LONDON Social Season in London to Be Gay. | **BERLIN** Perry Is Due for Further Grilling. | **PARIS** Republic in Spain Is Quite Doubtful. | **VIENNA**

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY IS NOW ON FAR EAST TOUR

Commercial Possibilities of the Trip Seem to Overshadow Political Considerations; Results Will Be Advantageous.

(By the International News Service.)

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The German crown prince's trip to the far east, which began a few days ago, is ostensibly being undertaken for purposes of education, with the idea of broadening the future emperor's outlook and increasing his knowledge of oversea lands.

It has become customary in recent times to send the young heirs to the thrones of great powers on long tours to distant parts of the world, such journeys having been undertaken by the late King Edward when he was a young man, by King George as a boy, by the czar of Russia, who also visited the far east, and by the heir apparent to the Austrian crown, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

The German crown prince, in visiting India and the far east, is thus following precedents set by other eminent royal personages, and at first sight there is nothing unusual or extraordinary about his journey. At the different places which he visits he will be received by the local German consuls, who have been instructed by the German government to collect in advance all such information relating to the districts in which they are stationed as it may be desirable to communicate for the purposes of instruction to the crown prince.

Wherever he goes he will thus be accompanied by German officials who are familiar with those particular regions and who will undertake the task of teaching the crown prince the lesson which he is intended to learn in Asia.

Primed With Facts of Asia.

At the end of his Asiatic tour the prince will be primed with facts and figures and weighty information about the governments and peoples of Asiatic lands, about their characteristics and customs, their religions and laws, as well as the commercial and political conditions in the respective countries. The future ruler of a great European empire will be brought into close contact with the ancient empires of the east, and he will see with his own eyes what rival powers are accomplishing in the way of commercial enterprise in the far east.

In all these respects the crown prince's Asiatic tour will be of great value in equipping him for the difficult task of succeeding his brilliant imperial father.

There is another aspect of the crown prince's trip to the far east which is equally important, but which has been carefully omitted from all official and inspired communications on the subject. The crown prince's journey is intended not only to benefit himself, but to produce advantages for Germany, both in respect to politics and commerce. The personal relations which will be established between the kaiser's eldest son on the one side and the emperor of Japan, the rulers of China, and other Asiatic potentates on the other side, may prove to be of great importance in the settlement of many political problems, which will present themselves for solution in the far east in the crown prince's lifetime.

Commercial Possibilities Considered.

The political advantages are somewhat nebulous, but it is confidently expected in well-informed German circles that the effect of the crown prince's journey in respect to German commercial enterprise in the far east will rapidly yield tangible results. The crown prince's presence in each Asiatic city will be a tremendous and impressive advertisement for German trade, and the German shipping companies and German merchants who are interested in commerce with China and other Asiatic countries are already beckoning upon a substantial increase of their business in those directions.

It is pointed out in Berlin that the Oriental peoples in those countries are extremely impressionable, and that any outward pomp and display in connection with the crown prince's visit will indirectly operate on their minds in favor of the German merchants who desire to sell wares to them. This is a very prosaic view of the royal tour, and is one which does not commend itself to the court chroniclers of continental Europe, but it is none the less true, and it is quite certain that Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the astute statesman who now controls Germany's foreign policy, is very much alive to this aspect of the question.

Viewed in this light the German crown prince goes to the far east as an exalted commercial traveler for the fatherland. To be a bagman is not so thrilling as to be a crusader in the knightly armour of the middle ages, nor is it so striking to the imagination, and for this reason this sort of description of the tour may shock the susceptibilities of some old-fashioned Prussians, but it is a more useful occupation, and one which the future German emperor may be proud to follow.

It is obvious that the tangible commercial success anticipated as the result of the crown prince's tour in the far east will be welcome to the business men of Germany, and will fill them with a gratitude towards their future monarch, which can materially aid him when he ascends the throne of his forefathers.

ATTEMPT MADE TO BLIND COURT PAINTER

(By the International News Service.)

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The well known court painter, Herr Arthur Fischer, has had a narrow escape from the total loss of his eyesight through a bomb sent by post by an unknown person who had attempted to extort money from him.

Five times recently Herr Fischer had received letters threatening him with assassination if he failed to comply with the requests. Twice the letters were followed by small boxes which he opened and found to be harmless.

Last week, however, the artist received another letter, which luckily he handed to the police. It was followed by a box which looked like the others. This he also sent to the police. When the box was opened a flame leaped out some yards high, which would certainly have destroyed the painter's eyes if he had opened it like the others. The box was found to contain a mixture of gunpowder and flashlight powder.

SOME EUROPEAN ROYAL MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES

Beginning at the left are Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany and her youngest child; Princess Wilhelm of Sweden and her little son, Prince Lennart; and the Czarina and her only son, the Czarewitch. It was said at the time of the Portuguese revolution that had the deposed King Manuel taken him a wife instead of wasting his substance on a dancer, he might have saved his throne. Be that as it may, it is the fact that since the downfall of the Braganza dynasty the European illustrated papers have emblazoned their pages with pictures of royal mothers and their babies. Some of these are given on this page and they show at least that the story of the exiled boy king was not unnoticed in high circles, and that babies in their mothers' arms are not disregarded as a political and national asset.

COUNT AERENTHAL AVERTS A WAR IN BALKAN NATIONS

Austrian Premier Exhibits Exceptional Ability in His Handling of Eastern Situation—Urges Turkish Support.

By Emil Andrassy.

Vienna, Nov. 12.—That the statesmanship of Count von Aerenthal has so clarified the near eastern situation that the danger of war in the Balkans has been eliminated for a long time at least is generally felt in diplomatic circles here.

This impression has been strengthened by a recent statement made by Count von Aerenthal to the foreign commuthe of the Hungarian delegation. He said:

"We can give the new regime in Turkey our friendship and support. I have the satisfaction to know that a complete understanding with Constantinople exists. Like other powers, we have deep interest in the consolidation of Turkey, as thereby we shall be relieved of the trouble and danger of concerning ourselves with the internal affairs of that empire. Immediately after the events of 1908 the Vienna cabinet recognized that a totally altered situation had been created in regard to which a material change in the position of the powers concurred. I can only repeat, we follow the efforts of the new regime in Turkey with sincere good will, and await from it the establishment of a good government and the strengthening of its power within and without."

Turning to the Cretan question, Count von Aerenthal stated that Austria-Hungary withdrew in 1898 from the provisional occupation and administration of that island with the single reservation that a change in the legal position of the island should not take place without its assent. This position she still maintained, while always ready to accept any solution which takes the maintenance of the sovereign rights of Turkey as its starting point and results in a mutual understanding between the four powers and the porte.

"My meetings this year with Herr von Bethmann Hollwag and the Marquis di San Giuliana give me the desired opportunity to epter upon an intimate exchange of views. The maintenance of these alliances—it is not necessary to emphasize it—will form the immovable basis of our policy.

Hat Collecting Vans.

So gallantly disposed is the Austrian government towards its fairer subjects that the postal authorities have decided to devote special parcel delivery vans to the transport of the extremely large hats which are the mode in Austria just now.

Many complaints were received from their customers by the leading millinery firms of Vienna that these costly "creations" reached their destination in the form of an unrecognizable tangle of velvet and feathers.

Representations were thereupon made to the postoffice with the result that special "hat collecting vans" are to be brought into service in Vienna.

Prince Henry XXIV of Reuss-Kostritz is dead at Schloss Ernstbrunn, his seat in Lower Austria. He was head of the younger branches of the Reuss family, all the members of which bear the name of Henry in honor of their ancestor, the Emperor Henry IV. He succeeded his father in the extensive family estates in 1894. He took no prominent part in public affairs. The queen of Bulgaria is his sister.

Nineteen young Chinese postal officials are about to undergo a six months' training in all branches of the Austrian postal services with a view on returning home to undertake the reorganization of the Chinese postal service.

MURDERER'S BRAIN TO BE ANALYZED

(By the International News Service.)

Geneva, Nov. 12.—The brain of Luccheni, the murderer of the Empress of Austria, who commited suicide in jail, is to be scientifically examined for criminological purposes. Professor L. Megevand, the official medical officer, made a careful postmortem examination of Luccheni's body, took several moulds of the head and face, and also had the body photographed. Luccheni's skeleton will very probably be placed in the museum here. There is no question of burial and the murderer's relatives, if he has any, have so far made no attempt to claim the body.

GERMAN ASTRONOMER PREPARING TO DISCREDIT EXPLORER PEARY

Professor Andreas Galle, After Having Submitted Peary's Proofs of His Polar Expedition to Critical Examination, Is About Ready to Give the Results of His Findings to the World.

By Frederick Werner.

(By the International News Service.)

Berlin, Nov. 12.—I have just had a talk with the famous German astronomer, Professor Andreas Galle, of the Potsdam Geodetical Institute, who assured me that when he gets through with Commodore Peary, the man who has been honored the world over as the real discoverer of the North Pole, will look no better than his despised rival, Dr. Cook. Professor Galle, whom nobody will think of accusing of any bias in the matter, has for many months been submitting Peary's "proofs" to a very critical examination. The professor asserts that Peary until now has given absolutely no scientific proof of having ever been near the North Pole, but on the other side has made several assertions which tend to show that he has never been there.

The so-called "proofs" published by Peary are of no scientific value whatever, no more so than Dr. Cook's, said Professor Galle, and at the same time he added that Peary did not even possess the instruments necessary to find out where he was at any certain time during his trip. Furthermore, the professor said, Peary would not have known how to use the instrumetns if he had had them. Nothing in Peary's own reports shows how he knew that he was traveling straight north during the latter part of his trip. The only way to make sure of this was by using theodoliths and observations of the stars, but Peary has done neither.

In a very short time Professor Galle will publish his criticism in the Deutsche Revue, the well known German monthly, but at present he asserts that nobody is entitled to make the statement that he has reached the North Pole unless he is able to prove this by observations that will stand the test of science, and there is nothing, absolutely nothing, scientific in the observations made by Peary.

Politics Grows Warm.

The preliminary skirmishes which are now preceding the great election battle show by their unusually bitter tone that the government as well as the opposition are aware of the immense importance of the issues.

Immediately after the great centenary of the Berlin university, when the patience of the long suffering German people had been sorely tried by having to listen to an immense number of speeches praising truth and liberty as peculiarly German blessings, the Hansabund interrupted the harmony by issuing a manifesto calling for the collection of a big campaign fund to be used in the fight against "Prussian high handed methods."

The Hansabund committed the crime of saying a number of unpleasant truths, and immediately the official press was turned loose on it by the chancellor of the empire. Because the "bund" had dared to say that German commerce and industry were being forced to bear too heavy burdens of taxation for the benefit of the agrarians, it was almost accused of treason.

Now the Berliner Tageblatt, one of the most influential German papers, has taken up the cudgels in behalf of the "bund" and goes for the imperial government tooth and nail.

"The tactics of the present chancellor," says the paper, "begin to resemble the old Bismarckian methods, but it should not be forgotten that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg has so far found no time to acquire the virtues of Bismarck. He ought to know now that insulting words make no impression on the German voters. The present government, of which he is the head, has done absolutely nothing to further even the most reasonable demands of the people. Meat has become a luxury in Germany, but while the Austrian government, which is certainly not overdemocratic, has made the experiment of permitting the import of American meat, the German government dares not do anything to relieve the high price of meat lest the powerful agrarians might take offense."

The paper ends its long philippic against the chancellor with the words: "Let the German people look out that they are not deprived of the few rights they now possess. In reactionary circles a coup d'etat is being planned to transform the German reichstag into a mere debating club without any real power. This is more than an empty threat. To kill this undemocratic plan at its birth is our most important task today.

LONDON WILL HAVE GIGANTIC PLAYHOUSE

(By the International News Service.)

London, Nov. 12.—London is to have something quite new in theatres, and will owe the innovation to American enterprise. Earl Gandy is over here making final arrangements for the erection of a gigantic summer theatre at Hammersmith, one of the western suburbs, and quite near the "White City." The building will cost about $1,250,000, will be open from April to October, and will present great spectacular plays that will appeal to the enormous summer floating population of London.

"Our theatre," says Mr. Gandy, "will be of such a capacity that it will be possible to reproduce two battle scenes in less than a minute.

"The stage will be like a double-deck lift. One deck will be in the basement ready, the other will be on the stage level. A touch of an electric lever, and the lower stage will ascend, bringing into the limelight the second scene.

"There will be seating capacity for 3500, provided for by 1000 stalls on the ground floor and 2500 seats in the balcony. At the back of the stalls there will be a promenade, leaving easy room for 2000 people.

"The stage will have a 170 foot opening and a depth of 100 feet. There will be a sliding roof, and some of the walls will open, so that on hot summer evenings the patrons will feel as if they were sitting in the open air.

"The stage productions will employ 1000 actors and actresses. The prices of the seats will run from 50 cents to $2.50 for the stalls and $25 for the boxes.

"The site has not yet been definitely fixed, but it is to be in Hammersmith."

Journal Want Ads bring results

ENGLISH COURT SOCIETY PROMISES TO BE GAYEST OF MANY YEARS

King George and Queen Mary Both Enjoy Social Functions and Will Hold Many, at Which, However, Americans Will Not Be Largely Represented; Extensive Social Program in Preparation for English Royalty.

By Philip Everett.

(By the International News Service.)

London, Nov. 12.—Americans who are coming to London next year and whose position is such that it admits them to the charmed circle of London society (which a certain foreign ambassador who came here after many years residence in Washington, D. C., told me is almost unbearable), will probably be more delighted than ever, for the coming season promises to be one of the most brilliant on record.

Both the king and queen are of an age when they can thoroughly enjoy the social pleasures of life, and their court is likely to be of a more youthful, and consequently more lively, character than has been the case for many years past.

The first event of the season will be a court, which will—according to precedent—be largely of an official character. That is to say, the majority of those present will be drawn from the diplomatic and political world, and the general circle will be extremely limited.

The first court will be followed, a fortnight or so later, by another, which will be very largely attended, since practically every one in society will seize this opportunity to formally meet the new king and his handsome consort. Naturally, it will be necessary to limit the number of presentations on this occasion; otherwise the function would be prolonged out of all reason, and it is just possible that a third "early" court will take place.

Dancing Is Probable.

A prominent place will also be given to state balls, since dancing is a favorite recreation with both their majesties. The formal state quadrilles will be retained to open these balls, but the subsequent events will be considerably brighter than heretofore, and dances formerly entirely unknown will be introduced. A few years ago the present queen urged the late King Edward to give a fancy dress ball at Buckingham palace, and it may be that such a dance will be held next year.

Two courts are fixed for May, and these will be very largely attended. It may be said at once that the American element at these ceremonies will be very much less than was the case in the last reign, and a very strict censorship will be exercised over the lists of those desiring to be presented, as laid before their majesties by the Lord Chamberlain.

The most brilliant court of the year will take place practically on the eve of the coronation, and among the crown princes who will then be in London will be those of Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Montenegro and Sweden; while there will be distinguished members of their respective royal families from Holland, Belgium, Russia, Norway and Spain. There is just a chance that the unconventional King Alfonso will decide to attend the ceremony himself, due to his intimate connection with the British court. It is anticipated that at this court there will be a representative from the ruling family of every state in Europe, while a pathetic figure is likely to be that of ex-King Manuel of Portugal.

Ancient Manuscripts for Sale.

To plunge into the tumult of London life from the narrow seclusion of Mount Gerizim is a bewildering experience. The most astonished men in the metropolis today are two Samaritan priests, Ishak bin Amram and Naja bin Phineas, both claiming an unbroken descent from Levi, and both priests of a church which is one of the most ancient, and certainly the smallest, in the world. Their mission to England is the mundane one of disposing of one of the most sacred treasures in the possession of the community—the ancient Pentateuchal manuscript written in Damascus about the beginning of the twelfth century, and guarded with peculiar reverence at Mount Gerizim from that day to the present.

The extreme poverty of the community has led to the decision to sell this valuable manuscript, and the two priests have been dispatched to England for the purpose. But for the kindly intervention of Dr. Gaster, chief rabbi of the Sehhardic congregation, they would have fared ill. Naji has already lost his clothing, his property having been stolen on the way from Jaffa to Marseilles. As his religious tenets forbid the wearing of any garments made by Gentile or orthodox Jew, he has been compelled to send to Nablous for a fresh supply, and in the meantime shivers in the English cold.

Yesterday I interviewed the two priests, Dr. Gaster acting as interpreter.

"We are the descendants of the chosen race, of the tribe of Ephraim," said the elder of the two, "and we worship God on Mount Gerizim, as all our fathers did. The Jews have departed from the faith of their fathers, but we revere the law of Moses."

Dr. Gaster explained that his visitors belonged to the most exclusive sect in the world. "They would starve rather than eat with a Gentile, and even to eat with a Jew is a violation of their faith. They have no more dealings than they can help with the men of the dispersion. They prepare their own food, keep their own feasts, recite their own prayers, and hold their Samaritan service with all the solemnity of the Gerizim ritual."

"We are most anxious that England should purchase the Pentateuchal manuscript," said Ishak bin Amram. "It is the only one that will ever be sold from the synagogue, for $50,000 would not buy any of the rolls we still possess. We only part with it under the direct necessity, for we are very poor."

"We are a small people," said Ishak bin Amram in reply to a question, "and number not more than 150 souls. There are more males than females, and as we do not marry out of our own tribe the women become very valuable."

"And what do you think of London?" was my last question.

"A wild, mad world," was Ishak's reply, with a solemn shake of his long grey beard.

It is understood that the Admiralty contemplates the formation at an early date of a special sub-department of the torpedo school at Porsmouth for the management of navy airships.

The second-class cruiser Hermione, which is a tender to the Vernon torpedo school at Portsmouth for experimental purposes, has been made the mother ship of the naval airship service, and some days ago left Portsmouth for Barrow, where the first dirigible has been constructed. The Heromoine carries a special crew of officers and men who are to be employed solely in connection with the airship, and are to take part in the initial experimental work in conjunction with the builders, Messrs. Vickers Sons, and Maxim.

Lieutenant Osborne has superintended the construction of the dirigible, which is bigger and more powerful than the Zeppelins, and he and Lieutenant J. P. Talbot have just been appointed to the Heroime to direct the trials, which will take place at Barrow. The new dirigible will be equipped with a wireless telegraphy outfit, and it is understood that the staff of Vernon, which is the wireless as well as the torpedo school at Portsmouth, will use the dirigible in order to discover if it is possible to direct her movements by wireless from the deck of a warship.

"Naval Airship No. 1," as the invention is described in cold official language, is built on the principle of a sea gull, and will sail on the water and flying in the air, following in the wake of a battleship, and riding the waves as lightly as a bird. The airship at a moment's notice will rise straight from the sea, and in a few minutes will be hovering a thousand feet above the enemy's fleet.

The naval airship is 500 feet long, and it will measure 50 feet or 60 feet in height when resting on the water. It is of conical shape, blunt at the nose and sharp at the stern, something similar to the ill-fated Zeppelins, and, like the German airships, its supporters are composed of German metal, which is lighter than aluminum.

The gas bag, or balloon part, is composed of three skins, the first a sort of thin rubber skin, the second, silk network and the third a combination of silk and gold-beaters' skin. Between the outer skin and the other two there is a foot of space to allow for the expansion of the hydrogen.

In Islington, one of the boroughs of London, the board of guardians have just decided to repair their eighteen corngrinding mills, which are turned by men who come into the workhouse but have a distaste for regular work.

Each man works for at least eight hours a day grinding corn. The guardians lose money on it, but the work is held to be a deterrent and calculated to drive the lazy ones out of the workhouse.

The problem of the lazy pauper is giving considerable trouble to boards all over London.

SPANISH REPUBLIC AS AN INSTITUTION IS VERY DOUBTFUL

Chances for Overthrow of the Monarchy in Spain Are More Remote Than Interested Journals Believe.

By George Dufresna.

(By the International News Service.)

Paris, Nov. 12.—The chances of a republic in Spain are more remote than certain interested journals in Paris would let the world believe. The inquiry started by the Matin on the subject is illusory, because it is prompted by anti-Catholic animus. M. Lerroux, the Spanish Republican deputy, may be a popular leader, but he is not recognized by all the advanced groups. His assertion that there will be a Spanish republic in three or four years is but the optimism of ardent demagogy.

The importance of the Catholic rising has not been sufficiently signalized in the press. Their committees or juntas have in a few weeks sprung up all over the country, and 50 Spanish bishops have placed themselves at their head. They are already turning their eyes toward Don Jeime de Bourbon as the protector of their faith. King Alfonso, by associating himself with M. Canalejas, has shaken the confidence of many of his subjects.

The necessity of keeping the troops near at hand tends to make Paris more and more a military center. The post of military governor is something more than a sinecure, and Parisians have learned with satisfaction that General Dalstein, who retires from the active list, is succeeded by General Maunoury, one of France's best commanders of army corps.

It was this general who inspected the German frontier from an aeroplane during the famous cross country flight. The incident gave displeasure at Berlin, and it is not unlikely that his transfer to Paris is due to the circumstance. Meanwhile General Brun, French minister of war, has succeeded in his scheme of forming a center of higher studies in military science.

It will be a six months' experiment, the object being to bring together more intimately the superior council of war, the general army staff and the Ecole de Guerre. A score of field officers will be carefully selected from the national garrisons to acquire in Paris the art of forming armies and leading them to battle. They will be the best men the generals can pick out, and when their studies are over the French army will possess a corps d'elite of great value.

Everything points to the early passing of an income tax law in France, which is peculiarly disagreeable to our financiers. The hope that the senate would interfere in favor of the rich is rapidly disappearing and that the measure favored by the chamber will be passed and approved by the government is easy to predict after the recent speech of the secretary of the treasury.

The disastrous effects of such a measure are already being discounted in financial circles. The original proposal, if I remember rightly, taxes bonds to bearer 23 per cent, and registered stock 17 per cent. As France, England and Germany are much in the same boat, there will probably be a common agreement to force Switzerland into the family compact. Except at this high figure, therefore, French capital will be shut out of Europe and will have to fly to America.

Some of the leading houses are already counting upon this change and are developing their American business. There seems no reason why American municipal stock, for instance, should not be as good as that of Paris. In the case of New York, at all events, it pays 2 per cent more.

The income tax, applied as a political weapon, can be deadly in its effects, and the timidity of the rich at the prospect of it is justified. The Socialists are quite frank about their intentions. Upon the well to do will be thrust the fiscal burden, and the working classes will practically escape all direct taxation. In a certain respect the Socialist deputies are hitting themselves, because they are notoriously wealthy. One of their leaders in the house has a chateau in Germany; another, belonging to the Radical Socialist wing, is a stockbroker of exceeding wealth, and a member of the present cabinet, who is a Socialist by profession, exposed his wife's jewels at the great exposition 10 years ago. So that poverty and principle do not necessarily go hand in hand in this fair land of France.

NEW STYLE OF ART IS "PAINT RUN MAD"

(By the International News Service.)

London, Nov. 12.—Artistic London will have its hair raised next week when the "Post Impressionists" will open an exhibition at the Grafton galleries off Bond street. The exhibition would have opened last month but the French railway strike upset all the arrangements and the alleged artists refused to trust their precious masterpieces to the railway companies.

The "Post Impressionists" hail from Paris and are altogether unknown here. Their pictures are described as "paint run mad." One of the leaders of this weird "school" is M. Van Gogh, who painted most of his pictures while confined in a lunatic asylum at Arles. Another of its "Post Impressionists" confines his portraiture to Tahiti and Maori women. These pictures are like nothing on earth and the efforts of the ordinary impressionists are classical in comparison. An artist was shown yesterday an advance copy of a poster which (if allowed by the London county council) will shortly disfigure London's boardings, but will assuredly advertise its exhibition. It is a half length figure by Ganguin of a Tahiti woman in extremely scanty attire and in its corner is one of the queer little gaunting black imps which characterize all his work—like the butterfly signature of the American genius Whistler. Artistic London is always ready to go crazy over any new sensation and if any of the great critics describe the "Post Impressionists" as wonders, the school should have thousands of pupils—as no previous knowledge of painting is at all desirable. If the exhibition is a success here, it will be repeated in New York.