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Court Astrologist Will Be Added to Kaiser's Suite

BY MALCOLM CLARKE.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—A court astrologist or astronomer is the latest addition to the kaiser's already numerous personal suite. The idea is not a new or very original one, for during the reign of King Louis XIII., of France, the post of astronomer royal was an envied berth among the wise men of Versailles, but Louis XIV. abolished the office because some of the predictions of its holder displeased one of his mistresses.

The reason why William II. has decided to have a court astronomer is that he has been struck by the extreme wisdom of certain statements of one of that ilk.

The declarations which thus brought astronomers into the good graces of the kaiser were to the effect that the sign of the scorpion (October 24 to November 23) is particularly productive of good rulers and statesmen.

Under that sign have been born President Roosevelt, Edward VII., the mikado of Japan, the king of Italy and President Falliéres.

But will the new German court astronomer have the courage to remind his master that the latter was born under the relatively uninteresting sign of Aquarius?

* * *

A silent fight for the crown of Servia is going on between the Crown Prince George and his father, King Peter, whom the young man wants to abdicate in his favor.

The conflict has been going on for some time, but of late it has become exceedingly bitter.

The crown prince, hitherto known only because of his madcap escapades and his ungovernable temper, has suddenly become imbued with the most fervent patriotism and hopes to become popular among the people and especially in the army by provoking a war with Austria.

At a dinner of the officers' corps the other night the crown prince expressed views concerning the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina exactly opposed to those of his father.

He blamed the lax attitude of Servia toward Austria and concluded: "Our brethren in Bosnia must be set free, no matter what the powers of Europe decide."

As similar remarks come almost daily from the excited crown prince they begin to lose their value and are no longer taken seriously. From a very trustworthy source I hear that King Peter can rely upon the army officers.

The king is described as broken down but is determined not to abdicate.

* * *

The allegation that the original inventor of the Zeppelin airship is not the aged and well-advertised Count Zeppelin, but a Jew named David Schwartz, is heard everywhere here.

The bitter war between the count and Major von Gross is followed with great interest by the Jews in Vienna says a telegram from that city today.

Frau Schwartz ,widow of the supposed inventor, who resides in Vienna, is, it is said, determined to "expose" Count Zeppelin, and declares that the Zeppelin airship was fully elaborated in David Schwartz's plans, which the count has in his possession.

Her campaign is rendered all the more difficult, because Germany regards the matter as an affair of national honor.

Jewish circles which have been appealed to by the friends of the Schwartz family are maintaining an attitude of studied reserve—first, because Count Zeppelin explicitly denies Frau Schwartz's allegation, and, secondly, because this lady and her children recently left the Jewish community.

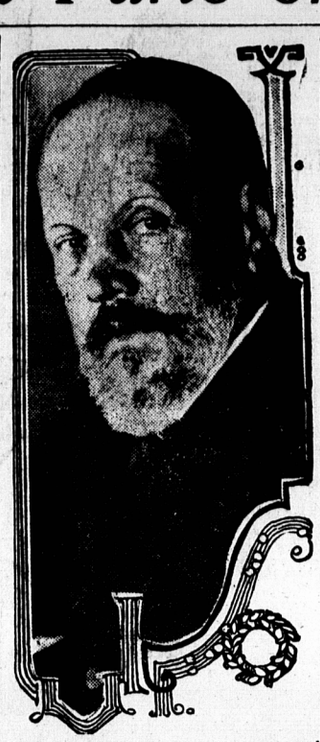
Rabbi Dr. Grunwald, the folklorist, who has interested himself in the matter, applied to the Prussian minister of war for information, and the authorities sent him a photographic copy of Schwartz's plans, together with a letter.

From this communication, it is said, it is quite evident that the fundamental ideas of Couna Zeppelin's airship, and especially the more important parts, are identical with those of the Schwartz craft.

On the other hand, in a letter to Dr. Grunwald, Count Zeppelin's representative denies that the count bought the Schwartz plans, and states emphatically that he "never thought of acquiring the, for him, quite useless plans of the late Schwartz."

He admits, however, that the count bought out a firm which had a contract with Frau Schwartz to pay her 10,000 marks for every airship built on the Schwartz or other system.

A movement is said to be on foot in Vienna to erect a monument to the late David Schwartz.

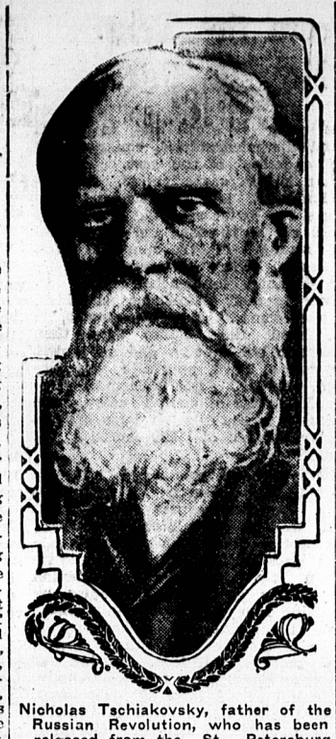


Count Witte, who recently escaped assassination by reason of the conspirators against his life being unable to agree upon the pay they were to receive.

FRONTIER SCENE OF DEEP TRAGEDY

Robbery the Motive of Murder—French and Belgian Magistrates Must Try Case

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Franco-Belgian frontier has just been the theatre of a singular scene. It was a case of confronting four men — three Frenchmen and a Belgian—who are accused of having committed a murder three years ago. On the evening of December 18, 1905, three men rang the bell of a house at Valenciennes, occupied by Mme. Jacqmotte, who was reputed to be very wealthy. Mme. Jacqmotte sent her servant to answer the bell. As soon as the girl opened the door three revolver shots rang out. Mme. Jacqmotte ran into the garden screaming for help. Neighbors ran in and found the girl lying dead. She had been stabbed in the breast and right arm and three bullets had pierced her heart. It was at first believed that the murder was of the crime passionel variety, and had been committed by a spurned lover, but this theory had to be abandoned, and the detectives concluded that robbery was the motive of the murderers, who, disturbed by Mme. Jacqmotte's cries, ran away. Innocent men were arrested and put in prison, but set free when no evidence could be found against them. M. Wanters, the judge, however, never lost hope of finding the real murderers, and a few months ago he had a Belgian named Clovis Fourez arrested at Valenciennes. The man, who declared himself innocent, gave information which led to the arrest of three Frenchmen, who, he declared, had slept in his house the night after the murder, and had quarreled among themselves because the job had been spoiled by the revolver shots. It was decided to confront these men with one another on the Franco-Belgian frontier. Great care was taken to mark out the frontier line, as the smallest error would make the procedure void. The authorities finally decided that a small ditch in the road separated the two countries. A table was placed across the ditch, so that two legs stood on French and two on Belgian soil. A furniture van was placed on the table and in this curious courthouse the French and Belgian magistrates sat with their clerks. The prisoners, chained and guarded, appeared before the judges to plead. All pleaded not guilty, but the case will be taken up and witnesses will be heard in the regular way.



Nicholas Tschiakovsky, father of the Russian Revolution, who has been released from the St. Petersburg fortress on bail for $25,000 furnished by friends in England and America.

Queen's Book Will Include Many of Her Snapshots

Kindly Deed of Queen--Will Devote Much Pecuniary Aid to Charities

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Queen Alexandra's enthusiasm for photography, particularly in the form of snap-shots, is well known, as is also her genuine interest in many forms of charity.

She is this year combining these two interests in what will probably prove a very successful undertaking.

During November we are told to expect the publication of "Queen Alexandra's Christmas Gift Book—Photographs from My Camera," the contents of which, both picture and letter-press, will be the Queen's own work.

Her Majesty has decided that the price is to be only half a crown, and the proceeds of the sale are to be given to various charities. It is a kindly deed and the book is sure to be well received.

* * *

"Lady Randolph Churchill's Reminiscences," published now in book form, is full of interesting anecdotes of distinguished people, both in England and abroad, and is sure to be very widely read.

* * *

Rudyard Kipling distributed the prizes to his students at the Middlesex hospital, and made a most amusing speech.

He called attention to the fact that there are only two classes of mankind in the world—doctors and patients—and, though it was unfortunate for the doctors that in the combat they waged for their fellow men, Death, the senior practitioner, was bound to win in the long run, it was consolation to feel that the doctors were there to see that when he at last did so it should be according to the rules of civilized warfare. Doctors have no eight-hour bill introduced on their behalf, and probably never will have, but they had certain privileges.

Like kings, their explanations would be accepted by a policeman when they exceeded the time limit in a motor car.

They could fly a yellow flag over a dense centre of population and turn it into a desert, or a red cross flag over a desert and it would turn to a centre of population, to which, as he had himself seen, men would crawl on their hands and knees.

He was perhaps the only chaps, he said, that cares to tell the world that if the fathers have eaten forbidden fruit the children's teeth are very likely to be affected. He ended by wishing his hearers "what all men desire — enough work to do, and strength enough to do that work."

Speaking on the same day at the opening of St. Mary's Medical school at Paddington, Sir John Broadbent looked forward to an era when such diseases as influenzt, pneumonia, measles and scarlet fever would become as extinct as influenza, pneumonia, measles and rendy become in this country, from the adoption of proper sanitary measures, among which he included the abolition of children's parties and the habit of indiscriminate kissing.

* * *

An interesting article, which was published in the Secole XIX, of Genoa, in drawing attention to the population question, asks, "Is there strength in numbers?"

The writer points out that the decrease in the birth rate which began in France and spread to England, is now being noted in Germany and in Spain, where the population has for a long time been stationary.

Noting the fact that both in races and in classes this decrease seems to correspond with the increase in the standard of civilization, and is evidently not to be prevented or even hindered by legislation, he proceeds to question whether it is really so great an evil as it appears. It is easy to say the world belongs to the greater number. Perhaps this formula was more applicable to the ancient world.

"The complications of our civilization call for the power both of individuality and knowledge more than for the strength of numbers. Nowadays a bright idea of one individual which becomes materialized in new inventions is worth more than the dark power of a multitude. . . . Today the individual dominates more than he was ever known to have done."

In conclusion he argues that we should do our utmost to raise the individual power of the rising generation, as a population "mediocral in numbers, but individually highly developed, will be able to disperse all the fears that rise against us from the statistics of simple figures."

LABORERS HAVE NO COUNTRY

Such is the Text of a Resolution Passed

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The French General Federation of Labor has just passed a resolution declaring that workmen possess no country and do not understand the meaning of the word patriotism. The resolution sets forth that it is the duty of young men, while performing military service, not to use their arms against their brothers, the workers, in a conflict between capital and labor. Workers, therefore have not any country is the formula of the International and, therefore, all war is simply an attack upon the working class. From the international point of view the workers should reply to a declaration of war by a general revolutionary strike. Many of the trade unions are opposed to the resolution and it may result in a large number of them leaving the Federation of Labor.

CAVALRY BARRACKS FOR SCOTLAND

To Train Cavalrymen for Immediate Service in Case of War

LONDON, Nov. 20.—In order to have a sufficient force of cavalry ready for immediate service in Scotland, in case of war, the war office has for some time been considering various sites for the erection of permanent cavalry barracks in Scotland, Perth and Stirling being among the places. The lord provost of Edinburgh has been pressing the claims of that city in the matter and one of the sites which he has advised has been provisionally approved by the military authorities. The site is Redford farm, near Colinton, which belongs to the Heriot trust. Mr. Haldane has authorized the lord provost to inform the trustees that he is prepared to buy it and the lord provost is endeavoring to arrange that it be sold for the purpose of building barracks.

Victims of Venezuela

LONDON, Nov. 20. — A member of the crew of the steamship Lady Kensington, the passengers and crew of which were recently taken prisoners by the Venezuelan authorities, has escaped and arrived at Trinidad. He stated that the passengers of the vessel were released at Pampatar, and were penniless and friendless. It is reported at St. Vincent that the Venezuelan authorities allow the passengers twenty-five cents daily for life necessaries. As far as is known, the captain and the remainder of the crew are still prisoners.

Bird Attacks Yorkshire Lad

LONDON, Nov. 20. — A savage attack by a gannet on a young lad who was ploughing, was reported from Bubwith, Yorkshire. The lad tried all the means in his power to get the bird away, and used his hat for that purpose, but the bird snatched it out of his hand. After the encounter had lasted some time, the youth succeeded in knocking it on to the ground and it died shortly afterwards. Not long ago two cyclists on one of the roads from Leeds to Wharfdale, were attacked on three separate nights by an owl.

HARD NUT FOR POLICE TO CRACK

Who Murdered Cattle Dealer in Railroad Coach at Autun?

PARIS, Nov. 20.—All the Sherlock Holmses of the Paris detective force are trying to solve a mysterious crime which is being much discussed here now. A cattle dealer named Leuthreau was found murdered in a railroad coach at Autun the other day. Robbery was the motive of the crime, for M. Leuthreau was relieved of a large amount of money. The examining magistrate who is investigating the affair has found three men who were in the same car as the cattle dealer, and whose statements do not tally. One passenger, a former miller of Autun, declares that no other passenger entered the compartment, but M. Martini, who was in the coach, declares that as the train was leaving Lyons station three men were standing on the platform and one jumped into the compartment occupied solely by the murdered man. Towards midnight he was trying to read when the door of the cattle dealer's compartment opened and the man he had seen jump into the train came out. He wore a haggard expression, and his clothes were in disorder. He passed near M. Martini without seeing him and opened the door of the car as if to jump out, but the train was running at full speed, so he closed the door again. Shortly afterwards he reappeared, and seemed extremely impatient. It has been discovered that the murdered man received $4,000 from M. Lebandy's farmers for cattle he had sold, and the murderer evidently knew he carried this money in his pocket, and was also acquainted with his habit. The cattle dealer had a letter wallet which he carried in an inside pocket attached by a brass chain, and this chain had been cut with a wire cutter.

DOCTOR'S PATIENT TAKEN FOR BURGLAR

Wait in Doctor's House Created Hunger Which He Offered at Expense of Doctor

LONDON, Nov. 20.—To call on a doctor, to be ushered into a waiting room, and to find himself forgotten, and ultimately arrested suspected of burglary—this is the experience which has befallen M. Joseph Anosette, chef in the house of a well known American millionaire who has a mansion in the Champs Elysees district. M. Anosette, who was suffering from gout, sat down in the waiting room in the doctor's house in Rue de Rivoli and expected to see the doctor enter any moment, but he never came. After waiting patiently for nearly an hour, the chef thought everything suspiciously quiet so he opened the door to the next room and asked if anyone were in the house. There was no reply. It was then he realized that he had been forgotten. How, he asked himself, was he going to get out of this dilemma? He thought of opening a window and shouting, but, on reflection, he feared he might be taken for a lunatic. He became hungry and started on a foraging expedition. He found some cold meat on the sideboard and a bottle of excellent wine, so he made a good meal, and selecting one of the doctor's cigars, settled himself comfortably on a sofa and smoked. After finishing the cigar it occurred to him that his wife would worry about him and going through the kitchen he began to descend the stairs. But the concierge had heard him move and knowing that the tenant of the flat and the servants had left for the country, he was anxious to ascertain the cause of the noise. When he saw M. Joseph he took him for a burglar and had him arrested. The chef protested, but he was haled before a police commissary. There he explained his appearance in the flat and after communicating with his employer over the phone, the police judge set him at liberty completely cured of his attack of gout.

JEALOUSY'S CRIME

Blind and Deaf Man Stabs His Wife

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A hospital at Albigny, near Lyons, has been the scene of a terrible crime which had jealousy for its motive. A few weeks ago a man named Luccoini, who is blind and almost deaf, was admitted to the hospital. He was separated from his wife, who, however, continued to visit him. The man believed that he had a rival and a scheme of revenge began to take shape in his brain. Last night the wife appeared at the hospital and took her husband out for a walk. The walk lasted half an hour and the couple returned to the hospital. The portod of the institution was about to admit the patient, when the latter attacked his wife with a knife. She ran into the yard and sank on a bench, where she died a few minutes later without uttering a word.

STRANGE MYSTERY IN WHICH TWO DIE

No Love Affair Between Officer and Maiden — Mysterious Letters

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The authorities of Varenne are investigating a mysterious double tragedy, of which the victims were an adjutant and a young schoolmistress, cousins by marriage.

The adjutant, Jules Burton, had been 23 years in the army, and was proposed for the Legion of Honor. After luncheon he took the train from Verdun to Anbreville and called upon Mlle. Louis, his cousin, at Varennes. As soon as he saw the girl he shot her in the back and lodged another bullet in her head. He then turned the weapon upon himself and blew his brains out. Neighbors ran out, hearing the shots, but they could not enter the room as the girl's body barred the way. When at last an entrance was effected it was found that help was useless. The officer and the girl were both dead. The double tragedy is veiled in mystery, for there was no love affair between the couple, and the girl's reputation is above suspicion. They had, however, kept up a correspondence with each other, the letters being written in the Greek alphabet. Some of the letters have been found, and it is thought they may furnish a clue to the strange mystery.

Yak Born at Crystal Palace

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A baby yak was born at the Crystal Palace zoo on Wednesday. A yak is a huge animal of the buffalo species existing in Thibet, and is largely used for carrying purposes.

TO FIGHT THE SOCIALISTIC HYDRA

Patriotic Students Study Oratory to Answer all Questions Asked

LONDON, Nov. 20.—To learn how to fight the socialistic hydra which threatens the safety of Great Britain, a number of patriotic pupils in oratory, ranging from lawyer to mechanic, gather three times a day at 20 Victoria street. The school is organized by the Anti-Socialistic Union, a body of politicians who recognize the plausibility, skill and experience of the Socialist leaders and aim at instructing a body of earnest men so that they may be able to permeate the constituencies with the answers to their clever speeches. No student is accepted without careful inquiry as to his convictions and none is permitted to engage in oratorical battle until he has gone through a course of instruction and has passed a stiff examination, based on a hundred secret test questions.

The Hon. Claude Lowther is the chairman of the organization and among the supporters are the duke of Rutland, the duke of Westminster, Lord Londonderry, Lord Plymouth, Lord Newlands, Lord Abinger, Lord Burton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Thomas Wrightson, Sir Andrew Noble, Sir Ernest Flower and Captain Jessell. Sir John Dickson-Poynder, a Liberal M.P., is on the committee.

"We shall pay our speakers well," said Mr. Claude Lowther yesterday, "for we want the best men we can find. In time we propose to establish provincial schools. We are bound to no political party, for our sole object is to fight Socialism. There will be a publication department, manned by strong writers, a complete European library of Socialists and anti-socialistic literature, and an intelligence department, served by correspondents throughout the constituencies."

Fought at Balaclava

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Corpl. William Jenkins, late of the Royal Horse Artillery, who fought at Balaclava, died at Norwich. He was engaged with his battery in covering the return of the remnant of the Light Brigade.

Town Clerk's Pension

LONDON, Nov. 20. — Sir Samuel Black, who has been town clerk of Belfast for twenty years, intimated on Monday that he intended retiring on March 31. The finance committee fixed his retiring allowance at £2,000 a year.

Fatal Fascination

LONDON, Nov. 20.—At the inquest at Middlesbrough on Miss Grace Mordue, whose body was found on the beach at Redcar, it was stated that she had told a relative that the sight of water always had a powerful fascination for her.

Immorality in Cardiff

LONDON, ov. 20.—A member of a deputation who waited upon the Cardiff Watch committee on Monday with reference to the city's immorality declared the town to be the worst he knew of, and he had visited the principal cities of the world.

PARIS HARD UP FOR EXPENSE MONEY

Want Hotel Keepers to Make Good the Amount Needed—Will Not Stand for Tax

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The city of Paris is hard up for money. It must raise $1,800,000 and the members of the municipal council think it is up to the hotelkeepers of the city, who have had an especially good season this year, to provide the money. That is to say they have proposed that a special tax should be levied in cases where the rent of rooms is more than $12.50 a month. The hotelkeepers are up in arms against the project of taxing hotel guests and monthly tenants. They have held a meeting and have informed the city fathers that they will not be re-elected if a tax which is prejudicial to the interests of hotelkeepers, servants, guests and even to the dignity of Paris, is imposed.

The complaint of the hotelkeepers is that their burdens are already heavy enough. They point out that the price of provisions and coal has been and is steadily going up. Besides the proposed tax would cause more mischief. If a guest remained three days in a hotel and was asked to pay a tax of a franc, the hotelkeepers declared he would be furious and would forget to tip the waiter, who in turn would also be furious. The manager of the Hotel Champs Elysees, interviewed on the subject, regards the project as childish. He says even the wealthiest traveller nowadays pays no more than he can help. He would refuse any supplementary charges and would certainly declare it was none of his business if Paris is in need of money.

Miss Camille Siva, who earns her living in Paris by the raising and training of crocodiles.

QUESTION OF UNEMPLOYED HARD ONE TO SETTLE

Winston Churchill Discerns Three Vicious Conditions to Handle

LONDON, Nov. 20. — That unemployment is not confined to periods of trade depression and will not be solved by trade revival is the opinion of Mr. Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade.

In a speech the other night he said that it was impossible for him to say that the end of the present hard times is in sight. "I discern," he said, "in our present industrial system three vicious conditions: The lack of any central organization of industry or any general and concerted control, either of ordinary government work or of extraordinary relief works. The second vicious condition is the increasing evil of casual labor. The third vicious condition is boy labor—the competition of boys or young persons who do men's work for boys' wages and are turned off as soon as they demand men's wages for themselves. It is no use abusing capitalists or rich people; they are neither worse nor better than anyone else. Nor do I think the wealthy people of Great Britain would be ungenerous or unwilling to respond to the plain need of this nation for a more complete or elaborate social organization. I believe that if large schemes properly prepared and scientifically conceived for dealing with the evils I have mentioned were presented there would be thousands of rich people who would cheerfully make the necessary sacrifices."

Life for a Cat

LONDON, Nov. 20.—At a Poplar inquest on a steward, named Burgess, on the steamship Badagri, now lying at Millwall, it was stated that he received fatal injuries through falling while searching for a cat that was mewing in the vessel's hold as if in pain.

Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, fourth son of Emperor Wilhelm, and his bride, Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who were recently married.

CONSTRUCTING AEROPLANES

Fifty Wright Machines to Be Used by the Army

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A few days ago the Societe Navale des Chantiers de France, began at Dunkirk the construction of fifty Wright aeroplanes, which are to be sold at $5,000 each and will be fitted with motors by M. Leon Bollee. The Count de Lambert and the Viscount de la Brosse will receive the first two aeroplanes built. It is expected that after reading the report of the officers who watched the trials, the minister of marine will order fifty aeroplanes for coastguard service. M. Joseph Reinach, member of the Army commission of the chamber of deputies, who is enthusiastic in his praise, says: "There is no time to waste, no reason to wait. The Wright aeroplane is sufficiently practicable is sufficiently practical to be practical to be used by the army. It will make a wonderful change in scouting."

Stationmaster's Long Service

LONDON, Nov. 20.—T. W. Dean has resigned his position as stationmaster at Eastbourne at the age of sixty-four, and on his retirement at the end of the year he will have completed fifty-two years' service with the London, Brighton, and South Coast Rail-