

LONDON

Disintegration of
Parties at HandCONSERVATIVE PARTY
LEADER IS FAILURE;
FACTIONS DIVIDEDApproach of Reassembling of
British Parliament Emphasizes
Prevalent Chaos.

By Philip Everett.
(By the International News Service.)
London, Oct. 12.—As the time approaches for the reassembling of parliament, the political outlook on both sides is gloomy and the opening of the house of commons will find both parties in a state of incipient disintegration. Even the staunchest friends of Bonar Law admit that the attempt to revive the fortunes of the Conservative party under his leadership is a hopeless task, and many are sighing for the return of Mr. Balfour, but the old leader, who has got a taste of freedom, refuses to go back into harness.

Government Divided.
On the other side, the government finds itself hopelessly divided on many material points, especially on the home rule bill and the Welsh disestablishment bill, none of which has any chance of becoming a law in their present form. Astute politicians prophesy the coming of a great political upheaval which will mark the beginning of a new political era in England, and which will partly obliterate party lines. On the extreme right will be found the ultra-conservative Tories gathered around Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long as rivals for the leadership, while a center party, consisting of members of the moderate Liberals under the leadership of Winston Churchill, and on the extreme left will be the Radicals, the Labor party, the non-conformists and those known as the "Little Englanders," led by Lloyd George. A fourth will follow the example of Balfour and will be found in the house of lords.

English Politics Is Active.
Of course these are all conjectures and a long time may pass before they are realized, but the very fact that such prophecies are made shows that the direction in which political evolution goes. The days of political stagnation in England are coming to an end and the next few years will show an amazing activity among politicians, who realize that a way must be found to solve the pressing political and social problems and must be found soon.

MAN'S BROKEN ARM
DRAWS FAIR BRIDEChicago Millionaire of 59 Wins
Through Accident Mile.
Du Mas, Just 19.

(By the International News Service.)
Paris, Oct. 12.—Is this true romance? By Paul P. Rigneaux.
Love first kindled in the timid heart of a charming girl of 19; love for a man in the ripeness of his years?

Long the shrinking girl concealed her affection. Then the inevitable happened; the spark was fired in the man's breast. He realized that the girl loved him and he returned it.

The engagement is announced of Miss Madeline DuMas of Paris and Owen Franklin Addis of Chicago and Washington. Not only are the members of the American colony vastly surprised, but are also immensely delighted.

Mr. Addis is 59 years of age, a graduate of Yale, '74, a widower who had confidently told his innumerable friends here he would never marry again.

The beautiful and accomplished Miss DuMas comes from an old French family. She is a fine musician and plays the violin artistically; she has the reputation of making marvelous lace.

The romance began on an automobile tour; how often does Cupid invisible drive a motor car.

When Mr. Addis came here last summer he asked his intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Dwyer of Chicago, and their daughter, Miss Ellen Dwyer, to make an automobile trip through many and France. Miss Ellen said she would be very happy if her friend, Miss DuMas, accompanied them.

"Of course, invite her," said the hospitable Addis, unconscious that he was inviting his fate. On the tour the car made with an accident. Mr. Addis suffered a fractured arm. It was then Miss DuMas recognized that she loved him. When she saw him in pain, she fainted. Maidenly she kept the discovery secret to herself. The party returned to Paris. The long lines of his apartments oppressed Addis. Whom did he miss? Whom did he wish to be in his company always.

A sudden light broke upon him. Having everything else that his heart desired, he yearned for Madeline DuMas for his wife.

The engagement was announced at a luncheon Mrs. Dudley gave. Among the guests were Prince and Princess Engheloff and some Chicago friends of Mr. Addis, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. W. E. Kelly and Augustus Eddy.

The wedding has been set for October 24 next.

COSTLY DRESSER



Queen Wilhelmina.

Vienna, Oct. 12.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is the most extravagant dresser among the Queens of Europe, according to a statement published in an Austrian newspaper. She spends \$24,000 a year on personal attire. The queen of Italy comes next with \$16,000, a considerable part of which is expended on lace. Empress Victoria-Augusta devotes \$12,500 annually to her toilettes, which are invariably ordered in London or Vienna. The carina is the least luxurious of the royal consorts. Having a predilection for black, and a severe style that obviates trimming and accessories, her dressmaking bills are almost insignificant.

LONDONERS NEGLECT
WHISTLER EXHIBITIONBritish National Gallery In-
dulges in a Most Inter-
esting Experiment.

London, Oct. 12.—The National Gallery of British Art, known as the "Tate gallery," has indulged in a rare and interesting experiment. It has given the British public what it does not want, namely, an exhibition of the works of Whistler. Certainly the art of Whistler is not a commodity for which England has clamored. Compared with the Whistler exhibition in the Metropolitan museum in New York in 1910, the present wonderful exhibition is a revelation. However, the main revelation to the American visitor lies chiefly in the manner of his reception.

America has always claimed Whistler as her son, although an ungrateful one, in France, where he lived, died and did his work, he is recognized simply by passing comment, furnishing good material for drawing room anecdotes among the quasi artists.

There could be no greater contrast than the beautifully decorated gallery in the Metropolitan museum of two years ago, filled with its throngs of visitors, to the sparsely populated exhibition here. Surely, to paraphrase an old adage, this is a case where a prophet has received honor everywhere save in his adopted country.

**PARIS MOTORISTS TO
REVIVE RURAL INNS**
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Paris, Oct. 12.—The "Hundred club" in a new association of automobile owners in France, whose object is to bring back into their ancient excellence the inns along rural routes.

Before railroads spread their steel network all over the land, French country inns had a reputation for good things to eat. Dainty cooking and wines of vintage that were sacred were met with everywhere. But when travel took to railway lines instead of private conveyance and swaying mail coaches, the inns lost their clients and, naturally, where there was no demand there came to be no supply.

Then the automobile was born. With this mode of travel, touring became more and more common. Country lines regained their importance, but sad to say, the new crop of innkeepers are not always equal to their jobs. They have been serving the coarse appetites of yokels for so long they think any old wine is good and any old food is sufficient for mortal needs.

The "Hundred club" has set about to change all this. They are going to educate "mine host" and boycott the inns that don't keep a clean house and a palatable table.

**PUGILISTIC THRILL IN
BERNHARDT'S NEW PLAY**
(By the International News Service.)
Paris, Oct. 12.—Sarah Bernhardt, who is now playing in London, is giving an example of the most realistic and up to date production known to the stage, a play called "The House of Temperley," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, which is being rehearsed at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, and in it takes place a set-to between dandies and prizefighters. To make this all it should be from a John L. Sullivan point of view, Madame Bernhardt has engaged M. Mones, the leading Paris boxing master, to direct rehearsals, which are very lively and many privileged ones steal into the theatre to look on and get a thrill. Though the boxing is to be but an imitation there is no sham about it and some fine uppers are delivered. Those who have seen the rehearsals say that a visit to the theatre when the play is on will mean a double season of the drama of the prize ring.

BERLIN

Love Leads Sane
Girl to MadhouseLOVESICK PRINCESS
PLACED IN ASYLUM
FOR FEEBLE MINDEDAnd Her Offense Is Having
Fallen in Love With Dashing
Young Officer.

(By the International News Service.)
Berlin, Oct. 12.—As so many of the house of Hapsburg have done, the romantic Archduchess Maria de Los Dolores has fixed her young affection on a man whose blood is muddy compared to the aristocratic blue that flows in her veins. More and more, the man whom the archduchess loves, Lieutenant Rhonhoff, a dashing young cavalry officer, is married.

As a result, the archduchess finds herself virtually a prisoner in a sanatorium for the weak minded. Her proud mother, who was Blanche of Castille, a princess of Bourbon, believes, or pretends to believe, that a daughter of hers who conceives a passion for a person so far beneath her rank, must be affected mentally.

Archduchess Does the Loving.
It is said that his manner toward the archduchess never manifested anything but the greatest respect, that he scarcely presumed to raise his eyes to her. But quite spontaneously she fell in love with him.

Perceiving this, her mother sent the lovesick young woman away from Vienna for six months; the innocent but too attractive Rhonhoff was dispatched to a distant military post. The archduchess returned but pale and moping.

It was plain to her mother that she was as deeply infatuated with the good looking lieutenant as ever. Now this daughter of the imperial house pines in a nursing home which specializes in mental diseases.

LONDON SUFFERING
RAGTIME INVASIONAmerican Brand of Syncopated
Music Takes Britain by
Storm.

(By the International News Service.)
London, Oct. 12.—The latest phase of the American invasion of London is ragtime music, which has suddenly developed upon a large scale. Today no London music hall program is complete without at least one ragtime act. One house is preparing a Ragtime Revue.

Sir Edward Moss, head of the Moss-Stoll vaudeville circuit, and the biggest figure in the British variety world, said today: "I thoroughly believe we are about to have a craze for ragtime music. The ragtime craze has had a great run in popularity, but the public is demanding something new. Ragtime, the real, true American ragtime, which is at present little known in England, is entirely new and strange."

"It originated with the plantation darky song and Red Indian music—a blending of the two adapted by Francis J. Haydn, an ability and imagination of American composers. There is an extraordinarily fascinating rhythm and swing about it, and Americans assert that none but themselves can truly catch and convey this spirit of ragtime."

KING'S GRAPES AS FOOD
FOR BABY TALLEYRAND

(By the International News Service.)
Paris, Oct. 12.—While ostensibly going out to view the mellow majesties of the autumnal oaks in the forest of Fontainebleau, the Duchess de Talleyrand, a French noblewoman, and her son, Prince de Talleyrand, are really there to purchase grapes, the fruit in question being the world-famous Treille du Roy grapes, or "grapes of the king."

The first grapes of this Fontainebleau vineyard were planted by Francis I, the greatest patron of this famous forest, whose circumference is 50 miles. The sale of the king's grapes takes place every year during the first half of October, and is usually a fashionable event. Last year the Duchess de Talleyrand bought them all for her little son, Helle de Talleyrand. She tried to corner them all this year, also, but Banker Harjes secured many sets of them for his son and heir. The grapes have been shipped to Deuville for Baby Harjes.

The bidding by the Duchess Anne and the Boulevard Haussmann banker was spirited all the more as there is a Parisian belief that the "king's grapes" are excellent baby food.

As the Talleyrands and Harjes babies each got a substantial portion of the grapes, there is harmony in both houses.

BARONESS ELOPES
WITH DASHING MONK

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The Baroness Elizabeth von Rothkirch and Panthen, 20 years old, has just eloped with a monk named Max Vollmar from the Castle Gumbau in Silesia.

The girl is a member of the oldest nobility of Silesia. She arrived recently to take charge of the household of the castle and to care for her old relative.

The monk, known as Father Wendelin, also cared for the old nobleman. The monk is a handsome man, and now both have disappeared, leaving no clue as to their destination.

"Tom Brown" Dead at 88.
London, Oct. 12.—The Rev. Augustus Orlebar, vicar of Wellington, who was the original of Tom Brown in "Tom Brown's School Days," is dead at the age of 88.

His death recalls one of the most famous fights in fiction, namely Tom Brown's encounter with "Blogger" Williams, which has ever since been the subject of endless discussion as to who won.

The fight actually occurred, the Rev. Orlebar's opponent being the Rev. Chancellor Bulkeley Owen Jones, who believes that neither claimed the victory because both were so badly damaged that they could not be recognized.

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What are known as the civil police of Paris were modeled in a measure after the London police. Paris, and all France for that matter, have a second line of police, the military police, known as the gendarmes. The gendarmes are assigned the duty of patrolling the highways, keeping in order the great crowds on holidays and protecting the courts. The gendarmes work independently of the civil police, and the local authorities are forbidden to interfere with them in any way. The city is divided into 12 arrondissements, each with a brigade of police and under the command of an inspector. These districts are in turn divided into quarters—48 in the entire city—in which are a detachment of police and a commissaire.

GERMANS ENJOY DECORATIONS
Craze For Honorary Titles Is General

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There is not a principlality, however small, which has not half a dozen "orders" with which the ruler can gratify the vanity of his subjects. The 29 states which make up the German Empire, alone have several hundred. Were the rulers of the German states to exchange with one another, all their "orders" each would have more than could find room upon his chest. Russia, Austria and England each have an imposing list of "stars" and "crosses," some as large as a small saucer.

In few countries is there such a craving to be the recipient of an "order" as in Germany. Austria and Russia, not familiar with this peculiar trait of character. And, it is not confined to monarchies. What a son of the republic of France would not do for the coveted cross of the Legion of Honor, could hardly be chronicled, while in the United States this same feeling finds expression in the many beautiful insignias worn by members of secret societies.

The number of Germans who may wear a little gilt cross or enameled star upon their breasts runs into thousands, and includes all walks of life. They are most numerous in the army and navy where there exists much rivalry for these marks of favor and distinction. Even ministers of the gospel are "decorated" by the government.

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The "Order of Virtue" created in Mecklenburg in 1743, has not been conferred for many years. Whether because the qualifications are too hard for these modern times, the records of the order do not disclose. The Austrian "Ladies Order of the Slaves of Virtue" is another beautiful gold enameled "star" which is no longer conferred.

The "Order of Methusalem" and the "Order of Silence or the Sword," also have died out, probably for lack of eligible. The decoration created by the king of Saxony in 1819, called the "Order of Faithfulness" and conferred only upon women, is another German order no longer in existence.

French Old Age Pension System
Fails and New Scheme Deal NeededWorking People of France Refuse to Participate in Three-
Cornered Insurance Pact; Thrifty Workers
Are Very Secretive.

(United Press Leased Wire.)
By William Philip Simms.
Paris, Oct. 12.—The French old age pension act is a rank failure, and when the chamber of deputies assembled this fall it will undoubtedly be called upon to take action in the matter. But just what that action will be—or even can be—is a mystery.

Designed to benefit the workingman, the workingman will have none of it. Aimed to help the wage-earner "lay aside for the rainy day," and that rainy day usually comes upon him in old age, the wage-earner cannot be forced, even at the threat of punishment, to come into this rainproof ark and receive the blessings of its shelter.

The scheme to insure the working classes originated in 1900, and was a piece of legislation fathered by Radical Socialists (then in power). It became effective July 8, 1911, and provided that all employed men and women over 65 earning a maximum of 3000 francs (\$600) a year must, under penalty, insure themselves for a pension. Men were to contribute \$1.80 a year, by monthly payments, women \$1.20 a year. Children under 18 were to pay 50 cents a year or 7 cents each month. The employer had to pay an equal amount, while the state was to contribute \$12 a year. Payments were to be made by means of stamps pasted on a card each day. One set of stamps to be pasted on by the employee; another by the employer.

People Show Indifference.
July 3, 1911, came and went, and practically no stamps were pasted on the cards. Some of the people for whose benefit the insurance was created were indifferent. Many were openly hostile. The government had to do something to make its case for the other reason.

The country was filled with literature, people made speeches; "educators" were sent around to explain the virtues of the act. Posters were pasted on barns and fences and city walls. But the people didn't budge. A new delay limit was fixed for employees to get busy after which something vague would happen to them if they didn't come in. The age limit was dropped from 65 to 60 years and the state's house raised from \$12 to \$20. But only a few more wage-earners signed on.

A still further delay, therefore, has been agreed upon by the state. This will occur January 1, 1912. What will happen then promises to be interesting. Will the 10,000,000 employees, of the "compulsory" class, who still remain uninsured, be punished? If so, how?

The German old age pension act holds the employer directly responsible for the insurance stamps; thus, when a working man is looking for a job he doesn't find it very easily unless his card is stamped up to date.

No Means to Enforce Law.
In France the act made insurance compulsory, but omitted to provide the means to compel. To be sure, the law stipulated a fine equal to the amount of unpaid insurance, but that, of course, does not frighten either the employer or the employee. The worst that could happen to either would be the forced payment of an amount actually due.

Just what the real reason for the failure of the act may be hard to say. There are many theories, but theories remain. The French, however, are by nature very conservative, especially the so-called lower classes. They are supremely suspicious of politicians and the government generally. Also they are notoriously thrifty. Nearly every

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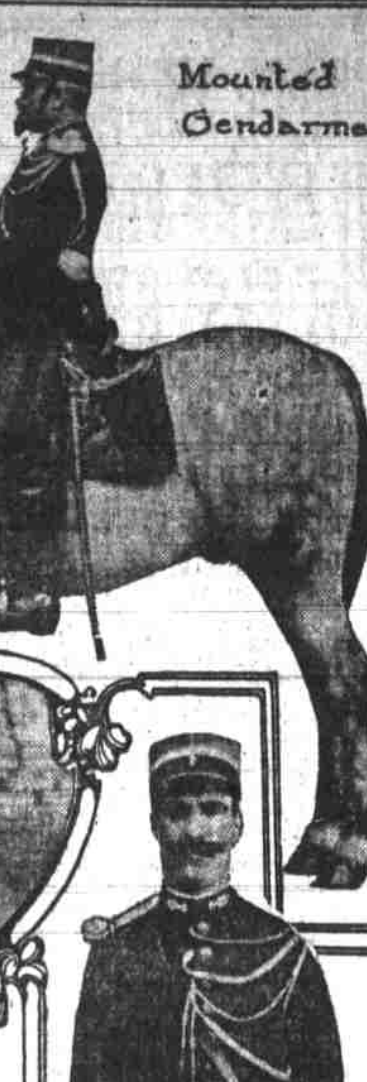
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