

NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD BY THE SUN'S CORRESPONDENTS

QUEEN MARY BARS SOCIETY GAMBLERS

Active Crusade Begun Against Prominent Women Who Frequent Dens.

AMERICAN HOSTS NAMED

Threat of Banishment From Court Has Already Produced Good Results.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, May 7.—It has recently become more than ever apparent that Queen Mary intends to do all in her power to put a stop to the spread of the gambling mania that is becoming so prevalent among women in a certain section of the smartest society.

The Queen obtained lately a list of the ladies who frequent some of the most fashionable gambling dens; these included the name of one of the youngest and prettiest married women in society, whose mother is in Queen Mary's household, and that of the wife of a prominent Unionist politician. Many others of those named are American society women who are the constant guests of her Majesty and prominent figures in the royal entourage.

It has been explained in THE SUN that in the recent police raids that have been made on gambling dens in the West End none of the really smart and fashionable houses, with one exception, was visited, and the half dozen people of real social importance who were habitués of this one were secretly warned that it was to be raided and were consequently not caught on the premises.

The biggest and smartest gambling den in London is in St. James's street. Its existence is well known to the police, but the influence behind this palatial gambling resort is apparently sufficient as it is in the case of one or two others, to keep it from unexpected raids.

Gossip of these gambling dens had, of course, reached Queen Mary, but great care had been taken to keep the real facts and names from her; and when the raids in the gambling dens in Mayfair were made in the early spring of this year the fact that no ladies of social importance were found there was specially brought to the notice of the Queen by those anxious to withhold the truth as to the class of people who frequent the smartest gambling dens.

Lately, however, some one (and people in a certain section of society are most anxious to find out who this some one was) told Queen Mary the truth of all events enough of the truth to make her determine to find out the whole of it. The Queen's first step in this direction was to secure properly authenticated lists of the names who frequent the smartest gambling dens. Her next step was personally to inform those ladies on the list with whom she was more or less intimately acquainted that if they continued to visit these gambling houses they would cease to receive invitations to any court functions and to the other ladies a like intimation was conveyed through different members of the household.

But Queen Mary is doing more than this to suppress the gambling mania. Her Majesty will not in the future consent to meet at the houses of friends of whom she may become the guest any lady who frequents a gambling den.

Society is now waiting with great curiosity the result of the Queen's action. It is certain that they will result by any means in the withdrawal from the most important gambling places, where enormous sums are won and lost nightly, of all the wealthy and titled women who keep these places going. Some have openly avowed their intention of not allowing their actions to be interfered with by the Queen. This declaration was the cause of the fact that invitations went to two ladies to meet the King and Queen at Lord Cromwell's house during their Majesty's recent visit were cancelled at the last moment.

This is the first occasion during the last fifteen years that an invitation to a lady who has been asked to meet the King and Queen, or King Edward before he came to the throne, has been cancelled by the royal request. Ordinarily such a thing would mean that the two ladies in question would be socially boycotted. But circumstances alter cases, and the cancelling of this invitation by command of the sovereign simply means to the two ladies that though they will not again, for the present, at all events, be asked to any court function or to meet the King and Queen they will nevertheless be well received in their own set, which is probably all they care about.

However, a different matter with the ladies who are more immediately connected and associated with the court.

The influence that can be brought to bear on them to obey the royal behests is tremendous, and, moreover, to be cancelled from the court would in no case mean banishment from their own set. All the ladies, therefore, who habitually move in the royal entourage and who are habitués of the gambling dens have ceased to visit them. But it appears so far that the withdrawal of their presence does not by any means mean the extinction of the places.

Several important hostesses who are in the Queen's household are helping her Majesty in this campaign by omitting from their invitation lists the name of anybody who is known to frequent gambling dens. The Duchess of Devonshire, Queen Mary's Mistress of the Robes, is one of the most prominent among the ladies of the royal household who have avowed their intentions of not receiving or meeting ladies who are known to visit gambling places or to allow high play to be carried on in their own houses.

The Queen's campaign, indeed, is being carried on just as much against gambling in private houses as it is against that in gambling dens. It is

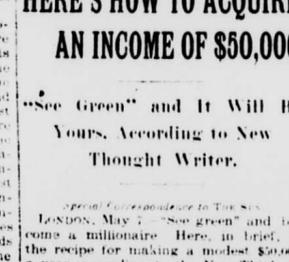
those who allow gambling in their houses who are the chief supporters of the professional places, and if ever the one can be suppressed so will the other. Not long ago Queen Mary was to have been the dinner guest of a lady who is one of the most noted gamblers in society, but who since the royal crusade against gambling has started has ceased to frequent any gambling dens, though her baccarat and "chemin de fer" parties at her own home still take place.

A few nights before the dinner party the lady in question had one of those gambling gatherings at her house, news of which apparently reached the Queen's ears. The lady was summoned the next day to Buckingham Palace and had a private audience of her Majesty, the result of which was that the dinner party was postponed. The story goes that the lady insisted on her right to do what she liked in her own house and that in view of her attitude in the matter the Queen declined to keep the engagement to dine at her house.

It is very evident that Queen Mary has set herself a tremendously hard task, more especially in her effort to put down gambling in private houses, for people are apt to resent interference regarding what they think fit to do in their own houses. Still royal influence in English society is a tremendous force and any social habit or custom against which it is directed has hitherto always ceased to exist ultimately.



Crowd in Front of St. Augustin Church.



Joan of Arc Statue in the Rue de Rivoli.

HERE'S HOW TO ACQUIRE AN INCOME OF \$50,000

"See Green" and It Will Be Yours, According to New Thought Writer.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, May 7.—"See green" and become a millionaire. Here is the recipe for making a modest \$50,000 a year, according to the New Thinkers. All that is needed, according to A Osborne Eaves, a New Thought writer, is to sit down in a quiet room, called the "Silence," and picture in exactly the same manner every day what is desired. So that if any one wants \$50,000 it would be necessary to picture this precise sum regularly. Emphasis is laid upon this point by Mr. Eaves, who says upon this daily repetition depends materialization of your desires.

The most important part of the formula is the following: "Visualize all success scenes taking place in a bright green atmosphere." In other words, if it is a shopkeeper who desires riches he must try to picture everything green—shop, goods and, above all, customers. Finally, after picturing oneself as successful (in green), it is necessary to say, "I am a success; I can be what I will." What happens after that is not indicated in precise terms.

What should happen is the arrival of a green colored check, but the New Thought, while promising success, will not bind itself to any time limit. "Results," they say, "may show themselves in a few weeks or months. But if they do not, it must be remembered that it is a matter of growth." To make headway thirty minutes thinking must be done a day; fifteen minutes on rising, five at noon and ten minutes before retiring. A quiet room, must be selected. Then the New Thinker thinks and it is necessary to sit crosslegged on the floor. The palms of the hands must be kept on the knees. The east must be to the left. Then the New Thinker waits. If everything works well, the thinker will be rewarded.

ROYAL ACADEMY CRITICISED.

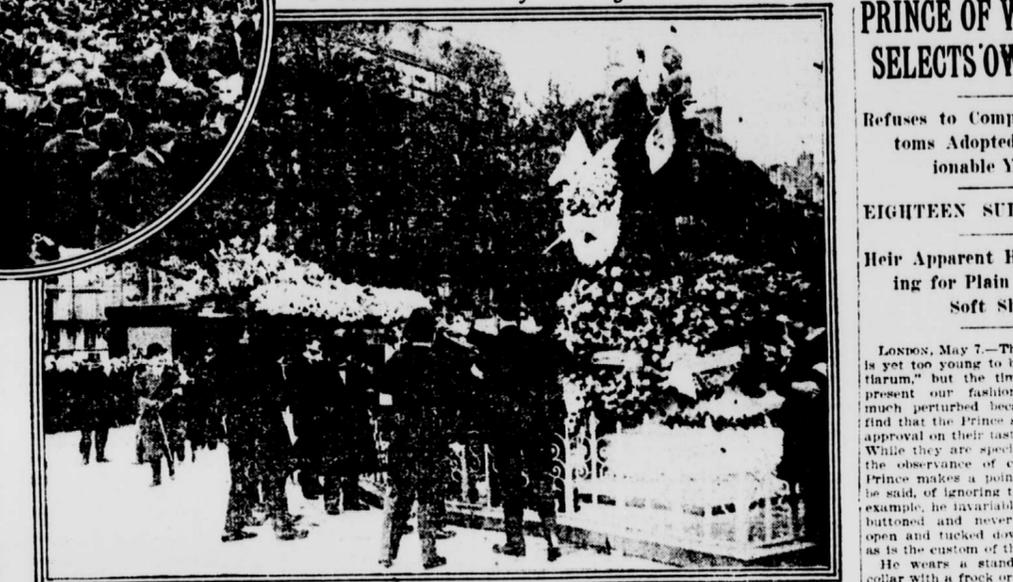
"Hard to Find Merit in Mass of Mediocrity," Says London Paper. LONDON, May 7.—The London critics in dealing with the Royal Academy seem to suffer from the same evils which they find in the Academy's exhibition itself. The Times observes: "It is hard for a critic to recognize merit in the mass of mediocrity, and promising painters are probably aware of the fact. They know that even if their work is hung it may very likely be overlooked by both critics and the public, and therefore they tend more and more to show it elsewhere."

The Daily Telegraph says: "One must inevitably approach the serious examination with a feeling closely akin to dismay. And this will not necessarily be the fault of the works exhibited, but a consequence of the pictorial noise and confusion, of the close packing, of the screaming of one work against another in that struggle for domination which not always results in the survival of the fittest. Of pure aesthetic enjoyment there could in any case be no question."

Paris Honors Maid of Orleans, Its Patron Saint



Crowd in Front of St. Augustin Church.



Joan of Arc Statue Decorated by Royalists.

50,000 Parisians March in Rain to Honor Memory of Joan of Arc

National Fete Opposed by Chamber of Deputies, but Organized Each Year by Individuals.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

PARIS, May 8.—If ever a country possessed a national hero whose memory could be celebrated by all its citizens, without distinction of class, party or religion, France would appear to have such a hero in Joan of Arc. Yet the celebrations in her honor last Sunday, elaborate as they were, were the result of individual efforts and not a national fete.

M. Maurice Barres, the chief speaker on the occasion, explained how the proposal to institute a national celebration in honor of the Maid of Orleans had always been obstructed in the Chamber of Deputies. "For eight years," said M. Barres, who represents in the Chamber the Central Markets division of Paris, "I have been on the committee charged with considering the institution of a national fete in honor of Joan of Arc. From the first sittings it became evident that certain members, while careful not openly to proclaim themselves opposed to public opinion, were using indirect means to bring about the failure of the project. We are politicians," they argued, "and we must examine the political results of our decision," thereby meaning rather that they were the results of elections and must consider the effects from the voters' point of view.

TRAGIC OUTCOME OF A DUEL.

Wounded Man Permits Rival to Perform Operation on Him. MADRID, May 8.—Gomez Lopez del Navarrete, a well known diplomat of Barcelona, was in love with an actress, Dolores Riverode Romanones, who is the daughter of an aristocratic Spanish family, whose name she brought into great notoriety by going on the stage. A young but already famous surgeon, Dr. Dorado del Pozo, was also a suitor for Dolores, and her affections wavered so uncertainly as to cause a duel between the young men in which the diplomat was wounded in the leg. Immediately Dolores was at his side and nursed him devotedly. Several doctors were consulted, but the leg only became worse. At last Dolores persuaded her lover to consult his rival,

argue that if the fete is instituted the Church will play a prominent part in its celebration. The priest will proclaim the praise of the heroine from the pulpit. Here and there a school teacher may deliver a lecture in the town hall, but little attention will be paid to that part of the celebration. After a few years of the national fete will become nothing but a church affair.

M. Barres, however, does not believe that these arguments can long prevail in Parliament against the pressure of public opinion. But for the present it is nevertheless a fact that Joan of Arc is not celebrated as a national hero through fear of the Church making capital out of her as a Church hero.

The celebrations on Sunday were, however, very elaborate. Although rain fell, at least 50,000 people marched in procession past the two statues of the girl who saved her country. The League of Patriots, of which Paul Desrouleis is the president, chose the gilded work of Fremiet, in the Place de Rivoli, to honor with its wreaths and garlands of flowers. The young royalists of the Action Francaise favored the statue that stands in front of St. Augustin's Church. Flags and banners adorned hundreds of houses, the blue and white flag of the maid being everywhere in evidence. The tricolor of course was prominent, but many houses displayed the papal flag, and many others for this very reason displayed none at all.

GERMANY HAS ONLY EIGHT NEW ZEPPELINS

All Other Army Airships Built by That Company Have Met With Disaster.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, May 7.—The question of Britain's "air fleet" has almost completely ousted the question of Britain's navy. People are pointing to Germany's unrivaled fleet of dirigibles and saying it is high time that England woke up to her responsibilities in the matter of air supremacy.

On this subject John Leyland has an instructive contribution in THE TIMES on the unfortunate record of Zeppelin airships. He says: "The Zeppelin Company appears to have built sixteen airships in all, but the sixteenth is yet in a trial stage, and it is believed that three others are building and two or more on order for the navy."

"From the first ship onward until the most recent dirigibles of the class the record has been peculiarly unfortunate. All have been built under the designation of 'L-Z.' No. 1 was experimental, and after making three flights had to be dismantled in 1902.

"No. 2 was destroyed in a storm at Kissingen on the occasion of her second flight in January, 1906.

"No. 3 is the army airship Z-1, which escaped the fate of her sisters and has been replaced, her successor, built as 'Ersatz Z-1' having been taken over by the War Department on January 25. Zeppelin No. 4 perished in bad weather at Echterdingen in August, 1908.

"No. 5, which was an army airship, Z-2, was destroyed at Weilburg in April, 1910.

"No. 6, a passenger vessel, was burned at Oos in September, 1910.

"No. 7, which was the passenger vessel Deutschland, was destroyed by a bad landing in the Teutoburger Wald earlier in the same year.

"No. 8, built to replace her, was so damaged in coming out of her hangar at Dusseldorf, after making three flights, that she had to be dismantled, and exists no more.

"No. 9, an army airship, No. 10 the passenger vessel Schwaben and No. 11 also a passenger vessel.

"Nos. 12 to 15 are the naval airship L-1, the army airship Ersatz Z-1 referred to above, a passenger vessel, and army airship Z-4 (No. 15), which recently descended at Lunenburg. The last named is a larger vessel than her predecessors—492 feet long, 41 feet diameter and 21,000 cubic meters capacity, with Maybach engines with an aggregate of over 450 horse-power.

Mlle. Valadon, Once Noted Singer, Dead

Acquired Fame in "Cafes-Chantants" of Paris Forty Years Ago.

GAMBLING GRAFT DENIED

Woman Who Passed Many Years in Alaska Gold Quest Relates Experiences.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 17.—The death occurred on Thursday of Emma Valadon at the age of 76, who under the name of Therese Valadon, was the Yvette Guilbert of her day, beginning forty years ago. Her voice was so great that even the Empress Eugenie went to hear her and Horace Greely often sent her magnificent roses de France, with a request that she sing "Mars-Villars," her singing of which he said made republicans of all her hearers, even seducing diplomatists representing kingdoms. She was the first cafe chantant singer to appear with her arms bare. The audacity of not wearing gloves caused more comment in those days than the appearance of dancers with bare legs nowadays. She retired from the stage in 1901 and devoted her time to the cultivation of her farm. She died in a village near Le Mans, regretted by all for her kindly nature.

Echoes of the Panama scandal seemed to have been revived in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday when Deputy Berry read a report signed by Mr. Aschwarden, a special commissioner who had been charged to prevent any infraction of the gambling laws, addressed to M. Duplet, director of the detective service, in which he said that members of Parliament whose names are known to him have been receiving monthly payments from the English Casino to protect its interests.

Several Deputies demanded that the names be made public, but M. Berry referred to the Chamber of Deputies of the Interior of M. Duplet, in which he has been charged that the report is a forgery, and an official inquiry is being held regarding its authenticity, but public opinion believes that the statements are true even if the form in which they are presented is imaginary.

Deputy Berry moved an amendment prohibiting the granting of casinos within three miles of Paris, and the oldest committee of the Chamber increased limit of sixty miles to 25. Enghien is scarcely six miles from Paris it seems likely that the proposition of the casino will need all their political pull to prevent them from having to look for a new home.

All sorts of details and the addresses of illicit gambling houses in Paris were given in the course of the debate. One proprietor is quoted as saying that he paid the police \$400 weekly and his money was raised every secondly about 6 o'clock in the evening, when few players were present and the proprietor was always absent.

A report was read this week before the Academy of Medicine dealing with experiments on the spread of tuberculosis. It pointed out the danger of a spread of the disease through brushing the clothes of tuberculosis patients. Guineau, exposed to the dust caused by brushing such garments destroyed the disease, even when the clothes were brushed fifteen days after they had been worn.

That nothing is beyond the capacity of a French woman is readily recognized by those who are acquainted with her, yet there are not many who would expect to find one who had spent four years exploring Alaska as a prospector for gold. Mile. Gauban du Mont described some of her adventures before the Geographical Society on Tuesday. She went to the Klondike in 1899, seeking gold, but found the region over-crowded and pushed on to Port Clarence Bay, north of Bering Sea, where for three years she continued her search for gold.

"I am sorry to my ignorance of mineralogy," she said, "I thought nothing of certain small black stones. Now a tiny chip has arisen there representing a value of \$25,000,000, thanks to the tin underneath it."

She returned to Alaska in 1912. Now, though she is nearly sixty years of age, she is preparing for a fourth visit to that region.

M. Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian writer, continues to be a supporter of pacifism, his admiration for which was raised by the career of the young French champion Carpenter. In an enthusiastic eulogy of boxing today he exclaims: "How defenseless we are compared, for example, with insects that are so completely equipped for attack and are so unaccountably armored. From this point of view the insect is a properly armored hierarchy of nature, we could claim only a modest place between the sheep and the frog. The horse's kick and the dog's bite are mechanical and anatomically perfect. The most skillful teaching could not improve their instinctive manner of using their natural weapons but we, proud humans, do not know even how to administer a blow."

The poet goes on to contrast the self-reliance, calm under insults of the trained fighter with the nervous aggressiveness of the man incompetent to defend himself.

The Temps, quoting statistics of American automobiles exported to France, deduces the argument that the figures are not disturbing on account of the number, as this is not a great proportion of the 15,000 machines which represent France's annual consumption, but owing to the progression, 163 to 264 and from that to 627, showing that the imports have nearly quadrupled in two years, the paper concludes that French constructors should note that American manufacturers have discovered their vulnerable point. The average price of the American car exported to France in 1910-11 was \$2,190, in 1911-12, \$2,852 and now it is \$790, showing that the cheap price car has caused a marked rise in the number imported.

PLAYHOUSE FOR SUFFRAGETTES.

Actress Franchise League to Have Theatre for a Week.

LONDON, May 7.—The Actress Franchise League has carried its scheme for a woman's theatre so far that it has now leased the Court Theatre for a week at the end of October. They will produce Brieux's new play, "La Femme Seule," which is being translated by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, and a translation of Bjornson's play "A Gauntlet."