

NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

German Chancellor Being Informed Of His Grave Mistakes

Berlin, March 18.—When the Chancellor Bethmann-Holweg sometime ago decided that the German Crown Prince, and not the Kaiser, was to attend the great festivities at Rome in honor of the 50th anniversary of Italian unity he thought he had solved a very happy problem, which would please everybody and hurt nobody's feelings, but the people of three countries are now busy informing him that just the opposite is the case.

In Germany itself the liberal and radical-press plainly asserts that the Chancellor could not possibly have committed a greater stupidity if he wanted to lose the respect of all parties, than by announcing the official visit of the German Crown prince and Crown Princess to Domo in Italy. The chancellor's decision is a half-hearted compromise, the act of a political coward, the papers say, who dares do things only by halves. Surely enough of the "Germania" and other Catholic papers in Germany are delighted that the Kaiser will not lend splendor to a festival that celebrates the downfall of the pope's worldly power, but the Kaiser, who had wanted to go, is angry. The easily excited people of Italy, who see in the chancellor's act an insult to their nation, are also furious and the ill feeling against the silly "desecrator" may not be without effect on the Triple Alliance, especially as the Italians are much more attracted towards France and the very festival they are about to celebrate, will bring back to memory in the most vivid way, the important part taken by the people of France in setting Italy free, and the poor way in which Italy has shown her gratitude, being now actually allied with her own arch-enemy, Austria and Germany, which crushed France only a little more than a decade after the time when Italians and French fought shoulder to shoulder.

In Vienna too the chancellor's decision has aroused astonishment, and a certain feeling of uneasiness. It is feared in Austria that the relations between Italy on the one side and Germany on the other will undergo a further slackening. During the deliberation of the Austro-Hungarian delegations at Buda Pesth, reference was repeatedly made to the mistrust that would be awakened in Italy by the enormous military and naval armaments now in preparation, and several of the delegates expressed this opinion very plainly. It was also indicated that the government has forced to oppose the utterances made by the Vienna clericals with sufficient force, and more especially the speech made by Vice-Chancellor Doctor Porzer, who addressed a political meeting in favor of a renewal of the ecclesiastical state.

The decision of the German chancellor just at this conjuncture increases the anxiety of those who look upon Italy's presence in the Triple Alliance as a necessity, and from whom the utterance of the pregnant words "Italy must either be Austria's ally or her enemy," originates. At the present moment these difficulties, which have not yet found actual expression, are increased by the question, now become of immediate importance, as to whether the Austrian court will abstain from visiting Italy this year, and out of respect for the pope, refrain from sending members of the Imperial family to Rome. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand is reported to have declared, that although he will not go to Rome, he intends to travel to the Turin exhibition, and to proceed from there to

visit the king and queen of Italy at Racconigi. No confirmation of this statement has yet been received. Should it be contradicted, it is certain that it will increase the ill-feeling already existing among the Italian people towards Austria.

A portion of the press gives loud utterance to its misgivings with regard to Germany's and Austria's intention to ignore the Italian festivities. The Zitt writes in a leader that the Triple Alliance has again sustained a breach that will not be easily mended. The Montagszeitung, whose important political position is well known, says it is much to be regretted that Kaiser Wilhelm should retreat before the pope, and absolutely serious consequences, I believe, however, that these need not be considered for the present, but the complications between Italy and her friends of the Triple Alliance have commenced, and it is not difficult to predict to what result they will lead one day.

The effects of the fall of the Briand cabinet in France three weeks ago are still being felt in practically all the important continental capitals. The German people, who always had a certain amount of affection for the French government, which broke off relations with the Catholic Church feel that the accusation brought against M. Briand of being too lenient in carrying out the separation of Church and State, was absolutely unjust. Just now they would have rejoiced in a Chancellor with Briand's determination and firmness. The opinion is also finding more and more believers here, that Briand's fall was not caused by his ecclesiastical policy, but far more by the general disapprobation felt in all political circles throughout France for some time past in regard to important questions connected with foreign policy. Some of the Vienna papers express this opinion, and designate the opposition in Parliament to M. Briand's Church policy as only a pretext behind which lurks the deep dissatisfaction felt in France since the Potsdam interview. Therefore, argue several papers, the Briand cabinet is the victim of the Potsdam interview, which caused the defection of Russia from her allies.

Nobody pretends to know what the new French cabinet's foreign policy will be, but if it is to carry out the utmost wishes of the people of France, its policy, no matter how skillfully managed must contain certain elements of grave danger for European peace.

The article by the former French minister of foreign affairs, M. Gabriel Hanotaux in the current issue of "La Revue Hebdomadaire," entitled "Il faut choisir" is being eagerly discussed in political circles as well here as in Vienna and St. Petersburg.

M. Hanotaux insists that it is time the public was informed what the Triple Entente really means, in 1870 the Second Empire reckoned, up till the last moment, on the alliance of Austria and Italy, but the proposed treaties had not been signed nor had the military eventualities been considered.

Once again France has come to the parting of the ways. The meaning of the Franco-Russian Alliance was acknowledged and known to every one, but this combination has been enlarged and has become a triple understanding. There is, it is said, a treaty of 1895, but what it contains no one knows.



HERR BETHMAN-HOLWEG

Herr von Bethman-Holweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, whose every action seems to decrease his popularity among the German people. His most recent offense, has been his announcement that the Crown Prince will represent Germany at the Italian unity festivities instead of the Emperor.

Arranging For Entertainment

London, March 17.—Arrangements for the various entertainments which will be held in connection with the coronation have made considerable headway, and some of these have already received the approval of the king.

The following program, necessarily incomplete, includes the main events of the season:

June 17, 18 and 19.—Royal representatives arrive in London. It is expected that on the evening of the 19th the king and queen will entertain the guests to dinner at Buckingham Palace and afterwards hold a reception of the various suites.

June 20.—Their majesties receive at Buckingham Palace the special envoys and delegations, and in the evening the state banquet will be held.

Emperor Joseph's Strawberries

Vienna, March 18.—The King-Emperor Francis Joseph, who is at present at Budapest, suddenly expressed a desire for some strawberries the other day. The whole court, knowing his majesty's Spartan tastes, were much surprised at this demand for out-of-season fruit. His dinner usually consists merely of boiled beef and a simple pudding.

The chef in despair telephoned everywhere and messengers were sent out in three motor cars on a quest for strawberries. Two of the cars returned unsuccessful, but the third came back with the triumphant messenger in possession of a small basketful which was served at desert that evening.



LADY CHEYLESMORE

Lady Cheylesmore, formerly Miss Elizabeth French, who will be one of the prominent American hostesses during the coronation season. She is making extensive alterations at Cooper's Hill, the magnificent country place which she bought recently, and until those are completed, she is residing in a smaller house on the estate.

by the Russian authorities to make an inquiry.

It was established that a Russian and his wife arrived at Nice in January of last year, and rented a villa on the Promenade des Anglais. There they remained until the middle of September when they left for Russia. They were arrested there a short time afterwards.

The spurious Russian bills were manufactured in the underground rooms of the villa. When the Russians left Nice they did not wait to take their plant with them; nor did they desire to leave it in the villa. They, therefore, packed it in seven large boxes which they confided to an international transport agent with instructions to keep them in his depot until further orders. The Russian police knew that the bank-note making plant had been left at Nice. A detective called at the depot and seized the seven boxes, which were handed to the Russian consulate. They will probably be expedited to Warsaw.

A few weeks ago three locomotives, belonging to the West-State Railway, were seized by a sheriff in satisfaction of a judgment of \$65 awarded to a young woman, whose trunk had been lost owing to the negligence of the railroad employees.

The Sheriff proposed to sell the three engines, but the administration of the West-State appealed against the seizure on the ground that it had been effected not in the commune of Lisbon but in that of Moon-sur-Elle.

The magistrate who had to decide the point, found great difficulty in doing so, for the limits of the two communes were ill-defined; in fact, they are separated by a little stream called the Rieu, and in constructing the station of Moon-sur-Elle the railroad is said to have diverted the brook.

The inhabitants of the district were summoned to give evidence, and the magistrate paid a visit to the spot; then he announced that he would reserve his decision, but at the same time he ordered that the sale of the three locomotives should be suspended. At this juncture it was announced that the missing trunk, cause of all the bother, had been found at Bayeux station. It is a way they have in France.

Hypnotists Are Worrying Police

Vienna, March 18.—During the last couple of days incidents have occurred during certain hypnotic seances here which have necessitated the interference of the police, who have now forbidden further sittings.

In the first case, which took place at one of the leading theatres, a doctor experimented with a lady by fixed stare and regular movements of his arms, and deprived her of the faculty of volition. Suddenly, the lady, who belongs to a distinguished family, became paralyzed, and was carried in a rigid state out of the place. Turbulent scenes ensued, in the course of which the police commissioner stopped the experiments and the hall was cleared by extinguishing the lights.

The second affair happened in a concert hall. During the production by a "suggestour," named Herrmann, of experiments which were very successful, a competitor suddenly shouted out that there was danger for those hypnotized, and the police were obliged to interfere. The medium at the moment was a well-known Vienna actress Fraulein Sander, who obeyed implicitly every order from Herrmann. She even forgot her first name when the "suggestour" ordered her to do so. Part of the audience took Herrmann's side and part of his rival, but the latter was forced out of the hall and amidst great uproar, upon which the police put an end to the seance.

How Absurd.

"She is neglecting her game of bridge dreadfully."

"Why is she doing that?"

"Some silly excuse. Says the children need her, I believe."

Alfred Vanderbilt Advances Coaching Plans For Season

(By PHILLIP EVERETT.)

London, March 18.—Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has well advanced his coaching plans for the coming season, which will commence on May 2nd, and will continue until the end of July or the middle of August. Mr. Vanderbilt will run only one coach, in place of two, as in previous years.

Lord Leonfield has announced his intention of running a coach to Brighton during the summer, but it has been arranged that Vanderbilt and Leonfield will leave London on alternate days. Mr. Vanderbilt had decided to travel by a route different from that traveled last summer, and it is understood that Lord Leonfield will make the journey by roads cut off from those used by Mr. Vanderbilt.

More than 60 horses will be employed to form the teams which will drag the American millionaire's vehicle. Forty of these will be animals which ran last year, and which during the winter have been stalled at the farm at Kingsbury. The other 20, chosen by Mr. Vanderbilt himself from several hundred in the western part of the United States, arrived in England two weeks ago from New York.

The prominent part that Queen Mary will play in the coronation ceremony is not generally understood, yet her crowning will be only slightly less impressive than that of King George. During the whole of the lengthy service that will precede the crowning of King George, the queen will occupy a chair of state in the Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor. So soon as his majesty has been proclaimed by those present as rightful sovereign of these realms, the turn of the queen-consort comes. She is led by the archbishop of York to a stool placed between the altar and the historic chair of St. Edward, in which the king is then seated in all his glory and majesty. While seated on this stool, Queen Mary will be anointed upon the head and hands by Archbishop Lang, who will subsequently place the ring of peace upon her finger and the crown upon her head.

She will next have a sceptre placed in her left hand, that bearing the dove in her right hand, and will be conducted to her throne, which will be placed upon the immediate right of King George, though two steps lower. The prelates taking part in the ceremony will then conduct Queen Mary to the altar, where she makes an oblation of bread, wine, and a purse of pure gold.

While it is true that Queen Mary is very much a Britisher, and desires that, as far as possible, everything connected with the coronation attire shall be done of home manufacture and workmanship, it is quite certain that a lot of the stuff written about all British stuff, that, and the other is fiction. When it comes to dress material and workmanship, no woman cares a snap where the material comes from, or where it is made up, so long as she gets what she wants. As a matter of fact, with most English society ladies, Paris or Vienna are much more popular places than London, and it can be taken for granted that, in spite of Queen Mary's example and the much advertised all-British shopping week, a great number of the dresses and other accessories will come from the Continent.

Contrary to what has so often been said, Queen Alexandra does not propose to be present at the coronation, and never had the least intention of doing so. Her plans are very unsettled, although she will, of course, attend the memorial service for the late King.

Quite Natural.

Belshazzar read: "Mene mene tel u-pharsia."

"Probably my stenographer translated of 'Your favor of even date received.'" he cried.

Herewith he continued the feast—New York Times.

The French Chamber Devoting Much Time To Education Now

(By GEORGE DUFRESNE.)

Paris, March 18.—The French educational problem, judging from the time given to it in the chamber, apparently occupies the legislators' minds more than anything else. The state has now an army of schoolmasters and school mistresses of 150,000 strong, and their mission has been not only to teach the young idea how to shoot, but to serve as political agents in every commune. But the teaching body, feeling gradually its influence and its power, is beginning to rebel against the political role it is made to play.

There is a very strong objection to school appointments being made by the prefects, whose tyranny is quite as great now as it was under the Empire. An outburst of protestation took place in the chamber of deputies the other day on the subject, and the minister of public instruction thought it prudent to give way. The motion that appointments should be made by the university authorities instead of by the prefects was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Meanwhile the school war is reopened with extra bitterness. Marked approbation is given to the development of mixed schools, notwithstanding the ministerial circular of five years ago blaming the practice of boys and girls being together during school hours. Finally, by 369 against 169, it was resolved that the state school teachers should continue to use the text-books condemned by the bishops. All this promises well for the approaching discussion of the new school bills.

Gustav Tery and Urbain Gohier issue once a week a small sheet with red covers called "L'Evre." It is smartly written and prides itself on "sensational revelations."

It attacks public men with the utmost violence. M. Fallieres and M. Briand being its favorite victims. But it wanted something new, and the production of "Après Moi" at the Comedie Francaise was a godsend. For M. Henry Bernstein, the author, had some years ago written a letter to M. Urbain Gohier to say that he had deserted his regiment, and was proud of it. Why did he write to Gohier? Because Gohier had acquired great notoriety for his attacks on the army, and young Renault, evil counsels, and thought it a fine thing to tell Gohier all about it.

Years of study and seclusion made Bernstein one of the finest dramatic authors of his day. His new piece, "Après Moi," was staged at the Comedie Francaise with all the magnificence its merit deserved. This was too much for the inspirers of "L'Evre," so the letter was published and sold at the doors of the theatre. The public were told that it was a shameful thing for a deserter to be given such honor at the house of Mollere.

In reality, Bernstein was attacked because he was a Jew. The unruly incidents, the scandalous scene, that took place every night during the performance were against the "Jew," rather than against the "deserter." The growth of anti-Semitic animosity in France is becoming very noticeable. The Action Francaise and the Autorite have fallen into line with the Libre Parole, and there is the additional menace of the labor syndicate's campaign against Jewish capitalists.

Should aviators marry? The question is at present being discussed by the flying-men at Issy-les-Mouli-

neaux, Mourmelon-le-Grand, Etampes, and Pau. It was raised apropos of the marriage of young M. Dubonet, the well-known airman, and the wedding of M. de Lesseps, another valiant "homme-oiseau."

I have not heard that the courageous son of the man who made the Suez Canal gave any promise to his bride regarding his plans for the future. But M. Dubonet, before he led his fiancée to the altar, made a solemn vow that he would never fly again.

The promise was not an easy one, for he is a passionately fond of the news sport, and has won a name for himself in "le monde on l'envole." But his future wife had begged him to remain on terra firma once they were married, and so, with a heavy heart, he went for a last long flight, and after a joyous exultant canter in the air, he impetuously kissed on the cheek and wings of his beloved angel, and bade it farewell for ever. Some of his sporting friends said he was wrong to listen to his wife, while others—older and more sedate than—said he did quite right, that a single man might risk his neck if he liked. His life was his own, and, so long as no one was dependent on him, he had only himself to consider. But if he married, the position was no longer the same.

The aeroplane is inseparable from certain dangers, and no man, even the most expert and careful, can assert with certainty that, once he leaves the ground, he will return to it with safety. Even if there be no flaw in the machine—and some defects are hidden from the scrutiny of the most prudent mechanic—the air is a capricious element, and none can tell what a sudden gust of wind may do.

Is it wise then, for an aviator to risk making his wife a widow, perhaps after a few months, a few years of married life? To judge from the answers given by the most closely interested, opinions vary quite as much as they do on the harem-skirt. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down; each case must be decided on its merits.

In a few years' time the situation may be very different, but today the girl who marries a flying-man must shut her eyes to the fact that her husband is liable to meet with more accidents than if he were an attaché at the ministry of labor.

If the wife is a reasonable person, and not given to "nerves," and the husband is a prudent young man, all may go well. Paulban is married, and his wife not only refrains from making a fuss when he flies, but goes with him to the various flying meetings, and sometimes mounts with him for a ride among the clouds.

Of course, aviation is not the only "mealier" in which a man risks his life, and if everyone who follows a dangerous calling were to be denied the joys of matrimony, a lot of very estimable girls would have to do without husbands. Steeple-jacks, divers, soldiers, sailors, miners and engine-drivers face danger and sudden death every day. But that doesn't prevent them finding wives.

Detectives are at present investigating a strange case of spurious note making at Nice. The principals in the band of coiners who had installed a factory for making false Russian bills, were recently arrested at Warsaw. After their arrest the Russian police were convinced that the bills in the possession of the prisoners, and which represented a value of more than \$100,000 had been manufactured at Nice. The Nice police were, therefore, asked



"NAUGHTY" PARISIAN DANCER

Regina Badet, the "Naughty" Parisian dancer, who has added another number to her repertoire, which has made even Paris gasp. It is not the dance so much as the costume, which is so fashioned that the dancer's left side is bare to the waist. The rest of the costume consists of long black stockings. It is only in Paris that a dance of this character would be permitted and all Paris is making the best of it by flocking to the theatre nightly and struggling for seats.



MARIE TEMPEST, ENGLISH ACTRESS.

Marie Tempest, the popular English actress, who is trying desperately to obtain an absolute divorce from her husband Cosmo Gordon-Lennox. They were legally separated last year, the immediate cause of the rupture being Marie's leading man, Graham Browne, whom she now wishes to marry. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox, however, has many old scores to wipe off, and chooses to take an unfair revenge on the pair by refusing to divorce her. He has just returned a curt refusal to an eight-page effusion from the charming actress in which she follows up the vain efforts of her lawyers by imploring him to take proceedings which she guarantees will be undefended.