

GERMAN PRESTIGE WANING

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Nevertheless as a study in the psychology of nations the spectacle which Europe presents to-day is a striking object lesson. It is in that events of grave import like Russia's slaughter of North Sea fishermen bring no breach of international peace, while at another moment an incident of the most trivial significance alarms the Continent with portents of war?

The explanation will be found in the fact that the temper of nations is subject to the same fluctuations as that of individuals. In the present instance, however, it is more the temper of individuals than of nations which has been involved.

There has been a steady increase of irritation in the minds of German rulers for the last two years and this has grown into strong exasperation within the last few days. They have bullied France with success more than once. They have resorted to the same device again, but once too often. The psychological moment has arrived, with Frenchmen when they will stand no more of Germany's demands—demands which are not only unjust and preposterous but such as no self-respecting man or nation could comply with.

Never has France been so unanimous, yet self-restrained, as her attitude during the last three days. Her refusal had not been provocative but conciliatory, and Germany's next move will show whether she means war or bluff.

The revival of the patriotic spirit in France, while commendable is dangerous. Her people fully realize all that is implied in resenting German bullying. The editor of the Figaro expressed the French point of view yesterday when he said:

"We can no longer blink at the fact that we are living amidst a mass of powder which a spark may explode, and what is still more terrible is the fact that in the present state of feeling, with the excitement legotten of a good cause and good faith, the spark may emanate from us."

"Our country has wakened up and during the last few days undergone an evolution which could not have been suspected. Many good Frenchmen who were timid or resigned yesterday are saying to themselves to-day that what with the annoyances and acts of injustice with which our national life is beset we shall no longer be pacifists but fools if we persist in desiring tranquillity at any price."

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European opinion as to Germany's real purposes are divided into two classes. Some are convinced that Germany believes the moment has arrived for her to strike for the preservation of her hegemony in Europe. She was the dominant continental power for more than twenty years. The balance of power became a necessary ideal of France nearly twenty years ago and she made steps toward it by the alliance with Russia. Her object has now been accomplished by the triple entente, which has been fully consolidated in the last three weeks.

Every act of Germany in recent years has shown her opposition to the tendency of events toward the loss of her continental supremacy. The question now is how far she is ready to go in order to regain it. She resents most of all British participation of any form in international politics and she means to eliminate this factor if possible.

It is curious that in St. Petersburg the belief is general that Germany's present intentions are belligerent. It is held there that Germany as a military machine has now reached the point of its greatest possible efficiency, that a peaceful settlement of the Balkan question has nothing in it for Germany and that her chance of a land success is greater now than if she delays until Russia recovers her military efficiency. Hence there is widespread pessimism in the Russian capital.

In France also it is the general opinion that the new and firm stand against German arrogance will bring war and the policy of firmness is being adopted with a full realization of the possible consequences. Premier Clemenceau said at Var a fortnight ago that the paramount question for France will soon be the readiness of her army, so the Government's reply to the German demands has been accompanied with active frontier preparations, particulars of which have been forbidden publication. Germany is also showing activity in Alsace-Lorraine.

Despite all these things—and there is more serious war talk throughout Europe to-day than at any time in this generation—the writer in common with many others is unable to believe that Germany will begin or provoke hostilities upon any issue now pending. It is easy to find or create a *casus belli*, but the present excuses are not even plausible.

It is easier to find an explanation of the present aberrancies of German diplomacy in the exigencies of the domestic situation. It is necessary above all for the Kaiser to reestablish himself in the affection and confidence of his people before he can lead them into great adventures. The most probable outcome of the present situation is that there will be a complete modification of the German demands on France and that the crisis will disappear within a few days as suddenly as it arose.

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There remains to record once more how completely the theories of idealists who preach peace by international agreement have disappeared from practical politics during the last few weeks. The Spectator sums up the situation thus:

"Within a few months we have twice had striking examples showing how unsafe it would be for any nation to rely either upon the sanctity of treaties or upon general assurances that arbitration for all smaller incidents will now supersede a resort to war or threats of war and that The Hague conference precludes for the future the risk of war on matters of papotillo."

"We have seen in the course of the present autumn a great power treat the most solemn and fundamental of international instruments with absolute contempt. She has acted as if treaties were no more binding on nations that sign them than the by-laws of a market town. Again, we now see Germany acting in a manner wholly contrary to the spirit of the Hague convention."

France has all along shown herself perfectly willing to submit the quarrel to the arbitration of the Hague tribunal and to submit it on the widest basis. Germany not only refuses submission to the tribunal unless the reference is restricted, but in a manner both menacing and provocative insists that a preliminary apology shall be made by the French Government, an apology in regard to which Germany adds the strange proposal that in exchange she will censure her Consul.

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The latter's case is regarded as of the highest importance. His papers are appended to Commissary Borde's report. His name is Jules Meyer. Naturalization was granted to him here on March 18 last. It is held strongly here that universal military usage sanctions a uniformed patrol in seizing a party which includes one of its nationals in an act of desertion.

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QUEEN FAVORS ABBUZZI.

Margherita Falls to See Why He Should Not Marry Miss Elkins.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Nov. 7.—One of the ladies in waiting to the Queen Dowager Margherita has just returned to Turin from Stresa, where she has been in attendance upon the Queen. She says that the Queen, when it was hinted that she was opposed to the Duke of the Abruzzi's marriage to Miss Elkins, said:

"Poor boy, let him follow the dictates of his heart. It is not a whim, as he loves Miss Elkins, and I fall to see why he should not marry her."

Queen Margherita, it was further said, invited the Duke to visit her at Stresa, and personally assured him that she was not opposed to the match.

SULTAN OFFERS HIS GUARD.

Placed at the Disposal of Turkish Ministry of War—Yildiz Troops Changing.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Temps says that the removal of the Yildiz troops and the substitution of more trustworthy battalions continues.

The Sultan has placed all his Yildiz bodyguards at the disposal of the Minister of War.

KAISER'S SCAPEGOATS.

Privy Councillor Retired and Foreign Secretary III—Newspaper Seized.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Nov. 7.—A scapegoat for the Kaiser's famous interview has been obtained by placing on the retired list Geheimrat Kiehnmet, the Foreign Office official who approved the interview for publication.

A despatch from Essen says that the issue of Zukunfts of yesterday, which contained a criticism of the Kaiser, was confiscated at the railway station there by order of the Berlin Railway administration.

Secretary of the Foreign Office von Schön is indisposed, so it is announced, and will leave Berlin for the present to recuperate. The Reichsanzeiger states that Kiederlin Wächter, the German Minister at Bucharest, will take charge of the Foreign Office during von Schön's absence.

SUFFRAGE REIGN OF TERROR.

Women Assail the Premier at a Private House—Opposition League Formed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Nov. 7.—Because there has been no suffragette demonstration on a grand scale within the past few days it must not be taken to mean that the militant women are abandoning their tactics. No Cabinet Minister can travel or hold a meeting without the most elaborate police precautions.

To-day when Prime Minister Asquith and his wife left Paddington station for Davenport, where Mrs. Asquith christened the new battleship, they were protected by a large body of police and got into the station by a subway. At a private afternoon in Eaton Square on Thursday a couple of ladies, apparently guests, attacked the Premier with cries of "Votes for Women," and he had to be escorted to another room. This afternoon a large number of suffragettes dressed in prison clothes drove through London preparatory to the demonstration of to-night outside Holloway jail.

It seems likely that the plan to annoy the Premier and Herbert Gladstone by subpoenaing them to give evidence at Leeds in regard to the House of Commons will probably fail, as the Court will most likely exercise its discretion and absolve the Ministers from attending on the ground that their evidence is not material to the case.

On Thursday there was held the first meeting of the recently formed Woman's National Anti-Suffrage League, the president of which is the Countess of Jersey. The meeting was very well attended and the idea seemed to be very favorably received. The policy of the league is absolutely opposed to parliamentary enfranchisement of women, but favors the idea of giving them a share in municipal work.

The league will shortly make itself felt throughout the country and will probably have an important effect on the political agitation for the enfranchisement of women.

Blumstein The Extraordinary Sale of the entire stock of Schmidt's exclusive waist and suit house, 2100 7th ave., consisting of high class waists, suits, skirts and dresses, is now going on at less than 50% of cost, until entire stock is sold. Special Sale of Dress Goods. 54-INCH ENGLISH TAILOR SUITINGS, 52-inch chevrons, 50-inch storm serges, 45-inch chevrons and a large assortment of fancy weaves; heretofore \$1.00 to \$1.50, at, yard... 75c. Special Sale of Black Taffetas. 18-inch; usually 50c.; for... 44c. 27-inch; usually 80c.; for... 65c. 21-inch; usually 60c.; for... 50c. 30-inch; usually 90c.; for... 68c. 36-inch; usually \$1.00; for... 85c. 18-INCH COLORED TAFFETAS, pure silk, in a complete line of shades; usually 60c., at... 49c. SATIN MESSALINES AND PAILETTE DE SOIE, in black, white, cream and all the popular shades; usually 60c. to 85c.; sale price... 50c. West 125th St., 7th and 8th Aves.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street Make the following most important announcement relative to an extraordinary sale of 10,000 Pairs of pure ingrain Thread-Silk Stockings for Women 89c Regularly \$1.50 a pair, at) Which has been arranged for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. This remarkable offering is made possible because of a decidedly advantageous contract placed by us with the mill many months ago when attendant conditions favored us. The rare opportunity presented will not occur again this year. The Silk Hosiery is offered in 28 new shades, also black or white. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Every size in every shade. The silk is the finest ingrain, having been dyed before touching the looms and not dipped afterward—resulting in a brilliancy of colors and elasticity of fabric unattainable by the dipping process. Another point—this Silk Hosiery is absolutely perfect—every pair is warranted to be of finest quality. The color assortment embraces the newest and most favored shades for Winter, selected from the color card of the "Union des Syndicates" of Paris. Among the Colors Presented Are the Following: Shades of Coquille de Noix, Brown, Marron, Shades of Acier, of Ramier Fourterelle, Gray, Shades of Amadon, of Tan, Caramel, Shades of Chamois, of Coquille de Noix, Brown, Marron, Shades of Vieux Bleu, of Chasseur, Old Blue, National, Plum in two shades, New Empire Green in two shades, Old Rose in two shades, New Blue in two shades, The New Dark Grays, London Smoke and Elephant, Also Yellow, Pink, Hells, Sky, Nile, Champagne, Caramel, White or Black. Reinforced soles, heels and toes; extra large welt at top; very elastic, combining grace and beauty, with utility. In black, a cotton as well as silk foot may be had. Mail orders postmarked not later than Tuesday, Nov. 10, will be filled.

BEGINNING MONDAY—THE MOST IMPORTANT GLOVE EVENT OF THE SEASON. A Sale of \$1.25 Gloves for Women 85c New goods—the latest shades; every pair perfect. Thoroughly worthy Gloves, bought much below their value, and offered at a correspondingly low price. One-clasp pique sewed Lamb-skin Gloves with Paris point embroidery in tans, reddish tans, browns, grays, white or black. Value 1.25, at 85c pair. 6-button length Biarritz Lamb-skin Gloves in the very newest and most wanted shades of tan, reddish tans or grays; also black. Value 1.25, at 85c pair.

Revillon The handsome garments sold by this house in Europe and America may have caused an impression that Revillon furs are invariably expensive. Revillon furs are invariably reliable and the simplest garment bearing the mark of the house must conform to a high standard of quality; but the immense quantity of peltry handled by us places at the disposal of the workrooms many excellent lots of perfectly matched skins which can be made up at very moderate cost. These garments are marked at the lowest prices consistent with their uniform high quality and workmanship. We have completed preparations for the season and are showing many attractive pieces in the following lines: Long Coats for carriage and evening wear. Short Coats for morning wear. Russian Sable and Silver Fox. Choice specimen skins and commercial grades of high quality. Evening Furs: Opera Wraps. Fur Sets, in Mink, Lynx, and the new rough furs—Fisher, Wolverine, Black Marten, etc. Automobile Coats—fur and cloth fur-lined. Children's Coats and Sets. Men's Fur Coats and Fur-lined Overcoats. West Thirty-fourth Street, Near Fifth Ave., New York PARIS: 27-31 Rue de Rivoli. LONDON: 180 Regent St., West.

60-62 West 23d Street