

NEWS OF THE WORLD TOLD BY THE SUN'S CORRESPONDENTS

AMERICAN ACTORS CAPTURE LONDON

"Strand Now Seems to Be Continuation of Broadway." Says Marc Klaw.

MANAGERS OBTAIN PLAYS

Charles Frohman Expects Musical Comedy "Sybil" to Equal "The Merry Widow."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 9.—American theatrical managers were to be seen in large numbers at the hotels during the past week.

Mr. Klaw said to the correspondent of THE SUN: "My prophecy of three years ago has been verified. The importation of American plays into London now exceeds the number sent from England to the United States."

"These Janis is filling the Palace and there are American revues everywhere. Charles Hawtree is just now announcing the production of seven King's Road plays."

"I saw nothing of importance in Paris except 'Androide.' This will not do in the United States because it is a nude picture and the play is useless without this feature."

ALSATIAN GOVERNOR DISLIKED.

Van Dalliwitz's Appointment Surprises Both Paris and Berlin.

PARIS, May 1.—The appointment by Emperor William of Herr von Dalliwitz as Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, succeeding Count von Wedel, was received with surprise both here and in Berlin.

"The Figaro quotes the Berliner Tageblatt as saying of the new official: 'The post does not again distinguish from the appointment. The thought that Herr von Dalliwitz is to leave us is consoling, but there will be very little rejoicing over the announcement that the dignity of the Governorship is to descend on a functionary who has been only a simple instrument, like the Minister of the Interior.'"

"It is a long time since there has been a nomination parallel with this. We do not understand it. Such a candidate is a little puny for an office occupied hitherto by men whose names are written in letters of gold on the pages of history."

AN AVALANCHE FOR MOVIES.

A Made to Order Catastrophe Is Planned in Switzerland.

ZURICH, April 28.—An avalanche, made to order, is to be the newest sight of the Swiss mountains. It will be the first of a series of such spectacles.

"The paths of avalanches on the Alps are well known to the experienced guides, and one of them will be selected for the movie film. The operators are here now and are awaiting only clear weather and a good light. They have been in camp since the 15th of April."

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DEPERDUSSIN DECLARED INSANE

If Madman Robs Banks What Could Same Man Do? Asks Press.

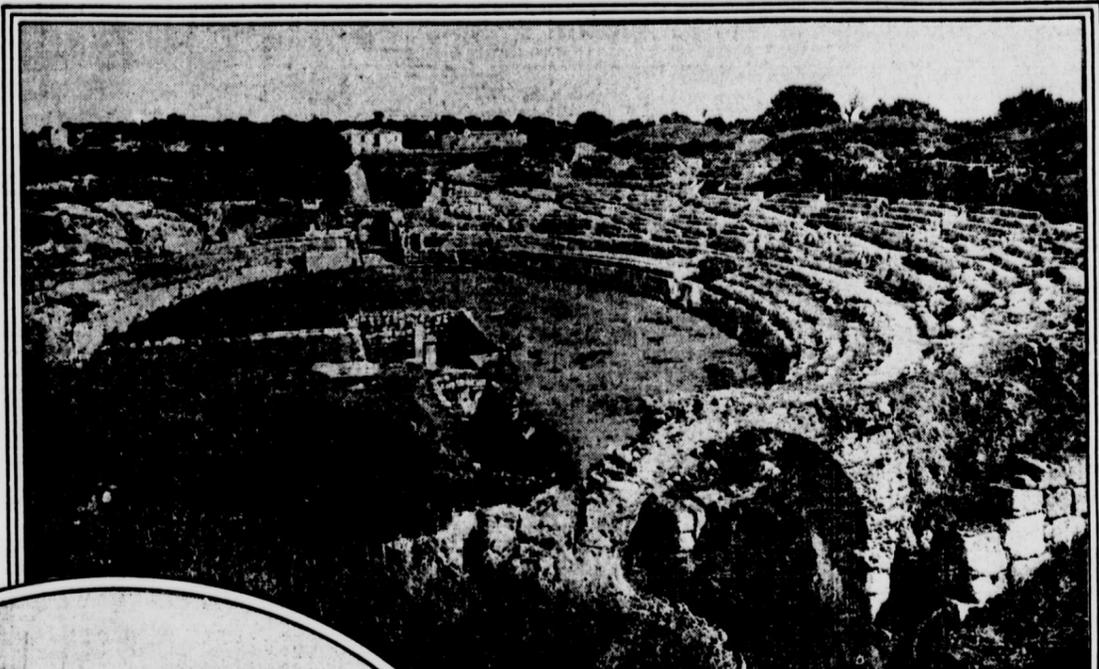
PARIS, May 1.—A report has just been issued by the physicians who were delegated by the court to make a searching examination into the mental condition of Armand Deperdussin, the aeroplane constructor whose arrest some months ago on the charge of swindling banks out of 20,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000) created a great scandal.

The investigating commission, consisting of Drs. Dupre, Roubovitch and Valon, discovered some interesting facts on Deperdussin's antecedents and his early life. His maternal grandfather died as the result of severe mental disorders. His uncle on his mother's side was so unbalanced that he died in an asylum, while his sister and his mother were affected with nervous troubles to a marked degree.

Deperdussin himself, after a very delicate childhood, was stricken with tubercular fever, followed by pulmonary trouble and loss of memory. His little daughter by his first marriage died in childhood of meningitis. Finally, the commission says, his irritability and crises of great anger were such that one day in a discussion with his wife he threw her pearl necklace and two rings of great value into the lake. In such crises he lost all control of himself.

The commission concludes that Deperdussin is undoubtedly unbalanced mentally, due to a hereditary fault in the maternal line. The sarcastic Paris press comments on this decision by saying that if an unbalanced mind could invent aeroplanes and rob cautious bankers of 20,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000) what could a man possessed of all his faculties do?

Scenes in Revival of Aeschylus's Great Tragedy "Agamemnon"



The ancient Greek Theatre at Syracuse, where the play was given, staged just as it was when first presented. The theatre is 2,400 years old; 54 of its original tiers of seats are to-day intact.

Famous Old Play Given Before Audience of 20,000 in Structure Built in Rock Almost Twenty Centuries Ago.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

ROME, April 29.—Aeschylus's tragedy "Agamemnon" has been produced in the Greek Theatre of Syracuse, the largest structure of the kind, erected 2,400 years B. C., about the time of the great tragic poet's birth. The alterations and improvements introduced by Aeschylus in the dramatic representation of tragedy and the resources of art he added in his exhibition, such as scenery, dresses, choral dances and music, were reproduced with historical exactness in this first attempt to revive a classical play in Sicily.

The success of the performance was complete and unprecedented. Over 20,000 people crowded the forty-six tiers of seats in the semi-circular theatre built in the rock, and once again, after the long silence of centuries, the old tragedy was heard in this same theatre under a clear Sicilian sky in view of the sea at sunset.

The Italian translation of Prof. Romano was used. The best Italian actors, magnifico Mariani as Clytemnestra, Signora Bertini Masi as Cassandra, Tumati as Agamemnon, Tempesti as Egisthus and Borsi as the herald, besides over 200 persons for the chorus, took part in the performance. The tragedy was admirably staged and acted. The costumes were perfect reproductions of the dresses worn in Greece copied from vases, bas-reliefs and mosaics.

The scene represented the square of Argos in front of the royal palace, with a high watch tower on one side and the walls of the city, built of massive stones, round it. The city gate was a reproduction of that of Mycenae. The scenery from view the ruined portion of the theatre, and made it appear complete and intact. The performance was timed to end at sunset, when the dusk added impressiveness as the tragedy reached its climax.

The watchman from the top of the tower invokes the gods and prays for the end of the siege of Troy, for which he waited ten years. Meanwhile he gazes in the distance and finally sees the signal that the city has at last fallen. He announces the event to the Queen, who with white-robed maidens and old men offers a sacrifice on the altar of Dionysus.

While the smoke from the offerings rises up to the sky a herald arrives and recounts the struggle that preceded the great victory. The concluding words of his account are drowned by the acclamations of the great assembly, which are followed by children with laurel branches, old men

and women gather near the gate to hail Agamemnon. The King arrives on a chariot surrounded by warriors on horseback and on foot, with waving plumes, shining helmets and shields. Soldiers leading prisoners, slaves carrying the spoils of war, and Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, the King's prize, follow the hero.

The royal palace is decorated with purple carpets, and Agamemnon follows his wife, Clytemnestra, inside the palace. Then his voice is heard when his wife murders him. The waiting crowd is silenced when Clytemnestra appears at the palace door with the bleeding hatchet. The crowd breaks into a tumult, shouted by Egisthus and his followers, and while the sun is setting the body of the murdered King is borne out from the palace and the crowd is rushed into silence.

The performance was so impressive and absorbed the attention of the spectators to such an extent that one could hardly believe that the tragedy had been written nearly twenty centuries ago.

LEFT HOUSE TO EIGHT WIDOWS.

Gaston de Jansac's Property is Always Occupied.

PARIS, May 1.—For five centuries eight widows have lived at a certain number in the street now known as Rue Saint-Sauveur, in this city. Not the same women all these years, of course, but always widows and always eight of them. The street was in 1423. The original building was torn down long ago and its successor in turn gave way to another and that one to a third, but each house occupying the original site has been the home of eight widows who, otherwise, might have been public charges.

It has been proposed at times to transfer the women to a public institution but the authorities have seen to it that the great dignity and respectability of the widows have been preserved. The widows, who are now in their eighties, are all French and all have been married to the Duke of Jansac, who was killed at the battle of Cravant, in the fifteenth century. Eight widows of Jansac attended him and nursed him when he was wounded. When he returned to Paris de Jansac refurnished the building which he owned in the rue Saint-Sauveur. It was known by another name—sent for his eight widows of mercy and installed them there for life.

Then de Jansac set aside a trust fund and drew up a legal instrument stipulating that always eight widows should live in the house. The original building was torn down long ago and its successor in turn gave way to another and that one to a third, but each house occupying the original site has been the home of eight widows who, otherwise, might have been public charges.

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Abdul Aziz's Life Saved When Kitchener Intervened

Death Sentence Against Ottoman Army Officer Convicted of Inciting Arabs to War Is Commuted.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—Abdul Aziz, one of the most brilliant officers in the Ottoman army, has just been saved from death after condemnation by a court-martial. Representations in his behalf were made to Sultan Mehmed V. by Lord Kitchener, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt.

Abdul Aziz is a cousin of Zulfikar Pasha, Governor of Cairo, and is regarded as a hero by millions of Arabs in Egypt, Tripoli and Arabia. He was condemned to capital punishment on charges relating to his conduct in the war with Italy. Included in the charges was one of having accepted money from the Italians. Another accusation was that Abdul Aziz caused the trouble between the Arabs of Cyrenaica and the Turks with the object of founding an Arab caliphate with himself as ruler of the country.

The question of dealing with the immense Mohammedan population in India and Egypt has always been a problem of great difficulty for Great Britain and the most accomplished diplomacy has had to be employed to prevent an uprising which might have disastrous effects on British prestige.

Abdul Aziz Ali Bey has had a spectacular military career. He was first in his class on graduating from the Ottoman Military Academy. For ten years he fought the Bulgarian "committees" engaged in arousing Macedonia to revolt against the Turks, and was one of the founders of the Committee of Union and Progress in Macedonia.

On the fall of Abdul Hamid, in bringing about which Abdul Aziz had taken a prominent part, he worked heart and soul with the Young Turks, and was in several battles with the Greek "committees" along the Greco-Turkish border and led an expedition against the Albanians. He served for nearly a year under Izzet Pasha in the campaign in the Yemen and after his return to Constantinople he became professor of tactics in the Military Academy and was a colonel on the general staff.

At the outbreak of the Italo-Turkish war Abdul Aziz was sent to Cyrenaica in command of a regiment of regular troops and displayed such vigor and ability that he was placed in command of the division of Arab-Turkish troops formed within a short time. He was the Ottoman commander at Benghazi for nine months, and at Derna for the next period, leading his troops at the battle of Sid-Garbia.

Abdul Aziz was suddenly recalled by the Minister of War in March last. He was arrested on his arrival in Constantinople and placed under a guard in the Ministry of War, where he occupied the quarters of the commander of the garrison, uncle of Enver Pasha, the new Minister of War. He was allowed to receive visits from personal friends there.

Abdul Aziz made vigorous protestations of innocence, pointing to his private life and brilliant military record to bear out his assertions. He accused envious Young Turk leaders of having formulated false charges against him. The accusations against the commander were that he had been placed in command and causing discord between the Turks and the Senussi tribesmen, accepting bribes from the Italian invaders, misappropriation of funds sent to him for the expedition, and the capture of any person who is caught in the path of the slide.

AERO SHELL ENTERS HOUSE.

Englishman's Home at Auteuil Pierced on Day King Arrives.

PARIS, May 1.—On the day that King George and Queen Mary of England landed on French soil for their first official visit an incident occurred here which caused much excitement among those officially delegated to entertain the sovereigns from across the Channel.

Mr. Mellis-Simm, an English merchant at Sevres, and his wife were suddenly awakened about 6:30 in their apartment at Auteuil by an explosion. Leaping out of bed they found that one side of the mantelpiece had been torn away, a hole an inch and a quarter in diameter had been driven through the steel shutter covering the window, and the floor was covered with debris. After recovering from the first moments of fright the Englishman and his wife discovered among the debris on the floor fragments of what was unmistakably a small shell, 37 millimeters in diameter, while a thin blue smoke filled the room.

The explosion of a shell in the apartment of an Englishman on the day of the arrival of the British sovereigns worried the police, who were put on the case. The shell was evidently either one which had been fired from an aeroplane or an aeroplane, but an exhaustive examination of the Government pistols proved fruitless. Finally after several days search it was learned that the mysterious shell came from an aeroplane belonging to Isay-les-Moulinaux. M. Kowin explained to the police that with a pilot he was testing a spy aeroplane run for the Government and for the trial had chosen several blank shells. It is supposed that a charged shell was fired from the machine, and this was the one that tore its way through the steel shutter of the apartment at Auteuil, almost a mile away.

Rich Londoners Want to Live in Homes of the Poor. LONDON, May 1.—It is an anomaly of these times that one of the latest results of the excess of luxury is the desire of the rich to live in the cottages of the poor. The fashion is for the new and charming cottages, in which some of the best architects are specializing, but for the old timbered, tumbled down homesteads from which possibly some long established families are evicted.

HUMBLE COTTAGES LATEST FAD.

Three or four thousand dollars is spent in repairing the humble home. Old oak doors are put in with silver hinges as in the cottage of the well-to-do across the street. A garden is added and priceless old pieces are fitted into rooms that are so low that one can hardly stand upright in them. The potato patch is then transformed into a fashionable orchard and expensive Dutch bulbs are planted round about it. Tiny latticed windows, blackened beams and old ironwork, once the property of some laborer, are now collected to satisfy the craving of the rich for an old costume. With an old cottage you are in the swim. Once there, why there's nothing else in life to strive for.

COLORED WIG FAD PASSES AWAY.

PARIS, April 26.—Colored wigs are dead. The fashion was too furious to last and a softening effect on the face. The really fashionable coiffure in Paris at present is hair piled up egg shaped fashion in a wave cone.

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"Egg Shaped" Coiffures Are Now "Le Derailer Cril." PARIS, April 26.—Colored wigs are dead. The fashion was too furious to last and a softening effect on the face. The really fashionable coiffure in Paris at present is hair piled up egg shaped fashion in a wave cone.

Francis MacLennan, the American tenor, and his wife were formerly with the Savoy Opera Company at Hamburg for five years at the Royal Opera Berlin. Mrs. MacLennan followed Farrar at Berlin as leading soprano in "Madama Butterfly," "Aida," and "Elektra." Mr. MacLennan is leading "helden" tenor at the Hamburg Municipal Opera.

Americans Starring in Hamburg Opera



Francis MacLennan, the American tenor, and his wife were formerly with the Savoy Opera Company at Hamburg for five years at the Royal Opera Berlin.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S CONDITION ALARMING

Serious Illness Caused by Cold Caught While Driving in Rain With Kaiser.

APPETITE HAS FAILED

Aged Patient Unwilling to Submit to Strict Rules Prescribed by Physicians.

By DR. WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

VIENNA, April 28.—At this writing the life of the aged Emperor of Austria-Hungary is trembling in the balance. True, the immediate trouble is not in itself of a lethal kind. If Francis Joseph were fifty years younger there need be no alarm, providing the medical attendance be skillful and the patient obey instructions. But even the last is not the case. Strange to say, the patient, heretofore docile with his physicians, has obstinately declined to follow the Spartan regimen prescribed and to abstain from food taking and discussing things with his advisers. Like the monomaniacal Emperor William, he died a week before his demise. "I have no time to be sick," so also this monarch of 84.

It is interesting, too, to note how he first acquired this catarrh, the further outcome of which is now threatening his existence. It was while here receiving his ally, the German Emperor, a few weeks ago, the latter being then on his way to Corfu. The weather had become increasingly foggy and inclement, and the host welcomed his guest on the open landing of the little railway station of Pöchlarn, after waiting some time for the belated special train, exposed to the biting draught of a light military cloak open at the throat. The two then rode to Schoenbrunn in an open carriage, the rain beating down on them.

The cold, which the aged Emperor caught on this occasion dragged on, becoming worse in time. He has partially rallied several times, so as to take a brief stroll in the sunny shelter of an enclosure beneath his apartments. But his bronchial tubes have remained affected ever since, his appetite has failed, so that nutrition has become increasingly difficult, and the muscular power to clear the system of the accumulating phlegm has been steadily diminishing.

Slight Improvement Reported.

The inflammation of the parts affected while never acute, has nevertheless spread and has induced fever. For the last four nights the specialist who has taken charge of the treatment, Dr. Oetner, has remained in a room adjoining the Emperor's, and bulletins have been issued at regular intervals. For the moment a slight improvement has taken place, the fever has gone down somewhat and the Emperor has been able to tolerate a mixture of chicken broth and other light nourishment.

The Emperor's condition has of course renewed discussion as to the question of a successor. Archduke Francis Ferdinand, now past fifty, is the heir to the throne of the dual monarchy. But rumors have been going the rounds for months past.

The Archduke, as the world knows, is married, in "morganatic" union, to the Duchess Hohenberg, nee Countess Chotek, whom he wedded after a long and romantic courtship. She had been sent by his doctors when troubled with incipient pulmonary troubles. The Duchess has borne him a number of strong and healthy children, but always been in the shadow of a true and affectionate wife. It is well known that she made, last December, an extremely favorable impression on King Francis and Queen Mary. The latter, under a royal house rule, she could not become Empress and her issue could not inherit the crown.

The heir to Francis Ferdinand is Archduke Carl Francis Joseph, his fifth of seven children, and a healthy boy. Rumor has it that Francis Ferdinand would, if the Emperor were to die, at once resign the crown in favor of Carl Francis Joseph. The latter, however, his wife are immensely popular with the masses of both Austria and Hungary, much more so than Francis Ferdinand himself and his wife.

Resignation Not Considered.

However, in the face of all these rumors I have made inquiries directly at headquarters, and can authoritatively affirm that Francis Ferdinand has not the remotest intention of giving up the crown, and that the responsibility which will devolve on him in the future, aside from personal reasons—which themselves furnish a strong motive—he considers it his duty to fill up to the hilt, and circumstances, including the military and political situation, are such that he is well equipped to do so.

For the last few years, besides, the growing bodily infirmities of the Emperor, his nervousness and his high pre-occupations that will fall to his share, such in particular as concerning personally with other rulers, including the military and political situation, are such that he is well equipped to do so.

Meanwhile, to show how deeply the aged Emperor's condition is being felt, it might be mentioned that on the day the first alarm bells were rung at Schoenbrunn in Vienna, the Emperor's temperature rose to 39 and his pulse to 120.

It is strongly hoped that the monarch will have recovered sufficiently in a few days to return to his apartments at Schoenbrunn, and to be able to receive his guests and to be able to receive his guests and to be able to receive his guests.

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