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SUSPICION AND FEAR HAVE TAKEN HOLD OF BERLIN

Marquis de Castellane Paints Dismal Picture of the German Capital

NO RESPECT FOR ROYALTY Mutterings of the Middle Classes Portend Grave Results in Germany

(By Marquis de Castellane) PARIS, Jan. 22.—Import: persons well acquainted in court and diplomatic circles as well as being close social observers, have written me from Berlin: "It is difficult to give an idea of the ominous atmosphere which envelops all classes of society here at this time. The aspect of our city has completely changed; the arrogance of title is belittled and almost entirely absent, as in respect for the same."

"No more luxurious equipages, no more powdered valets, no more gaudily colored, liveried Tyrolean footmen behind the grand broughams—they all seem now the relics of another, forgotten age! No more emperors! No more courts!"

"And in contrast with this, the people of the middle or lower classes, as they pass before a police or military station, instead of saluting with respect the army as formerly, now give a look of disdain that reflects a sentiment of contempt. Seeing this, one feels, as something peculiarly singular that is ready to break out!"

"As night falls, one notices a number of young fellows in greatcoats, slouching and crouching along the walls of the houses, afraid of being recognized. In words Berlin has all of a sudden become filled with a strange, wild fear."

"Emperors, deputies, nobles, bourgeois, tradesmen, workmen, everybody seems to be afraid. It is just as if you were among a people who at any moment might throw themselves one upon another!" To say in one word, the very top to the bottom of the social ladder, no one seems to be now respected.

"If I am not making a great mistake, Germany is on the verge of a revolution. Whose fault is it? Just before the Franco-German war in 1870, the most illustrious leaders of the anti-dynastic, anti-military party proclaimed that the military spirit in France would have to be suppressed or killed."

"They wanted to have an army on foot, but what an army! One not worthy of a name. And they reasoned by impossible logic that if France were attacked it would then be sufficient time to arm and resist—without a moment's delay! To what ends all such nonsense brought us is well known."

"If one compares what went on in France then to what is going on in England today, it makes one reflect."

"For four years the English government practically abandoned the famous 'two-power standard'—a policy long considered as an inevitable principle of protection. Are they at last about to restore it again?"

"Who is going to make the great effort which the situation now demands to restore the two-power standard by the expenditure of millions, never more to abandon it? Or will the radicals, with more or less peaceful minds, and lacking foresight, continue themselves in these former dangerous illusions?"

"Prime Minister Asquith recently said some inspiring words. He set out the marvelous development of the German navy and of the measures which his government proposed to take in 1909 to maintain for the English navy the supremacy to which it is now entitled. But while he was speaking the Liberal press throughout the country made a great cry and demanded greater economies in the naval expenditures."

"This places the English nation in the position of not being even equal to the Germans in naval strength, and finishes by assuring to Germany a triumph in the monotonous, though, artificial, campaign she wages against the French alliance."

"These Utopian ideas are shared by the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. McKenna, who declared in a recent public address that it was much better not to construct too many new and expensive battleships, as the progress and development in naval armament is so rapid and radical they would soon become obsolete."

"To try to justify their want of foresight, the Liberal minister and his political allies have run about everywhere averring that Germany is not meditating or even considering an offensive war."

"These were the very words used by the opposition in France from 1866 to 1870, and which brought about a disarmament and stripped France of her power."

"It is possible the English believe that the formidable maritime armaments and naval preparations of Germany are merely for the defensive. Germany has no reason to fear the aggression of England. The English fleets in case of war could not enter the German ports or even approach her coasts; it could not storm of a fortification time, then, not only an opportunity time, but an absolute necessity, for England to take decisive steps for her protection."

"To lovers of historical books, and they are legion in America, I would like to call attention to the publication of a sensation book. It is 'Dino,' the pen of the famous Duchess de Nemours, who with cleverness and beauty shines with such brilliance over the nineteenth century, and the title is 'The Chronicle of 1871-1872.'"



Mrs. Katmacker, formerly Mrs. de la Mar, well known in the American colony in Paris, has accepted the new faith of Dahnasia, a few religions which is gaining much headway in Paris, and it is a religion of universal brotherhood and reincarnation.

Marshall Field's Daughter To Entertain Edward VII

(By Malcolm Clarke.)

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Alarming news, which is greatly worrying the German colonial department, has been received from Kiau-chau, and it may be necessary to send strong military reinforcements to the district if the protests made to the Chinese government should not prove effective.

In an article in a number of the Kiau-chau Post, which has just reached this country, bitter complaint is made that "schools, streets and railroads, shipping trade, cotton goods, petroleum and village schoolmasters even in the whole of the coast districts are falling or threatening to fall under the ban of the guardians of the National Honor."

The Kiau-chau Post says that the anti-German movement is especially deplorable because it is encouraged by the Chinese Merchants' guilds, powerful organizations which have practically the whole trade of China in their hands. One immediate consequence of the boycott, it states, is that the shipment of goods from Shanghai to Tsingtau has almost ceased, and the Chinese dealers seem disposed to boycott Tsingtau altogether.

The Kreuz Zeitung states that it would be a grievous mistake to underestimate this boycott movement, particularly as it has a political background, and not to take in time the most energetic measures against it.

An interesting report of an expedition into the interior of Kaiser Wilhelmland, the German portion of New Guinea, by two Germans, Herr Froh-Dumke, a government surveyor, and Herr Dankehoehler, a plantation official, has just been published here.

The explorers started from Houn Bay, in the southwest of the island, traversed the country between the Finmout and Kraetoe mountain ranges, and reached the coast again at Port Constantine, in Astrolane bay.

The time occupied on the journey was seventeen days, and the two explorers with difficulty prevailed on fifteen natives from the coast districts to accompany them.

The most important result of the expedition was the discovery that the plains between the two mountain ranges mentioned are inhabited by a very numerous population in a comparatively advanced state of civilization. These natives are not nomadic, but cultivate great quantities of rice, and are generally supposed, but cultivated of opinion that they could easily be prevailed upon to work on plantations in remotest districts.

They had never seen Europeans before, but offered no resistance to the advent of the explorers which could not be overcome by firing a few blank cartridges. The newly-discovered tribes are stated to be industrious, and their lands are fertile. Their implements, agricultural and otherwise, are of stone, but iron has recently penetrated from the coasts. They quickly realized the value of the metal, and to obtain it they have during the past few years made deprecatory excursions to the coast districts, in the course of which they manifested great cruelty and bloodthirstiness, sparing neither woman nor child in their ferocity to secure what they sought.

It is these expeditions which attracted attention to the inhabitants of the interior of the protectorate and the opinion prevails here that the density and independence of the population will frustrate the idea of starting plantations on the European system among

HOW GABBY KNEW SIR CONAN DOYLE

Author of Sherlock Holmes Receives Rude Shock Which Is Afterwards Explained

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Figaro relates an interesting experience which happened to Sir Conan Doyle when he arrived in Paris recently. The creator of Sherlock Holmes arrived at the theatre in Lyon from the south of France, and hailed a cab. When the cab took him to his hotel and he paid the driver, the latter mentioned him by name, thanked for his generous tip. Naturally, the author was astonished and asked the cabman how he knew his name. "I read in the newspapers that Sir Conan Doyle would arrive in Paris from Lyons," replied the cabman. "Now I saw that you had your hair cut by a Marseilles barber and that you had still on your boots some of the mud of Lyons. It was therefore not difficult for me to identify you." Sir Conan Doyle was a little surprised to find that his own deductive method had been applied by the cabman to discover his identity.

He asked the driver if those were the only indications that had guided him in his search. "My dear sir," replied the cabman, with a dry smile, "there was another indication. It was your name which I saw written in large letters on your trunk."

WILL TOUR ABROAD Moscow Art Company Will Play in Masterpieces

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who is now in St. Petersburg, will sign a contract in Moscow next week, leaving for a short season in Paris to the company of the Moscow Art theatre, which is arranging its first extensive tour abroad. The repertoire will include 'The Storm' and 'The Blue Bird,' whose first production he has entrusted to M. Stanislavsky, of the Moscow Art theatre. The company, whose members of both sexes are of the highest artistic quality, has been produced by many foreign stage managers to be the best ensemble of the 'natural' school in the world. He has just returned from a tour of the wealthiest manufacturers in Moscow, who engaged Gordon Craig, an artistic adviser in the stage setting of his production. The chief works of Tolstoy, 'Anna Karenina' and 'War and Peace,' have been produced by the Moscow Art theatre, whose leading actress is M. Tebalkoff's widow.

Fond of His Dogs

PARIS, Jan. 22.—M. Clemenceau is not always in an angelic temper. He has a liver and those whose digestion is not of the most complaisant character will know what that means. But there are two of his friends with whom he is seldom out of sorts—the two dogs who never leave him. Everybody at the ministry of the interior knows the premier's favorite fox terriers. One is white and the other black. They come down to the ministry with him in the morning in his motor car, and follow him into the cabinet. There they sit with him till noon, when he rises to go to déjeuner, and the joyous barking of the "patron's" dogs, as they gambol around him, is a pleasant sound to those who are fond of dogs. When the president of the council is summoned to the Elysee or detained at the chateau or the senate—the only place to which his terriers may not accompany him—their master confides them to the care of an usher, who installs himself with them in the premises of the cabinet. M. Clemenceau, I should imagine, is not easily flattered, but they say that it is always a good plan when calling on him to commence by making a fuss of his four-footed companions.

Wearing Gems in Their Heels

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Jewelled heels are the latest fad of extravagance among the women of the "smart set." Having applied gems to their heels, the women of the "smart set" are now wearing them in the morning in the German foreign office and in the German foreign office and in the German foreign office and in the German foreign office.

Professor Anuchin's Article on his Visit to Count Tolstol is Concluded in the St. Petersburg Paper, Russky Vestnik

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The article on the visit of Count Tolstol is concluded in the St. Petersburg paper, Russky Vestnik, in which due credit is given to the devotion of Countess Tolstol, without which the Count would long ago have succumbed to the trials of an author's life in Russia. The Countess has developed her wifely care of her husband into a positive cult. For a score of years past Count Tolstol has lived entirely in the regions of thought, leaving everything concerning this world to his able wife. The education of their thirteen children, even the necessary petitioning to secure the posts and appointments in favor of the countess, to say nothing of the housewifely care of the home and the management of the estate, all have been solely in the hands of the Countess.

When the censor refused to allow the countess to appear, the countess got the ear of the czar, and on several other occasions, took off her husband's shoulders all the trouble connected with book publishing under Russian regulations, a task which daunts many a man. "When I married," said the countess to Professor Anuchin, "I burned my fingers and a novel I had written, and began a new life, forgetting all my old dreams." A sacrifice indeed. Fortunately the countess later began, and has continued, a diary of all that can be interesting about Tolstol, and her typewritten notes now fill five thick volumes.

Marlboroughs at Suverra

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Duchess of Marlborough and her son, Lord Spencer Churchill, who is in delicate health, are staying at Villa Suverra, near Campieri for the winter. She had a quiet Christmas party, having sent for her Christmas tree to Rumpelmayers, in London.

WANTED TO MARRY WIDOW

Woman Urged Rival to Murder Her Husband So She Could Marry

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The investigation of a curious crime at Dinchures has resulted in a dramatic confession being made by a woman who wanted to become a widow so that she could marry another man whom she loved.

On the 21st, M. Louis Jolais, a farmer, had his horses to a pond to drink in the absence of his manservant. He had just reached the pond when two shots rang out and the farmer fell mortally wounded. Suspect fell on Joseph Foucault, the manservant, nineteen years of age, who denied having committed the crime. The authorities questioned and finally admitted that she urged Foucault to murder her husband, whom she had loved so dearly, and wanted to marry the widow's other husband, who had returned from the regiment at Dinchures and the widow was now in La Roche prison.

Parliament's Sharp Retort

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The average Parisienne does not, as the French say, keep her tongue in her pocket. I met an example of the quick-witted Parisienne a few days ago in an omnibus. The conductor asked a lady of very generous proportions entered the vehicle. I noticed a rude fellow on the omnibus who made a remark which she took to be a personal insult. She did not think it worth her while to do anything but smile. At that moment, the stout lady was driven against him by a lurch of the bus, and she immediately laid her hand on his forehead. "You are a very nice fellow," she said, "and I am glad to hear it from the passengers."

Workhouse Inmates Mutiny

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The story of a remarkable mutiny of women inmates in a workhouse comes from Killybegs, County Donegal. Three young women, who were refused their demand for a grant of land, proceeded to the workhouse, and attacked the master, shouting that they would murder him, and were preparing to swing for him. A judge was broken on his head, and he was struck on the head with an iron bar, and when he fell the women killed him, and he had to be medically treated for his injuries. At a magistrate's court, the girls were sentenced to six months with hard labor, but they loudly protested their innocence and said they were treated like black slaves. A lunatic was thrown into a gaol for an act of violence, and a sane man was thrown into a gaol for an act of violence, and a sane man was thrown into a gaol for an act of violence.

Merry Party at the Manchester

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester spent their New Year with a merry party at Killybegs, County Donegal. The party was a very successful one, and the Duke and Duchess were very much pleased with the result. The party was a very successful one, and the Duke and Duchess were very much pleased with the result.

Tramp Problem Stir France

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The tramp problem is to be taken up by the French parliament. Rural France is infested by 2,000,000 tramps and gipsies, who plunder the farmers in the north in summer, migrating in winter to the south, where they also live at the expense of the farmers. Various measures against the tramp problem will be proposed in the chamber of deputies.

Egyptian Museum for Germany

HANNOVER, Jan. 22.—Germans are taking an increasing interest in Egyptian antiquities, and an Egyptian museum has been opened at Hildesheim. The museum is a very fine one, and the collection is very valuable. The museum is a very fine one, and the collection is very valuable.

Bradley-Martins Entertaining

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martins have been having a succession of large parties at Balmoral, near Glen Urquhart. One of the recent shooting parties consisted of the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Lindley, Captain and Lady Helen Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Balfour, and Ogden Reid, the only son of William Reid. Lady Helen Forbes is the only sister of the Earl of Craven.

Alarming News Worries German Colonial Dept.



Upper picture shows Komito, daughter of a professor in the Tokio university, who was to marry Torao Nomura, a young Japanese, who was a butler in the family of an American banker. A few months ago Komito committed suicide. Since then she has been acting strangely, and last week he shot and killed a nurse maid in the banker's family, and then killed himself.

Powerful Chinese Organizations Seek to Boycott German Trade — May be Necessary to Send Strong Military Reinforcements.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Another season will doubtless see Mrs. Captain David Beatty, daughter of the late Marshall Field of Chicago, take a pre-eminent position in English society, and it is on the cards that she will have the much-sought-for honor of entertaining the king at her town house in Upper Grosvenor square.

Mrs. Beatty has already had the distinction of being the king's hostess at Invercauld, in the Highlands, which was a mark of the greatest royal favor, as during his Scottish visits, as at Sandringham, the king visits no one unless he regards them as his personal friends.

The promotion of Mrs. Beatty's husband, Capt. Beatty, as ADC to the king, will bring his popular wife into still closer touch with the court circle, and give her an exalted station that will arouse the envy of many of her fellow countrywomen who for years have been striving to get within the royal circle.

Captain Beatty has had a very successful career in the service. He won the Distinguished Service Order about twelve years ago, in Egypt, on General Kitchener's staff, and he is now naval adviser to the Egyptian court.

Mrs. Beatty has been doing a great deal of hunting this winter, and was recently seen at the meet of the Belvoir hounds with the Duchess of Sutherland and a lot of distinguished people.

MONUMENT TO GREAT ARTIST

Whistler, One of the Great Artists of the Old World, to Be Remembered

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Admirers of J. McNeill Whistler, and they are of all nations, will be glad to learn that a memorial to this artist is to be put up on the Thames embankment above the river which he loved so well. But this news will be received with much enthusiasm, because it is the great Rodin who has undertaken this work, which is now well under way. The memorial takes the form of a life-size figure of fame, in bronze, bearing a bust or medallion of Whistler. Those who have seen it pronounce it to be one of Rodin's masterpieces.

It will be of unique interest and value, because no great figure of this kind has ever been erected as a public open air monument, even as yet in Paris. The east site has already been chosen by the committee and given by the London county council. It will be in the Embankment garden of Chelsea, close to the bust of Carlyle, near the houses where Whistler, vide-nomine, lived and art he lived most of his life, opposite the church from which he was buried, and close to the river where he found so many of his subjects. This announcement comes at an appropriate time, because recently in the city of Lowell, in Massachusetts, where Whistler was born, his birthplace, an old wooden "frame" house, was opened at a museum and memorial by the governor of Massachusetts, and a distinguished gathering of Americans.

The memorial in this country was suggested at a meeting held in London shortly after Whistler's death in 1902. It was called at the suggestion of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, of which Whistler was the founder and into president. They have been at work quietly, and have obtained the full amount of money required, before making any announcement to the public. \$20,000 have been subscribed by Whistler's admirers, who belong to every profession and business. The sum of \$20,000 includes the cost of the original bronze memorial and of the bronze copies, which will be \$5,000. The work of this size and importance he would be paid in the ordinary way \$75,000 to \$100,000. But he is giving the work at cost price as a labor of love. The memorial committee suggest that the sum of \$5,000 should be subscribed by the public in order that the bronze replica of the monument may be presented to Paris. There is a wonderful opportunity to honor Whistler, one of the greatest artists of England and Rodin, the greatest sculptor of the modern world. Whistler loved Paris and Paris loved Whistler. It would be a delightful thing if we could have the privilege of presenting to the great city of wit this replica of a masterpiece by Rodin, which would then be possessed by England, France and America.

Label for Champagne Fined

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The French minister of agriculture has given a decision as to the wines that may be labeled champagne. To label wine as champagne, the department of marnes and the circuits of Chateau, Thierry and Soissons "Champagne" is unlawful in France.

Preacher Eaten by Wolves

BUDAPEST, Jan. 22.—Frederick Heckerl, the Protestant parson of the village of Naky-Kukullo, has been eaten alive by wolves a few miles outside the village. Only one boot, his rifle, and fragments of the harness of the two horses, besides the sheep, remain to tell of the tragedy.

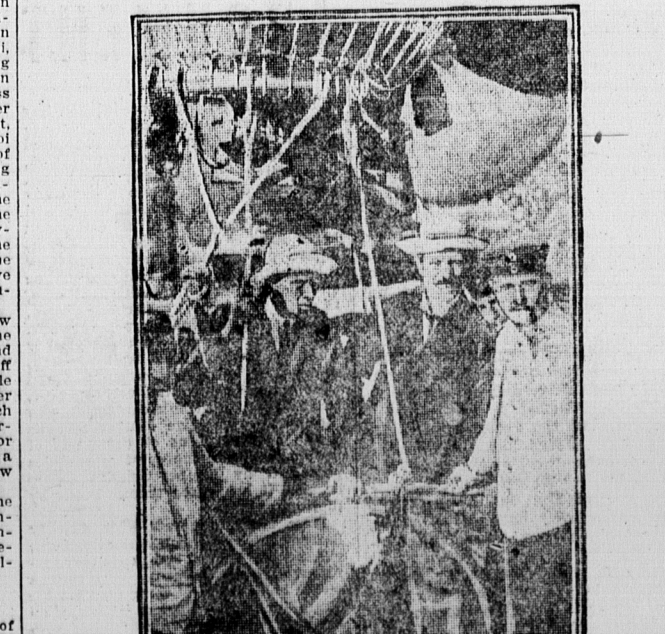
CHANTICLEER WILL CROW FOR STAGE

Rehearsals of Remarkable Play Going On—Will Be Produced in March

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Edmond Rostand's new play "Chanticleer" concerning which there has been so much secrecy and actual doubt as to whether it would be produced at all, was put into rehearsal today at the Porte Saint Martin theatre. The characters in the play are birds and animals, represented, of course, by artists who will include M. Coquelin, Mme. Simone, ex-Le Barry, and M. Gallipaux. It is stated today that the rehearsals will last three months, the first performance taking place at the end of March. Rostand himself will be present at the rehearsals, but it is understood that he will not consent to be interviewed on his arrival in Paris or during the rehearsal period. As to the nature of the piece, the play was not sent through the post. A special messenger travelled between the Porte Saint Martin theatre and Combe, in the Basque country, where Rostand has his country house. A special messenger carried the manuscript of each act as soon as it was finished.

Curious Insanity

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Insanity in a man has been demonstrated in a singular fashion. In the afternoon, wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, he left a cab and entered a Christian shop in the Rue de Rivoli. Proceeding to the china department, he ordered five dinner services to be set aside for him, and gave the assistant his name and address. He next went to the toy department and ordered six dolls, who could say "papa," "mamma," eight punches, three thousand feet of aerolines, twelve airships, etc. The assistant ventured to remark to the buyer he had a large number of Christmas presents to purchase. "Do not speak to me," replied the buyer. "My family is composed of persons, big and little, not to speak of numerous friends." He now strolled into another department and ordered five red velvet suits at 600 francs. Up to that point he had made purchases to the amount of 3,000 francs. He was closely watched, and it dawned upon the shopwalker that this wealthy customer did not enjoy the plenitude of all his faculties. He was taken before a police commissary, but refused to disclose his real identity and was taken to the lock-up. It turns out that he is the proprietor of a diary.



John Duville, an English aeronaut, shown to the left, recently made a trip of 500 miles in thirteen hours, as a contestant for the cup offered by Lord Northcliffe for a long distance and speed flight in a balloon.