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FRANCIS JOSEPH MAY SEE HIS REIGN COME TO AN END IN TIME OF WAR

Ruler of Austria-Hungary Almost at Close of Life, Sees War Cloud Arising —Is Very Rich

By Karl H. Von Wiegand. (Berlin Correspondent of the United Press.)

Berlin, Dec. 28.—Will the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph end as tumultuously as it began? This is a question that all Europe is asking. Francis Joseph mounted the Austrian throne as a mere youth of 18, amid the revolution and uprisings of the turbulent days of 1848. He is 82 years of age. He has reigned 64 years—the longest reign in modern history. The tragic death of his only son by murder or suicide and the assassination of Empress Elizabeth and defeats in war by Napoleon and the Italians, and again later, by the Germans in 1866, made his tenure peculiarly pathetic, and his latter days are overshadowed by war clouds.

Recent events, the Tripoli war, the Balkan war, and the threatened Austro-Serbian conflict, have affected his health and spirits. Under the excitement of the many conferences with his ministers and military chiefs, that the situation demanded, the aged monarch seemed unusually spry and active. But worry and anxiety and the dread of war—for he has always stood for peace—that might cloud his last days, has left him weaker and more subject to colds than ever.

An official in close touch with the Viennese court gave some interesting facts about the emperor. He gets up at the incredible hour of 3:30 in the morning. This has been his habit for many years and to which he adheres in his old age. At 4 he is shaved, usually either by Herr Spanbauer or Herr Kotler, his two valets. "Not against the grain," is his injunction.

Likes His Cigar. Francis Joseph is still fond of his cigar. Until recently he smoked a very light medium cigar especially made for him by an Austrian cigar factory. Some time ago he expressed a desire to gratify his taste for a Havana. Dr. Kerzl, his physician, shook his head. The emperor made known his wish every time that the physician saw him until finally he succeeded in convincing Dr. Kerzl that a Havana weed was no less unhealthy than an Austrian cigar. Since then he enjoys a daily two small light Havanas. His eyes are sensitive to smoke, and to protect them against this, the aged monarch smokes his cigars in a wooden holder 18 inches long.

A legend once prevailed among the lowly Viennese that their beloved emperor sends out to a public house near the Michaels gate for his breakfast.

The restaurateur was shrewd enough not to destroy this little fiction, but the emperor himself exploded the story. The emperor lives so simply, his requirements are so few and court dinners are so rare, that it does not take a large staff of cooks in the culinary department of the palace. The most important personage in the imperial kitchen is a woman, Frau Pfandler, whose sole duty it is to prepare the emperor's breakfast coffee. This is done with all the care of a chemist making up a prescription. Frau Pfandler has presided over the imperial coffee pot for so many years and so knows the taste, likes and dislikes of Francis Joseph so well, that no one else has been able to make coffee quite to his liking.

Emperor Francis Joseph receives a "salary" of approximately \$4,200,000 provided by the "civil list," less than half the salary the Russians pay their czar and a few hundred thousand dollars less than Prussia pays Emperor William of Germany. This seems like a very comfortable salary, but it is asserted that it is insufficient despite the simplicity of Francis Joseph's life, to cover the expenses of his court, staff and army of servants in his many castles, residences and palaces, only a few of which he ever visits.

The annual budget of the Schoenbrunn palace, where the emperor lives the greater part of his time is around \$150,000 a year. The cost of maintaining the imperial stables is placed at \$200,000 a year. To keep up the beautiful little parks and gardens around his palaces, requires an outlay of \$150,000 annually. Then there is the large deficit of the court opera and theater which the emperor pays out of his private purse.

There is not a new church or synagogue built or a fire engine bought by some village that the emperor is not asked to contribute. If there is a storm or disaster, the emperor is expected to head the subscription list. And, he seldom disappoints. A constant stream of begging letters pours in upon his civil cabinet from widows and orphans, and "our Imperial Father" for help. Occasionally, too, he furnishes the "dowry" that will enable some army officer to marry. Perhaps no other ruler in Europe gives away as much of his salary to charity and philanthropy as the Austrian emperor.

The emperor inherited about \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 when he took the crown in 1848. This, it is estimated, has doubled.

PRECAUTION SAVES AN AMERICAN MINING MAN SMALL FORTUNE

Mexico City, Dec. 28.—A story is told of a well known American mining man in Mexico, whose foresight probably saved him considerable money.

During the Madero revolution his property was visited frequently by the rebels, who forced him to "contribute" lavishly to the rebellion. For monies, horses, provisions and other things taken he was given the "provisional" receipts through the evidence of which he was to be reimbursed when the revolution triumphed.

Soon after the close of the first revolution the mining man deposited in the office of the minister of finance the receipts, which called for some \$25,000. He was assured that in due time he would receive his money.

It was not forthcoming, however, and several months later he called again, whereupon he was told that unfortunately the receipts which he had presented had been lost, and the department had no evidence that anything was due him. It was added that if the receipts were found a full settlement would be made.

But the claimant had provided for just this contingency, and the next day he appeared at the office of the minister and deposited a new and complete set of receipts. At the same time he informed the official that if the second lot were lost he could replace them, as he had taken the precaution to make fifty photographs of each original receipt.

Ammunition Used in Mexico.

Mexico City, Dec. 28.—Calculations made at the department of war show that since the beginning of Madero's revolution in 1910, the infantry alone has used 200,000,000 cartridges. Most of these were bought in Germany, though not a small part—that for the 7.9 mm rifles—came from the United States. The cavalry and irregular forces have played an important part in the defense of the government as the infantry, so that it is estimated the total expenditures of cartridges has not been less than 600,000,000. General Huerta's report of the battle of Rellano states that he used 1,500,000 cartridges and 2500 shells.

AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME IS IN THE LEAD OF ALL OTHERS

Rome, Dec. 28.—The opening this fall of the Catholic seminaries maintained at Rome by each of the leading countries of the world develops the fact that the American college now heads them all for attendance. The student body, consisting of merit students from all of the leading Catholic colleges and universities of America, now numbers 170 and seriously taxes the capacity of the old convent in Via Della Umiltà which serves them as a home.

In addition to this convent at Rome, the American college is also the proud possessor of a magnificent villa at Castelgandolfo, former summer home of the popes, which nestles in the Alban hills south of Rome overlooking the lakes of Albano and Nemi, the Mediterranean and finally those of the Campanian. Here the students with Monsignor Kennedy, the rector, and Monsignor O'Hearn, the vice rector, spend the hot summer months, returning to Rome in the fall when the courses open at the various general colleges and which are attended by the students from all of the various national seminaries.

After the American college, the South American college now comes second in attendance, with students from all of the leading countries of South America. The French seminary ranks next, followed by the German, the 80-odd students of which, dressed in bright red cassacks form always the most brilliant color spot in Rome. Then come the Spanish, Portuguese, English colleges and finally those of the Belgians, Poles, Greeks, Armenians, Bohemians and half a dozen others.

In addition to these separate national schools there is also at the college of the Propaganda this year 130 students selected for their special aptness from practically every civilized country in the world, so that all in all, Rome expects easily to take rank this year as the most cosmopolitan knowledge distributing center in the world.

Farewell Tours. No; this is not Bernhardt's farewell tour. She expects to come across as long as we do.

TOLSTOY'S WILL INSCRIBED UPON TRUNK OF TREE

"Do Not Speak Well of Me" Is the Parting Injunction of the Great Russian Philosopher.

Paris, Dec. 28.—The will of the late Count Tolstoy, which was in 1910 inscribed on the stump of a tree on his country estates by the eccentric Russian writer, has been published for the first time in Paris. The provisions of the Tolstoy will were known at the time of his death, but that its form was in such remarkable keeping with the primitive simplicity of the author was not known.

The will left the entire literary property of Tolstoy to his daughter, Alexandra. The first clause follows: "Bury me where I die; if in town, then in the cheapest cemetery, in the cheapest of coffins, like a pauper. Let there be no flowers, no wreaths, no speeches. Let the funeral be without priests or liturgy, if possible, but if this be distasteful to those burying me, bury me according to custom, with the liturgy, but as cheaply and simply as possible."

The second clause reads: "Do not publish my death in the newspapers; publish no obituary." The will concludes with this remarkable request: "I ask all, whether kindred or no, not to speak well of me. They will do it, I know, for they have done it during my lifetime, and it was very badly done."

QUESTION OF GOOD BREEDING BEFORE COURT IN PARIS

Strange Issue in Action of Father to Recover Possession of His Daughter From Divorced Wife.

By William Philip Simms. (Paris Correspondent of the United Press.)

Paris, Dec. 28.—What constitutes good breeding? As a question that long has furnished society with food for discussion and has been a fruitful subject for argument in the cafes, but it is doubtful if the fine points of good breeding ever got before a court before, until a few days ago when a Paris judge was called upon to decide on the manners of a child. A prominent physician eighteen months ago obtained a decree of separation from his wife and their only daughter was given by the divorce court into the custody of the mother.

Recently the father sought the return of the child on the ground that she was not being properly brought up. Detectives employed by the physician were his chief witnesses, and their evidence was matched by that of other detectives hired by his former wife. The father's detectives testified that the little miss behaved in shocking fashion, having none of the graces of polite society. They said that she leaned her elbows on the table at meals, laughed raucously and ostentatiously, talked loudly and generally made herself unflatteringly remarked for her language and attitude. Worse than all that, they said, when her father reproached her for her lack of decorum, she laughed at him and made faces at him.

Then came the mother's witnesses who swore the child's manners were irreproachable, except that she sometimes took up her bread and bit it instead of breaking it with her fingers as the latest Paris etiquette demands. Also it was admitted that she sometimes helped herself to salad with her fingers and sometimes forgot to wipe her mouth after drinking. But she handled her knife and fork properly, they said, sat up well at table, never raised her voice more than a little lady should, and always answered her mother with a smile. The judge took the matter under advisement.

AMERICANS REPRESENTED AT THE PARIS AUTO SHOW

Paris, Dec. 28.—Seven American makers are well represented at the French automobile exposition this month. The cars and the relatively low prices have excited considerable discussion among French manufacturers as to whether the time has not come to discourage importation by a stiff tariff.

The opinion of French automobile men is that the American supremacy in cheap and light car manufacture is an industrial one, based up in their ability to organize factories for turning out large numbers of automobiles of the same model, a thing which it would be next to impossible to carry through with a French factory organization.

Alaska is to have a monorail railroad.

According to European figures the fatalities now attending aviation hardly exceed one death for each 100,000 miles flown, as compared with one for each 1000 miles three years ago.

PRINCESS LOUISE A SUFFERER FROM DREAD MALADY, REPORT FROM BERLIN



Princess Victoria Louise.

Berlin, Dec. 28.—Recent events have given color to the dreadful rumor current in royal circles that Princess Victoria Louise, the only daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm, is suffering from the hopeless malady which for several generations has been the curse of the ruling house in Germany.

This malady, carcinoma, is a form of insanity, and it is said that the efforts of the girl to attain proficiency in the arts and sciences have proved all but futile. She is unable to converse on matters beyond ordinary gossip, and it is feared never will possess the ability to acquire knowledge even of a trivial sort.

Yet she is a beautiful girl, and appears intelligent. She dances and rides horseback like the average princess. The casual observer would hardly suspect that she is the victim of a dread disease. With her ancestors who have been stricken with the malady all have escaped until late in life. With Queen Louise it came in middle life, but Emperor and Empress Frederick had passed the half-century mark when stricken, the same as the kaiser's sister Charlotte. The kaiser has thus far escaped attack of a serious nature, although it is known that he suffers greatly from affliction of the left ear and left side of the throat. This is a symptom of the malady, and one which has already appeared in the case of Princess Louise.

The latest reports concerning the princess throw an interesting light on her affairs of the heart. It is known that many princes have gone to woo her, but that few if any have asked her hand. Can it be that on meeting her the admiration which her pictures has aroused has been cooled? To have as father-in-law the arbiter of Europe is a wonderful thing; but it can hardly compensate for turning a home into a bedlam.

Discussion of Successor to Pope Pius Again Being Heard at Rome

By Henry Wood. (Rome Correspondent of the United Press.)

Rome, Dec. 28.—The recent consistory at which the new Spanish and Austrian cardinals received the red hats has aroused in Rome a fresh discussion of who will be the next pope.

While discussions on this point are frequent in Rome, added seriousness has been given to the present one by the declaration that Pope Pius has expressed to the members of the Sacred college his preference for a successor. This alleged preference is Cardinal DeLai, and while in Vatican circles there are many who will declare it is more than likely that DeLai's friends sprung his candidacy in the above manner rather than that Pope Pius would have openly expressed himself on the subject, it admittedly remains a fact that Cardinal DeLai is high in the present pontiff's favor, and that he has suddenly become a strong papal possibility.

Censorship of the Stage in London Is Very Amusing

London, Dec. 28.—His majesty's government still permits Oriental dancers on the music hall stage to wear beads instead of more substantial covering, but it simply won't stand for a comedian who persists in appearing with a moustache like Lloyd George's, or whiskers like John Burns.

This idiosyncrasy of the censorship developed the other night in connection with the presentation of a sketch, called "The People's King." The scene was mythical, but a number of the characters were made up to resemble members of the present British ministry. Some busybody tipped off the lord chamberlain, the official censor, who had already passed the text of the sketch as being quite innocuous. He sent a representative to the theater.

His Idea.

An old colored minister, preaching of hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow. When asked his reason for the misrepresentation, he replied: "Why, if I was to say wuz hot, some of dem rheumatic niggers would want to go dar the very fast frost."

SUPPORT OF "INTERESTS" IS CHARGED AGAINST PARTY LEADERS IN ENGLAND

Liberals and Tories Alike Are Accused of Being Under the Influence of England's Money Kings

By Ed L. Keen. (London Correspondent of the United Press.)

London, Dec. 28.—They've been doing a good deal of political mud-slinging here of late, both from the stump and in the press, mainly on the question as to which of the two big parties is profiting the more by the support of the "interests."

It is no longer safe for the Liberals to decry the Rothschild influence in the present party councils, for the Tories come right back with, "How about the Samuel Montagus?" The Montagus, in their way, form almost as powerful a group as the older firm. When the Liberal press made much ado about the recent dinner given by the Duke of Westminster, the guests at which each brought along checks for \$5000 and upwards as contributions to the protectionists' funds, the Tories at once retorted with a list of equally liberal subscribers to the Liberal war chest, including capitalists like Sir Alfred Mond, who enjoy a cast-iron monopoly of the chemical manufacturing business in this country, and the Cadburys and other "cocoa kings" who profit by that very form of protection which they denounce in public.

Meantime the thinking public has been quietly analyzing all this mud on its own hook, without reference to biased newspaper utterances, and has begun to wonder whether after all the present party system in England is not susceptible of considerable renovation. For, although the ranks of the Liberal party admittedly contain the bulk of the progressive element, the most casual examination of the parliamentary list of membership shows that the "interests" exert a powerful influence in both parties. Merely in passing it might be mentioned that big capitalists own most of the Liberal as well as the Tory papers.

Eliminating the 84 Irish Nationalists and 40 Laborites, of the 546 other members of the house of commons as at present constituted at least 400 are affiliated with the landowning, commercial, or financial interests. Fifty-two members are aristocrats who although bearing titles have no seat in the house of lords, but as sons of other relatives of peers are eligible for election to the lower house. Whether they be land owners, or commercial or financial magnates, they are pretty sure of election in their noble relatives' constituencies, so the particular interest they may represent thus has supporters in each house. These noble M. P.'s vary from men like Viscount Valentia, who is an Irish peer, to the Marquis of Tullibardine, who as son and heir to the Duke of Atholl, uses one of his

father's spare titles, Lord Robert Cecil, who owes his "lordship" to the fact that his father was a marquis, and Hon. Guy Wilson, whose father was a baron. On all questions concerning the hereditary system these members could rely upon was the support of forty-four baronets (holders of the hereditary "Sir," as distinguished from plain knights whose titles die with them).

Start a debate about banking and finance, and up will jump Sir Frederick Barrington, Sir G. Baring and Hon. G. V. Baring, Baron de Forest (who inherits his vast wealth and Austrian title from his benefactor, the late Baron Hirsch), Sir Stuart Samuel and his nephews, Postmaster-General Herbert Samuel and Under Secretary for India E. Samuel Montagu, and others.

If the land question is brought up, there will be heard a bunch of Ceells, Lords Robert and Hugh, and Hon. Evelyn, supported by their cousin, ex-Premier Arthur J. Balfour. Hon. Neil Primrose, Lord N. Trichon Stuart, Lord Alexander Thynne, Lord Edmund Talbot, and a host of others would also have something to say, while on railways, coal and shipping, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Clifford Cory, and the Hon. Wilsons (of whom there are three, two Liberals and a Conservative), respectively, would lead batches of interested legislators.

Distribution of Titles. The wholesale distribution of titles in the past sixty or seventy years has placed more than 140 representatives of the financial and commercial interests in the upper house. The great majority of the others are, of course, landowners. As the titles of peers often bear no resemblance to their family names, it is sometimes difficult to identify a particular lord with the business which has formed the foundation of his family fortune. Lords Furness and Pirie, Iveagh and Ardilaun and Cowdray are recognized by the average Britisher at once as the great shipbuilding, beer and oil magnates, respectively. But mention Lords Avebury, Hillington, Wolverton, Revelstoke, Ashburton, Aldenham, Hindlip and Nunburnholme, and the men in the street may fall for the moment to identify them by their real names, as Lubbock, Mills, Glyn, the Barings (two), and Gibbs, banking magnates, and Allsop and Wilson, beer and shipping millionaires. These are only illustrations. There are plenty of others.

They are members of both Conservative and Liberal parties and whatever their value as legislators on great questions of policy or government, quite naturally most of them may be relied upon to look after their own peculiar interests—to some extent at least.

ALARMING REPORTS ON USE OF COCAINE

Paris, Dec. 28.—Alarmed by medical reports which show the increasing number of persons in certain sections of Paris who are addicted to the use of cocaine, the police have commenced an energetic campaign to suppress the clandestine sale of the drug. They have a difficult job on their hands.

Dr. Briand, chief of the St. Anne lunatic asylum, says that fully one-half of the young women who frequent the cafes of Montmartre and the Latin quarters are victims of the habit and sooner or later come under his care. The attraction of cocaine is not easily understood by those who have observed its effects. The original sensation continues for only a brief period, while after-effects follow swiftly and are terrible.

The law prohibits the sale of the drug except on presentation of a physician's prescription but the illegal methods employed to obtain it are many and ingenious. The waiter at certain cafes makes a business of retailing cocaine to customers with whom they come in contact. Their usual price is 75 cents a gram. The police recently raided the headquarters of a dealer who occupied a room on the sixth floor of an office building. It had been his practice to supply his patrons by lowering a basket from a window of his room, after the customer had identified himself as a user by whistling in a peculiar manner. The dealer was severely punished.

The result of his arrest, detection and of other sharp police measures has been to raise the price without decreasing the demand for the drug, and it is stated that as much as \$8 a gram has been paid by persons whose cravings were so great that they would not wait to find a cheaper supply.

Ingratitude.

"I hate to hear a man talk about human ingratitude," said Mr. Chuggins. "Still, it does seem hard to find friends unappreciative." "Of course. But if a man can waste years of care and affection and income on an utterly irresponsible automobile, he ought to be willing to do the same for a human being."

MEXICAN LABORERS CROSSING BORDER

Mexico City, Dec. 28.—Thirty thousand Mexicans left their country for homes in the United States last year.

This intelligence has disturbed the local press, a part of which, assuming that the emigrants are attracted by the higher wages paid on the railroads, in the cotton fields and at industrial centers of the north, are sounding a warning against what they describe as "false promises" intended to lure the Mexican laborer across the line, to his disadvantage.

Other papers explain the exodus on the ground that continued revolutions have robbed the toiler of an opportunity to follow his usual vocation and left to him no occupation except that of fighting his countrymen. He is pretty tired of the war trade, particularly as it must be pursued at the risk of his own life.

MAN WHO SETS THE FASHIONS OF PARIS TO VISIT AMERICA

Paris, Dec. 28.—The United States is about to be invaded by the real "beau Paris," otherwise M. Andre de Fouquieres, whose whims of dress are followed by all Frenchmen who pride themselves on being up to the minute. He has declared that the purpose of his visit is to teach the Americans some of the nicest dances imaginable, and also to make a few little talks. The Paris "dandy" wears no gems on his fingers, or other jewelry, but he is most fastidious about his dress, and France regards him as her most popular man. On an average of 100 social invitations come to M. Fouquieres each day in the year. He does not accept them all, of course, but he goes about enough to maintain his reputation as a man about town. It fills the Parisians with wonder that this remarkable man, with all his butterfly life, finds time to write books. He is the author of several best-selling novels.