

# NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

## Morocco And Congo Agreement Leaves Feeling of Bitterness

### Opinion in Political Circles is That Danger of War Has Only Been Postponed—Germany is to Blame For Approaching Crises.

### Outburst of Joy in German Press at Turkish Successes About Tripoli—Opinion from the First Has Been Ant-Italian.

(By FREDERICK WERNER.)

Berlin, Nov. 25.—The signing of the Franco-German agreement, in regard to Morocco and Congo, has not as it was hoped cleared the air. On the contrary, it has left behind of bitterness on both sides and as matters stand there seems to be an opinion in political circles that the danger of war has only been postponed for a time. In spite of all the talk of peace and arbitration, statesmen are fully aware that the problems which face the two great nations will ultimately be solved, not in the council chamber, but on the field of battle.

Looking at the situation without any prejudice or bias, it cannot be denied that Germany is to blame for the crisis that is approaching. For the last seven or eight years the German empire has threatened the peace of Europe, and owing to its growing wealth, population, and resources, as well as its preponderating military and naval strength, must be an even greater menace in the future unless some totally unforeseen occurrence should alter the whole trend of her national aspirations. She occupies, therefore, a very similar position to that of France during the latter part of the eighteenth and the greater part of the nineteenth centuries. She has, indeed, far more justification than France, for while that nation had opportunities for colonial expansion and enterprise, although it chose to forsake them for the sake of annexing a few petty German principalities, Germany finds no such outlet for her population and her commerce, and is even excluded from those ports through which her markets are mainly supplied, and on which her chief industrial districts entirely depend.

The German people have a profound belief in their future, and believe themselves entitled to a predominant position in Europe, as well as to a colonial empire. The German-speaking people constitute a great and solid block in Central Europe, numbering some 75,000,000, including those of Austria. Their government is autocratic and their military organization superb. They possess on the one hand none of the advantages for expansion possessed by such nations as France, Russia or Great Britain, but, on the other hand, they do not suffer from the disintegrating influences involved by scattered overseas possessions and divided interests.

It can not be expected that such a condition of things should not inspire the desire to try, either by diplomatic means or by the sword, to gain a position in the world commensurate with the greatness of the German race. That is at any rate their point of view; that desire exists. It is threatening, it has not already been thrown, the balance of power in Europe.

German Bitterly Criticized.

It being necessary to find some scapegoat to shoulder the blame for Germany's failure in the Morocco question, the German ambassador in London, Count von Metternich, I am told, will be asked to resign because he failed to inform his government of the probable effect of the sending of the "Panther" to Agadir. The press comments on the Moroccan agreement are still continuing with increasing bitterness against the government which allowed itself to be absolutely outwitted by French diplomacy.

The "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung" bitterly attacks the semi-official press for its assertion that a better bargain over Morocco was not to be had without war, for, so whisper the initiated, William the second has sworn, come what may, to die as Emperor Peace-maker, (Friedenskanzler); but, in heaven's name, who tells us war would have been necessary? The world learned to respect us in 1870, and all that was needed was to produce the iron fist as a trump card to send our opponents on the other side of the Vosges and the channel flying.

The Journal alleges that a few days after the Agadir incident politicians and journalists of standing were informed at the foreign office of the necessity of acquiring a colony for settlement by Germans. These statements could only be regarded as meaning that Germany intended to plant her foot in South Morocco. The journal adds that in the coming year will be launched a campaign in which it is concerned, together with the "Post" and "Zeitung Rundscha" which are of the same way of thinking, these facts will be given in evidence on oath and names mentioned if necessary.

The "Lokalanzeiger," which reflects the views of the Wilhelmstrasse, concludes that, under the circumstances, the best possible has been obtained, and holds that this conviction will be generally shared by the German people as soon as the illusion that at least some portion of Morocco belonged to Germany has lost its suggestive power.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" attributes the mistrust the Government has encountered at home to the methods,

rather than the aims of German diplomacy.

The "Vorwaerts" says: "We socialists stood from the outset in the keenest antagonism to the act of Bethmann and Kiderlen. The Morocco agreement has been bought by a policy which made us fear for weeks for the preservation of peace and exposed the German economic system to grave disturbance, and finally does not even leave room for hope that at least our relations with the Western Powers will be improved."

Joy at Turkish Successes.

There has been a veritable outburst of joy in the German press over the Turkish successes at Tripoli. From the first opinion here has been anti-Italian and now that concrete stories of massacre and ill treatment of prisoners are current, the occasion is being seized to paint the cowardly Italian in the blackest colors and to point out that all countries with Mohammedan subjects will have to share in the odium which belongs solely to Italy. This aspect of the war has real importance for Germany, with the rapidly increasing Moslem population in her Central African colonies. The advance of Islam there was the true cause of the Kaiser's injunction to the Bishop of Killmandjaro and his fellow-workers, Father Acker, to imitate the zeal of the Moslem missionaries who are working for such effect among the pagan negroes.

Experience has shown that Islam, while it raises the moral character of savage races, gives them a cohesion and a force which renders them more successful in resistance to white civilization. Behind the Emperor's remark is the feeling that Islam must not be allowed to outstrip Christianity in the race for converts. As first published by the Germania, evidently on the authority of the two missionaries, the imperial remark was taken here to be another of the Kaiser's magnificent indiscretions. The official demerit shows that he did not say that Islam must be resisted, but that his words were a slight exhortation to Christian endeavor. The Kaiser could hardly have been so thoughtless as to talk of the necessity of combating Islam while posing as the friend of Turkey.

### DUKE OF WESTMINSTERS' SHOOTING PRESERVE

London, Nov. 25.—Some time ago the Duke of Westminster acquired a domain of over 20 acres near Mims, in the Landes, in the South of France. He intends to go there for shooting, and he has built a very fine hunting-box, in the form of a rustic chalet, which he hoped to occupy early this month.

The house, however, is not quite ready yet, although it is far enough advanced for the stables and outhouses to lodge a number of horses and dogs. By the end of the month 30 more dogs and ten or twelve horses will arrive, and in two months' time the Duke and his friends will have a house-warming and then start hunting wild beasts.

### MISTOOK REAL ABDUCTION FOR PICTURE PLAY

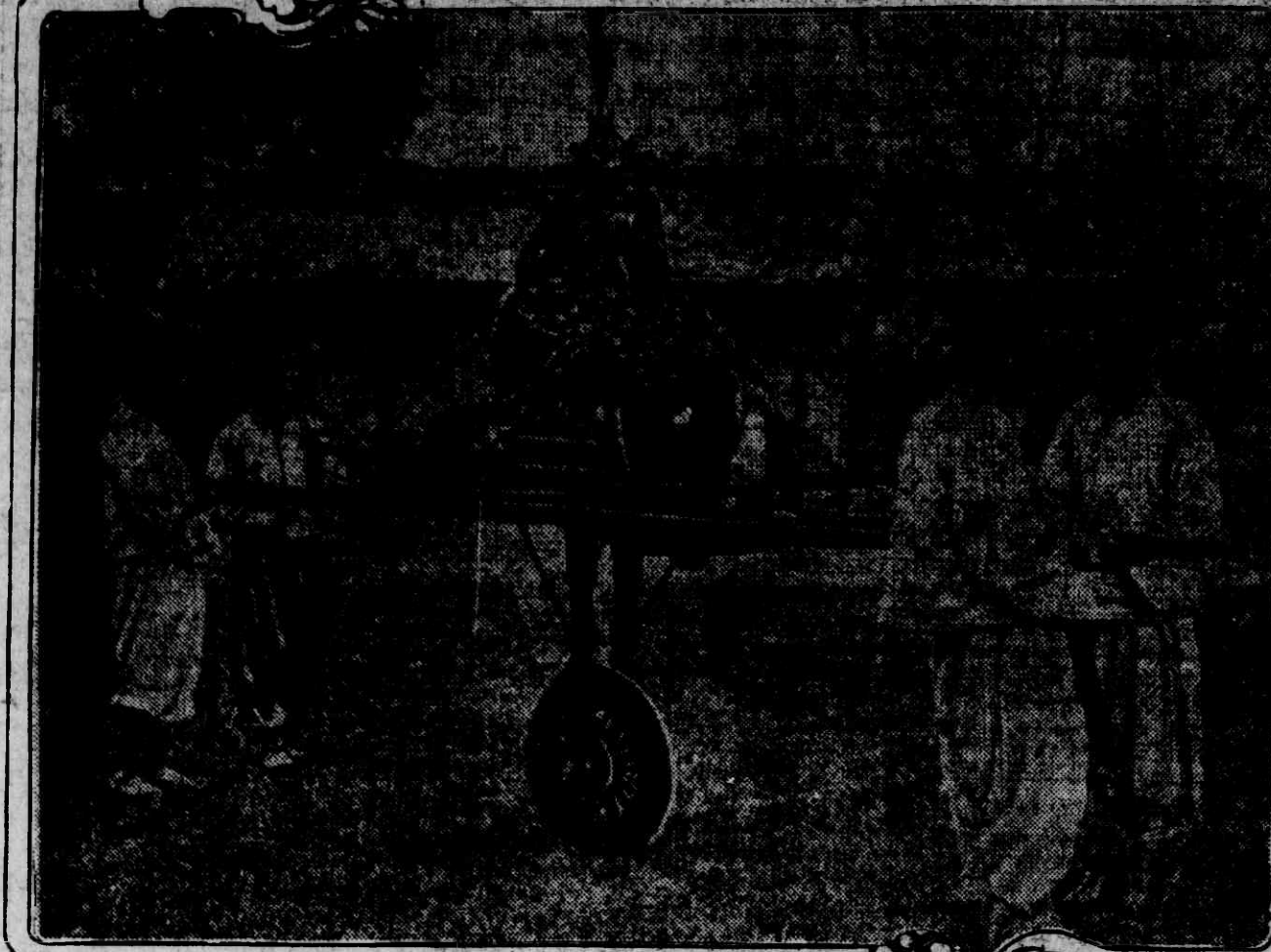
Paris, Nov. 25.—A couple of days ago there was an abduction in the Avenue du Trocadero, which at the moment was believed to be one of the fantastic events that happen almost every day in Paris, and which are produced for the cinematograph pictures.

It is now stated, however, that the abduction in the present case was something more than this, and was in reality a proceeding taken by Prince Louis of Monaco to obtain possession of his daughter.

The circumstances are interesting. For some years there has been a certain amount of dissension between Prince Louis and his father, Prince Albert of Monaco. In consequence of this a family arrangement was made by which Prince Louis's daughter was placed in charge of a Madame Kohn, an intimate friend of the child's grandfather, who lives in the Avenue du Trocadero. Prince Louis had access to his child, and was a frequent visitor at Madame Kohn's residence. Recently two new governesses were appointed to take charge of the little Princess's education.

Prince Louis lately came to the conclusion that these ladies were incultured sentiments hostile to himself in his daughter's mind, and he decided, as he was unable to obtain their dismissal, to regain possession of the child. Accordingly he presented himself at Madame Kohn's about midday on Tuesday last, attended by a couple of friends in a motor-car. Despite the objection of the two governesses, who were the only occupants of the house at the time, Prince Louis took the child and placed her in the car. The governesses insisted on accompanying her, but when the Bois de Boulogne was reached the two women were quiet, but firmly persuaded to get out. The car then drove to Dr. Doy's nursing home in the Rue Piccini, where the princess was placed in charge of that physician, as she is at present suffering from a slight attack of appendicitis. Here her father intends her to remain until she is completely recovered.

The whole affair, as already indicated, is the outcome of certain family disagreements, and it is not expected that any legal proceedings will arise from the incident.



A KOREAN ARISTOCRAT MAKING A CEREMONIAL VISIT BY "MONOCYCLE"

This ancient contrivance is still seen in the more remote parts of Korea and China, and is a fitting tribute to the retrogression and stagnation which is being fought by the young Chinese and the more progressive Koreans. The motive power of this vehicle receives, per capita, the equivalent to ten miles a day in China and five in Korea.

## EYE-WITNESS TELLS STORY OF MASSACRES

London, Nov. 25.—Another eye-witness's story of the massacre of Arabs has reached London. It is from Mr. Francis McCullagh, the special representative of the "Westminster Gazette," who, to evade the censor, left Tripoli for Malta, whence he telegraphed his story. He relates in the "Westminster Gazette":

"About 400 women and children have been shot, and 4,000 men, whereof not a hundred were guilty. Cripples and blind beggars have been deliberately shot; sick people, whose houses were burned, were left on the ground and refused even a drop of water. I personally witnessed scenes of horror, and photographed them. There has been not the faintest pretense of justice. The Arab quarter was overrun by crazy soldiers armed with revolvers, who were shooting every Arab man and woman they met. The officers were worse than the men, and the army is demoralized."

"I visited the Italian front of battle and found the soldiers paralyzed with fear. Very many of the soldiers are now heartily sick of the war. The dreadful persistence of the enemy day and night affects the soldiers' imagination powerfully. Up to a few days ago, when heavy reinforcements arrived, the Italian line was in great danger of being rushed any moment, in which case there would have been a mad 'Suave qui peut'—a wild rush for boats, and every European in Tripoli would have run the danger of being massacred. So anxious are the consuls still that they are desiring the Italian government to provide transports whereon the Europeans may take refuge."

"A small brave band of Arabs who broke the Italian line at Bumelaa was surrounded in a house and fought for 12 hours till their ammunition became exhausted. They were all butchered; despite the white flag they displayed. A Holy War has been successfully proclaimed.

"The Italians are practically besieged. They have retreated on the east, so that the Arab sharpshooters in the date palms now reach the city with bullets. The citadel wherein General Caneva lives was hit by a bullet today, and the German and American consulates have been repeatedly hit. Both the German and American consuls have abandoned the consulates and taken refuge in the town, and everybody in the outskirts has done the same."

"The Turks actually shelled the town and large crowds in the cafes on the waterfront and the streets watched the Turkish shells bursting inside the Italian lines on the seashore two miles off. Four shells burst in the city.

"The Italians contemplate a last stand inside the city. The invaders are thus worse off than a month ago, being gradually shoved into the sea territory, which is shrinking daily. Strictly speaking, we are a beleaguered city of very limited extent."

"Meanwhile cholera is raging among the troops and the people and the disease has attacked Arabs for the first time. Whole streets are closed to traffic by the troops on account of the cholera."

"The soldiers refuse to bury the murdered Arabs, who litter the oasis. There is a terrible stench. The Arabs also refuse, save at bayonet's point, and, consequently, contagion is spreading fast."

"The Italian battle losses are 1,500—400 dead. Five hundred wounded left on the hospital ship a few days ago."

"General Caneva lives in the citadel, fortified and surrounded with sandbags, bomb-proof, sheltered, with soldiers on his roof and in the cellar. The general division does the same. Under such absentee leadership any army would be degenerate. General Caneva is never seen at the front or outside his bomb-proof shelter."

It is just as well to let sleeping dogs lie; also wide-awake sleep.

## Degenerate Life of Lady of Nobility

London, Nov. 25.—Florence Lady Abdy is at present enjoying the experience popularly known as being hounded from pillar to post. Only the other day she was politely requested to remove herself from the Elysee Palace Hotel in Paris and retired to the comparative seclusion of a flat of the Champs Elysees. Now, just as she returns to London, she is requested to leave the Savoy Hotel owing to her prosecution in the police courts of Mr. Preston Arnot alias the Prince de Clairmonte.

Naturally the management of the hotel are not anxious to have it known that ladies under their hospitable roof entertain comparative strangers in their dressing rooms, at 2 a. m. The horror of Gustavo the Manager was unbounded. Lady Abdy whose earlier career is well known to the habitués of music hall promenades has a wonderful flow of vituperative language, but in spite of her part she is extraordinarily glib and imagines that every good-looking youth she meets is in love with her.

As a matter of fact Lady Abdy did give Mr. Arnot the diamond brooch under the influence of a champagne supper, but repented of it in the morning. The youth Arnot came from Australia a year or two ago and posed as an actor in London, but no one has ever yet seen him on the stage. He is degenerate of the worst type and dyes his hair yellow. It is believed at his trial several other charges will be made against him in connection with other glibbly women.

## Tolstoy's Estate in Litigation

St. Petersburg, Nov. 25.—Tolstoy's estate at Yasnoya is the subject of a tragic-comedy. Tolstoy desired it to be divided among the peasants. His family—who in business matters did not often see eye to eye with him—want to sell it to the government.

As a matter of fact the government appraisers fixed the outside value at \$100,000. The government, however, is willing to pay \$250,000 for the estate as a monument to the illustrious dead, but they will not submit to a measure of control of the family.



The Frauline Ozner, now the wife of Archduke Ferdinand Karl, who by his marriage to this pretty, pleasing girl renounced his rights and titles to Austrian royalty. The Archduke and his wife are now living in seclusion at Saizburg, where they are known as Herr and Frau Berg.

## FRANCE ECHOES BELIEF THAT TRUCE WILL BE SHORT

Paris, Nov. 25.—While a general relief is being felt that the Morocco question has been settled, the opinion exists in parliamentary circles that the truce with Germany will not be of long duration, owing principally to the points of contact between the two nations in the Congo. They are almost certain to lead to strife.

There seems no doubt that parliament will ratify the agreement without enthusiasm, the chamber will certainly reflect the new spirit of confidence in the country, and a lively debate is anticipated on the Congo portion, but the Morocco arrangement is sure of a large majority. It is considered that the new instrument contains the germ of a conflict with Spain, whose attitude precipitated the German incursion at Agadir.

M. Fallieres' Death.

M. Fallieres, the president of the republic, has a double who is very proud of the fact that he strongly resembles so illustrious a personage. He carries the resemblance to such a point as to imitate the president in his habits.

He wears a blue tie with white spots, the same neckwear which M. Fallieres affects, and every morning takes a walk in the Champs Elysees and the Faubourg Saint Honore, accompanied by his two nephews. The president also covers this ground with two members of his household. Hats are raised when the double and his nephews pass. He graciously replies to the salutes of the citizens.

Cardinal Richelieu's Monument.

The great Cardinal Richelieu is to have his monument in the little town in the department of the Indre-et-Loire, which bears his name and which owes its existence to the fact that the patriarchal lands of the minister of Louis XIII. cover a large part of the surface it occupies. It is not yet known whether the monument will be of brass or marble, but it will be erected in the chief square of the town.

The initiative of this tardy homage has been taken by the president of the Archeological Society, of Tours, M. Louis Bossebaud, who is the author of a much appreciated book on Richelieu. The suggestion of the monument has been enthusiastically taken up by the municipality of Richelieu. An influential committee had been appointed, and has secured the patronage of the French Academy without distinction of opinions, and the representatives of learned societies, writers, and artists to whom the memory of the workers in promoting French unity remain dear.

Slander on Mme. Curie.

A painful sensation has been caused by an extraordinary story published concerning Mme. Curie, who with her late husband discovered radium, and M. Langevin, director of studies of the Ecole de Physique et de Chemie and professor of the College of France. No credence is placed in the story in scientific circles, where it is described as an odious calumny.

According to the story, M. Langevin had for some time past assisted Mme. Curie in her scientific researches, working with her in her laboratory. M. Langevin says the statement, which is attributed to his mother-in-law, was more often in the company of Mme. Curie than in that of his wife. Mme. Langevin is said to have become suspicious. Three months ago the professor left his home with his children, and Mme. Curie left the capital at the same time.

Mme. Curie is in Brussels at the present moment. She is attending a scientific council convened to discuss certain controversial points in modern physical theories, and among the savants are M. Henri Poincaré, M. Langevin, and a number of British, German, Dutch and other foreign scientists. To a representative of the Temps, who interviewed her, Mme. Curie described the allegation as infamously and indignantly protested against it. Prof. Langevin has also made a statement. He admits he had ceased to live with his wife on account of the frequent

## England's Navy Now Prepared For Any Possible Emergency

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(By PHILLIP EVERETT.)

London, Nov. 25.—Great anxiety has been caused by persistent rumors that during the recent political crisis, France seemed imminent, the government discovered that the British navy was anything but prepared for an emergency that the naval stores were short of all kinds of supplies, and that the reserves of coal were inadequate.

I am able to say on the very highest authority, that of the First Lord Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, that this rumor is without foundation. The admiral assures me that the British navy at this moment occupies a position of the highest efficiency and is ready for any possible or probable combination.

Seagoing Destroyers.

In the course of the next few weeks the admiralty will invite tenders for the construction of a number of seagoing destroyers of an entirely new type. Experiments which have been made suggest the possibility that the vessels may attain an unprecedented speed with comparatively small internal combustion engines. The introduction of such engines naturally would effect great economies of both labor and space, as gas would be the sole agency employed, though provision would be made for carrying a stock of oil fuel to be employed when running at reduced speeds, or as a reserve in case of emergency.

Largest Liner in World.

The competition for the honor of owning the largest liner in the world seems to be only beginning, though the White Star Line directors seem determined to retain the coveted distinction. It is reported in Belfast on excellent authority, that Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., a new liner over 100 feet longer than the Olympic and Titanic, the two largest liners at present afloat.

The dimensions of these two ships are as follows: Length, 822 ft. 9 in.; breadth, 92 ft. 6 in.; and total height from keel to navigating bridge 104 ft. Their displacement is about 60,000 tons. The length of the new liner than will therefore be but a few feet short of a thousand feet.

Indirectly, as the result of the above report was forthcoming at the meeting of the Belfast Harbor Commissioners a few days ago when it was decided to ask the engineer to furnish a report on the alteration of the new largest vessels than the Olympic and Titanic.

Sugar Beet Industry.

The harvesting and analysis of the considerable crops of sugar beet grown in England this year have been watched with great interest, especially by the Dutch. Foreign crops, particularly in Belgium, have failed miserably, and sugar has risen to a great price. In consequence owners of foreign factories are looking to England as a reserve growing ground.

Plans for a number of English factories have reached a more or less advanced stage; one in East Anglia, one near Kidderminster, one in Suffolk, as well as the defeated scheme of Lord Denbigh, and the South Lincolnshire farmers. It is not improbable that the Dutch, in co-operation with English speculators, may themselves found a factory in East Anglia. They undoubtedly would if English farmers were more sympathetic.

Unfortunately the East Anglian crops grown for the Hollandia Company proved far from satisfactory, owing largely to want of knowledge in the culture. The roots were very uneven size, they were sent off unwashed, and the subsequent weights, when the roots were cleaned, were as a great disappointment. In consequence the chief opposition to the farmers who should be most benefited. It is extremely difficult to persuade them to grow acreage enough to supply a factory or to make any long contract.

In order to give an ocular demonstration of sugar-beet as a farm crop, one of our largest landlords is preparing to devote several acres to the crop and deal with it on the most scientific lines. Farmers hold that previous experiments have been too small a scale to give true results. The development committee are also pledged to a thorough investigation of the crop, and it is not improbable that they may co-operate with one of the bigger landlords to test the results of scientific culture.

"Air-Worthiness" of Aeroplanes.

One of the most interesting subjects which will be discussed at the annual conference of the International Aeronautical Federation in Rome which opened yesterday will be in the "air-worthiness" of aeroplanes. eminent authorities. The very many eminent authorities will be subjected to a test to demonstrate its strength of construction and general flying capabilities, and that machines successfully passing the test should be given certificates of efficiency.

Queen Alexandra's Motor Car Wrecked.

London, Nov. 25.—A motor car belonging to Queen Alexandra has been wrecked at the bottom of a steep hill between Woolmer Green and Welwyn, Herts.

Two chauffeurs, the only occupants of the car, were both thrown out, one, a man named Thompson, sustaining a broken leg. He was conveyed in a motor-car to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital at Welwyn by Mr. Scott, of Dunstable, who came upon the scene in a motor-car soon after the accident.

scenes of jealousy she provoked. "I certainly collaborate with Mme. Curie in her scientific work," he added, "but my relations with her are naturally cool there. I emphatically deny all the allegations made."

"Universite Mondaine."

The "Universite Mondaine" is one of those charming ideas that might be expected from cultured Paris. Orators, philosophers, romancers, and musicians put themselves at the service of the idle fashionables who know not how to spend their afternoons, and from 4 to 6 o'clock the most delightful gatherings are seen at Olympia arranged, not naturally for the occasion. The program consists of a conference, or causerie, given by eminent and well-known persons, aided by artists who illustrate the theme.

Already we have had a lecture on "Illustrious Mothers," by M. Rene Fauchois assisted by Madame Gilda Darhy, one on "Love Songs," by M. Jules Bois assisted by M. Isidore de Lara, who sang a number of his own compositions in French and English and finally on "The Secret Life of Maastricht" by M. Rene Maspassant at which Mile. Vera Seara recited some of the gifted writer's poems.

## First Woman's College in Germany

Berlin, Nov. 25.—By issuing an ordinance regulating the colors of automobiles, Herr von Jagow, the Police President of Berlin, has once more given proof of his ceaseless devotion to his arduous office. Petrol-driven autos are to be painted chestnut brown, with various bright red stripes, while those driven with electric power are henceforth to be given an ivory color, with narrow black stripes.

One of the most pleasing features of this bustling city is the kaleidoscope of color presented by the motley rows of "taxis," which are in all tints to suit owners of various tastes—blue, red, yellow, orange, gray, green, adorned occasionally with flowers and arabesques.

But the wealth of color has doubtless vexed the stern eye of the police president, who wishes the city over which he rules to have a sedate and sober look. His right to govern traffic and to license the automobiles is, of course, indisputable; but his latest decree is regarded as an unreasonable presumption. Fortunately, however, automobile owners will not have to undergo any special expense, as they have to give their cars an annual coat of paint for the inspection in May—until when this "color" law will not come generally in force.

## BERNARD SHAW PANDERS HIS SUPER-VANITY

London, Nov. 25.—George Bernard Shaw has bought from the artist, Miss Caroline Townsen, a stained glass window immortalizing himself as a superhero in the act of re-making the world.

Whether Mr. Shaw commissioned Miss Townsen to make this work of art for himself, or whether Miss Townsen made it on her own responsibility, and then sold it to Mr. Shaw is not exactly clear. But at any rate it's made, and Mr. Shaw owns it.

Mr. Shaw is not the only man portrayed in the immortal allegory which Miss Townsen has depicted in glass. There are others, but Mr. Shaw is evidently the most important of them all. H. G. Wells, for instance, who is shown in the allegory, appears merely as an ordinary under-man with his fingers up at his nose, flaunting the noble army of worshippers at the shrine of Shaw's immortal books.

The three other super-men who are reforming the world over the heads of this group of worshippers are, as seen from left to right on the stained glass window, Mr. Edward R. Pease, the secretary of the Fabian Society, Mr. Sidney Webb, and Mr. Shaw. Mr. Pease is pumping the bellows of the forge, while Mr. Webb and Mr. Shaw are hammering the hot iron on an anvil. Below them are the noble army of worshippers, members of the Fabian Society, on their knees with hands devoutly clasped before a pile of books written by Shaw and Webb.

There are only two jarring notes in the picture. These are furnished by H. G. Wells with his fingers at his nose, and Dr. Lawson Dodd who, although on his knees like the others before the shrine of Shaw is secretly reading Mr. Wells' book, "New Worlds for Old."

Queen Alexandra's Motor Car Wrecked.

London, Nov. 25.—A motor car belonging to Queen Alexandra has been wrecked at the bottom of a steep hill between Woolmer Green and Welwyn, Herts.

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Queen Alexandra's car, which was being driven to London, was badly damaged. The body was overturned into a ditch, while the wheels were wrenched off and found lying on the opposite side of the road.