

YANKEE ARTISTS MAKE HIT WITH KING GEORGE

Royally Received at First "Command" Performance in Present Reign.

MISS MOFFATT'S SUCCESS

Royalty Enjoyed Theatricals in Honor of Dowager Queen's Birthday.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Dec. 7.—The King's "command" theatrical performance at Sandringham last Monday in honor of Dowager Queen Alexandra's sixty-eighth birthday anniversary, which occurred on Sunday, was the surprise of the week. The secret of the arrangements for the performance was well kept and was only disclosed just at the height of the public comment on the King's apparent neglect of things theatrical. It was the first "command" performance in the present reign, the last one having been given in the autumn of 1909.

It may be noted that of the three items given at the first "command" performance of King George one was presented by an American manager, Charles Frohman, who sent the company which is playing J. M. Barrie's "Rosindell" from the Duke of York's Theatre, and another by an American author, Sewall Collins. This was his one act play "Must Like a Woman" in which the author's wife, Margaret Moffatt, played the leading part. The third feature on the programme was the popular piano comedian Barclay Gammien.

Margaret Moffatt is now on her way to the United States, where she is to appear in "The Dreamer." She ought to have sailed last week, but cable William A. Brady, under whose management she is to appear, and procured permission to stay for the royal "command" entertainment.

Mr. Collins and his wife said that when they were about to start for Sandringham they were filled up to the neck with appalling advice as to what they should do and what they should not do. Consequently they were very nervous when they arrived at the palace. Mr. Collins, who loves to smoke cigarettes, was disappointed when he found that he could not smoke at Sandringham. But he told "The Sun" correspondent afterward that he carried a tin of cigarettes with him, and that he carried a tin of cigarettes with him, and that he carried a tin of cigarettes with him.

It is true that it is not unusual on these occasions to applaud before the King and Queen have done so, but Miss Moffatt had no cause to complain of a cold reception. She was very nervous when she found their Majesties laughing at the situations and jests in the sketch with more humanity than the gallery guests at suburban music halls in which the playlet has hitherto been produced. The King looked on with a smile and the Queen and Queen Mary cried out audibly in one part of the sketch, "Oh, he's lost his collar stud!" referring to a mishap to one of the performers. Points in the sketch which would scarcely have raised a ripple in the music halls instantly drew the attention of the royal hosts and their guests.

Miss Moffatt says she never played before a more receptive audience, while Mr. Collins said that he was made to feel at home every minute of the time he was at Sandringham.

The stage on the occasion of these "command" performances at Sandringham is erected in the great ballroom. The men wear their tuxedos and the ladies are in their best dresses and finest jewels.

On this occasion Queen Alexandra was once more present at an evening function. She looked as if she had recovered her health and spirits.

Charity functions again occupied society all the week and it was notable that three great London houses were thrown open to this cause. At Lord and Lady Cadogan's sale in aid of the Victoria Hospital for Children the Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll were present. There was a stage performance at the Duke of Westminster's Grosvenor House in aid of the Needlework Guild, which distributes clothing to the poor at Christmas. Many stage favorites entertained.

The third was a charity affair by the Duchess of Marlborough, who is prominent in all functions of this kind, at Sunderland House. This house might now be called the central depot of London society's charity. The Duchess received her guests at the head of the staircase. She wore a dress of black velvet with white embroidery and a bordering of dark fur and touches of dull pink. The proceeds of the event were for the benefit of the Church Army. The Duke of Portland presided and Sir Frederick Milner and the Rt. Rev. Samuel Thornton, Bishop for Church Army work in London, presided at a meeting in the ballroom. Tea was served in the dining room after the sale work and a concert.

Among the passengers who sailed for New York to-day on the Mauretania were G. P. Agell, Dr. Burton S. Booth, R. N. Boxer, the Marquis de Crege, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hunt, Miss Greta Hostetter, whose mother was married this week; George J. Jackson, W. S. Kramer, N. B. Macleod, Daniel Mayer, J. H. McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pittard, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Pine, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Rockendoller, Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, Mrs. A. Swabacher, C. W. Short, the Countess Camilla Short, Dr. L. O. Sloan, Miss Tetrazzini, the operatic star, and Sir James Whitney.

A big dinner was given on Tuesday at the Ritz by George Gordon Moore of New York. The floral decorations were of extraordinary magnificence. The guests included Mrs. Asquith, wife of the Premier, and her son Raymond; the Countess of Clontarf, General and Mrs. French, Lady Cunard, Baron Hoesch, Lord Vernon, Lord Elcho, Miss Hozier, a sister of the wife of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; Ladies Phyllis Hamilton and Violet Asquith and Mrs. Glasgow. After the dinner there was a small dance.

The Earl and Countess of Granard spent the week up to Friday visiting Lady Numburgh at Warrington Priory covert shooting. The other guests were Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Grand

INTERESTING PEOPLE IN THE WEEK'S NEWS ABROAD



Countess Hoyo, Until Her Recent Marriage



The Duke and Duchess of Portland Who Recently Entertained the King and Queen at Welbeck Abbey

GERMANY MAY DECLARE WAR ON THE CATHOLICS

Government Provoked by Attitude of the Strong Centrist Party.

TROUBLE OVER JESUITS

Political "Meddling" May Cause Severance of Relations With Vatican.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The declaration of war by the powerful Catholic Centrist party against the Imperial Chancellor because the Federal Council put an end to the agitation in Bavaria to permit the Jesuits to resume their activity in Germany by a brusque decision that Jesuits shall not be permitted to re-enter the empire for the moment has almost overshadowed the Balkan situation. It is difficult to anticipate the possible consequences of this quarrel. The Catholics with the Conservatives have always been the main support of the Government. They have always made it possible for the Government to carry out its policy in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat.

ITALY IS HURRYING ALL • TURKS OUT OF TRIPOLI

Ottoman Commander in Cyrenaica, However, Refuses to Be Moved.

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ROME, Dec. 7.—Italy is hurrying herself of the armistice between Turkey and the Balkan States to hasten the Turkish evacuation of Tripoli.

The Turkish garrisons of Homs, Lebda and Tripoli embarked during the week on an Italian transport and are now on the way to Zavia, where 2,500 Turkish soldiers and Turkish prisoners to the number of over 5,000 were also embarked on another transport. Both will sail shortly for Beyrout under the escort of warships. The passage of the Egyptian Sea is now free under a provision in the armistice agreement.

The evacuation of Cyrenaica is meeting with difficulties. Enver Bey, the Turkish commander here, refuses to make any preparations for the departure of the Turkish garrisons, which are still in the positions they held during the war with Italy.

The Rome expedition of 1912 was a financial failure and the Government will shortly apply to Parliament for an extraordinary expenditure grant of £1,000,000 to pay the debts of the committee which had the affair in charge.

The Pope was so affected by dizziness and sickness caused by the swaying of the gestatorial chair during the recent consistory that he nearly fainted in his apartment and the doctors had to use restorative to revive him. It has since been decided that at all future functions the Pope shall be carried in the chair only inside the Hall of Beatifications and not all the way from his apartments and down the steps, which occupies a full quarter of an hour. This action was taken because it was feared that at the Pope's age such an attack as the recent one might some time prove fatal. The use of the chair cannot be abolished, as it is part of the liturgy, and during a ceremonial the Pontiff is carried should high, surrounded by Cardinals, with other lay and ecclesiastical functionaries walking behind.

PLEASURE KISSES OUT OF DATE.

Smack of Duty Alone Remains in Society, It Is Said.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Kisses may be divided into two classes, pleasure kisses and duty kisses. At the present time, we are told, the former have gone out of fashion, but duty kisses remain, whereof some examples. Nothing is more dainty than the kiss of a well bred chambermaid, who, mindful of the time and trouble spent over the powder box, gently presses her lips on your hair just north of your ear.

The minister's wife is another sweet soul, who knows where a kiss will do the least harm, and her favorite method is an air kiss, with a gentle pressure of her cheek to your cheek.

The woman of fashion, who patronizes you and lets you visit her while she is at her sister's, kisses you anywhere between the eye and hair line.

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PARIS SINGER UNABLE TO LAUNCH INSTITUTE

Wealthy American Buys Building and Finds It Must Remain a Hotel.

TROUBLE WITH DR. DOYEN

Surgeon Engaged for Research Work Doesn't Like Administration Head.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Dec. 7.—Prof. Bouchou in his lecture on November 20 before the Franco-American committee said Americans found dollars harder to spend than to get and dwell on the excessive care shown by the very wealthy who wished to advance the sciences and arts.

Paris Singer, a wealthy American who recently purchased the Hotel Bellevue property for the purpose of transforming it into a research institution something like the Rockefeller Institute in New York, is now experiencing some of the difficulties which beset a man who wishes to be a benefactor to his generation.

In the first place after having acquired the most suitable spot available he finds that the property is bound by servitude; that is by a condition which makes it impossible to buy or sell it unless the new owner keeps the building in its original use, which in this case was that of a hotel and no other. The seller of the property pleads that he did not know what Mr. Singer's object was in buying the property. Undoubtedly some means will be found to release the servitude, but it should find another site will be secured.

Mr. Singer has been an old admirer of the genius of Dr. Doyen, the noted surgeon, and wished to appoint him director of the proposed research institution, but knowing that genius does not include any gift of administration he wished to keep the science and business departments separated. He therefore drew up statutes for the institute which have not yet met with Dr. Doyen's approval, although when "The Sun" correspondent read them over quickly they did not seem to give any excuse for indignation. They place the administration in the hands of Dr. Bouchou, Dr. Doyen's assistant, and make suitable provision of the wife of Dr. Doyen if she survives her husband. They also provide that Dr. Bouchou shall be Dr. Doyen's successor.

When mysterious paragraphs began appearing in the newspapers the correspondent of "The Sun" interviewed Dr. Doyen, who was the only person of those interested in the matter suggested who happened to be in Paris.

The doctor said: "In regard to the scandal of which the papers are speaking, I made an agreement on October 21 with Paris Singer and Dr. Bouchou whereby I should direct the treatments and researches at the new institute. They were to be responsible for the administration. About \$200,000 was allotted to the organization of the institute and \$100,000 for a constituting company to manage the undertaking."

"I was quite satisfied until on October 21 I learned that Dr. Bouchou had opened my desk and abstracted \$5,000 and documents of the highest importance referring to the ownership of my discoveries. I succeeded in recovering the money and know where the documents can be found, but I learned further that Dr. Bouchou was scheming to dispose of all the benefits of the institute, and so I decided to lay a complaint against him before the Public Prosecutor. Dr. Bouchou is a friend of my son, whom I took in when he was destitute four years ago, and introduced him to Mr. Singer. Now he has made injections in the Duchess d'Uzes, one of my patients, in such a way as to make her ill. He also tried to induce me to go to the Balkan war, hoping that I would lose my reputation or my life. "I am convinced that some one is behind Dr. Bouchou," said Dr. Doyen, "and is inspiring him in the hope of getting possession of my secret, for I can cure all maladies animal. I know I have enemies in America, for my discoveries will ruin all remedy sellers, but I am stronger than a disease, stronger than all diseases. I have found a cure for the disease in swine, which causes such losses in America, and for strangles in horses, which cost Brazil \$200,000 francs. Voilà!"

Some explanation of this exultation may be found in the fact that Dr. Doyen is continually in trouble with his assistants. He has not the slightest idea of the value of money. He makes \$300,000 a year and yet he is always in difficulties. There are many stories of his extravagances current, one being to the effect that his wife has a bath which is made entirely of solid gold.

Excelsior announces that Paris Singer's scheme for building a theatre in the Rue de Barri, where the actress Isadora Duncan and her pupils were to sing and dance, has been abandoned, although Miss Duncan signed contracts which involved the expenditure of \$60,000.

SKULL OF PREHISTORIC MAN.

Important Relic Found in Sussex.

Excelsior Scientists.
LONDON, Nov. 29.—One of the most important prehistoric finds of our time and one which is causing great excitement among scientists has been made in Sussex.

A few weeks ago men quarrying in a deep gravel pit turned up a human skull. It was in fragments, but there was enough of it for the experts to form a conclusive judgment. It turns out to be the skull of a paleolithic man and is by far the earliest trace of mankind that has yet been found in England.

It dates certainly from the beginning of the Pleistocene period. It was found in association with the bones of one of the most ancient types of elephant. The stratum in which it lay was the beach of a very old river bed.

There is no doubt at all of its authenticity. The skull belongs roughly to the same age as the famous Heidelberg skull and is quite as early as anything which has been found in Europe.

The skull resembles the Neanderthal specimen, but belongs to a much lower and more primitive type of mankind even than that. The experts have been able to come to a definite judgment as to the kind of brain once housed in these amazing bones. It was certainly a very different brain from that possessed by our living race.

The experts will venture an opinion as to the date of the Sussex man, but most probably he lived millions of years ago.

Welbeck Abbey

BRITISH STRIKES DON'T PAY, STATISTICS SHOW

Board of Trade Says Only 153,000 Out of 962,000 Workers Won in 1911.

SUFFRAGETTES STILL BUSY

Although They Continue to Destroy Mail None Has Been Caught.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Board of Trade report for the year 1911 is an eloquent and valuable comment on the value of strikes.

During that year a million men obtained an increase of wages without striking and 153,000 by means of strikes. The Welsh miners lost \$2,750,000 in wages and spent \$600,000 in strike pay from the union fund during the miners' strike, while the dockers' strike cost them men at least \$3,700,000. In the disputes which commenced in 1911, some 962,000 work people were involved, which was the highest number in the period between 1903 and 1914. The main groups affected were the seamen who went out in June. This was rapidly followed by a series of strikes of dock workers, railroad men and others employed in the transport trade until the end of August and a lockout in December in the weaving industry in Lancashire. Wages as a cause of dispute involved 46 per cent. of the workers directly affected and the assertion or defence of trade union principles 30 per cent. more.

Although the extra amount of working time lost works out the huge figure of 7,629,300 days the industries of the United Kingdom are so enormous that the stoppage was only equal to the total closing down of all industries on one extra bank holiday. Conciliation or mediation entered into settlements which involved 384,300 workers, while arbitration only figured in adjustments of but 7,400 strikers. Settlements in the nature of a compromise were arranged in the case of 81 per cent. of the disputes. Less than 7 per cent. of the strikers were wholly successful and rather more than 9 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful.

The militant suffragettes did