

EMPEROR'S DESTINATION SAID TO BE MONGOLIA

Imperialist Commander There Receives Money and Orders to Organize Bodyguard.

REVIVAL OF MANCHU HOPES

Provinces of Hu-Peh and Hunan Dissatisfied with the Educated Element Dominating at Shanghai.

Harbin, Jan. 3.—The commander of the Imperial troops at Zehke, Mongolia, has received 100,000 taels, with instructions to prepare a residence for the Emperor and other members of the royal family and to organize a Mongol bodyguard.

Peking, Jan. 3.—Confidence continues to revive among the adherents of the imperial court. The Chinese nation is very easily encouraged or discouraged, owing to its trait of timidity. Nowhere else in the world could 80,000 ounces of gold bars such as were delivered from the imperial vaults into the hands of Premier Yuan Shih-kai yesterday seriously affect a great nation at a critical moment.

A belief is current to-night that fighting will shortly be resumed. Premier Yuan has not received any reply from Dr. Wu Ting-fang at Shanghai to the notification that the Peking government would in future carry on negotiations by telegraph. It is understood that the republicans object to negotiating telegraphically.

The imperial delegates who have returned here from Shanghai state that a reign of terror prevails in that city. Nobody dares to venture an opinion in favor of a constitutional monarchy.

In quarters closely connected with the imperial government it is believed that the important provinces of Hu-Peh and Hunan are dissatisfied with the foreign educated element which is dominating affairs at Shanghai. The hope exists in these quarters that those two provinces will soon revert to the idea of a constitutional monarchy.

If Yuan Shih-kai makes satisfactory progress in the course of this month in his attempts to suppress the rebellion more troops will be forthcoming from the coffers of the Manchu princes and the imperial court.

To Attack Chinese Mutineers. The imperial government troops stationed at Chin Wang-tao, the treaty port of the Province of Chi-li, on the Gulf of Pao-tang, who number about four thousand, have notified the foreign legations in Peking that they desire the formation of a republic. They are acting in co-operation with the imperial government troops stationed at Lan-chau, who were yesterday reported to have declared in favor of a republic and to have elected Wang Wietze their leader. They also declared their intention of marching on Peking.

Three thousand Manchu imperial troops have been ordered to Chin Wang-tao to attack the Chinese mutineers there and at Lan-chau if they do not submit. These troops have been drawn from the garrisons of Pao-tang and Shih Kia-chung.

Lan-chau and Chin Wang-tao are the two principal military centers outside Peking itself. The imperial troops stationed at these two points are divided into two categories, Manchu and Chinese, and it is only the Chinese soldiers who have become rebellious. Their action in declaring for a republic has caused, however, considerable anxiety to the court.

The complications brought about by the mutiny are the more disturbing to the court because the Empress Dowager, in handing over \$2,000,000 from her private treasury to Premier Yuan, relied on these troops to march together with the Manchus against the revolutionaries in the south and to crush the rebellion.

The position now is that the Premier, a Chinese, and the Manchu commanders, with Manchu troops, are supporting the court and the Manchu princes against trained Chinese troops in the north and republicans slayed by their successes in the south.

News from the Interior. Chao Eri-feng, ex-Viceroy of the province of Sze-chuen, assisted by Manchu soldiers from Tibet, has recaptured Cheng-tu, the capital. Serious disturbances, however, continue throughout the province. All the foreigners are reported to have left Chung-king.

The railroad authorities at Tien-tsin, fearing an attack by the rebel troops, have stopped the Siberian mail.

General Li Yuen-heng, commander in chief of the rebel troops and Vice-President of the provisional republic, has apologized to the imperial authorities for the violation of the armistice at Hankow and has dismissed the colonels who were responsible for it.

The Viceroy of the province of Hu-Peh has informed the revolutionary leaders that a thousand railroad cars will be needed to remove the imperial troops if they are to retire from their positions, and that only fifty cars are available. The troops cannot therefore carry out the evacuation in less than a fortnight. General Li Yuen-heng has approved of a special agreement to meet this difficulty, and is arranging for the revolutionary troops to undertake the policing of the evacuated district.

London, Jan. 4.—Wu Ting-fang has written to Premier Yuan Shih-kai, says the Shanghai correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," insisting the Premier that he declines to carry on negotiations by telegraph. He insists upon Yuan going to Shanghai for that purpose. Dr. Wu believes that the Premier is willing to join

the Republicans, but is afraid to leave Peking. The revolutionists are trying to raise a foreign loan of 35,000,000 taels (\$2,000,000) on security of government property, which has been seized, says a Shanghai dispatch to "The Times."

Considerable sympathy is felt for Tang Shao-yi, as it is believed that he has been sacrificed to Yuan Shih-kai's difficulties. Efforts have been made to persuade him to accept the portfolio of Foreign Minister in the republican cabinet, but he absolutely declines to do so.

Shanghai, Jan. 3.—"I have done my best for my country and do not desire to embarrass my old chief." This is all that Tang Shao-yi would say for publication after the announcement of his resignation as a representative of Premier Yuan to the peace conference.

Tang Shao-yi appears to be much affected over the situation. Up to last night he believed that peace was assured and that there would be no further bloodshed. It is feared now that a continuation of the peace conference is impossible, as the telegraph is an unsatisfactory means of negotiation, and certain Republicans will never consent to hold the conference in Peking.

Yuan Shih-kai's tardy repudiation of his plenipotentiary Tang Shao-yi is almost unanimously denounced in Shanghai and Nanking. It has not been settled what form, if any, the future negotiations will take. This depends entirely upon President Sun Yat-sen, who has instructed Secretary Wu Ting-fang to telegraph Premier Yuan to come to Shanghai and personally negotiate with the President of the new republic.

Wu Ting-fang is not sparing in his public denunciation of what he terms Yuan Shih-kai's "bad faith, dishonesty and repudiation of his representative."

The revolutionaries assert that they have faithfully kept the terms of the armistice as far as it has been possible to control their adherents, and they will continue to do so. But unless Yuan changes his present attitude the revolutionaries will certainly move on Peking.

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CAVALIERI GETS DIVORCE

"Sheriff Bob" Chanler, Hard at Work, Denies Wedding Rumor.

SHOWS NEW PAINTINGS

Singer Returned His Property, It Is Said, on Getting Check for \$80,000.

Paris, Jan. 3.—"If Cavalleri comes in by the door I will jump out by the window," was the statement made by Robert Winthrop Chanler, of New York, according to the decision of the Civil Court here to-day in granting a divorce to Mme. Lina Cavalleri, the opera singer, from Chanler, on the ground that Chanler constantly refused to receive his wife at his conjugal domicile.

The treasures have suffered naturally from the effect of time and decay, and certain of the volumes are imperfect. The bulk of them contain the very distinctive signature of Cuthbert Sherbrooke, who lived in the time of Philip and Mary.

Chanler adhered to his purpose not to contest the divorce, and the proceedings were of a purely formal character. The court found that it had no choice but to accord a divorce in favor of Cavalleri and against the husband. There were no pleadings and the judgment was read in an empty court.

It was pointed out that all legal requirements to preserve the union had been observed. "When an authorized agent," says the judgment, "summoned Chanler to take up married life again, Chanler replied that he declined to live with his wife, adding that he had had enough and had moped out of his life otherwise."

It was further set forth that when the Sheriff visited Chanler with a summons Chanler finally signed it, saying that he did so on condition that he would never again hear his wife spoken of. The court then quoted Chanler's expression that if his wife insisted on entering the house he would jump out of the window, and concluded by naming a liquidator to arrange the property rights of the parties. "Chanler was condemned to pay all the costs of the proceedings."

Robert Winthrop Chanler, whose second wife, Lina Cavalleri, the opera singer, obtained a divorce from him yesterday in Paris, was busy at work in his studio, at Gramercy Park, when the judgment making him a free man was read in Paris.

"Are you going to marry again?" Mr. Chanler was asked.

"No," he replied with emphasis. "I'm free now. I'm happy. I'm busy. I have my work to do."

After taking several puffs from his corn-cob pipe, the artist resumed:

"Four months ago I heard from several sources that it was being rumored, and that I was to be married again, and that the wedding was to take place as soon as I was going to be read in Paris."

"I got my wife's supposed prospective bride, but rumors are without foundation. I'll never marry again. I've had enough of it."

The log fire at one end of his living room was crackling merrily in an open grate. The artist went to a table, and getting a box of cigars, offered one to his visitor.

"Come upstairs in my big studio and see what I'm doing," he said. "You can see whether I'm working or not, and working in dead earnest."

Mr. Chanler wore a painting suit of khaki, dabbed in a hundred places where he had wiped his brush. Red felt slippers covered his feet. His crisp, curly hair was unkempt.

Three assistants were at work. The walls were covered with paintings. On the south wall was a huge canvas that at first glance looked to be a Chinese embroidery, done in gold and colors.

"Under the Sea," his Latest. "That," said the artist, pointing to the canvas on the south wall, is "Under the Sea." I'm going to send it to the Paris Salon this year."

"Under the Sea" was almost as large as the Brooklyn Bridge painting he had done when he married Cavalleri. Strange sea plants and animals, in all the colors of the rainbow, and weird fish floated about on a black background. Around the borders were small sea porpoises, running the full length and breadth of the canvas, something like 10 by 4 feet.

"Come downstairs and I'll show you more of my work," he said, after the visitor finished contemplating "Under the Sea."

"You see, I have this studio fitted up so that I can work at night," said the artist on entering a room on the floor below.

More than a score of studies of faces were piled against the wall at one end of the room. Some were of women with red hair. Others had pale green faces.

At the opposite wall stood a large screen lit by electric lamps, shaded with red silk. On a drawing board was the plan of a room.

"I have a room in a hotel to decorate," explained Mr. Chanler. "You can see for yourself I'm a busy man. I have several designs to do for this room, in Gothic style."

Then he escorted his visitor to the ground floor, where in one room were two large screens. One was somewhat after the fashion of "Under the Sea," only that it was a woodland scene. The background was black. The three panels showed trees that seemed to have been embroidered thereon. On the ghostly branches were perched pale green birds, part parrot and part cormorant. Over the artist's signature was a red teardrop.

"That's sold," he said. "And I have an order for another like it. But that other screen over there is for sale."

The second showed some deer lying on beds of ferns. It was done in natural colors, and the first touch of autumn was visible in the trees.

Works Hard and Is Happy. "Now you can see if I have any time for getting married," said the former Sheriff of Dutchess County. "I've been married twice and I have two children. I'm devoting all my time to my profession. I'm studying hard. I'm working and I'm happy."

"Sheriff Bob," as the artist is popularly known, was married to Cavalleri in Paris on June 18, 1910. He had then been divorced from his first wife, Miss Julia R. Chamberlain, of Red Hook, N. Y., about three years.

In the September following his marriage to the diva Mr. Chanler hurriedly departed from Paris. Shortly after his arrival in this country Cavalleri filed the ante-nuptial agreement in Paris that she made the New York man sign before she consented to become his wife. Then, for the first time, it became known that Chanler had given the singer everything he possessed—his farms up the state, his thirty houses in this city and, in addition, he had promised to pay her \$20,000 a year in four quarterly instalments.

His first wife, to whom he agreed to pay \$10,000 a year and \$5,000 to each of their two children, obtained an injunction in the court here restraining the trustees of the Chanler estate from paying any money to or giving any property to either Chanler or Cavalleri.

This litigation ended last month, when the singer returned to "Sheriff Bob" all the property he had given her, and released him from all obligations. For this, it is said, Cavalleri received a check for about \$80,000.

The divorce was granted on the grounds that Mr. Chanler refused to live with his wife. The suit was uncontested.

TUDOR BOOKS DISCOVERED

Folio Volumes and MSS. in Original Oak Bindings.

London, Jan. 4.—The discovery is announced of a number of early printed books and MSS. in a forgotten cupboard at Oxton Hall, Southwell, the family seat of Captain Sherbrooke. A majority of the newly discovered books are folio volumes, and with one exception, are in their original bindings of solid oak, the backing and lining being fragments of illuminated MSS. of much earlier date and cut up as waste with ruthless indifference.

The treasures have suffered naturally from the effect of time and decay, and certain of the volumes are imperfect. The bulk of them contain the very distinctive signature of Cuthbert Sherbrooke, who lived in the time of Philip and Mary.

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TYPHOID FEVER TRACED

Expert Tells of Running Down Upper West Side Epidemic.

ONE FARM RESPONSIBLE

Owner of Dairy Found to Be a Walking Culture Plant for Germs, but Didn't Know It.

How one farmer in the northern part of New York State was innocently responsible for an epidemic of typhoid fever on the upper West Side of this city in February, 1910, is told in the current issue of "The New York Medical Journal." In a paper submitted by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, acting assistant to the general medical officer in the Department of Health in this city, and Dr. W. Carey Noble, bacteriologist of the same department, the course of the disease through remote and diversified channels is traced with great detail.

When nine cases of typhoid fever were reported to the Department of Health in February, 1910, between West 122d and West 149th street in a single day the attention of Dr. Bolduan and Dr. Noble was attracted. The following day six additional cases were reported, the total being twenty-four. The physicians began a careful investigation, trying to trace the epidemic to its source.

By a process of elimination it was found that the city's water supply was not responsible for the outbreak. It then became a question of finding where the afflicted families bought their milk supply. One of the large milk companies, it was found, supplied each family in which the disease had shown itself. This company received its milk from the northern part of New York, near Lake Champlain, and the adjacent part of Vermont. All this milk was bottled in the country and was the raw product.

Acting under the orders of Dr. Bolduan and Dr. Noble, inspectors were ordered by telegraph to investigate all the places which had supplied milk to the infected district during January. In one district six cases of typhoid were traced. These cases and appeared simultaneously with the outbreak in this city.

After it had been definitely established that this plant was responsible for the epidemic in this city orders were issued prohibiting further shipments from that creamery. The plant itself was carefully inspected and all the employees interrogated in their homes. Each of the forty-five dairies supplying the creamery was visited and an exacting search made for any possible source of typhoid infection. Blood tests were also made, finally resulting in the finding of a dairy farmer who gave a history of six cases of typhoid on his farm in 1904, one case in 1907 and one in 1908.

By tests it was found that this dairyman carried enormous numbers of living bacilli, in other words, the man was a "bacillus carrier." When this fact had been settled beyond doubt the order excluding the milk from this dairy, and regular shipments to the creamery were resumed. No more cases of typhoid occurred.

It was impossible to discover how the milk was actually infected. Investigation showed the construction of the barn and other buildings and the water supply to be satisfactory.

In discussing possible methods of prevention against such epidemics as that of February, 1910, Dr. Bolduan last night said that there are a number of such "carriers" on dairy farms, but that he did not wish to prejudice people against raw milk, on that account.

"I believe," said Dr. Bolduan, "that raw milk can be supplied to consumers so that it will be perfectly safe. As there are more than 200,000 persons employed on dairy farms in this state, it would be impossible for one department to personally test each person. If one of the large milk supply companies, however, should tackle the proposition of supplying raw milk in a safe state it could be done. It is simply a matter of taking the proper precautions, and this could be accomplished by a large concern able to withstand the expense of such a proceeding."

SEABOARD COMPANY TO GO Stockholders of Railroad Holding Concern Adopt Dissolution Plan.

Stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, at a special meeting held in Jersey City yesterday approved the proposition to dissolve the company made by the directors last November. The dissolution will be accomplished by retiring the first preferred stock for cash at par, exchanging the second preferred stock for one and one-third shares of the railway company preferred stock and exchanging the common stock share for share in common stock of the railway company.

The cash necessary to retire the first preferred stock, of which \$2,500,000 is outstanding, was obtained several weeks ago through the sale of \$6,700,000 adjustment mortgage bonds of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The Seaboard Company was organized in May, 1906, to furnish funds for the reorganization of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and acquired \$21,824,000 preferred and \$29,578,000 common stock of the latter company.

KAISER'S SON LEAVES DANTZIG Crown Prince to Make Extended Stay in Berlin After Illness.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The Crown Prince arrived in Berlin to-day from Dantzig, where he has been ill for some time suffering from an affection of the throat which has caused considerable anxiety. He was unable to come to Berlin to be present when the Crown Princess gave birth to her fourth son, on December 19, and was also prevented from participating in the imperial family gathering at Christmas.