SECOND NEWS SECTION
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Late News—Editorial—Art—Schools, Financial and Shipping.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1921.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

FRANCE MUST GET NEW ARMY PLANS, VIEW OF EXPERT

Col. Mayer, Ousted for Predicting German Trench Warfare, Tells Why.

DWELLS ON MOBILIZATION

Fears Berlin Dream of Revenge if a Formidable War Invention Is Perfected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 9.

France must discard her old army system and inaugurate a more modern organization which will in time of danger insure the mobilization of the whole nation, male and female, for either actual military or industrial service, says Lieut-Col. Emile Mayer, who long before the great war prophesied that the enemy would fight from trenches. His French military colleagues laughed then and succeeded in having him shelved as not in touch with military progress, but they are reserving all their comment now regarding his latest book, "Yesterday's War and To-morrow's Army," wherein the prophetic colonel, who is still on the retired list, tells France or any other country how best to prepare for future military needs.

While he considers that France would commit a grave imprudence should she take off her armament as long as European nations are found combating, Col. Mayer is not fearful of another German attack.

"That Germany dreams of revenge is only natural," he writes. "In fact, it is not certain that the Allies have done all in their power to turn her from her dreams. But it is apparent that at least for a long period of time she will be extremely feeble in so far as the carrying out of any belligerent desires are concerned. Although her industries may be flourishing, they have not produced any great quantity of war materials, and inasmuch as all other materials are lacking she would be powerless to supply, in case of mobilization, all that would be necessary for an army on a campaign."

Sees German Danger Ahead.

Germany's revenge, Col. Mayer contends, would be possible only if a new invention, an unexpected conception of attack or an unexpected discovery enabled her to prepare secretly with a minimum of man power some means of war against which France would possess no organized precaution. In fact, he sees a greater danger from nations other than Germany, "not mentioning our Allies, of course, since it appears that our union with them is now indissoluble, but there are nations whose military power is still almost intact, inasmuch as they took no great active part in the war, and some day they may turn against France and try to intimidate us. Therefore, we must have our sabre always ready to extend."

To Col. Mayer the chief lessons adduced from the last war may be summarized as follows:

1. The folly of stressing too highly the value of modern war materials. For instance, he insists that the German "77," which was merely a poor copy of the French "75," did not do better work than the French gun, while in so far as rifles are concerned, the individuality of the soldier frequently overbalanced poor equipment. Moreover, while the German "Berthas" of long range caused some slight panic, even impressing the army, they rendered no notable service, and what they did for German arms was absolutely out of proportion to their cost and the enormous effort represented in them.

2. In future wars the nation must remedy the industrial situation which was found at the outbreak of the last war by mobilizing on the same basis as the army but not paying the high salaries to certain categories of labor, which made it impossible to obtain other workers for lower remuneration. This, says Col. Mayer, presented the strange anomaly that the normal functioning of the factories was disturbed at the very moment the nation's interests were in danger.

Early Training Is Advised.

Col. Mayer's vision of the new army is one wherein the training for duty in time of the nation's need commences early in life, preferably during school days, so that when the youth is mobilized three months of intensive camp training makes a highly qualified soldier. Members of the militia would be encouraged to volunteer for the permanent standing army of professional soldiers, which would serve in military outposts.

But when war clouds appeared on the horizon every youth and adult able to carry arms and every woman able to help supply what the army needed would know their places and would report immediately. Even in moments of diplomatic tension, volunteers in the frontier regions would be supplied with arms, while munition factories would cease all other work and prepare for an intensive production of war materials, according to a plan of coordination worked out by the General Staff.

Members of the classes would be called to the colors and would be assigned to units in accordance with their proved efficiency—either with the infantry, the artillery or the aviation arm of the service, or in connection with the production and administrative work behind the lines.

Army duties would remain unchanged for the present under Col. Mayer's plan for a trained militia, but they would no longer be overburdened by a horde of officers with parasitic inclination such as were known during the last war. Instead, there would be only two grades of officers—generals and commandants—who would be promoted because of their experience and technical ability, all the

Continued on Third Page.

Chinese Jew in Old Days Stirred Eastern Rabbis

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A STRANGE combination of nationalities has been revealed by the researches of Prof. Pelliot of the College de France wherein he recounts the history in the seventeenth century of a "Chinese Jew" who stirred the tempers of his fellow theologians.

"He was known as Ngai," writes Prof. Pelliot, "and belonged to the Jewish community of Kaifong Fou. But Ngai, while he professed the Jewish faith, aroused the ire of the rabbis by devoting his life to Chinese letters and science. It was the highly developed bartering instinct which induced him to forego the friendship of his fellow Hebrews, as toward his old age he offered to abandon the faith if given a Chinese degree of doctor or a mandarinate."

LONDON'S LUNATICS FEWER AFTER WAR

New Low Record Since 1892 Is 25,000, Showing Increase in Mental Health.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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There are fewer lunatics, but more worries in England than before the war, according to an encyclopaedia published by the London County Council recording everything pertaining to social, industrial and municipal life. It is the first appearance of the book since pre-war days.

The war conspicuously increased the mental health of London. Since the beginning of 1915 the number of lunatics dropped from 31,000 to 25,000 in 1919, establishing a low record since 1892.

Electors crying about taxes may turn the pages and find themselves to blame. It is shown that voters have evinced a decided apathy when offered an opportunity to vote, 23 per cent. of the possible vote being the highest recorded. In one district only two in every hundred voted during the early hours and the vote never exceeded five in every hundred on one of the most important issues.

London is a more healthful city than ever before. There were practically no deaths from fever. The book shows that influenza rarely kills young babies but is as dangerous as measles to children between 1 and 5 years and most dangerous between 15 and 25, but not worse than tuberculosis between the ages of 45 and 65. At 65 the Londoner seems practically beyond the grip of influenza, tuberculosis and even cancer have lost much of their power, while the principal enemies of life are bronchitis, pneumonia and heart trouble. Tuberculosis begins to lose its power at 40.

The London County Council, which is the greatest landlord in England, receives rent rolls amounting to more than $1,000,000 a year from 40,000 tenants. Last year showed a drop of 1,250,000 in the number of novels circulated, as compared with 1914, showing that London is reading less. There was a drop of 500,000 in the number of readers of general literature, while the number of borrowers of reference books decreased by 50,000.

Bakers are not so honest as before the war, judging by the number of offences listed against them, but coal merchants are more honest.

MILLION BOHEMIANS QUIT CHURCH OF ROME

Papal Officials May Appeal to League of Nations.

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Apart from the fact that hundreds of thousands of faithful Catholics lost their lives in the great war, the Roman Catholic Church is reported to be much disturbed over the fact that more than a million Bohemians have separated themselves from the mother body since Europe's map was changed and are now members of the new State church of Czecho-Slovakia.

Priests of all orders, as well as those who during the Austrian regime contributed millions of crowns yearly to the Catholic treasury, have joined this formidable separatist movement, with the result that hundreds of churches are no longer celebrating masses, while the few remaining Roman Catholic priests are unable to find more than 10,000 of their flocks in all Bohemia.

It is understood here that Papal officials are considering making an appeal to the League of Nations to induce Czecho-Slovakia to pay for the churches which were taken without the slightest formalities, as well as to indemnify the former priests until the chaos in central Europe is overcome.

SORBONNE PLANNING AMERICAN CHAIRS

Faculty Seeks Property to Extend University.

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Although the attendance at the Sorbonne has greatly diminished since the American army went home, the faculty has decided to make the institution more modern as well as larger in size and is seeking to obtain extensive property now used by an institution for the deaf and dumb near Rocheron.

Already two cities have offered suitable sites for an institution for the mutes, but the State is objecting on the ground that the removal is expensive at a time when every effort is necessary to economize in national expenses. It is understood that if the scheme succeeds the university will increase the number of its exchange professorships and also will install a number of new chairs, including those of American history, American literature and new branches of political and military sciences.

BRITISH BREWERS START REFORMS

Introduce Licensing Bill in Parliament Abolishing Present Control.

HOURS MADE LONGER

Travellers Restored to Old Status, but No Sunday Selling in Wales.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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While the Government has been marking time waiting for the new liquor control bill which was promised at the last session of Parliament the brewers have formulated a reform scheme in the form of a licensing bill introduced in the House of Commons by Col. John Gretton and supported by a number of conservative members of Parliament.

The measure represents an attempt by the liquor trade to reform itself instead of letting others reform it. It aims to let down the bars all around and makes a clean sweep of the present liquor control board, which is a war body, and greatly increases the hours of sale, although it reduces the pre-war hours by nearly one-half.

The measure gives the licensed victualler new protection against decisions by licensing justices and subjects clubs to the same hours as public houses.

Before the war places selling liquor were allowed to keep open nineteen and a half hours in London, seventeen hours in other towns and eixteen in the country. The present rule is six hours daily. It is proposed to allow places to keep open not more than eleven hours and not less than nine hours.

No alteration of the former Sunday hours is proposed, but in Wales there will be no Sunday selling under the proposed measure. The hours may be continuous or with intervals of closing. This is to be fixed in each town and country parish by licensing justices of the district, but the rules may vary in regard to particular premises. Liquor may be sold at any time in railway refreshment rooms to persons arriving from distances of not less than twenty miles.

At present the bona fide traveller does not exist at all under the control board ruling and cannot get intoxicants at his hotel or lodging place during the prohibition hours. Under the new bill he is restored to his old status; that is a person who on the previous night lodged at least three miles from the place in which he asks liquor may be supplied at any time.

The new bill at the same time takes measures to make evasions of the law more difficult. Another provision allows the sale at any time of spirits required by persons suffering from the effects of a recent accident or sudden illness or any emergency of that nature. The quantity of liquor which may be sold to a child in a corked bottle is reduced by the bill from a pint to a half pint. Also adults are not to be precluded from taking a child into any part of a licensed premises. Penalties for drunkenness also are favored.

It is made an offense for a holder of a license to refuse to supply suitable refreshment other than intoxicating liquor at reasonable prices. The playing of a lawful game for recreation also is favored.

FRENCH MOVIE HOUSES FIGHT TAX ON U. S. FILMS

Threaten to Close if Discrimination Is Enforced.

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Rather than force exhibitors in France to use French films instead of American pictures starring such favorites as Charlie Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and "Fatty" Arbuckle by subjecting the latter to a discriminatory tax, cinema directors and syndicates have decided to close the theatres unless the restrictions are removed.

Already burdened with taxes they insist that they cannot pay for the privilege of using American films. French producers are unable to furnish one-twelfth of the reels required to meet the demand, if the French cinemas are to give full and varied shows.

SKIRTS GROW LONGER IN BRITISH EXHIBITION

Latest Fashions Show Them Down to the Shoetops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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What critics call a "truly British sense of decorum" in the length of skirts is the outstanding feature in the drapery, textile and women's wear exhibition in Agricultural Hall this week. British designers show skirts that are longer than those of the Paris exhibitors.

American women are visiting the show and are remarking on the way European designers are changing their models. Late last summer American women tourists attracted attention both in Bond street and in the Rue de la Paix because of their long skirts, the best dressed women here and in Paris considering them entirely out of the fashion. Paris particularly noticed this and well dressed American women always were spotted and pointed out in the Champs Elysees.

But now the British fashion show vindicates them. The latest English fashions show skirts down to the shoetops and otherwise preserve all the chiceness and modesty adopted by American women last year. Even French exhibits shown here have the same tendency.

The smartest thing in stockings were hand painted with freakish designs, such as birds and lizards. There are also some attractive smoking caps for women, with jumpers to match, for milady's smoking room. Bathing suits show vivid colors and are curiously embroidered.

EXPERTS SPLIT ON SITE FOR BARTHOLOME'S NEW STATUE

Huge War Masterpiece of France's Master Sculptor Starts Art Fight as to Whether It Shall Be Erected in Tuileries or Elsewhere in Nation's Capital.

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Paris is in the midst of another hard fight over the advisability of changing the perspective from the Tuileries to the Arc de Triomphe by the erection of a huge statue called "France, 1914-1918," which has just been accepted from M. Bartholome, who is considered to be France's master sculptor. His statue is more than twenty-five feet high, and it is proposed to erect it just behind the famous central fountain in the Tuileries Garden. In fact M. Bartholome says it will go there or nowhere.

Geometricians, however, got out their compasses and rules and tried to show that except to a dwarf standing in the Tuileries or a giant standing at the Arc de Triomphe, the perspective would be altered to the depreciation of French art standards. The Minister of Fine Arts was then called in to decide the question, but it was referred to a plebiscite in which several score of French architects should vote. These architects are now divided into two bitterly argumentative factions, the anti-Bartholomites going so far as to suggest that there are too many statues in the Tuileries anyway, saying: "Let us plant trees instead of stones in the world's greatest garden."

PYNE'S FLAG FLIES ON CHURCH IN YORK

Princeton Trustee's Gift of U. S. Colors Is Added to Canada's Ensign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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York, England, April 9.—An American flag which was presented by Moses Taylor Pyne, of New York, member of the board of trustees of Princeton University, was unfurled at the ancient church of Saint Cuthberts in York. Mr. Pyne is a cousin of the rector of Saint Cuthberts, which was the place of worship of the mother of Gen. James Wolfe, the hero of the battle of Quebec, before she moved to Westerham, where Wolfe was born.

A Canadian flag was unfurled in the church on the occasion of Canada's centenary a few years ago. Lord Charnwood, who presided at the ceremonies, explained that the American flag was now added because the United States was a co-sharer with Canada in the fruits of Wolfe's victories.

"The two nations have a common heritage of traditions and laws," he said, "but a still more common heritage is that greatest of English institutions—the Bible. It is not a matter for boasting, but of solemn responsibility. These traditions include duties to weaker nations. Upon a continuance of these ties of feeling and of common loyalty, and upon the strengthening of the tie between Great Britain and the United States depends, as far as I can see, the hope of the continued peace and progress of the world. This friendship could only be obtained by patience and by broad and kindly charity of outlook and high, steady common sense, which are the fruits of our common faith.

"The remoteness of the attitude of the great bulk of the American people from European interest is largely due to their geographical remoteness, which is scarcely realized in Great Britain, and it accounts for their attitude toward the League of Nations, which bewilders many of us."

Among those present at the ceremony were the Rev. R. G. Pyne, rector of Saint Cuthberts; the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff, who attended in state. The flag was dedicated by the Rev. Frank Isley Paradise, one time Dean of Christ Church Cathedral in New Orleans, La., and Dean Foxley Norris of York Cathedral.

SHIMMY SHIVER TOO SHAKY FOR PARIS EVEN

Faction of Dancing Teachers Insists on Ban.

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If you want to "shimmy" you may do so, but you must not shake like the traditional aspen.

This is the verdict of the unsyndicated Paris dancing professors, who have refused to uphold the decision by the Dancing Masters Association, that exotic shivery convolutions must be abandoned in favor of the more graceful waltzes of grandmother's days.

The tango, the Boston and the maxixe have all received a new bill of health, but the dancing professors here agree that the "shimmy," which it is asserted was brought to Paris by Americans who had been in Cuba seeking recreation and temporary relief from the dry laws of the United States, is not exactly in keeping with proper ethics.

The only problem is how to amputate the shiver without damaging the distinctive character of the dance, but the professors are confident that they will produce something which will interest but not offend.

FLIES FROM LONDON TO ATHENS AND BACK

Distance of 4,000 Miles Covered in Short Time.

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A Handley-Page machine has just returned from a successful flight between London and Athens via Paris, Lyons, Nice, Rome, Brindisi and Agrinion. The total outward flying time was twenty-one and a half hours, the return nineteen hours and five minutes. The total distance flown was 4,000 miles.

In Athens the pilot, H. H. Perry, made several demonstration flights, taking up members of the Rumanian and Greek royal families, including Prince Christopher, brother of the King; Prince Karl of Rumania, Princess Xenia, the fiancee of W. B. Leeds, son of Princess Anastasia of Greece, and Princess Nina.

The company says that this is one of the most successful flights over a long distance ever undertaken anywhere. Nothing of a serious nature happened to mar the voyage.

DEFENDS HIGH HEEL FOR WOMEN'S SHOES

British Doctor Says Skirts Hamper Hips When They Are Walking.

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Women need high heels because they are not able to move their hips as freely as men, according to Dr. W. H. Trethowan, speaking before the Institute of Hygiene. "Women," he said, "being hampered by skirts, cannot get such freedom of movement at the hips as men are able to do, and for this reason women need the more efficient support afforded by heels. The action of the foot in men is not nearly as marked as in women, as men propel themselves with the hip movement and long strides, while women walk more with their feet.

"It is impossible to find a civilized adult with a perfect foot, one of the ideal shape which will do the work properly and gracefully. The war showed us that we are a nation with misshaped feet. The ideal boot heel in general use is the Cuban. The Louis heel is bad on account of its curved mechanical shape and the insufficient support it gives.

"Children with normal feet do not require much of a heel. Women, however, favor high heels and, while no doubt some wear them purely for reasons of attractiveness, it is certain that the majority adopt them in response to the relief afforded to the ligaments of the foot. Most ready made shoes fail miserably in the support afforded the under border of the foot, and this, together with waists that are thin and unyielding and bulge downward after two or three weeks use, affords insufficient support and is largely responsible for the breaking down of the foot."

Dr. Trethowan said that in selecting shoes the important points to be borne in mind are the length and breadth of the soles, the roominess of the toe portion and the pointing inward of the toe, or the selection of a straight inner border.

QUOTES HAZLITT IN CRITICISM OF AMERICA

Reception of 'Beggar's Opera' Here Is Censured.

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The failure of America to appreciate the "Beggar's Opera" is considered here to be the fault not of the opera but of America. The dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, in commenting on New York's lack of appreciation, quotes from an essay by Hazlitt, "On Reading New Books," written a hundred years ago, as follows:

"In America this sterling satire is hooted off the stage because fortunately they have no such state of manners as it describes before their eyes and because unfortunately they have no conception of anything but what they see."

FAKE TRADE MARK ON SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

Popular Name on Article Smuggled From Germany.

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Safety razor blades with a forged trade mark are being smuggled into England presumably from Germany, according to customs authorities who testified at the trial of Max Gerson, described as a diamond merchant.

A well known safety razor company prosecuted the case after leaving specimens of the genuine blades with officials. Gerson arrived from Ostend with 1,600 blades, said to bear a false trademark. He said the blades came from Germany, and believing them genuine he thought he could make a profit on them.

AGED 102, SHE LOVES GAME OF LIFE IN AIR

Says She Searts Second Century Fitter Than First.

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After her ninth aerial trip the other day Mrs. Ann Sissons of Mansfield, 102 years old, went out and got herself baptized and confirmed by the Bishop of Sheffield at Pitmoor. She made her first flight after her hundredth birthday and says she loves the game and is going to play it the rest of her life.

"Why not?" she said. "I started my second hundred in better condition than I started my first, for I could walk at the beginning of my second hundred, so I thought I might as well learn to fly as I had learned to walk."

PARIS YEARNS FOR AMERICAN CUSTOM

As Tourists Begin to Arrive Blight Falls on Restaurant Life.

BIG SLUMP IN RECEIPTS

France Has to Tighten Her Belt and Money Spending Orgy Is Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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With Americans beginning to arrive in Paris in large numbers, marking the inauguration of the real pleasure season in the French metropolis, the outstanding feature is that while many of these tourists are coming with all the zest of unslaked thirst, a blight has fallen on the restaurant life for which this city is famous. During the last two months some of the most notable restaurants of Paris have suffered a falling off in receipts ranging from 25 to 40 per cent. This is causing dismay to the restaurateurs, who, with the removal of the midnight closing rule, had expected to do a large business.

Americans returning to Paris profess amazement at the change which has occurred here in the last twelve months. A year ago this city was on the full rebound from the restrictions imposed during the war, and the restaurants and dancing places were packed every night, while money flowed freely on all sides.

Money Spending Is Ended.

Americans who are making a pilgrimage to Montmartre are finding it pathetic at Monico's, Pigalle's and the Royal, with the tables empty and the proprietors hungrily watching the door for the entrance of customers with money, while the orchestras are playing for a few love couples. The Cafe de Paris, Rizzo's and similar places are showing the same blight. The reason for this is plain. France has had to suddenly tighten her belt. The money spending orgy of Frenchmen who were made wealthy by the war is over. All classes here are blaming it on the German failure to pay France for the damage wrought by Germany's army.

Eliminating the old French "highlifers," these places now have only Americans and English to look to for patronage. Upon these visitors depends the restoration of the old Paris night life. The greater burden is resting on the Americans this season, and it will be a heavy one.

Harry Pilcer Still Dance King.

Harry Pilcer remains the "dance king" of Paris. He alone seems to have escaped the blight that has fallen on the restaurants and dancing places. His new place in the rue Caumartin is packed every night and is luring many Americans. However, several of his imitators have been unable to succeed, despite the fact that they reduced their wine prices slightly, although the price of wine is affected by the new French tax law. But even Mr. Pilcer has been forced to forego his scheme for a roof garden like that atop the New Amsterdam Theatre in New York, owing to hard times.

While all this applies to the restaurants here, it does not apply to the hotels, which are already full, with rooms engaged as far ahead as July and August.

Outside the restaurants Paris seems to have regained her pristine glory, and she was never more bewitchingly beautiful than she has been during the last few weeks, with the most perfect spring weather in decades. Americans are crowding the Ritz, the Meurice and the Claridge and are ecstatic over the city's charms. They are thronging the race tracks and filling the sightseeing buses.

ELSIE JANIS MASKED AS 'OXYGENIS' IN PARIS

She Objects, but Critics Seem to Rule Such Things.

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Do you know Miss Oxygenis? It might be a good name for a tooth paste advertisement, but in reality it is the French distortion of the name of Miss Elsie Janis. Hardly an American stage favorite is known here by his own name. Even Charlie Chaplin is disguised as "Chariot." But Miss Janis, who has just arrived from London, is objecting to the label handed her by French theatrical critics.

Accompanied by four bulfinches she is now at the Hotel de Crillon, where she will remain until early next month, when she will appear in a revue at the Apollo.

AIRDROME COOK POSES AS AIRPLANE OFFICER

Beats Hotels, Dines and Dances Before Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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An eighteen-year-old cook named William Edwards, employed at the Pulham aerodrome, had watched the R-38 go up so many times that he thought he would take a flight (of a kind) himself, so he registered in a London hotel as Capt. Montague, R. A. F., commanding R-33. Then he went to a shop and bought an officer's outfit, being particular about the stars and rank badges. He swaggered about the hotel and while he was absent telephone messages were taken down for him purporting to come from Pulham, giving him orders to take the R-33 on a night trip.

Edwards reserved rooms for other officers, who never came, dined expensively, danced for five days and then vanished without paying his bill or the bill for the uniform. Later he was arrested when sending telephone calls to himself. He was held for trial.

Conductor Had Change So Prince Paid Fare

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PRINCE HENRY riding inside a motor bus tendered two pence to the conductor in payment for fare. The conductor told him the price was twice that much.

"But that's all I've got except a ten shilling note," said the Prince.

"All right, guv'nor," replied the conductor. "Blimy! Do you think the firm's broke? I can change a quid (one pound) if you've got one."

The Prince paid and said nothing.

BRITISH EXHIBITORS TIRE OF OLD FILMS

Resolve to Stop Booking Those to Be Shown After Aug. 31, 1922.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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A serious agitation against the system which fills British cinemas with old films came to a head this week, when the general council of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association adopted the following resolution: "Exhibitors shall cease to book films which are to be shown after August 31, 1922. The system of booking films in blocks must be given up. Exhibitors are to ask renters of pictures for a rebate of 25 per cent. on pictures already booked under contract."

Matters have come to such a pass that cinemas have booked pictures as far in advance as the middle and even the end of 1922, while the renters who have bought and paid for the pictures must wait two years for the money agreed on for the showing.

The action should interest American distributors because of the majority of pictures shown here. Certainly the most popular are those produced in America, which necessarily were booked up many months ago. Even some American war time pictures are being shown now, and Chaplin's "Shoulder Arms" is all the rage.

A dramatic critic commenting on Chaplin this week said that he had read in New York papers of the great hit made by Charlie Chaplin's latest picture ("The Kid") and he felt that there must be something wrong with British management, because it could not be expected to see this picture here for many months yet.

Attempts are being made to organize the whole industry upon a basis of cooperation, but there is fear of crushing the small man by a combination of big ones. The proprietor of one of the largest circuits says that the public is tired of seeing pictures two years old, and adds that "the time has come when we must show the newest and best pictures, no matter in what country they are made."

PERISCOPES WILL HELP OFFSET X-RAY MENACE

Double Walled Lead Closets Suggested for Operators.

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Periscopes, when the days of submarine and trench warfare are definitely forgotten, will still be useful, but for humanitarian purposes, is the suggestion made by Dr. Costremoulins, chief of the Paris Hospital's radiological service, who has now entered the ranks of those trying to solve the problem of avoiding the dreaded radio dermatitis.

Taking as a basis for his theory the fact that lead alone offers sufficient insulation against the harmful rays, he would have the operators caged in double walled closets, the exterior containing the dangerous apparatus, but separated from the interior by switchboards, while the patient as well as the machinery would be watched through a series of reflecting mirrors, just as the doughboys watched the enemy outposts during the war.

Dr. Costremoulins was a victim of X-rays twenty-five years ago, when he burned his left hand, but by great care since then, despite the fact that he has made hundreds of thousands of examinations and experiments, he has prevented the spread of the disease which already has robbed France of Dr. Infroit, Dr. Leroy and other X-ray experts.

SON PRESSES MURDER SUIT AGAINST MOTHER

Says She Tried to Kill Him as She Did His Brother.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 9.

A most unusual case has come to light through the accusation of a youth against his mother. Three years ago a woman, who gave her name as Mme. Niquet, a widow, came to the Mayor of Conquest, near Brest, and with many tears explained that her six-year-old son, Fernand, had fallen into the sea from a cliff. After a search of more than a month a body was found on the beach at Porspoder, near Conquest, which the woman identified as that of her son.

Mme. Niquet's eldest son, Armand, in the meantime had taken lodging in the house of a woman in the neighborhood. One night the youth's landlady noticed that he was covered with bruises and on questioning him he told her that he and his mother had gone for a walk that morning and that she had tried to "rob him of his senses" by treating him to large quantities of white wine. When they reached a cliff overlooking the sea she pushed him over, but he had managed to grasp a projecting rock and saved his life.

The widow Niquet was promptly arrested on the charge of having murdered her younger son, as well as attempting to murder the elder boy. She calmly denied the charge of having tried to push the elder son over the cliff, although he faced her.

VICTORIA HATED FEMINISTS, BOOK OF PERIOD SHOWS

Quoted as Saying That One Advocate Should 'Get a Good Whipping.'

KEPT PRINCE IN AWE

Showed Little of the 'Weaker Sex' Spirit in Treatment of Edward.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, London, April 9.

Right back into mid-Victorianism plunges Lytton Strachey's book "Queen Victoria," one of his series of "Eminent Victorians," published to-day. Women who vote and smoke in restaurants yet who are old enough to remember well the vigorous personality which ruled Great Britain for two generations during the time that Britain consolidated for her modern greatness will read with a shock the letter quoting the Queen's views on feminism.

"The Queen is most anxious to enlist every one who can speak or write," runs one of her letters written less than fifty years ago, "in checking this mad and wicked folly of 'women's rights' with all its attendant horrors on which her poor, feeble sex is bent while forgetting every sense of womanly feeling and propriety. Lady Blank ought to get *a good whipping*. It is a subject which makes the Queen so furious that she cannot contain herself.

"God created men and women different—then let them remain each in their own position. Tennyson has written some beautiful lines on the difference between men and women in 'The Princess.' Woman should become a most hateful, heartless and disgusting human being were she allowed to unsex herself; and where would be the protection which man was intended to give the weaker sex?"

Made the Prince Tremble.

Right on the heels of this is related an incident showing that whenever the Queen's views on "woman's rights," she had more than one trait disproving the weaker sex theory. Whether it was the Queen's own strength or the strength of the great Ministers like Gladstone, Disraeli and Salisbury whom she had the luck or discretion to choose during the time when India was consolidated as part of the empire, when Britain's naval supremacy was sealed and the great foundations of modern industrialism laid in England's world policy, she made a future monarch sweat and tremble before her—and the future monarch was none other than Prince "Teddy," whose redoubtability with other ladies was a tradition round the globe.

"The Prince of Wales," Strachey relates on the authority of Freiherr von Eckardstein, "stood in tremendous awe of his mother. She had steadily refused to allow him the slightest participation in business and government, and he had occupied himself otherwise. Nor could it be denied that he had enjoyed himself—out of her sight; but in her redoubtable presence his abounding manhood suffered a miserable eclipse.

"Once at Osborne when, owing to no fault of his, he was late to a dinner party, he was observed standing behind a pillar wiping the sweat from his forehead and trying to nerve himself to go up to the Queen. When at last he did she gave him a stiff nod, whereupon he vanished immediately behind another pillar and remained there until the party broke up. At the time of this incident the Prince of Wales was over fifty years of age."

Strachey gives astonishing details of Victoria's deep seated devotion to her consort. The public testimonies, as expressed in the Albert Memorial, Albert Hall, the "Prince Albert" coat and other execrabilities which London now tries to forget, amply testify to the public devotion. Strachey asserts that the suite of rooms which Albert occupied in Windsor Castle were kept forever shut away from the eyes of any but the most privileged.

"Everything within these precincts was as it had been at the time of the Prince's death," he writes. "But in addition to this Queen Victoria had commanded that her husband's clothing should be laid out fresh each evening upon the bed and that each evening water should be set ready in a basin as if he were still alive; and this incredible rite was performed with scrupulous regularity for more than forty years. Even Windsor Castle had no running water.

"Every bed in which Victoria slept," says Strachey, "also had attached at the back above the right pillow a photograph of the head and shoulders of her consort as he lay dead surrounded by a wreath of immortelles."

UNSUCCESSFUL SUITOR SHOWS UNDYING LOVE

Willing to Pay Heavily for Souvenir of Sweetheart.

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The first prize for undying affection surely belongs to a young Paris society leader who declared in a police court this week that while he had taken a handsome zibeline mantle when he separated from his sweetheart it was merely as a souvenir of happy days. Moreover, he was perfectly willing to hand over 80,000 francs, the value of the mantle, which he planked down before the Judge with a smile.

But the fickle young woman, with true Parisian contrariness, refused the rejected admirer's thousands of francs, insisting, poutingly, that she wanted her little fur coat.

So far the Judge has been unable to decide what to do in the case, while the public interest in it is whetted by the refusal of the court to permit the publication of any names in the action, although it was admitted that the principals were high in French social life.

Additional cable news to The New York Herald will be found on Page Three of this section