LONDON Prince of Wales Is Now Ruler of Self | **BERLIN** Russia's Real Power Cause of Speculation | **PARIS** To Prolong Life Is Scientist's Mission | **ROME**

PRINCE OF WALES IS OF LEGAL AGE; MAY TAKE FATHER'S PLACE

Prince Edward, Arrived at Age of 18 Years, Now Eligible to the Throne.

London, June 22.—The prince of Wales has attained his legal majority. He has celebrated his eighteenth birthday. At the same time changes have taken place in the internal arrangements at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. Since he was created Prince of Wales, the young man has had his own rooms, special valet and footman. Since the attainment of his eighteenth year, however, he will have his own household, the members of which are being carefully chosen now by the king and queen.

The king will continue to advise and supervise his son's occupations and pursuits, but there will be a governor and comptroller of his royal highness' household, an equerry and two secretaries. There will be a large staff of servants, including special pages, coachmen, grooms and a chauffeur.

It must not be taken, however, that the prince will separate himself altogether from the affectionate family life to which he has been accustomed. He will pass some of his time and will often take his meals with his parents, sister and brothers. He will be able, however, to dine alone should he wish, or invite his own particular friends to luncheon or dinner in his own apartments.

Invitations will now be sent direct to the prince and not through the medium of the king. The prince will be able to accept invitations on his own account, although his majesty will doubtless often be consulted.

The queen's regency—created in the event of prolonged absence or dire misfortune to the king—will cease automatically June 23. The prince of Wales will be of age and legally enabled to take his majesty's position should any emergency occur.

At Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle large suite apartments, suitably appointed, have been set apart for the use of the prince and his staff. The rooms at Windsor are in the upper ward of the castle and consist of dining room, breakfast room, reception and drawing room, business rooms for the prince and his secretary, bed and dressing rooms and numerous apartments for the members of his royal highness' household.

The choice of these rooms rested solely with the king and queen. Her majesty personally superintended the furnishings and decorations, making several private journeys to Windsor to see that progress was made and to decide on general details.

ENGLAND INAUGURATES ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN

London, June 22.—War, determined and grim, is being waged in England against the house fly. This is the time of year, it is said, that war, if it is to be successful at all, may prevent a plague in the autumn.

The house fly, it has been urged by "experts," carries more disease from house to house than any other living thing in existence. The fly, they say, serves no useful purpose whatever; it is a pest, and nothing more. Its breeding powers are enormous. The fly today may yield millions by the autumn, and so everybody is asked to help in its extermination.

In schools the pupils are being taught all about the dangers of the fly and how to kill it, and householders are warned by the sanitary authorities that no labor expended upon its extermination will be thrown away.

New Marriage Qualification.

London, June 22.—"If I were a man I would marry only a woman who had been taught domestic science."

So declared the duchess of Sutherland in her presidential address at a conference of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects at the Battersea Polytechnic.

Of Legal Age

Prince of Wales, who has arrived at age of 18 years.

INVENTS A DEVICE TO SEE BACKWARD

London Upholsterer Conceives Goggles With Mirrors in Them.

London, Eng., June 22.—A poor upholsterer, Sandilands by name, is the inventor of a contrivance by which one may be able to see from the back of the head, so to speak. A patent has been applied for.

It is all very simple. The eyes are contained in an ordinary pair of spectacles in which have been set close to the rims two small pieces of looking glass. They are so arranged that they do not in any way interfere with the ordinary vision. You can look straight ahead, or, by glancing at the side mirrors, view the world at your back.

"Some time ago," said the inventor, "I had the misfortune to be in a tragic motor car accident.

"A girl was slowly crossing the road and in spite of the fact that the driver sounded the hooter she seemed not to hear. Before it was possible to bring the car to a standstill it had run over her.

"This led me to consider seriously the problem of deaf people walking along country roads, and I think that the invention of the second pair of eyes will prove a safeguard.

PRINCESS BECOMES PARISIAN SHOPKEEPER

Princess Ghika, daughter of an East Indian potentate, who is engaged in trade in Paris.

RUSSIA'S UNKNOWN MILITARY STRENGTH IS SOURCE OF ALARM

Europe Would Know Whether Czar's Empire Is Built Upon Sand or Rock; Fears Latter.

By Frederick Werner.
(By the International News Service.)

Berlin, June 22.—Another week has gone and still there is no rift in the international clouds. The general European situation is still in a hopeless muddle and Russia is at the bottom of the whole trouble because no one pretends to know her plans and what is even worse, no one dares make a guess at her real military strength. Is the czar's empire still the colossus resting on feet of fragile clay, that the war with Japan proved her to be a few years ago, or has she reorganized and modernized her countless number of soldiers, who only need discipline and honest and skillful officers to make them the best warriors in the world?

While not intending to pose as a man who knows more than anybody else in regard to military matters in Russia, I venture to state that from exceedingly reliable source I know for certain that great things have happened in military Russia. The czar's army has, so to speak, been born again during the last six years. The soldiers are in a far better condition morally and physically and they have full confidence in their officers.

Czar's Soldiers Efficient.

The soldiers are taught to shoot well, and great care is bestowed on the training of artilleristas. In a word, the bugle note of war would today summon to the field a powerful army, the like of which the Japs never yet faced. And this remarkable change has been effected by the present war minister, his immediate predecessor, General Rudiger, and the chief of the general staff, General Gernerosa, who died three weeks ago. The statistician who looks only at totals, dispensing with analysis of details, records with relish the noteworthy fact that in peace times Russia keeps 1,450,000 men under arms. And in truth it is by far the most formidable standing army in the world. It outnumbers all the three fighting forces of the powers of the triple alliance taken together.

And yet, when you look scrutinizingly into the details, the picture somehow shrinks. In the first place, they are scattered over an immense area. Then, the navy absorbs 35,000 of them. Frontier guards require 50,000. The Cossacks contribute 60,000. Fortress artillery and military engineers working in fortresses give occupation to 126,000. But when you have added up all the men who are on more or less active service, you will miss a large item of 300,000 men. On close investigation you will learn that they are immobilized, some guarding military warehouses, others keeping ward over government institutions, a third category doing duty as rural police, watchmen, and messengers. In other words, 25 per cent of the Russian army consists of non-combatants. In fact, the redoubtable army of 1,450,000 shrinks under studious gaze to 880,000.

Army Increase Creates Alarm.

The serious increase in the German army, which recently passed the reichstag, bringing up its peace strength to 700,000 in October, is causing grave unrest in France. France, with its stationary population, sees Germany taking advantage of its steady human growth to build up an army against which France will be powerless. For some years past it has been the belief of the French army that they are capable of meeting the Germans in the field and defeating them. That may, or may not, be true. But it is quite clear that the new policy of increase adopted by Germany means the end of that dream. It therefore now becomes the policy of the military party in France to precipitate a conflict, and we must realize that that will now be the aim of the French military party. Happily, the French officers are not all powerful in France, and there is a strong civilian feeling in favor of peace.

The real danger is now, as it always has been, that the general European strain may become intolerable. France and Germany are little nearer together now that they were at the end of the Franco-German war, and the recent indiscretion of the German emperor over Alsace-Lorraine, must have revived the bitterest memories, and perhaps fomented the most dangerous hopes in the minds of the French. As long as the question of the annexed provinces remains in any way open, that bitterness will continue a peril to mankind.

SPANISH MAIDENS SCORN BEING MODELS

Artists Who Would Study in Madrid Encounter Difficulties.

Madrid, June 22.—The number of American and other foreign artists and art students who come to Madrid to study the magnificent collection of Velasquez pictures in the Prado museum increases each year.

The museum authorities give every assistance to artists who desire to copy the masterpieces of Spanish art, of which this gallery contains an unrivaled collection.

It has often been wondered why something has not been done to develop Madrid as a center of art education. One or two European masters have gone so far as to consider the feasibility of opening a school here, but always they have been stopped by an insuperable obstacle; the practical impossibility of obtaining models. Men models can be found, but the dignity and pride of all Spanish women prevent them from posing.

It is said that the great painter Sorolla, requiring female figures in one of his pictures, was obliged to call on his wife and daughters.

Madrid possesses many advantages for the art student. For one thing living is inexpensive, excellent board being obtainable for less than $1 a day. Numbers of American artists, after a preliminary course of study in Paris, make a practice of passing three months to a year working in the Prado.

Sarjent found so much to be learned in this gallery that he remained two years, and his studies have left a permanent influence on his style.

Scene of Olympic Games and Persons Prominent in Them

The upper picture is of a model of the great stadium at Stockholm, Sweden, where the great international athletic meet, of the Olympiad, will be held from July 6 to July 15, at which the United States will be represented by the greatest aggregation of athletes in the world. Below, at the left, is James E. Sullivan, ex-president, and now secretary, of the American Amateur union, who was appointed commissioner by President Taft to accompany the American team to the games. In the center is Melvin Sheppard, the crack middle distance runner of the Irish-American Athletic club of New York, who was the hero of the London Olympiad in 1908, and who, despite his recent poor showings, is expected to give a good account of himself at the Stockholm meet. On the left is the Crown Prince of Sweden, honorary president of the Olympic games.

ANTI-BOMB PACT IS PLAN OF GERMANY

Reichstag Considers Proposed Plan Against Airship Armament.

Berlin, June 22.—Just before the adjournment of the reichstag over the summer the Socialists and radicals made a motion in the budget committee that Germany take the initiative in trying to obtain an international agreement to prohibit throwing bombs from air craft of all kinds.

The other parties gave no support to this proposal, and no action was taken. It will be remembered that such a prohibition was adopted by the first Hague peace congress for a period of five years, but that this was not renewed at the second congress. The prohibition was in force during the Russo-Japanese war, but any nation is now free to throw bombs from air craft without coming into conflict with international obligations. In fact, Italy has been experimenting with bomb throwing in Tripoli, and according to the Italian military dispatches the effect upon the Turks and Arabs was exceedingly terrifying.

These reports, however, have been received in Germany with great skepticism. So far as flying machines are concerned, the German military authorities are not attaching any considerable important to them for purposes of throwing bombs; they have officially declared that they are encouraging the development of them solely as means for reconnoitering an enemy's positions.

BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER OF BEAUTIFUL MOTHER

Miss Alice Chauncey, daughter of the Honorable Mrs. Cecil Bingham, who is one of London's most beautiful young women.

PADEREWSKI LEAVES AFRICA IN DISGUST

World Famous Pianist Peeved Over His Treatment in Cape Colony.

London, Eng., June 22.—Paderewski, the world famous pianist, is disgusted with South Africa. He has shaken the abundant dust of that land from his feet and returned to England.

His estimate of South Africa is summed up in three words, "What a country!"

For a generation Paderewski has been a name to conjure with in every capital of Europe. He has been worshipped for his music and loved for his hair and, at the close of his concerts, women have embarrassed him by flinging themselves at his feet. But in South Africa he has been insulted.

"Happy!" he said, in reply to a Cape Times interviewer. "How could one be happy in a country where there is not understanding of real art? I came with a reputation which I have gained in other continents and I have never anywhere been subjected to insult before.

"In Port Elizabeth," he continued, "one of a group of men who were standing in the street came up to me, took hold of the lapel of my coat, put his face close to mine and said: 'You're Paderewski, aren't you?' Then he and his friends laughed at me.

"While coming down the coast from Durbar on board ship, I was playing the piano very softly when a man came up to me and said:

"'Here, you stop that noise!' most rudely.

"I stopped playing at once and then he went into the smoking room to his friends and they roared with laughter when he told them that he had 'stopped that man playing.'

"Then he went up on deck, where my secretary was painting and threw biscuit crumbs all over the picture."

If the famous musician is vexed at his treatment by South Africa, the inhabitants in their turn are vexed by his remarks.

"If we have disappointed the great performer as an artistic community," says the Johannesburg Star, "it is only fair to say that he has likewise disappointed us as a man of the world and a 'good sport.' It is not our fault if artists visit our towns, and particularly Johannesburg, under the impression that that we are an open gold mine. It is never previously impressed upon such visitors that we have had little more than a quarter of a century's existence, and that we are still in our "artistic swaddling clothes."

SENOR M. MENENDEZ, SPANISH AUTHOR, DEAD

As Distinguished Scholar Did Much for Literature of His Country.

Madrid, June 22.—By the death of Senor Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo, director of the Madrid national library, Spain loses one of the most distinguished scholars of the century. The almost exclusively national character of Senor Menendez's life work has, perhaps, prevented his name from becoming familiar to the public abroad, as would have been the case had his eminent abilities, great learning and untiring industry been exerted in some better known field of knowledge.

However this may be, Spain and Spanish literature have assuredly been the gainers, for only with whole-hearted devotion could he have done so much to restore among his countrymen a critical appreciation of the beauties and wealth of their native literature.

To Spain, where he stood alone, the loss is for the time irreparable. There are, however, among his younger colleagues and pupils some who have studied his methods and who will, it is believed, worthily carry on his work.

Born at Santander in 1856, Senor Menendez from his childhood showed exceptional literary ability. At 19 he was already an excellent classical scholar, and at 21 he was appointed reader of Spanish literature at Madrid university, one of the unsuccessful candidates being the present prime minister, Senor Canalejas. In 1881, at the age of 24, he was elected a member of the Spanish academy and henceforth his career was one of unremitting literary activity.

American Hotel for London.

London, June 22.—The Standard this morning says a great American hotel will be built by an American syndicate in Piccadilly near Hyde Park corner, the site which was selected some months ago by Fred Sterry. The Standard understands that the plans, which will soon be deposited with the London county council, provide for an eight-story structure, with nearly 1000 rooms.

FIGHT OF HIS LIFE IS TO STAVE OFF DEATH; METHODS EXPLAINED

Head of Pasteur Institute Points Out Three Causes of Old Age; How to Check.

(By the International News Service.)

Paris, June 22.—"I am still seeking to discover the means to prolong youth to find the cause of old age, and to delay its coming as long as possible," said Professor Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute today.

Old age and the inevitable death that follows it are due chiefly to three illnesses—hardening of the arteries, cirrhosis of the liver, and intestinal inflammation of the kidneys," continued the great Russian. "Let us arrest these and we arrest decay.

"White rats being essentially omnivorous were selected for many and varied experiments at the Pasteur Institute to determine how to destroy the baleful microbes that hasten old age," Metchnikoff said, referring to the paper he read before the Academy of Science yesterday. "We found that animal food, generally, produces more toxic microbes than vegetables.

"Now mark you, our digestive organs rapidly absorb sweet food, whereas albuminous foods, less assimilative, lodge themselves in the large intestine, which seems to be the chief center of the struggle between the toxic microbes and the beneficent microbes; the 'phagocytes,' which may be called the policemen of the human system, living germs of great voracity which prey upon the harmful microbes.

"Sugar acts as an energetic destructive agent on toxic microbes. But sugar is too rapidly absorbed, so it does not reach the battlefield where good and evil microbes struggle.

"So we, of the Pasteur Institute, sought to solve a double problem. We wished to find a microbe which assimilates sugar and which we could send into the large intestine. But besides, this microbe must be able to live where only albuminoids remain.

"I rejoice to say that we have discovered this sugar carrying, sugar preserving microbe," Metchnikoff concluded. "It exists in dogs. It is a parasite of starch and it transforms starch into sugar. It has the further advantage of not attacking albuminoids or of producing any personous matter.

"I am extremely hopeful that we have solved the problem; that soon we will be able to prolong human life; to delay time; to balk death—for years, at least."

ENTERTAINS LONDON SOCIETY AT CHARITY AFFAIR

Lady Juliet Duff, whose cafe chantant for charity at the Savoy hotel, London, was one of the season's most notable social affairs.