

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

BERLIN VIES WITH PARIS IN DRESS

Opening Day of Races at Karlsruh compares well with Longchamps.

KRONPRINZ IS THERE, BUT HIS HORSES LOSE

Automobile Touring Parties from America Make German Capital a Central Point.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] Berlin, April 18.—All Berlin attended the opening day of the races at Karlsruhe on Easter Monday. It is estimated that more than 50,000 were present. Thanks to the perfect weather the display of spring fashions surpassed anything seen here in years. The spectacle of the hands of bright colored frocks and hats and parasols of the ladies, together with the showy and attractive uniforms of hundreds and hundreds of German officers, was one of exceptional brilliancy. Americans in Berlin afterward declared that it must henceforth be considered a slander to assert that German women do not know how to dress, and that so many exquisitely gowned women had never been seen hitherto outside France.

Wilhelm Funk, the American portrait painter who recently established himself in Berlin, said that even Longchamps had not seen handsomer or more smartly well dressed women than there were at Karlsruhe. The Crown Prince, with the Crown Princess, the latter being charmingly dressed in pale blue, with hat and parasol to match, and a large retinue of court ladies and officers, occupied the imperial pavilion. Two of the Crown Prince's horses were entered for the second race, but to the disappointment and to that of many others who backed them, they were defeated. The Crown Prince, however, of course took his defeat in a sportsmanlike manner and later remarked jocosely: "If I had not been here of course they would have done better."

Major Langhorne and a large contingent of resident Americans were among those in the reserved enclosure. There was an unusually elaborate musical programme on Good Friday and Easter in the American Church, when Gouzon's "Redemption" was given with a chorus of sixteen voices, in addition to the regular quartet. Choir, organ and orchestra were under the direction of Marshall Bartholomew. The first part, comprising the psalm and "Calvary," was rendered on Good Friday, and the second and third, describing the Resurrection and the Ascension, on Easter.

The soloists were Miss Ruby Evans, soprano; Miss Hazel Fleener, contralto; George Herwin and Roland Witte, tenors; and Ernest Coc, basso. The instrumental soloists were Mr. Bowerstein, violinist, formerly concertmaster of the New York Symphony Orchestra; Miss Seibold, harpist; Mr. La Welsmann, flutist; and Bassett Hough, organist.

George Mench, of Boston, had a large dinner party and dance on Easter Monday at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. V. Fisher. In the absence of Mrs. Fisher, who is automobiling in Holland, Mrs. Earl H. von Wiegand did the honors as hostess, assisted by Mrs. Phipps Miller and Mrs. Gladys Culver Moore. Among the guests were the Misses Louise and Katherine Cahill, Miss Violet Crosby, Miss Myrtle Ashby, Miss Charmion von Wiegand, Miss Elsie Gartner, Miss Isabelle Phillips, Miss Anna Bultman Iwakoff, Miss L. Rita Christensen, Miss Juana Moore, Count Strachwitz, Lester Demahie, Dr. Saxe, William Newton, and Messrs. Hopkins, Post, Campbell, Cross and Patton.

Mrs. H. V. Fisher's automobile touring party includes Stephen McFadden and Miss McFadden. It is intended to make a two weeks' journey through Holland, Belgium and Northern France. They spent the day yesterday at the famous tulip gardens in and about Haarlem. Captain and Mrs. Oberlander and Major Langhorne have been putting in a few days automobiling through Westphalia and the Rhineland.

Miss Sara McKee, who has been studying the piano with Josef Lhevinne, the Russian pianist, for the last two or three years, will shortly make her debut. She played last week to a number of specially invited guests at her residence in the Waterfallstrasse, her audience including some prominent Berlin musicians, and received a highly favorable impression. Her forthcoming public appearance is being looked forward to with much interest.

About fifteen young ladies of the Willard School, chaperoned by Dr. Alice Loebe, are back from a month's sightseeing in Switzerland and Italy. They returned on Wednesday and school began again on Thursday. W. D. Baldwin, president of the Otis Elevator Company of New York, with Miss Louise, his daughter, arrived in Berlin this week.

Americans this week at the Esplanade Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. D. McKay, of Philadelphia, and George Washington Coulter, of New York. The International Surgical Congress, which is held annually in Berlin just after

MASTERPIECES BY FRANS HALS AND REMBRANDT. Gems of the Oppenheim collection to be sold at auction in Berlin in October next.



OPPENHEIM ART COLLECTION TO BE SOLD IN THE FALL

Authentic Frans Halses, Rembrandts, Rubenses, Van Dycks, Ruysdaels, Hobbemas, Jan Steens and Tenierses To Be Offered in Berlin, as Well as a Probable Velasquez.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] Berlin, April 9.—American amateurs of rare pictures will do well to prolong their European vacation this year into the month of October when Messrs Lepke, of Berlin, are going to auction one of the finest art collections existing in Germany, that of the late Baron Albert von Oppenheim, of Cologne. The baron, who, with the late Herr Weber, of Hamburg, was considered Germany's foremost art expert, had devoted his whole life and the greater part of his great wealth to the formation and completion of his gallery, and he is described as having had no other interest in life.

Although he might have achieved a prominent position in society in Berlin and even at court, he always declined any proposal to move his home and his treasures to the German capital for the simple reason that Cologne, far better than Berlin, was nearer the great art markets of Europe, Paris, London, Amsterdam, Antwerp and Brussels, and that he could always travel to these places at a few hours' notice, when receiving word that some great painting was going to be put on the market for sale. The late baron used to say to his friends that most of his finest pictures he secured, not by outbidding his fellow purchasers, but because he was so well informed about what was going to take place and because he always arrived first on the scene.

The Baron Albert von Oppenheim was born in Cologne in 1834 and died on June 23, 1912. His life was uneventful except for his work as an art expert, and he himself never did anything and buy them cleverly. After his death his heirs at first wished that the art treasures should remain in the family, but this was not possible and, despite many efforts, an agreement about the ultimate ownership of the finest canvases could not be reached. The decision was then arrived at to sell the collection.

The announcement that there was to be a sale created some sensation in Germany, as it was feared that the best of Albert von Oppenheim's pictures would be sold to American art experts and that Germany would thus be deprived of them. But as no law exists in Germany prohibiting the sale of works of art to foreign countries, nothing could be done in the matter, and the sale is fixed for the beginning of October in the rooms of Messrs. Lepke, Potsdamer Strasse, in Berlin.

The delay of the sale was mostly caused by the fact that the catalogue was being made up and that the work had been entrusted to Excellenz Dr. von Bode, general director of the Royal Museums of Berlin. The work has just been concluded, but will not be published for some time to come. Owing to the courtesy of Messrs. Lepke and Dr. von Bode the Tribune correspondent in Berlin is enabled to give a résumé of the collection which Dr. von Bode has written for that catalogue, and which is already known as a work of considerable importance for all who are interested in classical painting, and especially in Flemish and Dutch schools.

Baron von Oppenheim, says Dr. von Bode, owned several primitives, one of which is one of the most interesting of the Old Dutch school. It represents the "Saint Godebert," and was painted by Petrus Christus in 1449. This is the finest work of Christus, who was considered the best of Jan van Eyck's pupils. Next come two celebrated Quentin Massys pictures, one a "Madonna," and the other the well known "Money Changers," which are among the best Massys ever painted.

Authenticity in Question. Regarding the latter, Dr. von Bode draws attention to the fact that some doubts were raised about its authenticity, as the following inscription has been painted on the back of the picture: "Le Roy doct & maître Corroll de la Chapelle." This caused some people to believe that the picture had been painted by Corneille de Lyon, although there is no possible connection between the strong and solid painting of the picture and Corneille's usual work which consisted of miniatures. It has since then been ascertained that the real author of "The Money Changers" was Quentin Massys, and Europe's greatest experts on primitives, consulted by Baron von Oppenheim in the matter agreed thereon. Of the great Flemish masters Baron von Oppenheim owned several works by P. P. Rubens, including a beautiful sketch of the allegorical ceiling painted by Rubens for Whitehall in London, representing the "Victory of Fidelity over

FARCE-COMEDY IN FRENCH ELECTIONS

One Would Be Deputy Wants To Be Champion of the "Movies."

ANOTHER CANDIDATE'S PLATFORM IS BEAUTY

On the Serious Side Caillaux Seems To Be Gaining and Socialists Losing.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] Paris, April 18.—The electioneering campaign is waxing hotter and hotter day by day. The Socialists so far seem to be losing their hold on the public, and are being accused of raising a sensational platform against the three years' service which they to-day abandon. Alexandre Millerand, addressing his constituents in Bordeaux yesterday, summed up the situation by saying: "There are only three questions which every French voter must ask. First, are you for or against three years' military service? Second, are you for or against an inequitable income tax and the unconstitutional taxation of the coupons of the national funds? Third, are you for or against electoral reform with proportional minority representation?"

Politics, however, takes a secondary place in certain districts where the chief questions raised concern local interests. Thus the aviator Helen is "aviation and automobilist candidate" in a constituency where these interests predominate. In his election address Helen scarcely mentions the great political questions now agitating France, but pledges himself, among other things, to endeavor to obtain the introduction of a bill to provide aviation routes throughout France. Helen's suggestion is that all the present French national roads should be widened by a strip of ground big enough to permit aviators to alight safely. Helen, too, is a partisan of the compulsory introduction of the profit-sharing system for workers in aeroplane and motor industries.

For "Pro-Movie" Legislation. Another candidate, Léon Martin, seeks election as a cinematographer. If elected he pledged to secure the passage of certain pro-movie legislation and to fight all opposition to the cinematograph in the House.

The most curious candidature, however, is that of Simeon Guet, who is contesting the third Toulon constituency as Beauty candidate pure and simple. His proclamation to the electors reads: "My programme is quite simple. I am the candidate of Beauty, D'Annunzio, when elected to the Italian Parliament, had no other ticket. I may not be elected, but in such case I shall have the pleasure of representing a minority which is not represented in any of my opponents."

In a pastoral letter Cardinal Amette urges all Catholics to go to the polls and to vote for the candidates who are not opposed to religious and to privately conducted as distinguished from state schools. Friends of Caillaux Active. The campaign of ex-Premier Caillaux is, of course, attracting great attention. While Mme. Caillaux awaits in Saint-Lazare prison the opening of her trial for murder her husband's political friends are busy seeking the support of the voters in his constituency, of Marnes, in the Department of the Seine, which he has represented in the Chamber since 1898. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the pacifist Senator from the Sarthe, is taking a leading part in canvassing the district in favor of M. Caillaux. The efforts of the baron and other sponsors of M. Caillaux have been so vigorous that the usually cold and cautious peasants of the district have been prevailed on to regard M. Caillaux as the victim of reactionary politics in Paris and seem more and more inclined to give him their ardent support. The line of action taken in behalf of M. Caillaux is that his adversaries have not hesitated to use any kind of means to ruin him. It is stated that he is threatened every day with blackmail and that every morning he fears to open the newspaper lest he should find that some of his intimate and private letters have been stolen and published.

Anonymous Letters Sent. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant alluded in one of his campaign speeches to anonymous letters received by Mme. Caillaux which she had not shown to her husband. He added: "I myself receive daily anonymous letters saying the loss of my son last year was a punishment from heaven." The adversaries of M. Caillaux allege that the influence of the government is being used energetically in favor of the former Premier. Caillaux himself is taking no part in the speechmaking. Moving pictures are being greatly used to attract the voters and to vivify the election eloquence.

SEALER KITE SAFE

Steamer Not Heard of for Month Passes Near Shore.

St. John's, N. F., April 18.—The sealer steamer Kite, from which no tidings had been received for more than a month, was reported safe to-day. The Kite is the smallest vessel in the sealing fleet and has about seventy men on board. Magistrate Duggan, at Lunenburg, on the northeast coast of the island, telegraphed that the overdue sealer passed Paquet, an isolated fishing settlement several miles north of Lunenburg, last Tuesday. She was steaming south toward this port, and as she passed within two miles of shore she was easily recognized. The Kite was last sighted previously by the sealer Ranger 170 miles off St. John's, on March 18, and it was feared that she had met disaster in the blizzard which caused the deaths of seventy members of the crew of the steamer Newfoundland and in which the Southern Cross, with 170 men on board, is believed to have foundered.

Chair Made by a Czar.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] London, April 18.—An armchair reported to have been made by Peter the Great from the timbers of a wreck was auctioned off at Christie's on Thursday. It is said that Peter made the chair in 1698 while a guest of John Evelyn. The Russian double headed eagle is carved roughly on the back of the chair, which is very hard and is a splendid example of task.

CENSORSHIP A SCIENCE

List Published of Subjects Forbidden to Newgatherers.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] Craow, April 7.—Journalists arriving here from the north report that the censorship in St. Petersburg is growing stricter every year. At present it is practically impossible under the espionage law of July, 1912, to publish or send out of Russia any news whatever that bears on military or naval affairs. The Council of Ministers has just approved the following list of forbidden news items: News about projected changes in the equipment of the army and navy, the formation of new army orders or changes in the effectiveness of the army, the arming of warships, the quantity of ammunition and other emergency stores for war, the state of preparedness and the strength of the fortresses and naval ports in the event of war, or the work going on at such fortresses or ports, plans for the construction of new fortresses or for the extension or dismantling of existing fortifications, manoeuvres of troops or gunnery practice by the fleet, the progress or results of test mobilization of the army or navy, the progress of manoeuvres or test mobilizations in frontier districts, the non-granting of leaves of absence to officers, the calling out of reservists, the non-transfer to the reserve of soldiers who have served their time, movements of troops toward the frontier, the chartering or the concentration of merchant vessels in naval ports.

BRUTAL TREATMENT IN GERMAN ARMY

Soldiers Terribly Abused, Officers Escaping with Light Punishment.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] Berlin, April 18.—There is no question that the real cause of the great exodus of German soldiers to the French foreign legion in Algeria is brutality at the hands of their officers. Cases of ill treatment have come to light in the last three or four weeks, but they do not show adequately what the real number is. Many soldiers, in Prussian fashion, would rather suffer in silence than denounce their chiefs, and many instances of such denunciations have been hushed up by the local military authorities.

In some instances of ill treatment the German papers do not help in revealing an account which is known publicly. For instance, General Boesa, who is garrisoned in Neiss, Silesia, wakes his soldiers either by throwing a bucket of cold water over them or by horsewhipping. Major Petzol, of the 4th Artillery Regiment, in Saxony, was punished with fourteen days' arrest in his quarters for ill treating an orderly. Captain Derrichs is sued for abuse of authority. The military prosecutor asks a punishment of forty-three days in prison, but the officer gets five days' arrest in his quarters. Captain Voss, of the 38th Prussian Infantry, who grossly insults recruits, gets four weeks' arrest in his quarters. Captain Koshler, of the 15th Prussian Infantry, is sued for 107 cases of ill treatment; Lieutenant von Kaths, of the Guard Grenadiers, who beats soldiers and insults them, gets four weeks' room arrest.

With non-commissioned officers the conditions are much worse. Sometimes the abuse of authority is of the most terrible form. Sergeant Schyiban, who knocks down one man, beating him with a chair, gets five days' simple arrest, the court finding the offence not actually ill treatment, but simply "incorrect treatment." Sergeant Renner, of the Breslau Cuirassiers, beats one man and causes him to become deaf. Non-Commissioned Officer Kraal, of the Württemberg Uhlans, beats a conscript soldier with the butt of his gun until he spits blood. The soldier died before a lawsuit could be brought, and doctors admit that death was hastened by ill treatment. Kraal got fourteen days' arrest. The state of affairs is even acknowledged by many non-military papers, including the "Boersen Courier," which is liberal and very moderate, as are most of the financial papers of Germany. The paper writes: "Who knows all that takes place in the barracks? We only hear enable public opinion to discover the abuse. In the greater number of cases unfortunate soldiers are much too scared and beaten to dare to speak."

DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR CLOCKS NOW

For Hours, Minutes and Seconds Frenchman Has Horas, Chrones and Centichrones.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] Paris, April 18.—The French reformer, M. A. Flamant, advocates the application of the decimal system to clocks under a new system of dividing time invented by himself. Instead of twenty-four hours, M. Flamant proposes to substitute twenty "horas," each "hora" divided into fifty "chrones" and each "chrone" into one hundred "centichrones." The "centichrone" would thus correspond to the second, while a "decachrone," or fifth of a "hora," would roughly be about a quarter of an hour. M. Flamant claims for the system that it adopted it would be a great convenience to sailors, astronomers and others.

Kieff Police Still Active.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] St. Petersburg, April 18.—Espionage, spying and police interference still continue rife in Kieff. During the last few days there have been one hundred political arrests. During the night of Friday in a raid on a private house a printing press and three thousand socialist pamphlets were seized and thirteen persons arrested. Among the suspects are many members of the learned professions, students, traders and shopkeepers.

Children Form Morphine Habit.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] St. Petersburg, April 18.—The spread of the morphine habit among the children of the Amur territory is terrible, according to Dr. Starokolitky, the lecturer. Statistics for one jail showed that three hundred prisoners out of every thousand were morphine victims, and the same proportion prevails in the hospitals. The doctor says that a large number of morphine clubs exist, and that it is a common sight to see friends making injections into each other's arms in the open streets of Blagovystchensk.

VENEZUELA ELECTS PRESIDENT TO-DAY

Stage Set for One of Nation's Greatest Political Farces.

FORTOUL WILL BE PROVISIONAL HEAD

"El Mocho," on Way to Trinidad, Cloud on Horizon Likely to Trouble Gomez.

[By Cable to the Tribune.] Caracas, Venezuela, April 18.—The stage has been set for the staging up of the curtain on one of the greatest political farces that has ever been enacted in this republic of political incongruities. According to the plan of General Juan Vicente Gomez, who turned the Presidency over to Dr. Gil Fortoul, to act temporarily, the special plenipotentiaries chosen by the legislatures of the various states will be here to-morrow to elect a Provisional President. The man so elected—and he will be Dr. Fortoul—will hold the office for a year, when the Congress will elect a "constitutional President." It is understood that General Gomez, the stage manager, who also contributed the words and music, will be named as Minister of War by the plenipotentiaries. He will thus retain his control of affairs, which he now does, despite his ostensible withdrawal from the Presidency.

The purpose of electing Dr. Fortoul as Provisional President for a year is to make a pretence of complying with the constitution, which provides against the incumbent of the Presidency occupying two consecutive terms. Of course, there is no doubt now who will be elected by the Congress one year hence for the full constitutional term of four years. General Gomez will be the choice. Gomez, who was Vice-President when General Cipriano Castro was President, has learned much from his political preceptor. Castro used to have provisional presidencies, too, with the difference that he was also the Provisional President, when he wanted to create a gap between his two consecutive terms, which was only a matter of form.

There have been rumors of possible opposition to the plan of General Gomez, which caused him to do away with the election which should have taken place in October. That was the time for the election of members of Congress who would in turn vote to-morrow for a Constitutional President, if General Gomez had not overridden the constitution by establishing the provisional term. But while it is not likely that anything will happen to-morrow to frustrate the Gomez plan, there is little doubt that the proposed "continuumism" policy of Gomez will cause trouble in the very near future. It is known here that General José Manuel Hernandez ("El Mocho") is now on his way from New York to Trinidad, where he will meet his chief lieutenants of the Nationalist party to arrange the final details for an invasion of Venezuela to fight for the Presidency. This planned movement seems to be the only danger that now confronts the consummation of the plan of General Gomez again to place himself in power.

SLUMP IN MEAT PRICES IN LONDON

Market So Well Supplied That U. S. Can Buy Frozen Product for Use Here.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] London, April 18.—The price of meat is slackening in this country, due to the heavy arrival of refrigerated goods from abroad. According to the butchers in Smithfield Market, the effect of the great influx of frozen meat is being felt throughout the trade. "Chilled meat has to be disposed of at once and the supplies are rather heavy at present," said one butcher. "The frozen meat and fresh meat trade alike suffer, but it is just possible that the present easing-off of meat prices is only temporary, and that the market will stiffen again at an early date."

"Low prices are prevailing at the present time for the simple reason that there is too much meat on hand," said the principal of one of the largest London firms of meat importers. "It is all a question of supply and demand, and no one can foresee how long the present conditions will last."

A more confident note is expressed by another authority. "The consuming capacity of the home market for imported meat," he said, "is steadily expanding, and during the last year the supply not being equal to the demand, prices were accordingly pretty high. It is generally conceded, I think, that of late the colonial farmers and South American stock breeders have been getting better prices for their stock than formerly, partly owing to the fact that last year our home supplies produced generally tend to advance, and the United States, instead of being the largest suppliers of beef and live cattle to this country, are now free importers themselves of South American and Australian meat, and have even been reshipping a fair quantity of meat from this country for use in the Eastern States."

PORFIRIO DIAZ IN COURT

Ex-President of Mexico Has Dispute with Landlord.

Paris, April 18.—General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, appeared before the courts to-day in consequence of a dispute with his landlord over the repairs of his flat. General Diaz asserted that they had not been completed in the time promised. The court designated an expert to make a report.

Kaiser Creates Wedel a Prince.

Berlin, April 18.—The Emperor has accepted Count Charles von Wedel's resignation as Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine, to become effective on May 1 and has created him a prince. Count von Wedel's resignation is the outcome of the recent Zabern troubles. It is announced that Herr von Dalwitz, Prussian Minister of the Interior, will be appointed Viceroy of Alsace-Lorraine, and that Friedrich Wilhelm von Loebel, formerly chief of the Imperial Chancellery, will succeed Herr von Dalwitz, as minister.