NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

France Thinks U. S. Is Suffering From "Exaggerated Ego"

(By GEORGE DUFRESNE)

Paris, April 1.—The recent mobilization of the greater part of the American army along the Mexican border has given new impulse and life to the general idea here, that Uncle Sam is suffering from a swelled head, and some of our most hot-headed journalists have tried to convince the people of France, that the Monroe doctrine as now interpreted in America, is a danger to Europe, which the powers ought to make a strong protest against. The attempts have been anything but successful, as France has really no interests in the western hemisphere, and the people here have the strongest admiration for Yankee pluck, and should the United States some day decide to bring the whole continent from Alaska to Terra del Fuego under the Stars and Stripes, they will have the French people's best wishes of success, though our diplomats may take a different view.

There is one American peril the people of France do believe in but that is an economical rather than a political one. American visitors of course spend enormous amounts of money here, and are large buyers also at home of French industrial poducts, but that does not prevent French manufacturers from feeling the pinch of American competition in cetrain departments, particularly in shoes and agricultural machinery. In the wheat plains the Beance you may sometimes see half a dozen American reaping machines at work in one of the great fields. American shoe stores are scattered on the boulevards and appear to do a thriving business, despite the tariff. In life insurance the American companies have a great hold. It has often been proposed to form a union of European States against the Union of American States, a union which would have an economic and industrial meaning, as well as a political one. It will be realized no doubt, on the day of the Franco-German reconciliation so eloquently advocated in "La Revue" by the Baron d' Estournelles de Constant, senator for the Sarthe, and Pacifist for all the world, but even should this happen the people of France will always have a tender spot in their hearts for the people of America.

France has had the cleverness to get the dare-devils of the world to fight her battles. Whenever a little war is on there the gentlemen ranker, broken in fortune and often in reputation is fighting for his new-found country. The large proportion of this famous corps is Alsatian. These inhabitants of the ancient province of France have elected to serve on the French side of the Vosges, rather than under the Imperial Eagles. They make the most tractable material in the Legian for the reason that they have joined for patriotism and not for other motives. Generally speaking the well-behaved soldier finds he is excellently treated by his officers; it is only the wild, insubordinate fellow who gets himself into trouble, and spreads unfavorable reports abroad as to the disciplinary terrors of the "Devil's Own Regiment."

When one comes to think of it there is something particularly intelligent in employing the "mauvais sujets" of a nation to fight its battles. It is surely more useful to give the Apache a chance in the "bat de Af" than to look him up in a penitentiary, setting him to impossible tasks and degrading his already degraded moral sense. On the face of it, the untamed creature finds a difficulty in respecting all conventions of civilization. He is just the man one needs in the army, and is to say, in the real fighting army.

The seekers after a universal language have not yet given up the idea of discovering the linguistic Utopia. The latest among them is M. Joseph Orsat, who proposed that each word should simply have a certain number. Thus the word flattery would be number 10,243 in all languages. Assuming for the sake of argument that each language has about 400,000 words represented in the dictionaries, and that with the declension, conjugations, and other variations, the sum total is multiplied about twenty times, we have only to fix in our heads the numbers to which the eight million words correspond, and we shall be able to make ourselves understood, and to understand all the civilized languages, and even some of the uncivilized ones. The dictionary for the new language has not yet been drawn up, nor has the inventor began to memorize the first million.

The Naundorff question is once again coming to the front and it will be very interesting to see what the result of this new move will be. It has been raised by a petition from "Charles Louis de Bourdon" who claims to be the grandson of the poor Little Dauphin, who was believed to have expired at the Temple. This petion has been examined by the senate's committee which deals with such matters, and its chairman, M. Boissy d' Anglas, who has long been a firm believer in the right of the Naundorffs to call themselves descendants of the son of the ill fated Louis XVI, has drawn up a favorable report, which I have just received. It is very voluminous, and treats exhaustively with the whole matter. As the senate's committee supports the petition, the question can no longer be set aside.

Of course, this has nothing to do with any special pretension under this republican regime. All that the Naundorffs ask is that their claim to call themselves Bourbons may be legally recognized, and also that they may be admitted to French nationality as a logical consequence of such recognition. They go no further than this, now, on the other hand, it is their pretension, if it is acknowledged, likely to create any tremendous transformation scene in the ranks of the lingering adherents of monarchy in France. "Charles de Bourbo" has long been a resident in Paris. He is a quiet and amiable man, who keeps very much to himself, and certainly has no idea of emulating the "Camelots du Roi" in the way of causing any trouble to the authorities. Only he should bear in mind that if he gets all that he wants, he lays himself open to expulsion some day as the direct descendant of a king. This is about all that the newly acquired honor—if—indeed, he succeeds—is likely ever to bring him.

Electric carpets for heating rooms are, according to La Liverte, shortly to come into fashion in Paris.

The underside of the new carpets consists of a network of steel wires, forming a contact, and insuring that the current shall be equally distributed in all directions.

It is said that the cost of the new system of heating will be less than that of any known system.

It is estimated that a room fitted with one of the new electric carpets can be heated at a total cost of 1 cent an hour.

EMPRESS VICTORIA

The Empress Auguste Victoria, of Germany, whose illness following her presence at a court ball, has caused great anxiety in the German court. So serious is this illness that the Empress will not accompany the emperor on his visit to Emperor-King-Francis-Joseph, in Vienna, but will go direct from Berlin to the island of Corfu, where she will be joined by the Emperor, and will receive the care of the best physicians in the Fatherland.

India Durbar Is Expensive

London, April 1.—That a million sterling is to be spent on the Coronation Durbar in India gives an idea of the magnificent character of the ceremonies that are being arranged and the gorgeousness of the scenes in which the King and the Queen will be the central figures at Delhi. Everything is to be done on a scale of unexampled splendor as befits the first visit of a king-emperor and his consort to the vast territory over which they reign.

Although the date of the Durbar is not yet officially announced, there is no doubt that it will be on December 12th this year. The first intention was to have it in in January next, but that was abandoned because of the night climax in Delhi in that month and the possibility of rain. The date of December 12th has the advantage of falling before the commencement of the great Mohammedan fast of Mohurrum. It was also intended at first that the ceremony should take place in the fort at Delhi, but that proposal was quickly abandoned, his majesty deciding that the same site should be used as in 1877 and 1903.

A gigantic amphitheatre will be constructed for the ceremony. The decorations will be on a lavish scale, and the actual service will include the placing of their crowns on their own heads by the king and queen. Nothing of the kind has been seen since Napoleon the Great placed upon his head the Iron Crown of Lombardy. A considerable portion of the royal regalia will be conveyed to India, including both crowns.

Their majesties are selecting a large suite to accompany them, and they will travel in a liner especially chartered for the occasion with a powerful escort of war vessels. They will proceed to Bombay, and from there direct to Delhi. Lord Hardinge, who has received many addresses from all the Indian races expressing joy at the prospect of the visit of the king, goes to Delhi next month to discuss the final arrangements for the Durbar. He will meet there the committee appointed by his majesty, of which the president is Sir John Hewett, and the members are the Maharajah of Gwalior, Bikaner, and Idar and the Nawab of Rampore; all the honorary aides-de-camp to his majesty; Sir T. R. Wynee, foreign secretary; Colonel Cox, Colonel Bamber, Colonel Maclagen, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Mr. W. M. Hailey; iLeutenant-Colonel Grimshon; iLeutenantColonel C. F. T. Murray and Mr. E. V. Gabriel.

The location of the camps is to be again between the tamous ridge and the canel. There is ample space available there, and the selection of the ground is due to the desire to make the ropal camp for the king and queen one of unparalleled magnificence. Close to it will be the camps of the ruling chiefs and that of the government of India.

Apart from the actual Durbar there will be other imposing ceremonies. These include the arrival and passage of the king and queen and their departure. There will be processions through the city, for which the route is not yet settled, but to facilitate movement and inter-communication a circular railway is to be built.

Four divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry with a quota of imperial service troops, are to be mobilized for the Durbar, and there will be encamped close to Delhi between 80,000 and 90,000 men. The Maharajah of Gwalior has sent his company of sappers and miners and his transport corps to assist in making the necessary camp works.

Calcutta has voted Rs. 25,000 (1,666 pounds) for a casket for the king. An invitation to his majesty from the Maharajah of Nepaul to shoot big game has been given.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH

The Duke of Marlborough, whose increasing favor with the new King of England, George, V. has led him to take a house in London that he might be near his Majesty during the coming coronation. His new pied-a-terre is in Great College street, Westminster, and it is said that from now on his palatial home at Blenheim will see but little of him.

Madcap Prince Danced 'em Down

Vienna, April 1.—Prince George, of Servia's latest prank gives proof of his astonishing physical energy as well as his wild devil-may-care spirit. It happened at a ball, given by the Russian minister at Belgrade, where, as customary, the national "kolo" dance concluded the program. The etiquette of these ocacsions is that no one shall cease dancing while royalty continues to dance, and owing to the prince's tireless energy and his delight in wearing others down, the kolo is prolonged to the point of exhaustion—except for the prince.

This time George kept it up to a record duration, and long before it was possible politely to leave the floor, he had every other dancer weary and sore. Not so the prince; he only ordered the musicians to quicken the pace. Some of the men, risking the royal displeasure, tried to slip away from the line of dancers, but were kept forcibly in their places by the prince's officer chums who had been strategetically disposed among them for this purpose.

As the kolo dance went on most of the unlucky dancers became absolutely limp, following their leader around without regard to proper time or step, while the prince encouraged them with cries of "Never give up! Show your mettle!" He then began to step on and off the gilt chairs ranged around the room. The mad dance did not finish until the conductor of the orchestra stopped the music, feigning illness.

Next day many of the dancers were sick-a-bed; but Prince George went riding as usual, and was heard to complain that there was so little opportunity for adequately exercising one's self in Belgrade.

Black Hand Case For London Now

London, April 1.—A trial which promises to reveal many criminal secrets of the Black Hundred organization and incidentally to throw light on the immunity enjoyed for so many years by these so-called monarchists, has begun before the St. Petersburg district court.

The prisoner is a man named Laretchkin, who is charged with having murdered a factory workman in 1906 by firing four revolver shots at him. After the crime Laretchkin went to the room of another of the Black Hundred, changed his clothes, returned to the street, and calmly watched his victim being transported to a hospital.

Laretchkin was arrested in connection with the murder of Dr. Harzenstein, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He consequently appeared in the dock in convict garb. His two fellow-prisoners at the Herzenstein trial, Polovneff and Kraskovsky were also condemned, but subsequently received a free pardon.

Laretchkin admitted having murdered Muchin by order of his Black Hundred "superiors." He added that he was threatened with death unless he carried out their orders. Muchin was to be "removed" for having furnished the socialist workmen in the factory where he was employed with a list of the hands who belonged to the Black Hundred. As the result, the latter

A Black Hundred workman, named Krixa, testified that Kraskovsky, as chief of the fighting band of the organization, instructed Laretchkin to "remove" Muchin.

To this evidence Laretchkin added that Dr. Dubrovin—the head of the Union of the Russian people—and Kraskovsky afterwards ordered him and another man to murder M. Hippius, director of the Semiannikoff factory. They were furnished with revolvers, false beards and $150. He (Laretchkin) was expelled from the union because he did not carry out the murder.

He also received instructions to kill the well-known cadet leader, M. Petrunkevitch, a mission which was likewise entrusted to one of his companions, named Bulaieff, by M. Bulazel, the official lawyer of the union. It was said that Petrunkevitch spoke too much in the Duma.

Were it not for the "protection" notoriously extended to the Black Hundred over a long period, the evidence of the policeman, Kudriavzeff, would be almost incredible. He actually witnessed the murder of Muchin, but explained that he did not attempt to arrest Laretchkin because "members of the union of the Russian people were always released and had their arms returned to them."

The witness Sorin, whom Kraskocsky is also alleged to have deputed to murder M. Hippins, said that the "Unionists" always executed their order without fear of the consequence, because even the prefect of police visited their headquarters. The witness Lavroff (in whose rooms Larechkin changed his clothes after the murder of Muchin) stated that he informed a gendarmery officer and a policeman of the crime which had been perpetrated, but neither of these men took any steps whatsoever to raise an alarm.

Laretchkin here again interposed, and said that after shooting Muchin he walked past Semnof (the policeman mentioned by Lavroff and an eye-witness of the murder), but the latter pretended that he had seen othing.

The above are onl ythe rough outlines of a case which is likely to have the most important political results. Ther is scarcely any doubt that Professor Miliukoff was among the marked victims of this gang of murderers. One of the witnesses swore that he had been offered 10s. to kill Count Witte in the Council of the Empire.

The union of the Russion people is a present in a most chaotic state owing to feuds among his members. Denunciations are bandied from mouth to mouth, and Kraskovsky charges Dr. Dubrovin with having instigated the witnesses to bring accusations against him. One thing seems perfectly clear—that the police authorities, including even Gen. von der Launitz, the former prefect of police of St. Petersburg, utilized the services of the union for purposes which it is difficult to characterize.

Europe's Diplopmats Are Studying About The Mobilization

Berlin, April 1.—It is not too much to say that during the last three weeks the diplomats of Europe, with no urgent international problem on their hands, have occupied their minds almost entirely with events following upon the sudden and unexpected mobilization of American troops on the Mexican frontier. Here in Germany even the return of the old order to power in France, which momentarily created a great sensation, was forgotten. Most statesmen here are inclined to think that what has just taken place in America is merely a forerunner to the great clash between America and Japan which is considered inevitable and Count Ernest Bevontlow, one of the most expert and talented students of international politics has voiced the general opinion in diplomatic circles in an article in which he asserts that the statesmen of Japan are convinced that absolute naval supremacy can only be assured by a great naval victory over the United States.

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For the moment, the material well-being of the Russian empire is a source of joy to every patriotic subject of the czar. The finance minister is in rapture. The premier is delighted. The duma received the tidings with deafening cheers. The aoundant harvest following one upon another have fed the population and filled the imperial treasury with gold.

The budgetary committee of the duma has balanced the outlay and the income with a surplus of about 43,-000,000 roubles, which may possibly be used to pay off part of the national debt. A real surplus. And yet the expenditure on cultural needs has grown steadily. Three years ago, for instance, the amount spent on education was but 47,000,000 roubles. This year it is 92,000,000. And if the coming harvest turns out as plentiful as that of 1910, Russia will work wonders. Even now the finance minister anticipates that at the end of the year the free balance will reach the total of 270,000,000 roubles.

The amount available for imperial defences is accordingly growing. Three years ago the needs of o fthe army absorbed ,700,00 roubles. This year the state is spending 432,- the army absorbed 4,700,000 roubles. does not feel the burden. Alone the navy remains a pious desire.

But the voices are mahy and strident that are now calling for a formidable navy. Among them Admiral Skrydloff is playing the part of a soloist. This votary of Neptune and Mars was twice commander-in-chief of the Black Sea squadron, and it must be admitted that he never had a serious accident with any of his ships. His manoeuvring was unique in the Russian navy. A few days ago he uttered words of warning in Odessa, which were flashed across the wires to every nook and corner of Russia and will certainly move the government of the czar.

"Look at Turkey," he said, "and draw practical conclusions from what you see there. The Turks have no surplus in their budgetary estimates. They have no such heavy cultural items in their expenditures as we have. They lack hard cash. But, none the less, they are determined to create a fleet and to get the nedful money by hook or crook. And they are doing it, too. They are preparing for a war, not with Greece or Crete, but with Russia. They look upon Caucasus, with its flourishing Moslem population as part of their lost and unredeemed dominions. Turcia irredenta.

"The growth of the Austrian navy is proceeding perceptibly. At the same time the Turkish fleet is increasing. What is the casual nexus between the two phenomena. It is the same as the link between the movements of Japan and the seeming quiescence of China. The two Mongol states are using each other and co-operating one with the other against Russia. So it is in Europe. Austria steers clear of an armed contest with us, but she is egging on Turkey to brandish her scimitar. And, stirred up by Austrian intrigues, the Turks are eager for the fray—it behooves us to make haste. If the Ottoman empire is not formidable at sea today, the balance of naval forces may have changed to our detriment tomorrow.

"For the second time it has been my lot to come forward as a prophet. Two years before the Japanese campaign, I was in the minority of one in the military council. There I warned the viceroy of the Far East, Alexeyeff, of the calamitous result of our unpreparedness in the Pacific. Now, again, I deem it my duty to come forward and point to the countless horrors that will overtake Russia if she be entangled in another armed conflict, unless she has made ample preparations and left nothing to chance.

"That is Admiral Skrydloff's common sense view of things. And if one considers the aims of the strivings or regenerate Turkey, one cannot but acquiesce in his judgment.

Turkey is, in truth, bent upon creating a fleet which will upset the balance of naval power in the Black Sea. Whether her motive is furnished by the necessity of self-defense or by a desire to act upon pressing advice and make herself a worthy mate of her Teutonic friend is a question which will be answered differently by different people. The fact remains that strenuous and successful endeavors are being put forth. As the government lacks the funds necessary to realize the scheme, private initiative is coming to its assistance. A national navy league has been formed like that of Germany, and the ways and means it employs give one the measure of its determination to achieve success.

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A furious controversy is raging in Oldenburg over the project to tax all unmarried persons.

The object which is before the committee of the Landtag, is to impose a supplementary income tx on incomes of unmarried men which exceed $1,100 a year. Only persons between 30 and 50 years of age will be subject to the tax.

Hitherto all such taxes have been imposed on men alone, but the chivalrous Oldenburg legislature proposes not to spare women. This is the main cause of the opposition. Opponents of the tax declare that women are usually not themselves responsible for their unmarried blessedness, and they ask how can a government decide whether a woman has done her best to get married or not.

Dr. Mittler, a fierce enemy of the project, declares that if the law passes, the government will have itself to act as marriage agency. In the interest of justice it will be obliged to give every woman a chance of refusing a husband before it taxes her for obduracy.

"If the state provides tolerable wooers," says Dr. Mittler, "every woman will marry, and the tax will yield nothing, while if it taxes women merely because they have refused repugnant or undesirable courtiers, it will be committing an injustice."

Kissen Spends Month In Jail

Berlin, April 1.—A judgment just delivered in one of the Berlin courts, will act as a check on unscrupulous Don Nuans, who wantonly tamper with other men's conjugal happiness. A manufacturer made the acquaintance of the pretty wife of an engineer, was attracted by her beauty and laid siege to her heart. At first the lady was diffident, but in time she yielded to his solicitations and gave him a rendezvous, which was followed by others. Before long these claudestine meetings came to the husband's ears. In the first flush of his indignation he talked of divorce, but he eventually forgave his wife's transgression and concentrated his efforts on obtaining revenge against her deceiver. With this object he instituted a prosecution for insult against him, alleging that the kisses and other tenderness which the defendant had bestowed upon the lady constituted such an offense against the husband. The court adopted this view. It held that the intention to insult had not been present, but that the defendant must have been aware "that his conduct would deeply injure the prosecutor's honor." Accordingly, the amorous manufacturer was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

The Kaiser's Visit To Coronation May Be Very Important

(By PHILLIP EVERETT.)

London, April 1.—Although the visit of the Kaiser to London next month to be present at the unveiling of the monument to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, is of a purely personal nature, it is thought that the German minister of foreign affairs, Herr von Kidderlen-Waechter, will accompany him home, and that an attempt will be made by the foreign ministers of the two countries to arrive at an arrangement of the mutual limitations of armaments which both governments really desire, because radical aversion to naval and military expenditures is a serious menace to their political existence. It is also thought that if it had not been reached before some agreement will be made concerning the Bagdad railroad, which is a very knotty problem indeed.

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The Duke of Marlborough has for some time been thinking of taking a home in London, and has now acquired a very charming little pied-a-tarra in Great College street, Westminster, which used to be a residence. Mr. Walter Runciman. Hitherto the duke has spent the greater part of his time in Blenheim, but he intends to be a good deal more in town in the future. He will, however, entertain several week-end parties at Blenheim during the summer months, and will probably spend the Easter holidays with a few friends.

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The various manoeuvres of the armies of the world for 1911 will form a new era in the preparation of troops for war. In the autumn almost every army will use aerial craft, and this in conjunction with wireless telegraphy and motor power in place of horses, will make many new conditions.

Germany, in particular, will bring all the newer devices for war into the operations of her two army corps under the new chief of the staff, and the operations in the West Centre and the South will ail be framer so that the scouting can be done on new lines.

The French manoeuvres take place in the North under vice-president of the superior council of war, and will last for nine days. General Davignon's first army corps from Lille will oppose General Gorran's sixth army corps from Chalons. Both armies will have a fleet of air craft. One of the interesting points of the work will be the mobilization of a reserve brigade of the second army corps, after the manner of the Japanese tests. The chief work will be in the Hirson area.

The Japanese imperial manoeuvres will be on an increased scale, and take place in the north of the island of Khushiu. The second, 16th and 18th divisions will take part, and also a reserve division; the use of these troops in solid units having been successful in brigade formation both in peace and war.

The Italian manoeuvres are to take place in central territory between the Adriatic and the Appenines, combined with naval action. The chief note of these operations will be secrecy of movement, fresh plans being formed every day.

The Belgian manoeuvres will take place between the third and the fourth divisions, who concentrate at Dinant and Beverloo. The fighting area will be Hannut, S., Trond, Tirlemont and Looz.

The Indian army manoeuvres take place in the Girgaon district and will consist of the largest manoeuvring force of any of the nations. The British army manoeuvres take place in the eastern counties, the first, second, third and fourth divisions taking part.

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The people of Wales have suddenly awakened to knowledge of the fact that they have been neglected in the way of orders, and see no reason why they should not have a special order of their own just as Scotland has the Thistle and Ireland the Knighthood of St. Patrick.

The fervor of Welsh nationalism has by no means been appeased by the King's assent to the proposal to hold an investiture of the Prince of Wales, and it is felt that the occasion should be commemorated by some further tribute to Welsh loyalty.

No one is anxious to sport the Order of the Lock, but quite a lot o patriotic Welshmen are burning to become "Knights of the Red Dragon," and even Celtic democrats like Mr. Lloyd George himself, who prefer "plain Mister" to all the titles of blue-blooded aristocrats, are said to have no objection to the creation of an Order of St. David.

Meanwhile preparations begin in earnest at Carnavon today for the ceremony in the castle courtyard next July. Huge stands are to be erected and every arrangement made to accommodate as big a crowd of spectators as can safely and conveniently be got together within the walls.

The investiture will be made the occasion of a week of revelry in North Wales, and among other schemes now under consideration are a pageant of Welsh history, a military tournament, a festival of arts and crafts—in this music will be given a prominent place—and the performance of one or more Welsh dramas of historical interest.

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The most imposing review the world has ever seen is to be held at Portsmouth during the coronation festivities.

On the morning of June 24th the king and queen will leave London for Portsmouth for the naval review, which is to consist of ships of the four divisions of the home fleet, the Atlantic fleet, and it is understood, the Mediterranean fleet as wen.

The display of warships will be the largest on record, including, as it will, in addition to the 12 or 13 Dreadnaughts, the whole of the latest destroyers and submarines.

A special feature will be the airship which is now being completed at Barrow by Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim. Although not officially stated, it is quite understood that the airship will make its first public appearance in connection with airships and these will be attached to this new kind of craft when it comes to Portsmouth.

The king and queen are to arrive from London on Saturday morning. They will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and the royal children as well as by the representatives of the foreign Powers, and such of their majesty's royal guests as are in London at the time.

They proceed to Spithead to review the assembled fleet, which will also include representatives from the navies of every Power in the world, including Japan, which is sending to England several of her latest warships under the command of a prince of the royal house.

To Save all The Boys And Girls

London, April. 1.—By-laws by which it is proposed to remove 10,000 boys and 1,000 girls from the evil influence of street training have been approved by the London county council education committee.

"Street trading injures more boys physically and socially," said Mr. Gilbrt, who introduced the by-laws. "It has a baneful effect on their after careers, and prevents their permanent employment in life. With regard to girls, the effect is still worse. Not a single school teacher can be found to object to the changes."

"Among the most remarkable alterations will be found the following:

"No boy or girl under 14 to lather customers, or do similar work in a barber's shop.

"No boy under 14, or girl under 16, to be employed in street trading.

"No boy under 16 to be employed in street trading before 6 a. m., or after 9 p. m.

"No boy or girl under 14, liable to attend ful time at school, to be employed for more than three and a half hours a day.

PRINCE GEORGE

Prince George of Servia, the mad-cap prince whose escapades have long been the talk of Europe, and whose latest "stunt" has been an introduction of the American "Marathon Dance" which resulted in most of his court keeping their beds for a few days.

At a ball given by the Russian Minister at Belgrade, the eccentric prince took advantage of that rule in court etiquette which prohibits others to cease dancing while royalty continues its measures, and kept up the dance till all were at the point of exhaustion, encouraging his courtiers to further efforts with cries of, "Never give in! Show your mettle!" The mad escapade came to an end only when the leader of the orchestra feigned illness and the music stopped.