

PRINCE ERNEST AUGUST CAUSE OF WRANGLE BELLIGERENT SAN MARINO IS IN QUANDARY

NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

JAPANESE SCORED FOR FREQUENT MURDERS LLOYD-GEORGE GAINS POLITICAL STRENGTH

PHOTOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF NOTABLE EVENTS ABROAD AND PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE



BRUNSWICK THRONE FOR KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW IS DISPUTED

Rival Parties Throughout Empire Arrayed for and Against Plan for Ernest August.

(By the International News Service.)
Berlin, Nov. 8.—The question whether the Kaiser's son-in-law, Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, should be permitted to become the ruler of the Grand Duchy of Brunswick without having formally relinquished his claims to the throne of the old kingdom of Hanover, is at present the Gordian knot of German politics. The reader abroad has probably heard only of the very strong opposition which has been raised against this proposition by the nationalist press, while nothing or next to nothing has been written in foreign, and certainly not in American papers, about the parties who sympathize with the Kaiser and see no reason to object to the proposition.

Guelphs Have Many Supporters.

The party of Centrum, the strongest political power in the land, has ever since the days of Windthorst had too friendly feelings towards the Guelphs not to assent to making the only son of the Duke of Cumberland ruler of Brunswick even if political tradition is against placing a Guelph upon the throne of an independent state within the German Bund. Nor do the Socialists object to a Guelph on the throne of Brunswick.

It may seem inconsistent that the Socialists, with their inclination towards Republicanism, do not place themselves in determined opposition to an increase in the number of reigning German families, but it should be remembered that from a Socialistic point of view Brunswick will be far better off under a liberal Guelph prince, than under an autocratic Prussian ruler, and the Grand Duke is today being ruled according to the most approved Prussian standards.

On the part of the German Agrarian party no stones will be laid in the path of a Guelph prince returning to the throne of Brunswick.

As a matter of fact the demands of the Guelphs have so many sympathizers in the Bundesrat that no action to prevent them from being realized is possible if the Prussian government takes the necessary steps to smooth the path of the Kaiser's son-in-law to the throne of Brunswick.

Strong Agitation Certain.

This does not mean, however, that the schemes will be carried out without violent protest from part of the German people. It cannot be denied that the Bundesrat will have to go back on its former resolutions if it sanctions the accession of Prince Ernest August. When the prince, as it is said officially, considers the path of loyalty he swore when he became an officer in the German army a sufficient guarantee of his good faith, then this means, of course, that the agitators of the Guelph party will get no encouragement from Brunswick, but the jingoes will certainly never lose sight of the fact that his oath imposes no obligations on any son he may have.

At any rate it is quite sure that many speeches warning against the Guelph danger will be made during the coming session of the Reichstag.

RUSSIAN INHERITS BIG FORTUNE IN AMERICA

St. Petersburg, Nov. 8.—Vast numbers of persons in the province of Saratoff are agitated over the news of the inheritance by an old official of the law courts, Mr. Wialkovsky, of an immense fortune from relatives in America.

The papers give the total at \$25,000,000. The old man has announced that he will spend \$5,000,000 in establishing at Saratoff in Saratoff, a university for the people, founded on the model of American institutions.

AN AMERICAN ART IS NOW IN THE MAKING

San Francisco Exposition to Illustrate Development Along This Line.

(By the International News Service.)
Paris, Nov. 8.—Charles Francis Brown of Chicago, the well known painter, who is to have charge of the American art section of the San Francisco exposition, has been sketching for several weeks in the valley of the Seine with Alexis Jean Fournier of East Aurora, N. Y., the well known landscape artist.

Brown, before sailing for home today, expressed such a strong opinion in an interview on the much discussed question, whether American artists are doing their duty to their own country in remaining abroad for the greater part of their lives, instead of seeking motives and subjects in America.

"The last 20 years have produced distinct cleavage between the kind of work American living abroad produce and that produced by men who, after finishing a foreign schooling, returns to pursue their profession among their own people," said Mr. Brown. "An American who has made his permanent home abroad cannot paint pictures with a real American atmosphere and feeling, very little, consequently, can be expected of him that will help in the upbuilding of national art."

"I think," continued the artist, "the San Francisco exposition will illustrate the striking truth of what I say. If it does, it may lead to beneficial results for American art. A distinctive American art is already in course of development, and in order to contribute to that development and encourage the younger artists to do their mature work in their own country, every opportunity for a frank and fair display of their work should be offered at San Francisco."

Plans for a full representation at the exposition of the works of American artists resident in Europe have advanced quite rapidly since the arrival in Paris of Ted Trask, the art director. Trask, who is now in London, is to be tendered a dinner by the American association when he returns to Paris.

WRECK OF ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP IN WHICH 28 MEN LOST THEIR LIVES



This giant air craft was flying 500 feet in air above Johannisthal, Germany, when a series of three explosions completely wrecked the machine and threw it to the ground, a blazing mass of wreckage. Twenty-seven men, of whom several were members of the German admiralty board, were instantly killed; one died later in a hospital.

- 1—Grand Duchess Tatiana, daughter of the Czar of Russia, whose engagement to the Prince of Wales is rumored.
- 2—Celebration at Vienna of the centennial of Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig. This picture shows Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria surrounded by his staff of officers leaving the monument of General Karl Schwarzen upon whose monument the emperor placed a wreath.
- 3—Funeral procession of the victims of the Zeppelin airship disaster, passing through the streets of Berlin.
- 4—The Kaiser's sons marching in the funeral procession of the victims of the Zeppelin disaster; the crown prince is in the center of the group.
- 5—Mrs. Lucille Rand, American woman, whose attempt to take a dozen children from Dublin to England to have them cared for until the Dublin strikes were settled, caused her arrest on charges of abduction preferred by priests. She was subsequently fined and released.

SAN MARINO WANTS TO BE WARLIKE BUT SPACE IS TOO LIMITED

Belligerent Republic So Small That New Weapons of War Cannot Be Tried Out.

(By Georges Dufresne.)
Paris, Nov. 8.—Militarism is spreading and the goddess of universal peace is veiling her face. The famous Creusot works, whose guns brought victory to the arms of the Balkan allies and which so greatly exasperated the Krupps and the Kaiser, have acquired a new customer in the diminutive republic of San Marino. The laurels of Montenegro have aroused the jealousy of the smallest republic in the world, and anxious to win military glory, should the opportunity present itself, the citizens of San Marino have formed an army of nearly 200 men and bought four Creusot guns which are to replace the old Krupp gun, model 1893, which, mounted on the highest mountain top in the country, has hitherto constituted their only defense.

The warlike San Marinians, however, are now in a dilemma. Having bought the Creusot guns they naturally want to practice target shooting with them, but the range of these guns is about 10 miles, and little San Marino is only four miles from frontier to frontier, and so any shell they attempted to fire would necessarily land in foreign territory. Parisian papers have mockingly advised them to fire straight up into the air, keeping a careful lookout for aeroplanes and Zeppelins before a shot is fired, but the press of San Marino has not found the suggestion worthy of an answer.

A solution will probably be found by leasing a strip of Italian land half a kilometer wide and ten kilometers long and placing the guns to be fired on foreign ground with their muzzles turned toward San Marino, but also here there are international difficulties to be solved, as the Italian government insists on its pound of flesh in the shape of customs duty every time the guns shall be brought into Italian territory for target practice. The guns, indeed, are very much like a white elephant to the people of San Marino.

18 CHILDREN EACH IN 45 FRENCH FAMILIES

Paris, Nov. 8.—Curious statistics regarding French families have just been drawn up by the ministry of public works. The French population includes 1,131,454 married couples, with or without children. Among these there are 1,868,744 who are childless; 2,987,871 have one child; 2,661,878 have two children; 1,643,455 have three children; 987,887 have four children; 568,748 have five children; 237,981 have six; 132,998 have seven; 84,729 have eight; 46,728 have nine; 26,829 have 10; 2308 have 11; 8008 have 12; 1847 have 13; 654 have 14; 248 have 15; 78 have 16; 27 have 17; 48 have 18 or more. The 45 extraordinary families who have 18 children or more doubtless live in Brittany. These statistics prove once more that, as many anthropologists have pointed out, the low birth rate in France is produced, not by the childless couples so much as by the couples who limit their offspring to one or two children.

PARRICIDE IS ALL TOO COMMON AMONG THE JAPANESE IS CHARGE

Frequency of Such Murders Cited as Evidence of Dominant Animal Instinct.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—A German journalist residing in Yokohama warns the civilized world against looking upon Japan as being in the same class as the western countries she tries to imitate.

The veneer of civilization in Japan, he writes, is an exceedingly thin one, and there is no better proof of this than the enormous number of parricides in the empire of the mikado.

The animal instincts of the Japanese are aroused at the slightest provocation and manifest themselves in an almost incredible number of murders, very few of which ever come to the knowledge of the world.

A short time ago a Japanese workingman, Yamada, from Shikoku, discovered that his wife was deceiving him with a friend. She confessed, and begged her husband to forgive her, which he apparently did. He then went to the home of the betrayer, where he was insulted by his friend's father and another man. The following morning he arose, took his arms, ordered his wife to accompany him, and murdered his friend, his father and mother, another old man, and finally his own unfaithful wife.

In a house in the district of Akashi was found the dead body of an old woman. Suspicion fell upon her son, a letter carrier, whose wife had been continually quarrelling with her mother-in-law. For this reason the son had had a small house built for his mother and brought her food every two or three days. His wife objected even to this, and for the sake of domestic peace, the son murdered his mother. In both of these cases the murderer was acquitted by a jury of his peers.

A young man in Klushu got angry with his father, an old basket maker with many children, because he scolded him for being lazy and squandering his earnings, and in his anger the son threw the old man on the floor, and in cold blood, sawed off his head.

So common are this kind of crimes in Japan, that they cause little or no comment, and in many cases no attempt is made to bring the murderer to justice.

European Papers Score Ellis Island.

London, Nov. 8.—The recent detention of Miss Marie Lloyd by the Ellis Island authorities calls to mind the fact that recently the German and Scandinavian papers have been printing a good many complaints against the American immigration authorities on Ellis Island.

Some of the Scandinavian immigrants, particularly, many of whom are evidently well educated people, though compelled by lack of means to travel steerage, say that conditions on Ellis Island are a disgrace to America.

Many families who have 18 children or more doubtless live in Brittany. These statistics prove once more that, as many anthropologists have pointed out, the low birth rate in France is produced, not by the childless couples so much as by the couples who limit their offspring to one or two children.

TORIES ARE LINING UP FORCES TO COMBAT LLOYD GEORGE PLAN

Organization of Land Defense League Tribute to Strength of Chancellor.

London, Nov. 8.—While the whole conservative press has been dining it into all ears that Lloyd-George's star is sinking, that he has lost his grip on the masses and that his recent speech at Bedford with which he opened his land campaign was an absolute fiasco and a great disappointment to his Liberal and radical followers, they have not succeeded in convincing anybody, not even themselves, and the best proof that the chancellor of the exchequer is still the most potent personality in English politics today and that the Tories are far from believing that his land policy is dead, is to be found in the fact that a Land Defense League is about to be formed to fight the plans of the chancellor.

League Opposes No Alarm.

Nobody knows yet what form the campaign of this new league are to take, but its appearance in the political arena is being anticipated with perfect equanimity by the supporters of Lloyd-George, who are fully aware that no amount of speeches or political pamphlets can wipe out the fact that England, which possesses far better agricultural soil than Denmark, which feeds its population and are living in hovels little better than those inhabited by the people of the stone age.

People Believe in Lloyd-George.

The trust of the downtrodden part of the British people, who form the majority of voters, in Lloyd-George is greater than ever. He has so far shown a most wonderful ability to carry through anything he has taken up and his personal magnetism is marvellous. As "Truth" wrote the other day: "The best hope of the Unionists at the next general election is that it is physically impossible for Lloyd-George to address all the electors personally before that date. His power resides in the personal touch."

CURTAIN RAISER NOW FALLING INTO DISUSE

French Theatres Discarding Former Practice; Discontinuance Meets Favor.

Paris, Nov. 8.—The day of the "curtain raiser" in French theatres is evidently over. For some time there has been a tendency on the part of the theatrical manager to drop the "lever de rideau" and at the moment it only figures in the programs of two or three out of the 20-odd theatres. There are several reasons for this change. To begin with, players do not seem to want such long performances, so that the curtain rises at most theatres at anything between 8:15 and 8:45, instead of 7:30 as formerly. Also, since the enormous success of the Grand Guignol theatre, similar establishments have multiplied, and as all these places of entertainment only stage one-act plays, several of which are given in the course of an evening, the playwright who can turn out this article has found a special market which he seems to prefer.

There is also a financial reason, based on the peculiar system of paying dramatic authors adopted by the Parisian theatres. The author of a play receives a certain percentage of the gross receipts, but if more than one play is in the same bill, the receipts are divided in accordance with the total number of acts. Where a curtain raiser precedes a three-act comedy, the author of the former thus receives a quarter of the total, an arrangement objected to by the writer of the comedy, who considers his play "the thing," and regards the lever de rideau as a mere hors d'oeuvre. This is the reason why so many of the most prominent playwrights are unwilling to curtain raise, and are to a certain extent responsible for its abolition.

Multi to Compare Wealth.

Paris, Nov. 8.—Nicholas Blakow, a well known Moscow millionaire, who has spent a great fortune on educational and peace projects, has been invited by Andrew Carnegie to visit him at his castle in Scotland, to discuss the possibility of displaying his munificence.