Saturday News Special Service From Lands Across the Seal

MOVE TO PROTECT IRISH GOODS.

Plan for the Establishment of a National Trade Mark Being Made.

AMERICA OFFERS TO HELP.

Great Falling Off in Irish Recruits Due To Vigorous Anti-Enlisting Campaign.

UBLIN, MAY 9,-Irish manufacturers have so long been exposed to fraudulent representation that an effort is at last being made to protect them. The Irish Industrial Development association, which has its headquarters in Cork, has approached the board of trade with the object of having a national trade mark registered which it is proposed to stamp on every article that is manufactured in Ireland. Steps are also being taken to incorporate the association so that it may have the necessary legal powers to enforce the trades mark act of 1905. John P. Boland, M. P., for South Kerry, who is piloting the idea through the house of commons and attending to the registration of the design by the board of trade, thinks the national trade mark will have farreaching influences on the Irish industrial movement.

HER OWN TRADE MARK.

"Before many months have elapsed," he says, "I have every reason to believe that Ireland will have her own trade mark, and if the proper steps are taken to make its existence known, there is little doubt but that its production will be demanded all over the world by Irishmen and Irishwomen who are in earnest about the industrial progress of their native land and are determined to test the genuineness of their purchase." Mr. Boland and those who are acting with him in this matter are convinced that huge quantitles of lace, which is of English and German origin, are imported into the United States as Irish manufactured goods. The consular reports, too, are extremely vague as to the quantities of Irish goods that are imported into the respective countries. Boston and Philadelphia are the only two places that make any attempt at classifying Irish goods to indicate the source of their origin.

AMERICANS OFFER HELP.

It is encouraging to see the number of people who are willing to see the number of people who are willing to come forward and assist Ireland as soon as she shows a disposition to assist hereif. Within the last week, two generous Americans have expressed a wish to take a hand in her industrial activity. Thomas Heggerty of Boston is ready to establish a branch of his boot factors in Dublin if some Irishman of tory in Dublin if some Irishman of business capacity and capital will join him in the undertaking. He join him in the undertaking. He is ready to put in \$20,000 of the most modern machinery capable of turning out 300 pairs of boots per day. He will come over himself and superintend the business and bring with him a staff of trained hands, who will educate Irish workers in the methods of the bedustry. He makes it a condition industry. He makes it a condition that \$25,900 is subscribed locally and that suitable premises are provided.

The proposition has been most favora-bly received and any effort to put it into practical shape will have the co-operation of the Rev. T. A. Finlay who is one of the most energetic and enthu-

Eriend No. 2 is M. A. O'Byrne of the New York Life Insurance company. From observations which he made during a tour in Ireland last year, he is trial awakening there is a splendid opening for an insurance organization run on purely national lines. He esti-mates that a capital of \$250,000 would be sufficient, and he is prepared to find one-third of the amount in New York city. The whole of the capital might be raised there, but Mr. O Byrne recognizes the necessity of keeping control of the stock in Ireland. The name of the company should be in the vernacu-lar, so that the entire object could be worked in harmony with the revival

ANTI-ENLISTING CAMPAIGN The anti-enlisting campaign in Ireland is assuming very serious co-quaeces for the government. Tweedmouth, the secretary to the admiralty, has drawn attention to the fact that at the present time there are only23 Irish boys in training on the Emerald which is anchored in Queenstown harbor. Three years ago as many as 250 boys were in training and for the last five, the average has been 160. It is pointed out that the ship costs \$80,000 yearly for maintenance, and that un-less recruiting increases at this station, legs recruiting increases at this station, the ship will have to be moved elsewhere. Her removal must mean a serious commercial loss to the business people of Queenstown, but Irish Ireland thinks it would be a national gain. Swift McNiel, M. P., whose name is honored by every sailor lad for his campater, against though in the ways here paign against flogging in the navy has very pronounced views on the situation developed, "The system of training has to be thanked," he said, "for the falling off in recruits. No boy of any spirit would put up with the indignities and humiliation to which these young-sters are subjected by a set of bullying petty officers, devoid of manhood themselves and lacking in the most elementary knowledge of setting proper examples to boys."

Other Irish members of parliament

who have been approached on the sub-ject say unhesitatingly that the back-bone of recruiting is killed in Ireland and that England has seen the last of fighting brigades from the Emer-

SAYS SOMETHING.

The candid friend is to most people a disagreeable person, and in Ireland as in other places he is tolerated, but not liked. Dr. Healy, the Archbishop of Tuam, is not a politician, and generally leaves political questions severely alone. He prefers to confine his observations to matters affecting the spiritual and material welfare of the people. He does not talk much, but when he speaks he usually says something that requires usually says something that requires digesting. He has a decidedly poor

digesting. He has a decidedly poor opinion of Irishmen as agriculturalists.

AS TO FARMING.

Addressing an assembly in his own diocese a few days ago, he said: "You be on the broad grin at present."



"Discovers" Society Women Have Brains

Hungarian Lecturer Who Has Suddenly Become the Fad of the London Smart Set,

Makes Some Notable Comparisons Between Men and Women, and Between

American and English Women Particularly.

I asked, "in order to retain the superciority they now possess over men?"

"They should interest themselves more in real philosophy; society women need genuine philosophy; society women need genuine philosophy. I would recommend that they should read and study Plato, the Banquet first; then the Republic; the Dialogues, Theaetetus, Philebus and the rest. They should also study Schopenhauer. They need not trouble about his pessimism, but they Hungarian Lecturer Who Has Suddenly Become the Fad of the London Smart Set,

Special Correspondence.

imagine you are the very best farmers in the world, but I tell you without fear of contradiction you are the very worst. In no other part of the world is agriculture in such a deplorable condition as in the west of Ireland and in no other part of the west as bad as it is here. There are not a half-adozen well cultivated fields in the whole discerse. You make a few sussepodic

Innd."

The archbishop agrees with Dr. Thorpe, chief of the government laboratory that Irishmen are handicapped for want of technical knowledge and an absence of proper agricultural implements with which to pursue their calling.

F. X. CULLEN.

RUSSIANS FEAR NEW PREMIER.

Witte as Russian premier, is described in Europe as a bureaucrat of the bu-

reaucrats and the high priest of pigeon-holes. Heaviness, cunning and indo-

He has dabbled in company promot-ing, for which he might have been pro-

secuted had it not been that the late M. Piehve, minister of the interior, re-

fused to move against him. His appointment has filled the friends of Rus-

sia with the greatest apprehension,

DUCAL DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

Special Correspondence.

EXCITES LONDON SOCIETY.

ONDON, May 9 .- Society here is

all agog over a domestic tragedy

of almost unparalleled interest

that is now being enacted in a

famous ducal household, and every

one is waiting breathlessly to see what

the next act will bring forth. The

leading "characters" are a duke, who

is one of the wealthiest and most ar-

Istocratic personages in England, His

duchess, and another woman-young,

popular and uncommonly good to look

upon according to English notions-

and what makes the case especeially

pathetic is that the last mentioned

lady, who is said to possess his grace's

as his wife's best friend. She was continuously and lavishiy entertained in the duchess' various houses, and moreover has been asked, each year, to meet the king and queen when their majesties visited the duke's London home at the hight of each season.

The duchess, once the most beautiful woman of her time and the most powerful; the friend of royalty and one who bewitched all who came under her spell, is now struggling day and

one who bewitched all who came under her spell, is now struggling day and night to live. She is fighting a fell disease which in spite of the superia-tive efforts of science, is eating away her life. Meanwhile she knows full well that when she breathes her last, the duke will, within a respectable limit of time lead her vival to the al-

limit of time, lead her rival to the al-

why this beauty never married, and at last the secret is "out." His grace's nephew has always been re-

garded as the heir to the dukedom and the immense estates, and is naturally greatly perturbed at the problem which now faces him. It is evident that Americans do not see beauty

that Americans do not see beauty through the same glasses as the English, for some time ago, when the duchess-to-be vigited America with her brother, she did not appeal in the least to the American instinct and was described as "swarthy" and as having an inclination to a moustache. The irony of fate is tragically exemplified in the old duchess of marry 70, who notwithstanding her feeble

70, who notwithstanding her feebig health, has an array of hairdressers,

lence are his main characteristics.

M. Goremykin, the successor of M.

dozen well cultivated fields in the whole diocese. You make a few spasmodic efforts at spring and autumn and you sleep the rest of the year. Discontinue drinking and giving your children to drink that stuff sold in shops as tea. Feed them on stirabout, milk and eggs, butter and oaten bread, and you will have strong healthy children who will be a credit to yourselves and to Ireland." ONDON, May 9 .- One of the most brilliant discoveries said to have been made by Dr. Emil Reich, the Hungarian savant who has suddenly become the social fad in London, is that society women have brains -lots of brains. This sensational conclusion is the result of duchesses, countesses and titled personages, American and English, who crowded to Claridge's to hear the learned doctor indulge in all sorts or up-to-date philosophy, more or less apropos of Plato-for, while the duchesses listen to the doctor the doctor studies the duchesses with a shrewd and twinkling

I hastened to the book-lined study of his modest house in Notting Hill for verification of the rumors of his great discovery, and have his personal assurance that it is indeed a fact.

"Yes, it is quite correct," said Dr. Reich, laughing, as he passed his cigarette case and leaned back in his easy chair in a chatty attitude, "and you may say for me that not only have society women plenty of brains, but in be said of American women, but it applies with equal force to English women as well. Of course, the attitude of they women, in the respective countries is entirely different. For instance," ne continued, "the American woman thinks only of herself-of herself-and, of herself. To her man is a mere writer of checks, a getter of money for her to spend, as she thinks fit, on her personal adornment, her social upbuilding or her ambition. She patronizes and tolerates the man merely because she needs him in her business, but otherwise he is no more in her thoughts than any other object created and invented for her special advantage.

NATIONAL COMPARISONS.

"But, however we may judge the American woman or her English cousin, we cannot get away from the fact that both of them have very superior intellects; only differing in their individual point of view. Judging the American society woman from my personal contact with her, from a residence of some years in that country, I would say that the American woman of today resembles the Roman matrons of old, who cared only for themselves, and nothing for their husbands or country. The American woman does not care for children, or the family; she wishes to avoid the duties of the mother, and men are to her, as I have said again and again, nothing but a means to an end—and that end her own aggrandizement. With all her ambition, how-ever, the American woman is not a superior woman by any means, as compared to women of other countries. Alf

ng wealthy, and no matter how poor hey are, should their husbands "strike uck" they immediately begin to put on side and make a great show. This is not the case with women of other na-tionalities. The English and French women are more domestic; they love their homes, their husbands, their children. They do not have dreams of ambition such as the American women indulge in, and if the French or English women's husbands suddenly become immensely wealthy it does not effect a radical, overwheiming change in the women themselves. But all in the women themselves. But all American women-no matter how poor they are—are potentially the same. Give them the chance to be rich, and they cannot resist showing their true col-

Where the American woman shows her superiority over women of other nationalities, particularly the English, is her splendid personal physique. It is an immense asset and wins for her many conquests. The American woman commands more respect, and defer-ence and respect are to her what ozone is to the breathing apparatus. With these immense assets to her credit, the American woman spoils everything by her overweening love of sensation and ersonal ambition.
"Women in America have more brain

power than men, and it is from the American woman that I look some day for the great American poet,"

HOW HE DID IT.

Dr. Reich was asked to explain how e came to make the really original discovery that society women had more rains than men; or any brains at all,

for that matter, "Well," he replied, laughing," I made it a point to study women, especially with a view to ascertaining wherein this intellectuality—this mental superiority—consisted. Women are to meand I say it with respect and deference, and would not wish to be misunderstood-women are to me what insects are to entomologist. One insect may which another does not possess, entomologist examines that str measures its length and classifies owner-without passion, or bias, or pre-judice, or emotion. For myself I study the woman from

her intellectual side. My investigation is purely objective—unprejudiced; I nothing for nationality, caste or

Pursuing my studies on these scientific lines, what do I find? You say it is marvelous to discover that society women have any brains at all. Per-haps. But it is to me still more marvelous how people have gone on from generation to generation giving all the credit to men, and-with the exception weaker sex' take an inferior place.

IN ENGLAND.

"Especially is it true in England that women have always been supposed to be entirely on a lower plane than men. The average Englishman looks upon woman as his inferior, and he regards her with pity and condescension. He looks at her as a beautiful imbecilenothing more nor less.

"As a matter of fact," continued Dr.

Reich, speaking with his characteristic terrential flow of words, "I have discovered that women in England-and society women at that-not only have as much intellectual force as men, what

you might call mere brain power-but they have several characteristics which make them immeasurably superior to men in every respect. For instance, nen are wonderfully formalistic and authority-ridden. Men believe in nothing but precedent; they are averse to novelty, overconservative, and especially specialistic. In every line of thought a man builds up for himself one stan-dard, to which everything else must conform. In blology he looks to and swears by Darwin; in English history it is Stubbs and Freeman; in philosophy, Green and Herbert Spencer; and it takes a man 25 years to recognize in any one of these lines, the advent of a new force.

"Now with women—and I speak of the intelligent society women—they dis-play far more intellectual nimbleness —more flair—judgment, intuition, initiative-are far less prejudiced, and far tative—are far less prejudiced, and far quicker to recognize merit as soon as it presents itself. Women have far more esprit than men. And this last quality is one of the reasons why the men hate them."

"Could you give some instances of women's actual superiority, doctor?" I asked hurriedly, slipping the querry in

edgeways.
"Well, take literary style," he replied well, take iterary style. he replied quickly. "Women in England write far better prose than men. Mrs. Browning's Portugues sonnets have never been equaled by anything written by whereas, if you take the trouble to look into any woman's paper of the day, you will find really excellent writing,

far better than anything a man could 'How do you account for this partic-

"How do you account for this particular fact?" I asked.

"Because, as a rule, in England." replied the doctor, "women are far better linguists than men. They are good French scholars, while numbers of them have a command of Italian and German. Women in England are not rolly better educated than the more only better educated than the men, but they have more leisure. Not going into business and forgetting all their schooling as men do, they have more opportunity to improve themselves." What inference is to be drawn from female superiority? Where will it lead?" I asked.

IF THEY ADVANCE

"If women continue to advance with the same rate of progress they are now exhibiting," replied Dr. Reich, "their position in a few years will be im-mensely superior to what it has ever been in the past. In England it will not be many years before men will find they have to take the supposedly "weaker sex" very scriously. Otherwise the men may find themselves some day entirely outclassed and incapable of holding their own beside their women companions.

"I predict for society women a great future—if they will only use the brains they undoubtedly possess. They should make up their minds to study more genuine philosophy, and leave off seek-ing to be thrilled by every new 'ism' that comes along. Society women ail over the world are always on the lookover the world are always on the look-out for a new shiver; and yet they seem to recognize that these novelties have nothing lasting in them-nothing worth while."

PHILOSOPHY NEEDED. "What do you think they should do,"

trouble about his pessimism, but they should learn all he has to say on psycholygy, his theory of art, his criti-cism of life. A very good book for so-ciety women to read would be Ferrier's "Yes, indeed," replied the doctor:

"the American woman could do a great deal if she would only rid herself of her tremendous febrility; her desire for sensationalism is her greatest obstacle to success. If the American woman would tone this down there is no reason why a great future would not open out for her also. She has immense adfor her also. She has immense advantages in physical beauty, which gives her a decided superiority over English women. The American woman has such splendid health and such a fine physique that if she were mentally cultivated she would be a very splendid type of woman., American women should be better linguists than they are. It is very seldom that you find an American woman who knows any other language but her own."

The personal history of Dr. Reich is even more interesting than his views on life and society. Commanding to-day audiences made up of persons of title and the highest ranks of English intellectuals, there was a time—and that not many years ago—when he was alone and almost destitute in the world. He arrived in London from Paris after his marriage with only a few shillings in his pocket, and not a letter or a line of introduction to any one.

WHEN DISPUTE WAS ON.

It was just at that time that England and America were having a dispute over the Venezuelan affair, and as Dr. Reich was a good Spanish scholar, it occurred to him to prepare an article on the Venezuelan question an article on the Venezuelan question from original Spanish documents at the British museum. He sent his article to the London Times and, to his surprise, it was published over his signature, occupying more than a whole page in that august publication. On the same date the Times published a leading editorial commenting on Dr. Reich's able article.

This piece of clever literary work attraced the attention of the British co-

traced the attention of the British co-lonial office, and he was sent for and consulted as to many important mat-ters in connection with the law and history of the case, being paid hand-somely for his labors.

The Times article and the govern-

ment employment put the plucky sahim for new worlds to conquer. It occurred to him that he would like to

occurred to him that he would like to deliver a series of lectures at Oxford university, and he called upon the head of the faculty with that object.

"My dear sir." said that austere personage, with a deprecatory wave of the hand, "we are literally surfeited with lectures—we could not possibly spare you a hall at Oxford."

"Could you give me a few moments." "Could you give me a few moments of your time now?" persisted Dr.

"Certainly, an hour, if you like," was the reply. It lead to the making of Dr. Reich. There and then, with his wonderful gift of extemporizing, the doctor delivered a lecture on Greek and Roman law that so interested the university don that he at once agreed to put the largest hall at Dr. Reich's disposal; and the subsequent

lectures were a very brilliant success-indeed, the sensation of the season. HIS OXFORD LECTURES.

From this well-frounded base series of Oxford lectures—Dr. Reich soon found no difficulty in making headway in other directions, and, be-fore very long, he was in great de-mand for lectures on scientific, historical, political, social and other subjects. His mind seems to be more or less universal, and he has a wonderful fund of information on almost every conceivable topic.

From a position of almost penury, he made his way up, by dint of hard work, to a position of practical affluence, as it is said that his income today from his various books, lectures and other writings verges on to \$15,000

The Hungerian savant is, by the way, about to begin a new series of talks on Plato in Mayfair, and among the titled women in whose name places for these have already been booked is Her Rayal Highners the Princess of Wales.

Dr. Helch is a broad-shouldered man, somewhat below the medium hight; his forehead is square and very "musical," his fron-gray halr being brushed back in the manner characteristic of famous composers. His head is well shaped and massive, while the pince-noz he wears gives him a distinguished appearance. His home life appears to be a very happy one, as he has a devoted wife who believes in and recognizes his genious, and a charming young daughter of 12 His stepson-he widow, by the way—acts as his secte-lary; and altogether it may be said that Dr. Reich seems to be a philoso-pher who applies his theories to his daily life, and who has found the secret of personal happiness, Incidentally he is a brilliant planist—a pupil of Liszt—but he never plays in

W. B. NORTHROP.

How Chance Encounter and Threatened Fight Made Him a Knight,

CAREER MOST ROMANTIC ONE

Met His Fiancee, a Denver Girl, in Berlin, and They Are to be Married Next Year.

Special Correspondence.

DERLIN, May 9 .- A threatened personal encounter in a Florentine cafe with an unknown young off. cer who proved to be Frederick William, German crown prince; recornition and explanations which results in mutual attachment and friendshir royal command to settle in Berlin under his imperial highness" patronage, ad-mission to the most exclusive circles of aristocratic society in the kaiser's gilttering capital; betrothal to a Co tering capital; betrothal to a Colorado beauty and heiress, the belle of the season—that is the story in brief of fame and fortune's favors to Signor Al. do Sguanei. 22 years old, Florentine, sculptor, painter, actor, musician and all-round genius.

TYPICAL AMERICAN GIRL.

His engagement to a typical American girl, Miss Eva Frederica Le Fevre, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Owen E. Le Fevre of Denver, clothes Sguanch with particular interest for people in the United States, for unless all signs fall he is bound to be heard of billiantly and decisively in the world at art. He has, indeed, already "arrived" to an extent sculptors twice his age might envy, for the products of his chisel already occupy niches in some of the finest galleries of Italy, Germanty, France and Russia, and he wears decorations of honor bestowed by the king of Italy, the vatican at Rome and the French government.

PRINCE AND FISTICUFFS.

The story of Squanci's chance meet. ing with the future German kaiser in a cafe at Florence a year ago, which promised to end in fisticuffs, but wound up instead in a denouement that startup instead in a denouement that started Sguanci on the way to fame, reads as if it might have been snatched from a novel or a play. Sguanci was drinking and chatting with a trio of artist friends, when he suddenly observed himself being sketched by one of two young officers, German-uniformed, a few tables away. Pulling out his own sketch book and crayon, Sguanci, eyes flashing, started to draw the officer, He works with lightning speed and before hasning, started to draw the officer. He works with lightning speed and before the astonished young German had time to realize what had happened, Sguand was standing before him, shoving a sketch, true to life, before his astonished gaze. "I saw you drawing me so I've drawn you, and here you are," he observed, with a note of defiance in his voice.

ARTIST APOLOGIZED.

e-is by no means timid, and in stant he was on his feet, with his fix clenched, looking Squanci square in the eyes. In another moment a blow thave been struck had not one o other Germans hastily grasped the young sculptor by the arm and re-vealed to him the identity of the young man whom he had sketched. the abashed Italian immediately bowst low and tendered profuse apologies, which were as promptly accepted when Sguanci was invited to join the royal party at coffee and cigarettes.

ENDED ALL RIGHT.

An hour's laughing, animated conversation ended up with an assurance of the crown prince's readiness to sit to Sguanci for a bust, the first the future kaiser ever had made, and a commiskaiser ever had made, and sign to execute and bring it personally sion to execute and bring it personally when the bust was finished Sguanci prepared to convey it to the Marmor Palais in Potsdam, eventutally arriving in Ber-lin with his bust under his arm in a brown-paper package. Betaking him-self to Potsdam, he was destined for another unconventional meeting with his imperial patron, for the crown prince happened to be driving through the gardens of Sans Souci park when he the gardens of Sans Souci park when he spied Sguanci looking vaguely for the right way to go, and overwhelmed him with welcome. Frederick William insisted on the young sculptor jumping into his dog-cart, bust and all, and was driven by his imperial highness himself direct to the palace, where he was honored in every way, and asked to select the niche best suited to the work.

GENIUS ATTRACTS.

Sguanci began to attract notice to his genius at the age of 19, when his first important work, "Pro Humani-tate," was produced. All his works show strength, life and beauty. Two years ago he was knighted by the king of Italy and given the title of Cavallers della Corona d'Italie, which had never before been conferred on so young a man. Shortly after the accession of Plus X, Squanci executed a magnificently life-like bust in marble of his holiness, which now stands in a conspicuous place in the private que of the holy father of the vatican of his recent achievements was the completion of a heroic-size cast enti-tled "Heroism in the Mines." depicting how miners give their lives to save comrades. The sculptor presented this work to the lottery organized by the French government for the benealt of the victims of the Courriers mine disaster, and the minister of the interior M. Clemenceau, has thanked Squand in a letter of rare cordiality and appreciation of so recultarly appropriate 4 clation of so peculiarly appropriate &

Because of his patronage by Because of his patronage by the crown prince, Sguanci's genius has attracted the attention of artistic and social Berlin during the past brilliant scason, and he has been a welcome guest at the most exclusive saloms of the kniser's capital. Bosides his skill with the chisel and mallet, Sguanci is an amateur actor of fine attainments, and might ensily have achieved success on the stage had not sculpture. and might easily have achieved success on the stage had not sculpture claimed him for its own. He is also a musician, and plays the piano and sings in accomplished style.

Miss Le Fevre, the charming American girl who is to share the sculpture artistic future, is a daughter of Columbia, who might have been snatched from a Gilpson or Christy picture.

rall, willows and graceful, she was traduated from Bryn Mawr and has completed her education in France completed her education in Francand Germany, acquiring the two lar guages and further adding to her accomplishments by a course of singlish with Madame Jane Osborne-Hannah the American soprano just orgaged for a long period at the Leipsic grand ov-era. Miss LeFevre is well known in both eastern and western social cen-ters in the United States. With her parents, she will make her home in Europe until her wedding with Signer Sguanci a year hence.

JAMES BRITTON.

ardent affection, was for years known as his wife's best friend. She was continuously and lavishly entertained in the duchess' various houses, and moreover has been asked, each year, to meet the king and queen when their majesties visited the duke's London home at the hight of each season.

The duchess, once the most beautiful woman of her time and the most AGNANIMI HERCES NATI MELIORIBUS ANNIS

SGUANCI'S STRIKING WORK. "HEROISM IN THE MINES." Recently Sold for Benefit of Victims of the Great Colliery Disaster.