

JAPAN LOOKING FOR GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

England May Be Replaced as European Ally of the Mikado.

NEARLY EVERYONE JEWISH

Semi-Gotha Says Napoleon III., Three Popes and Others Had Hebrew Blood.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, July 20.—Germany is cherishing over the prospect that Japan will find here a new European ally in the place of Great Britain as the result of Prince Katsura's coming visit. There is a notable change in the attitude of the German and Japanese press, both of which were antagonistic in tone a short time ago but are now most friendly. It is said here that Japan is quite willing to forget the Kaiser's "yellow peril" onslaught if she can secure Germany as an ally in the place of England.

A noted diplomat told THE SUN's correspondent that it was no secret that Japan was disappointed and dissatisfied over the treaty with England, which Japan regards as of little value in the event of a war since the modification enabling England to withhold her help if Japan should go to war with the United States. Japan, he said, has recently turned her eyes toward Russia.

There are many reasons why Germany might decline the outstretched hand of Japan, among them being the inconsistency with the Kaiser's old attitude and the fact that the Japanese are regarded as black heathens by the German State and Church.

Germany is also shy of the possibility of trouble with the United States. On the other hand, there is much in the political situation which might cause Germany to welcome Japan's friendship. Germany realizes that in the event of war with England she is liable to lose her Chinese and other far Eastern possessions and trade, for which she has spent many millions in development. It is noteworthy that Prince Katsura, who lived in Germany many years, founded last year in Tokio a Japanese-German friendship society.

Hitler to Almanach de Gotha.

An odd and new genealogical work, entitled "Semi-Gotha," has just been published here. It is modeled after the famous Almanach de Gotha, but contains only the names of notable families which are supposed to have Jewish blood or are traceable to Jewish origin. The publication of the book has aroused the resentment of many German and Austrian families of high degree because it has become known that many members of the German and Austrian nobility are classed in the "Semi-Gotha" as partly Jewish.

So intense is the feeling that the Government has been induced to act and the police have raided a Leipzig publishing house and confiscated what was left of the first edition of the books, but some 6,000 had already been sold and distributed. The publishers had intended to get out a second edition with two additional volumes, but this was forbidden by the Government. The preface of the book says that the purpose of its publication is to gather data of the genealogy of noble families which are generally of Oriental or Jewish races in the male line and follow them up to their origin to the present time, noting the confession of the Christian faith and the mixture of blood through marriages with women of the Aryan race.

"Semi-Gotha" declares that King Menelik of Abyssinia is a Jewish descendant by direct line from Menelik, the son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The book also says that King Nicholas of Montenegro is of Jewish descent, having descended from a Venetian Jewish merchant who belonged to the priesthood and was himself descended from the princely house of Negozich, which is also traceable to Solomon. The book also traces the ancestors of the Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Jewish origin.

Napoleon III. a Hebrew? The most amazing chapter in the publication makes Napoleon III. a Hebrew and a direct descendant of a Holland Jewish family. The story is that one Carol Hendrik Verhuell, a Netherlands Hebrew, who was born in February, 1811, was actually the father of Napoleon III. Verhuell was a naval officer and a member of the Batavian deputation.

AMERICANS DO HONOR TO LAFAYETTE



The Empire State chapter of the Sons of the Revolution placing a wreath on Lafayette's statue in Paris. The statue is the work of the sculptor Bartlett and was paid for by the subscriptions of children in the United States.

TOASTING KING GEORGE AT FOURTH OF JULY BANQUET IN LONDON



Drawn by A. C. Michael—Published in THE SUN by special arrangement. The American Society in London celebrated the Fourth of July by a banquet at the Savoy Hotel. In his speech Ambassador Whiteley Reid made a special point of the fact that England and America were on the verge of celebrating a century of unbroken peace, dating from the close of the war of 1812. The chief toasts were to King George and the President of the United States. Other speakers were Walter Blackman, the Marquess of Bristol, Chauncey M. Depew, Consul-General John L. Griffiths and Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott.

PEACOCK IDOL IN BRITISH MUSEUM

Experts Puzzled by Emblem Held Sacred by a Sect of Devil Worshipers.

CAME FROM MESOPOTAMIA

Speculations as to Yezidi Doctrines as Typified in the Image.

LONDON, July 9.—The British Museum is very proud this week over a new exhibit which puzzles the experts almost as much as the crowd who stare at it out of mere curiosity.

It is a sacred emblem of the Yezidis or devil worshippers of Mesopotamia and Armenia in the shape of the peacock god Malik-i-Tawus, wrought in steel, which has recently been presented to the museum by Imre Schwaiger, dealer in antiquities in Delhi, India. Mr. Schwaiger is the successor of the world famous Jacob of Simla, who is supposed to have been the original of Marion Crawford's Mr. Isaacs.

Jacob acquired the peacock idol nobody knows when or how; from him it passed into Schwaiger's hands and it was on exhibition in his bazaar when Queen Mary during her durbar visit to India saw it and admired it greatly. Schwaiger in commemoration of the honor done him by the Queen in visiting his establishment has presented it to the museum. It is valued at several thousand pounds.

Nothing definite is known of the history of the peacock idol, but connoisseurs accept it as one of the most remarkable specimens of Mesopotamian art in existence. It is not of great antiquity, but is believed to have been fashioned from 150 to 200 years ago. Unquestionably it was at one time the most cherished treasure of some Yezidi temple.

The peacock idol is a very handsome bird standing two feet high on a pedestal which gives it a total height of three feet. It is made of steel and is exquisitely chased and damascened. The head is damascened in gold and the neck in silver. The tail is outspread and is covered with conventional designs.

In the center is a group of three figures which are the subject of much speculation among Orientalists. The center one has the face veiled, and as Mohammed is often represented with a veil over his face some incline to the belief that he may be represented. As the Yezidis, however, pay no great homage to the Moslem prophet it is seriously doubted whether they would give him so prominent a place in one of their sacred figures, and for this reason many incline to the belief that the veiled figure is intended to represent God the Father.

The figure to the right hand of the central one is apparently intended for Lucifer, who is the principal object of the Yezidi worship. The figure on the left is the most puzzling of all.

According to one theory it represents St. John the Baptist, whose worship is a curious and theological survival in Mesopotamia. Another view is that it represents Sheikh Adi, a chief saint of the Yezidi worship who is always associated with Sheikh Shams or the sun and Sheikh Sin the moon.

The peacock bears in addition to these figures inscriptions covering the tail, the body and the plinth. These are already the subject of study, and it is hoped that when they are interpreted considerable light will be thrown upon the Yezidi dogmas, which are as yet only obscurely known on account of the extreme reticence of the people. So far these inscriptions have completely defied the efforts of paleographers, although they are regarded as being written in some variety of the Coptic script, many inscriptions in which have been read.

From the discovery of this strange work in India it is conjectured that it was ravished from some shrine of the Devil worshippers in the course of an Arab raid, and gradually found its way through Persia or Afghanistan to Simla.

POWDER GAVE OUT A GAS.

Commission's Explanation of Explosions on French Warships.

PARIS, July 13.—The special commission presided over by Gen. Gaudin has made a first report on the two explosions on board the warship Jules Michelet. The chief points set forth in the report are:

1. That the accident was not due to spontaneous combustion arising from the powder having deteriorated. The powder dating from 1910 appeared sound.

2. That the accident cannot be attributed to direct combustion of the powder caused by excessive heat of the gun.

3. That the causes must be looked for (a) in some solid residuum of combustible substance left by the previous charge (b) in some combustible gas, produced by the preceding discharge and not effectually removed by the sponging given; (c) in some volatile matter given out normally by the powder and borne by the shell itself.

The commission seems to conclude that the gun was insufficiently sponged out after the last shot, leaving either solid matter or combustible gas which ignited the volatile matter given out normally by the powder of the next shell.

The powder used on the Jules Michelet was manufactured in 1910 and made into cartridges in 1912. It contained 8 per cent. of anhydrous alcohol, which theoretically acts as a stabilizer.

The theory is now held that this anhydrous alcohol produces a highly inflammable gas, which M. Marquoyrol, an engineer of the State powder department, has named nitrite of amyl. According to this theory, which would explain not only the Jules Michelet accident but the Lena and Liberté disasters, the French powder is constantly emitting nitrite of amyl; the serge covering of a charge becomes saturated with it and combustion occurs when this gas comes in contact with a temperature greater than 30 degrees.

Tom Hood's Last Home.

LONDON, July 12.—The London County Council has just placed a memorial tablet on Devonshire Lodge, 28 Finchley road, the last residence of Thomas Hood, the poet.

Hood had written the "Song of the Shirt" before he moved to Finchley road, but it has been thought desirable to affix the tablet to Devonshire Lodge because he died there.

The name of the house was selected by Hood "in remembrance of the exceeding generosity and kindness which he received from the late Duke of Devonshire."

ENGLAND'S MERCHANT FLEET.

It Comprises Practically One-half of the World's Steam Tonnage.

LONDON, July 12.—An idea of the rapidly with which the sailing ship is disappearing is conveyed in figures given in the new volumes of "Lloyd's Register."

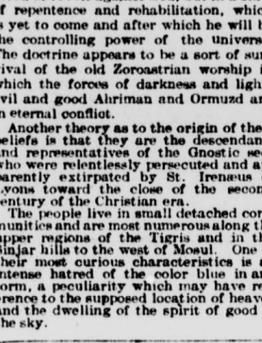
The world's sailing fleet now totals little more than 4,000,000 tons, whereas the merchant steamers of the globe are in excess of 40,000,000 tons. On the assumption that one ton of steam is equal to three of sail, steamships now do thirty times as much of the carrying trade of the world as sailing ships.

Of this huge total of steam shipping the British flag boasts practically one-half, as much as 17,700,000 tons being registered in the United Kingdom, and 1,600,000 tons in British colonies. It may be conjectured too that the British half comprises the newer and more economically worked moiety.

While 340,000 tons of shipping has been added to the United Kingdom register since 1911, Germany has increased her tonnage by 102,000, Japan by 141,000 and Norway by 138,000.

MONSTER DOCK FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

Will be large enough and deep enough to accommodate a steamship of the 10,000 tons. The work of building has just started.



Published in THE SUN by special arrangement. The huge new Albert dock, the plan of which is shown above, is the first section to be undertaken in the port of London development scheme which is its entirety is to cost \$70,000,000. The construction of the Albert dock will involve an expenditure of \$10,000,000. It

PEOPLE STILL SWAYED BY STONE AGE NOTIONS

Prof. Flinders Petrie Points Out Survivals of the Savage Ages.

WIDE BELIEF IN AMULET

Charms and Sympathetic Magic Used To-day as in the Remote Past.

LONDON, July 13.—In the course of an after dinner speech the other night Prof. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, had some interesting things to say about savage survivals in modern times.

One of the most curious of the things, he said, which had had a powerful influence in the past and lingered of the present was the amulet. He had been astonished to hear from a wop doctor that a survival of the barbaric belonging to the Stone Age was still frequent that one fourth of the children in London wore amulets under their clothing. The professor went on to say: "Many other relics of the Stone Age may be seen around us. Folklore, indeed, is a survival of the Paleolithic literature but you may not realize this until you are a community that cannot read, recognize how declamation and folk are the equivalent of fine literature to members."

"We have these strange survivals lingering on among the illiterate, and what I see of the advertisements in the people to go to certain places in the street—the reference, of course, to the numerous fashionable wizards for fortune tellers in that street—"I find that savage survival is also to be found among classes that are supposed to be literate."

Then there is the belief in "similitudo" in ethnological jargon as to pathetic magico—the belief, for example, that the bloodstone had an influence on the blood and the milkstone the milk, and that if you carry a tiger claw you will be preserved from his claws. Rows of teeth are hung round the necks of children in Italy to-day to help them teething.

"The doctrine of conferring powers by means of amulets was a favorite one with Egyptians."

"In place of actual slave burial, which was still continued among the king images of slaves were buried. In China the bloodstone had an influence on the blood and the milkstone the milk, and that if you carry a tiger claw you will be preserved from his claws. Rows of teeth are hung round the necks of children in Italy to-day to help them teething."

Speaking of the other survivals he mentioned the charms written out on bits of parchment and hung in a little leather case round the neck, and that idea of protection still survived in Europe and could be seen in the phylacteries worn by Jews.

After that came the further idea of actual intelligent deity, and then it came to the enormous mass of figures of gods worn as amulets in Egypt, which survived in a multitude of signs now used in Italy. A large number of Italian amulets were to be found even in the Stone Age, which, he thought, showed the persistence of irrational belief.