

WOULD CALL U. S. TO TURKEY'S ASSISTANCE
COURT LIFE IN SWEDEN LIKENED UNTO TOMB

NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF GRAFT
LIMIT SUGGESTED FOR WOMEN'S EXPENSES



ALL EUROPE WATCHES FATE OF MODEL CITY WORLD HELPING BUILD

Originator American Sculptor
and His Idea, Costing Mil-
lions, Deemed Practical.

By William Phille.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Paris, Dec. 20.—All Europe is watching the fate of the "International Center," the model city which the world is to help build, for which the plans have been submitted to the various continental governments by the originator of the scheme, Hendrick C. Andersen, an American sculptor, who today explained his idea to the sorbonne. After having obtained private audiences with most of the rulers of Europe, and won their approval, Andersen came here for the purpose of lecturing on his work at the sorbonne, which fact alone is accepted as proof that he is considered no mere dreamer, but a practical man with a practical plan. Kings, emperors and statesmen have promised him their support, and in every country of the earth the "big men" are members of the "World Conscience society," which has the city for its program.

Many sites have been suggested for the international center, one being near Paris, another in New Jersey, a third in Belgium, a fourth in Switzerland, and so on. Every tiny detail, not only the city itself, but of every building in its 10 square miles of area, has been worked out as well. For nine years a corps of 40 artists, engineers, architects, builders and draughtsmen, has been drawing up the plans, and blueprints now lie ready for diggers and constructors to begin work.

City to Cost Millions.
The city, of course, will cost hundreds of millions. The plans alone have cost Andersen more than \$150,000. It is understood that some of this money, if not a large part of it, was supplied by a continental king. The big idea back of the city is to centralize the world's work for the advancement of mankind. Instead of nations working separately on various subjects, Andersen plans to have them unite for bigger work still. Whatever it is, if it stands for progress, the headquarters for it will be found at the international center. The city will be the world's capital for peace and human betterment, for the arts and sciences, for the things that relate to the mind and body, to the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, to work and play, to land, the sea and air.

Imagine the Rockefeller institute, New York, the Pasteur institute, Paris, and all kindred institutions in the various countries of the world, uniting and working together in a temple of medical and surgical research, and you will have an idea of just one small part of this city. There would be a temple of religions where Christianity and all other forms of religions would center; a temple of arts where students would find under one huge roof all they had formerly gone to Paris, to Rome, to Berlin and other capitals to learn; a temple of sociological sciences, of theoretical sciences, of physical culture, natural history, music, letters, agriculture, statistics, inventions, transportation; a palace of the governments where the representatives of the countries of the world would be quartered; a palace of international justice to foster arbitration between nations and to settle international disputes, etc.

Model Stadium Envisioned.
At one end of the city would be a model stadium. Here the international athletic meets would be held under ideal conditions and with standard events, doing away with Olympic games squabbles, no mention of the immense expense of building a stadium in a different country every four years.

PRINCE SAYS AMERICA ALONE CAN SOLVE THE TROUBLES OF TURKEY

Sultan's Nephew Claims U. S.
Should Set Affairs to Right
in Near East.

By C. F. Bertelli.
Paris, Dec. 20.—The United States holds the key to European peace. This is the opinion of his imperial highness, Prince Sabah Eddine, nephew of Abdul Hamid and of the present sultan, and leader of the Opposition at Constantinople.

In an audience granted me today the prince explained the situation in Asia Minor and the similar conditions in Mexico by saying anarchy reigns in both countries.

"Various European powers," said his imperial highness, "are now sharpening their diplomatic weapons in order to grab all they can in the way of concessions or territory in Asia Minor. This state of things is bound to keep the country in a permanent state of turmoil which the Turkish government is utterly unable to control. The only solution of the difficulty that I can see is for the United States, being independent of the intrigues of the triple alliance and the triple entente, and a nation whose straightforward diplomacy and liberal views have always set an example for the world, to step in and take the situation in hand."

STEPS MAY BE TAKEN IN ITALY TO LIMIT FEMININE EXPENSES

Law May Be Enacted to Regulate Amount of Money Woman May Spend on Dress.

By Henry Wood.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Rome, Dec. 20.—A campaign to limit by law if necessary the amount of money which a woman may spend on dressing, is one of the very probable outcomes of the present reactionary movement in Italy against feminism. In a certain way, the suggestion is really that of Pope Pius. In sanctioning recently the project for an International Federation of the Catholic Women's league of the various countries, he expressed his great concern for the serious menace he believes the women's modern fashions hold for society. Entirely aside from the moral phase of the question, he declared his belief that it was fast becoming the economic ruin of countless families, and he asked the league to begin a campaign against it.

While the league is in no way associated with either the feminist or the anti-feminist movement in Italy, it happened that the pope's idea struck a very responsive chord in the hearts of the anti-feminist and a little propaganda all of their own is under way. In Italy, which has centuries of tradition for everything that can possibly affect society, nothing is ever received favorably unless it has behind it precedents of the far past. Then, too, the anti-feminist movement is a very old one, and there are liable to be defections to their own ranks if they "go too strong" in requiring them to give up some of those fixings and furbelows of dress so dear to the feminine heart.

Limit Is Suggested.
In the suggestion, however, that if necessary a law be demanded from parliament that will put some limit on woman's present desire for luxury in dressing, the supporters of the movement have been unfortunate. Beatrice Maineri, a prominent Italian writer, who was delegated to deliver the subject, has just discovered that at times in the past it was considered a very important thing for governments in Italy to see to it that women did not spend so much on dressing that their husbands could not pay the taxes necessary for the support of the state.

The most conspicuous example found by Signorina Maineri was that of the Genesee republic in the eighteenth century. She has found that in 1700 the first step to prevent the ruination of the state through the extravagance in women's dress was taken when a law was passed prohibiting the wearing of dresses made of colored silk or of any other material trimmed in either gold or silver or covered with lace or semi-transparent veils.

Silks Were Prohibited.
A little later the fathers of the republic or "Their Serene Highnesses," as they were known, discovered that even this was not sufficient to save the tax-paying husbands, and consequently the state. The women having sought to offset the loss to their beauty by the prohibition of colored silks and gold and silver trimmed material, took to the fine laces of England and France. A second law was therefore necessary. It prohibited the use of any laces except those made at Geneva.



Fair women who figure in the news despatches from abroad. Top, left to right, Hon. Mrs. Lyndhurst Bruce, formerly Camille Clifford, the actress whose recent return to the stage in London was marred by "stage fright"; Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas and Vera Maxwell, two women each pronounced "the most beautiful" by Paul Helleu, the French artist; Princess Antoine Albert Radziwill, formerly Dorothy Deacon, whose remarkable daring in driving a chariot drawn by a lion at a ball in Rome created a sensation. Bottom—Princess Juliana of Holland, who is the idol of the Dutch people.

PRINCESS WILHELM FINDS SWEDISH COURT LIFE DULL

Russian Grand Duchess Who Left Her Husband for Parisian Gaieties Declares She Has No Regrets as to Her Conduct.

By C. H.
Paris, Dec. 20.—Paris is crowded with Russian grand dukes and grand duchesses at present and a very gay and democratic set they are. You meet them everywhere in all the fashionable cafes and places of the lighter forms of amusement and there are no people more easy of access. A handsome looking crowd, too, the men all broad shouldered, athletic, of military bearing, the women dazzling and of a rather sensuous type.

Through Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, an old resident and an enthusiastic admirer of Paris, who, by the way, is one of the most graceful tango dancers and who may be seen almost any night at Cafe de Paris unable to keep quiet as soon as the music starts, I received a letter of introduction to the most beautiful of all Russian grand duchesses, Princess Wilhelm of Sweden, who since she left her husband has been staying in a charming villa overlooking the most beautiful part of the Bois de Boulogne together with her father, Grand Duke Paul, and her brother, Dimitri.

Has No Regrets.
"I shall never regret what I have done," she said, "I feel as if I had escaped from a prison. Will you tell your readers that I am not a vicious, immoral woman, but just a girl who loves life, and who sees no sin in thinking that we did not come into this world to mean and moan, but to get as much as possible out of it."

DESIRES OF WOMEN ATTORNEYS IN ITALY RECEIVE A SETBACK

Leading Legislators Oppose
Movement Because Legal
Ranks Are Overcrowded.

By Henry Wood.
Rome, Dec. 20.—Because the members of the bar in Italy are frankly fearful of pitting their ability against the ability of women, the latter will have little, if any, chance to wrest from the new parliament the right to practice. The hopes of the women attorneys in the past week received a serious setback, which is all the more aggravating because it was not based on any intrinsic objection inherent in the women themselves. Prominent legislators who oppose the movement most strenuously assert in public that their only objection is that the profession already is greatly overcrowded. They admit privately that "women would be too industrious and would attempt too many reforms of procedure."

The man who has just taken up the cudgel against the world-be women practitioners is Senator Mortara. As head of the judicial profession in Italy, as well as the judicial committee in the senate, his attitude makes it certain that even if the women succeeded in wringing the much desired consent from the chamber of deputies, it would receive the veto of the senate.

Makes Annual Address.
At the recent opening of the Italian judicial year, Senator Mortara was selected to make the annual address before the assembled judges and attorneys of all Italy. He was supposed to make a review of the current judicial situation in Italy and point out the more pressing and urgent needs. In reality, his address dealt wholly with the suggestion that the most urgent need of the legal and judicial profession in Italy is to keep women attorneys from having the right to practice.

Although Senator Mortara treated the subject with the usual lightness with which all Italian men persist in regarding the feminist movement in Italy, which is incidentally the manner which riles the Italian women, his address was nevertheless considered the death blow for the time being at least, of the movement. Last year Signorina Lauriola, a professor of law at the University of Rome, carried a test case all through all of the Italian courts as to the right of women attorneys to practice. The final court of appeal, however, decided that she cannot appear before the tribunals as an attorney. The legal status of women in Italy is such, the court decided, that she cannot appear before the tribunals as an attorney. It was the changing of this legal status that the women attorneys hoped to wrest from parliament at the present session, and it was against this that Senator Mortara directed his inaugural address.

HIGHER OFFICIALS OF HUNGARY SAID TO GET RAKE-OFF ON GAMES

Scandals Said to Be More
Numerous Than in Palmy
Days in American Cities.

By Karl H. von Wiegand.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Budapest, Dec. 20.—That members of the Hungarian national government "stand in" with the gambling dens in Budapest, are directly interested in some of the "casinos" and "clubs" that these are operated under government protection and connivance and that the "casinos" and "clubs" pay a rake-off, and allegations that Count Stephen Tisza, the Hungarian premier, had knowledge of these facts, are some of the sensational disclosures which have tremendously stirred all Hungary.

Bring Many Strangers.
The gambling dives are variously looked upon as "casinos" and "blenny" to Budapest. They bring strangers and money to the city, has been the most frequent and effective argument for them. Recently the ruination of several members of the most aristocratic and noble families in Budapest, followed by suicides of prominent young noblemen, has started a strong agitation against gaming.

Conditions Are Bad.
Political conditions today are worse in Budapest than ever they have been shown to be in New York, Philadelphia or San Francisco in the palmiest days of boss politicians, political gangs and gambling epidemics, and that is saying a good deal, according to a prominent Hungarian statesman. "America," he said, "is supposed to be the land of 'political scandals,' but I never heard of members of your national government furthering the interests of gambling dens."

The police of Berlin, also have been having their troubles with a veritable wave of gambling that has swept the German metropolis. Recently they started a war of extermination against "flying roulette clubs," a form of gambling in which all Berlin wagers seems to be plunging this fall and winter. Scores of raids have been made and because some of the men and women captured have been of high and influential circles, many names have been suppressed.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS

Berlin, Dec. 20.—With a view toward providing some form of safe but attractive social relaxation for the numerous young women students living alone on pensions and boarding houses in Berlin, the American Women's club has planned a series of entertainments lasting through the winter.

On several evenings through the month the club rooms will be thrown open to lectures, recitals and dances will be given with only a nominal charge for admission.