied on public affairs has frequently been extremely one-sided.

The emperor has now ordered that henceforth clippings from all kinds of newspapers representing all shades of political opinion shall be regularly laid before him, even including extracts from Socialistic organs, which hitherto have been rigorously excluded from his notice.

The work of collecting newspaper cuttings has not been entrusted to one single department, but to six departments, so that it will not be possible for any one ministry or group of officials to mislead the emperor by submitting to him newspaper clippings reflecting their own political tastes.

The fact that half a dozen different departments are engaged in the work of preparing a selection of clippings for the monarch will result in checking one another. It is expected that his majesty's system will be a study of newspaper opinions of all parties, and do more to break down the barriers between the sovereign and the nation than any other conceivable method.

Pauline Marie Therasus, a popular musical comedy actress is lying at the point of death at Breslau as the result of an assault committed by an actor, named Hofer, whose suit she had rejected. The assailant afterward attempted suicide, and his condition too, is precarious.

Hofer called at the lady's home in Breslau. She opened the door to him herself, and a moment later the housekeeper, hearing cries for help, found the actress leaning against the wall and bleeding from half a dozen wounds on the face and neck.

Meanwhile, the actor hurried to his apartments, where he tried to kill himself. The police, however, finding him before he had bled to death, and the wound dressed and then arrested him. His victim today underwent a lengthy operation.

Sport at All Seasons

PARIS, April 16.—The reading of the adjudications which will shortly take place at the prefecture of the Seine will reveal a bizarre profession, the existence of which is not generally known. The list shows that there is in Paris a sportsman who has the right—and the duty—to shoot rabbits at all seasons and without taking out a shooting license. This disciple of St. Hubert is a manufacturer who makes a contract with the city. According to the conditions he has to exterminate all the rabbits which infest the cemeteries of Paris. Only one cemetery is excluded from the contract. It is that of Pere La Chaise, where the keepers themselves shoot the rabbits found there.

Everybody Should Work For Their Favorite Free Trip Candidate