

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

HIGH LIVING COST HITS KAISER'S PURSE

Wilhelm's \$6,000,000 a Year Not Enough, So He Will Sell a Few Castles.

THREE OTHER KINGS WANT MORE MONEY

Rulers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Saxony Seek to Have Civil List Increased.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—The increased cost of living is making royal victims in Germany, and most of the federal princes of the empire are clamoring for more income. They contend that they cannot go on with the present civil list if they are expected by their subjects to keep up a royal appearance. On the other hand, the Socialist party will not hear of any more money being spent on royalty. The German states have always been comparatively generous with their sovereigns, as they understand that to exercise royal power, especially in this country, militarism must accompany luxury and splendor. For instance, the Kaiser receives \$5,000,000 as King of Prussia and \$1,000,000 as German Emperor, although, of course, this money is not enough to keep him going, for his court equals in splendor any in Europe. Three years ago, although the civil list was then \$4,000,000, the Kaiser boldly asked an increase in salary, which was granted after violent opposition by the Socialists. This year he seems to be a little short, as he has spent money right and left, not only on the usual court items and trips, but also on two great ceremonies last summer, the marriage of his daughter and his silver jubilee. It is, of course, impossible to say what these two functions cost the imperial treasury, but I am reminded by a court official that the expenditure was borne by the Kaiser alone. Germany believes the two fêtes cost little less than \$1,500,000. It has often been suggested to Wilhelm to sell some of his castles, of which he owns about sixty in Germany, including shooting boxes with extensive entourages, but despite his extensive travels, occupying usually about 250 days a year, it is impossible for him to manage to visit fifteen houses annually. It is said that he has now come to the conclusion to sell some of these houses, especially as many of the old mansions are badly in need of repairs. It must have broken the imperial heart to arrive at this melancholy conclusion, but it is a necessity and the Kaiser is too much of a realist not to bow to the mother of invention. It is understood that Mon Bijou Castle, located in the centre of Berlin, and known as the Hohenzollern Museum, will be the first to be put on the market. The ground, which is the Kaiser's property, is very valuable, but the palace is very old, and, unless the purchaser continues it as a museum, it is unlikely that a private individual would be able to live in it without having it rebuilt. The Kaiser is being criticized because he does not sell some provincial estate instead of the historical Mon Bijou. The kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg contemplate asking for an increase in the civil list, which probably will be granted despite the socialist opposition, which contends that while the German population is ground under military and naval taxes, it certainly is not necessary to squander money over princes who contribute nothing. In the recent civil list debate in the Munich Diet it was revealed that the King of Bavaria paid \$10,000 yearly for the upkeep of the royal pharmacy, that a huge amount was spent in keeping up a school for pages, where three hundred young boys of the wealthiest families of the country were educated, fed and clothed, and that shooting, travelling and other picnicking expenses of the royal household were paid from the civil list. Two German states where similar criticisms are unlikely are Reuss and Anhalt, where there is no civil list, although their princes are trying to start an agitation for one. Their present revenue is either from their own fortunes or from the sale of titles and decorations, and does not cover their increasing expenditures.

PRINCESS WILLIAM OF SWEDEN.

Russian grand duchess and sister-in-law of King Gustav V. The Czar, as head of her family, has consented to a divorce being pronounced between her and her husband.



BARTHOU CABINET WILL FIND SUPPORT

French National Loan Proposals Likely To Be Accepted.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The grand Parliamentary battle concerning the national loan that began on Thursday in the Chamber of Deputies with the furious speech in opposition thereto by Jean Jaures, the United Socialist leader, is to be fought to a finish on Monday or Tuesday. Premier Barthou has staked the fate of his Cabinet on his determination that the new loan shall be for \$300,000,000 in the form of a 3 per cent perpetual state fund, which, with the exception of an insignificant stamp duty, shall be free from taxation. M. Caillaux, leader of the Parliamentary opposition, is making a stout fight for a smaller loan, subject to taxation, and for the remainder of the required money to be obtained by a progressive income tax with inquisitorial fiscal control. Theodore Reinach and his group of economists insist that the new loan shall be redeemable at fixed dates. MM. Caillaux and Reinach have fired their big guns, but the Cabinet so far has held its own without any serious breach in its defences. The Parliamentary debates have so exhausted the Chamber that last night all hands decided to adjourn the debate until Monday for sheer want of breath. Conversations held by The Tribune correspondent with some of the leading Deputies supporting the government and also with those hostile to it indicate that the Barthou Cabinet, unless some wholly unforeseen incident crops up, is pretty sure to obtain a victory on this vital national issue, and that the new French loan, with the exception of that made by Thiers in 1871, of \$1,000,000,000, to liberate French territory after the war with Germany, will be the biggest loan on record in the history of France. With so great a success to its credit, the Barthou Cabinet will remain in the saddle more firmly than ever.

FRENCH MARKSMEN BEST

American Bluejackets Badly Beaten at Nice.

Paris, Nov. 29.—The officers and bluejackets of the United States squadron at Nice have enjoyed their stay on the French Riviera immensely. A reception given to-day on board the flagship Wyoming by Admiral Badger and Captain Chapin to the French prefect, admirals, generals and other officials previous to sailing to-morrow was a brilliant success. The American junior officers and sailors have taken part in athletic contests with their French comrades with varying results, but our shooting teams have been badly beaten, first by a team of the 24th Battalion of Alpine Chasseurs at long ranges and again by the Shooting Club of Nice at 200 metres ranges. The American marksmen evidently are suffering from want of practice. Seldom before has the good fellowship of the American and French bluejackets been so hearty and enthusiastic. Great praise is given to the American sailors for exemplary conduct, civility and discipline by all with whom they came in contact.

Refuse to Censure Militants.

Bochum, Germany, Nov. 29.—A resolution disapproving the excesses of the British militant suffragettes was proposed by the delegates from Breslau to the Congress of German Woman Suffrage Associations, which opened here to-day. The Congress rejected the motion as being beyond the competence of the German Associations.

QUEEN ENTERTAINS MRS. T. N. PAGE

U. S. Naval Commanders Invited to Quirinal by King of Italy.

Rome, Nov. 28.—Hearing that it was the desire of the officers of the American battleship fleet now visiting Italian waters to pay their respects to King Victor Emmanuel invited the naval commanders to the Quirinal to-night. Contemporaneously Queen Helena, not yet having received Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, decided to give a dinner, after the reception to the wife of the American Ambassador to Italy, in honor of the fleet's officers and the members of the American Embassy staff. Ambassador Page making the presentations, the King received Rear Admiral Cameron McK. Winslow, commander of the First Division of the Atlantic fleet; Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commander of the Fourth Division; Captain William J. Maxwell, commanding the battleship Florida; Captain Roy C. Smith, commanding the battleship Arkansas; Lieutenant Commander Earl P. Jessop, of the Arkansas; Commander Frank Lyon, of the battleship Kansas; Lieutenant Commander Arthur B. Keating, of the Arkansas; Lieutenant William Norris, of the Florida; Lieutenant John Downes, Jr., aid on the staff of Rear Admiral Beatty; Lieutenant William W. Galbraith, of the Connecticut; and Lieutenant Rufus F. Zogbaum, of the Arkansas. His majesty during the audience was most cordial. He declared he was a great admirer of the splendid American navy and said he was delighted to shake hands with the officers of that fleet. The dinner given by Queen Helena, at which Mrs. Page was present, was served immediately after the King's audience. In addition to the American officers the guests included prominent court officials, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, Lieutenant Colonel George M. Dunn, the military attaché; Lieutenant Commander Richard Draz White, the naval attaché, and Mrs. White, Arthur Hugh Frazier, secretary of embassy; Mr. Harrison, the ambassador's private secretary; the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vice-Admiral Millo, Minister of Marine. Covers were laid for forty-eight guests. The appearance of the American naval officers in their evening dress uniforms was greatly admired. In proceeding to the banquet hall Ambassador Page, with Queen Helena on his arm, led the way. They were followed by King Victor Emmanuel, who escorted the Princess Mirko of Montenegro. After the dinner the King and Queen bade farewell to the American officers and wished them good fortune. Naples, Nov. 28.—Captain Roy C. Smith and Captain William J. Maxwell, respectively of the battleships Arkansas and Florida, paid farewell visits to the municipal authorities of Naples to-day and tendered their thanks to them for the courtesies that had been extended to the men of the American ships while in port here. Later the Mayor of Naples visited the battleships and expressed the gratification of the people of the city at the long visit the Americans had paid them.

Escaped Tigris Shot.

Epernon, France, Nov. 29.—The tigris which recently escaped from an enclosure where a moving picture of a tiger hunt was being taken and which caused a panic among the country people in this district was killed to-day in the forest by a shot from one of the 1,500 soldiers who had been sent out to hunt the animal. The terror-stricken peasants had for several days been afraid to go into the fields and had kept their children locked in the houses.

To Eradicate Potato Disease.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—The Dominion government has suggested that Canada and the United States co-operate to eradicate the potato "scab" disease here it was said to-day that this disease has attacked potatoes in both countries, although it is said to be more severe on this side of the line.

CUT GHOST'S HAIR, SCIENTIST SAYS

Dr. von Schrenk Notzing Claims to Have Photographed Spirits.

SPIRIT SUBSTANCE "DAMP TO THE TOUCH"

Microscopic Examination Shows It To Be Spider-Weblike Mist, Organic in Character. Berlin, Nov. 29.—Dr. von Schrenk Notzing, the greatest German expert in occult research, has just published a book on materialized phenomena which is likely to prove a world-wide sensation. He does not pretend, as did William T. Stead, to establish communication with the other world, but he not only asserts that he has seen ghosts materialize but that he has even felt them and traced the substance of which they are composed, the source whence they came, and, with the help of the microscope, has examined and analyzed the substance. To substantiate his proofs he prints more than a hundred photographs in his book, all taken during his study of spiritualistic experiments. He worked for four years with a medium he calls Eva Young, a French girl, comfortably situated, who volunteered to act without pay in order to serve science. All Precautions Taken. The séances were in Paris, mostly at the house of Mme. Alexandre Bisson, wife of the well known playwright. Extraordinary precautions were taken by Dr. von Schrenk Notzing to avoid faking. The medium was often entirely nude in a room of the Bisson home, with nine cameras set at various angles, simultaneously exposed by flashlights to photograph her and the ghosts. Dr. Notzing says most mediums depend upon sheets and clothes to produce ghostly effect. By means of the cinematograph he recorded a substance emanating from Eva Young and materializing into hands and feet and sometimes into full phantomatic figures. To The Tribune correspondent Dr. Notzing said: "I claim to be able to establish such things as ghosts and spectres that come from Eva and from which the ghosts materialize and are restored by her. The substance varies apparently from a smokelike to a spider-web-like mist, and sometimes has the appearance of a fine veil, damp and sticky to the touch. Microscopic examination shows it to be purely organic in character." Ordered Phantom to Move. The book contains a number of incidents of the séances. For instance: "A ball of white stuff appeared at the left of the medium, suddenly materializing into the face of a woman. At my request Eva ordered the phantom to take a position at the right side of her head, so that the cameras could take it simultaneously. "After the flashlight was made the face of a beautiful woman, seemingly surrounded by a white veil, reappeared and advanced to the open front of the cabinet, and Eva commanded Mme. Bisson to clip a lock of the ghost's hair. I handed Mme. Bisson the scissors and Eva took her hand and carried it to the phenomenon. "Mme. Bisson clipped a lock three inches long. Eva cried out, and the head disappeared in her direction and dissolved. Eva has brown hair, while the clipped lock was decidedly blonde." The book gives the result of an analysis of Eva's hair and the ghost's hair, showing them to be very different, not only in color but in fibre and structure. Dr. Notzing expects his theory to be vigorously attacked, but, being a scientist, he is entirely open to argument.

PRINCE VON BUELOW WARNS GERMANY

Says Inevitable Hostility of the French Cannot be Continued.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Prince Bernhard von Buelow, formerly German Imperial Chancellor, to-day abandoned the silence he once declared he would maintain even after death. He does this in order to warn his countrymen, as he says, that inevitable hostility to Germany is the soul of French policy. This, he declares, will continue so long as Frenchmen have the slightest hope of regaining Alsace-Lorraine by their own efforts or with outside assistance. Prince von Buelow expresses this conviction in a review of German politics published this morning and written for his forthcoming book on the Emperor William's reign. He points out the folly of ignoring this hostile policy of the French and of trying to arrange German relations with France on any other basis than that it is idle to hope for a reconciliation with France without restoring the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The French determination to attack Germany whenever there is a prospect of success must continue, he says, to be a factor in the calculations of statesmen. Germany, he continues, should try to maintain minor questions, but she should not chase fantasies nor aspire to overcome France's ingrained rancor by compliments. Prince von Buelow does not criticize the French, declaring that he fully comprehends their attitude. On the other hand, he criticizes indirectly the Emperor's occasional holding out of the olive branch. Other extracts from the review deal with the Moroccan policy of Germany, the Bosnian crisis, Prince von Buelow's resignation of the Imperial Chancellorship and with other important internal and foreign questions.

NOTED TOREADOR RETIRES

Wife Requests It—Much Excitement Caused by Act. Madrid, Nov. 19.—Another famous Spanish toreador, Machaquito, has followed his rival Bombilla into retirement. Machaquito and his wife were together in a café one Sunday after a bull fight, in which he had particularly distinguished himself, when she said: "Why don't you retire, too? We are rich. Why should you go on risking your life?" Machaquito took a pair of scissors from his pocket and handed them to his wife, saying: "If you wish it I will never fight another bull." Señora Machaquito took the scissors and with one snap cut off the braided lock of hair which is the badge of the bullfighter. Then she fell into her husband's arms sobbing. The incident has caused as much excitement here as the downfall of the Romanones Cabinet.

JAPS IMPROVE JIU-JITSU

"Judo" To Be Used in Training of Olympic Athletes. Tokio, Nov. 29.—Japan is preparing to make a better showing at the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 than she did at Stockholm. Professor Jikoro Kano, the founder of "Judo," which is an improved form of jiu-jitsu, organized, after his return from Stockholm, an athletic association with a view to training athletes for the coming international contests. The new organization, which is called the Japan Athletic Association, will also devote itself to the encouragement of physical education among the rising generation of Japan. Special attention will be paid to the Marathon race, the 300-yard dash and the jumping contests.

Fifth Century Temples Found.

Peking, Nov. 29.—The discovery of fifth century cave temples in Manchuria, a fact of great historic value, has been reported to-day to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington by Langdon Warner, assistant curator of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, who is proceeding to the South to make extensive explorations in the interior.

Six Spinsters A-Flutter

When King Visits Munich Saxony, Long Without a Queen, May Get One from Bavaria.

Munich, Nov. 29.—It was noticed at the funeral of the late Prince Regent last year that the King of Saxony was very friendly with the members of the Bavarian royal family and walked in line with the succeeding Prince Regent, now King Ludwig III. Now the question is being asked, both here and in Dresden, as well as in Berlin, if the King of Saxony has been contemplating marrying one of the Bavarian royal princesses. Just after the Prince Regent proclaimed himself King he put the names of his daughters on the civil list. When the King of Saxony put in an appearance he was received in great state by the royal family. When he drove up to the royal residence six of the upper windows were each occupied by a marriageable daughter of the royal house. "The King of Saxony is more than forty-eight years old, and has been nine years on the throne. He is a staunch Catholic, but there would probably be little difficulty in his getting a dispensation. His marriage with a daughter of the Bavarian house would be welcomed in Dresden and Leipzig, where the court has become a trifle impatient with only one King at the head of affairs. On the other hand, there is no doubt that it would be popular in Bavaria, because the people would probably rather have the money from the civil list go to the wife of the King of another state than to a bevy of six spinsters. The eldest of these is forty-three years old and the youngest twenty-two. King Frederick Augustus himself is the father of six children, the eldest of

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MISS ALDER IN NEW PART

Berlin Actress Asked to Appear in Leo Fall Opera.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Elise Alder, the most popular operatic soubrette in Berlin, who recently signed a five years' contract with Klaw & Erlanger to appear in New York, has been asked to create the leading part in Leo Fall's new opera, "The Night Train," to be produced in Vienna on December 19. She will sail for America later in the season.

PREMIER CALLS A HALT

German Armaments Stagger Bavarian Official. Munich, Nov. 29.—There must be a pause in armaments in the future because the German people are no longer in a position to bear further burdens of this nature," declared Baron Georg F. von Hertling, the Premier of Bavaria, the second largest state of the German Empire, in discussing the armaments bill to-day. The imperial government in proposing the latest increase in the army last spring had informed the federated states that it could not assume responsibility for the safety of the empire unless the augmentation of the forces was agreed to. Bavaria was bound under such conditions to give her assent, but she did so without any particular enthusiasm.

BACKDOWN FOR AUSTRIA

Canadian Pacific May Again Conduct Emigration Business. Vienna, Nov. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian government, it is understood, is about to grant again to the Canadian Pacific Company the right to carry on emigration business in the dual monarchy. This was withdrawn recently in consequence of allegations that the company's agents were assisting Austro-Hungarian subjects to evade military service by emigrating. The restoration of the right was, it is said, requested by the British government.

FAIR INTERESTS FRENCH

Appreciate American Courtesy Toward Panama Exhibitors. Paris, Nov. 22.—French public opinion favors the determination of the French government to have an adequate representation at the Panama Exposition. The press dwells upon the courtesies shown to France in connection with the preparation of her section at San Francisco and the warm reception in the United States to the French delegation with M. Turman at its head. One or two questions still agitate prospective exhibitors, the most important being that a definite decision has not been reached by the United States Government concerning the bringing of models and designs under the protection of the ordinary copyright laws.

Plans Flight Over the Andes.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 29.—Preparations for a flight over the Andes where they attain an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet, are being made by Señor Ligueroa, a Chilean aviator. "Françoise," a lyric drama of four acts, composed by Charles Pons, words by Senator Couyba and Edouard Franklin, was produced at the Grand Theatre at Lyons last night with marked success. It is the story of a village girl and a young stone quarryman desperately in love with each other, but the girl's father refuses to allow his daughter to marry the hot-headed youth, who subsequently in a barroom quarrel knocks down the obdurate father with his fist. The heroine is forced by her father to marry the keeper of a neighboring jail, whose drunkenness and brutality finally compel the young wife to take refuge with her father, who protects her from her husband. After trying to shoot his father-in-law he is knocked over into the quarry and killed. Naturally the heroine weds the young quarryman. The vocal music dominates the orchestration in this operatic drama, which was most highly appreciated by the critical musical public of Lyons.

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Lisbon, Nov. 18.—Several interesting phases of the monarchist uprising in Portugal during the night of October 29 have just become known through the confession of a naval engineer. The investigation which followed resulted in the arrest of two hundred marines, eighteen sergeants and many officers. The plot had its inception at the marine barracks. Freitas Ribeiro, Minister of the Navy, received a note in the evening from a naval engineer who had been involved in the monarchist insurrection last April and who was confined in the prison of the barracks. The note informed Ribeiro that a monarchist conspiracy would culminate by an uprising within a few hours. Ribeiro went immediately to the barracks, on the pretence of inspecting them. As he passed through the prison wing he inquired whether there were any prisoners in the cells. The name of the officer who had written to him was mentioned. The minister asked that the prisoner be brought to him. Plotters Pick Wrong Man. When they were alone the man told Ribeiro that he believed in the republic and that he desired the monarchist conspiracy to fail. He had had nothing whatever to do with it, except that he had been approached, supplied with a list of monarchists in the barracks and told to hold himself ready to take part in the revolt, which would take place that night. It had been assumed by the conspirators that the officer in question was a monarchist. The officer produced the memoranda giving the names of the sergeants who had sworn to betray the republic. The minister ordered these sergeants to be brought before him, disgraced, and they were arrested, together with Lieutenant Teixeira, the officer on duty who, it was afterward learned, had cut the telephone wires upon the arrival of Ribeiro. "The marines were called under arms in parade and inspected by the minister, who remained the rest of the night in the barracks. The sentries were all changed, sure men being placed on duty. Detachments of marines were kept under arms at the barracks and the government was advised that a rising would take place at various points in the capital and in the country during the night. Conspiracy Nipped in the Bud. It was this information which enabled the government to be prepared for the outbreaks and disorders which began at midnight. Joao de Azevedo Coutinho, the chief of the present monarchist conspiracy, and the confidential agent of former King Manuel, arrived at the barracks, accompanied by a sergeant, who afterward shot himself. Producing a key, Coutinho calmly tried to open the door, but the lock would not yield, and at this moment a sentry fired three shots. Coutinho and his companion jumped into their automobile, which drove away at full speed. The plot, so far as the marines were concerned, was an utter failure. It appears that the regiment of marines was to have been the first to take arms against the republic, and that other regiments were to follow. The engineer who had such an important part in this affair remains a prisoner for the present, but he receives the homage of the whole barracks and it is understood will have the fullest recognition from the government for his services.

PRISONER BARES PORTUGUESE PLOT

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