

AMERICAN KING'S HOSTESS

Late Marshall Field's Daughter "Subs" for Princess.

GREEN EYES ALL OVER LONDON

King's Suite Set Apart in New Drexel House in the English Metropolis—Carnegie's Love of Mother.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Never in the annals of royal etiquette has there been a greater honor conferred upon an American woman than that which fell to the lot of the late Marshall Field's daughter, Mrs. David Beatty, a few nights ago at Balmoral. The duchess of Connaught, who has been acting hostess for the king, arranged with Princess Patricia to spend an evening with the duchess of Devonshire and it was understood that the princess of Wales would come across from Abergeildie and play chateau for her father-in-law. At the last moment her royal highness sent to the castle to say she was indisposed, but as there were other princesses in the neighborhood she did not anticipate that her absence would cause any inconvenience.

Directly the king heard that his daughter-in-law could not come to play propriety—and there is no man in the world so particular on this point as Edward VII—he wrote a note and sent it across to Invercauld requesting "as a favor" that Mrs. Beatty should come and act hostess for him.

The Beattys, who dine at 8:30 p. m. (not like the king, at 9 p. m.), were at the banquet when the message arrived. The "command"—as of course, it amounted to that—could not have come at a more inopportune moment, as there was also a dinner party at Invercauld. Mrs. Beatty, nevertheless, immediately left the table and went over to the castle just as she was, merely throwing a fur cloak over her shoulders. I am told she acted the part of royal hostess as though to the manner born and that she also looked it. The incident was the talk of society at Balmoral and occasioned a great deal of jealousy.

Story Tellers in Demand. At the present moment the individual who is most sought after in society is the man or woman who can tell a story well. The king has had for years a great love of a story and scores of his friends have in the first instance gained admittance to his favor because of their capacity in the art of raconteur. Instances of this are furnished in Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. George Keppel and the Marquis de Soveral.

Society in general has now become enamored of the good story teller. No house party is complete without him or her. Hostesses go any length to procure such guests; in fact their friends have permission to bring on anyone who is clever in this respect. Every smart society woman and most men have albums in which they carefully write down each story they hear. There is a certain ultra gay section who collect only stories of the smoking-room order. Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, a niece of the duchess of Sutherland, gets the credit of knowing more lively stories than any young patron in society.

New Drexel Home. It is unhesitatingly said on all sides that when the Drexels' new house in Grosvenor Square is ready for their occupancy it will be the most beautiful house in London. They are the first Americans to place a suite of apartments in their home at the disposal of the king. Every one of the king's friends is aware how he glories in being "fussed" over and made much of, of course he cannot help being pleased that a suite of apartments which he is

BULGARIA HAS A FINE ARMY

While that of Turkey is in a Measure Disorganized.

FORMER IS WELL EQUIPPED

Both Contain Good Fighting Material—Bulgarians Are Confident and Are Able to Strike Quickly.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In making an estimate of the war strength of the Balkan states it is easily seen that the present is a much more favorable time for Bulgaria than for Turkey. Bulgaria has for years been preparing for the very crisis which she now faces, and her army, perhaps, never was in better condition. Turkey, on the other hand, is in the midst of changes in military administration and system and her army appears to worse advantage than even in these days of corruption and inefficiency preceding the Young Turk regime.

Bulgaria reviews the last twenty years history of her army with pride. The officers display with swollen chests troops that have been whipped into what many European military experts declare to be one of the model armies of the world.

They have no hesitancy in permitting a stranger to witness drills, examine accoutrements and arms and inspect barracks. Pictures of troops in action of favorite companies and prominent officers are the most conspicuously displayed photographs in the shops. The principal club of Sofia is the Military club, and in the afternoons and evenings it is crowded with smart looking, well dressed officers, who discuss with pride the action of their army to that of their neighbors, and assert their readiness for war with Turkey, which they consider Bulgaria's hereditary enemy. It was a group of such enthusiasts who declared that in the advent of the declaration of the march to Constantinople would be merely a necessary formality.

Active Army, All Recruits. "The Turks seemed to wish to forget the recent history of their army," said an American who as the guest of a Turkish officer had been allowed to witness the drilling of troops on the plains near Adrianople. "One of the first acts of the present government was to dismiss to their homes all soldiers who had served their three years under the colors, a course in marked contrast to the arbitrary rule of the former palace favorites who retained them in service as long as they could force them to remain. As a result the active army is now composed of recruits."

"Most of the troops that I saw were undergoing elementary instruction and they fairly swarmed over the parade grounds in small squads, mounted and unmounted, learning to ride and to march. The men seemed slow to learn, dull and ignorant. The officers were energetic, but it appeared to me that their own knowledge of their profession was not extensive."

"At least 90 per cent of the conscripts were illiterate, and while the officers to some extent were educated men, they were lacking in a practical military training. Education is one of the greatest wants of the Turkish army; first of all among the rank and file."

"There is plenty of good material, but the training is not up to date, and without that scientific training which has become necessary on a modern battlefield the courage and patience with which every one who knows the Turkish soldier will admit he is endowed are useless."

"I was struck with the way things were done under the old order by seeing in a gun park 100 or more Krupp quick-firing guns for both horse and field artillery. The pieces had been issued to the artillery branch of the army almost three years before, yet they had never been used except for a few trial shots when they first arrived."

Stores Are Wasted. "The sultan had always denied permission to the officers to engage in either musketry or artillery field practice, and thus the stores of ammunition that were bought at the expense of the state were wasted in the arsenals. Now, these fine guns, and they are really such, are being put into condition, foreign instructors in their use have been engaged and a plot of ground for artillery field practice has been secured."

"One of the officers put the matter thus: 'We have no lack of guns, ammunition and the like, but we are lacking in practical training that was denied us under the former government. And we shall have it, for we know and feel the need of it. Everything is in disorder and confusion now, but will for a few months and you shall see a wonderful improvement.'"

Infantry the Principal Aim.

The Bulgar is a slow-minded fellow, but he is not illiterate, and under the influence of military training he is more easily made into a modern soldier than the Turk. The military school at Sofia is admirably equipped and has been turning out efficient young officers. One of the sights on which the Bulgarian capital prides itself is a review of the cadet corps, a body of about 1,000 as smart looking young officers as you might see anywhere.

The curriculum of the school is much the same as that of West Point or of the best of the European military schools, and fine instruction is under the close supervision of the war minister, as well as of Czar Ferdinand himself. In these respects the school at Sofia has been in marked contrast to the military college at Constantinople.

There the study of chemistry was prohibited by the sultan because an anarchist who knew something of science threw a bomb at him, and the chief of the army corps staff said that he had never visited the school, giving as his reason that if he had done so he would have been denounced by the sultan as a spy and as a meddler with matters that did not concern him.

The principal branch of the service of both the Turkish and Bulgarian armies is the infantry. The endurance and patience of the Turkish infantryman have been remarked by all who have seen him in the field or have witnessed the long and tedious marches that he has made, poorly equipped and poorly paid. But the Bulgarian infantryman is certainly not behind in these respects. Those who have seen him in the military maneuvers have remarked his sturdiness and his capacity for hard work. In fact the Bulgarian foot soldier works harder than almost any other European soldier, for his term of service is nominally but two years, and out of that must come a time allowance for planting and harvesting his crops.

His marching power is really considered above the average of similar European bodies. To repel King Milan's invasion in 1885 the army had to be transferred at short notice from the Turkish to the Serbian frontier. To do this infantry regiments made a forced march of nearly sixty miles

in twenty-six hours before attacking the enemy. The cavalry branch of the Turkish army has always been considered exceedingly picturesque, but the value of the greater part of it in modern warfare is problematic, made up as it is of Kurds and other half civilized tribes of Asia. These troops are all natural horsemen, and they come to their drills mounted on small hairy, country bred horses. But in spite of their perfect horsemanship the Turkish officers have never been able to make them amenable to military discipline. They still remain more showy than useful.

The principal cavalry of the Bulgarian army is Czar Ferdinand's Guard Regiment. It has three squadrons during peace, two being mounted with Hungarian horses and the third with horses bred at the Government stud stations.

As Ferdinand takes a personal interest in this corps, the barracks, the riding hall and the stables, as well as the uniforms and the equipment of the men are all upon models of the best that he has found throughout Europe.

Armed Forces Are Conscripited. The armies of both countries are recruited by conscription. Practically the whole of the male population of Bulgaria is drawn upon. The Turks on the contrary, place the burden of military duty entirely upon the Moslems.

Since there are in Europe only about 1,750,000 Moslems, a very large part of the army must be drawn from the Asiatic provinces. This weakness is one of the points that the new regime intends to correct. It proposes to extend the whole European population of the Ottoman Empire, thus giving nearly 7,000,000 people to be drawn from.

In Bulgaria 8,000 young men annually reach the age of 21, and of these about 2,000 are taken for the full peace color service. The period is nominally three years for the cavalry and artillery and two years for the infantry.

After they have finished their service under the colors the men are kept in the reserve for eighteen years. After leaving the reserves they are passed into the landwehr for six years and are considered available material for prolonged campaigns. A recent estimate by an Austrian authority, which seems to be verified by actual conditions, gives the number of men serving with the colors and of the reserve as 380,000. There are about 60,000 of the landwehr, but in time of peace they are without any military organization.

Liability to military service in Turkey extends over twenty-five years. The conscript is taken at the age of 21 to serve for three years in the active army, then for six years in the reserve of the active army.

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At the expiration of that time he passes for nine years into the reserve army and finally for five years into the landwehr. About 70,000 young men are taken annually for color service of the 100,000 or more young Moslems who come up for conscription. The German officers who have been drilling the Turkish troops make the number of available fighting men of this system of service as follows: Active army, 250,000; reserve of active army, 125,000; reserve army, 600,000; landwehr, 50,000; total, 1,125,000.

Bulgarian Mobilization Easy. The mobilization of the Bulgarian army can be accomplished much more easily and speedily than the Turkish. The Bulgarian territory is divided into nine districts, with headquarters at strategic points. Each division has two brigades of infantry and one artillery regiment of nine batteries. A cavalry regiment is included in the quota of the first six divisions. All the divisions have a full complement of administrative, clerical and medical staffs. The war strength of each division is placed at 20,000, making a total of 180,000, with 4,000 cavalry and 60 guns.

Then besides there are a separate cavalry division and certain corps troops, which would bring the mobilized strength of the Bulgarian army in the field to 218,000, with 7,000 cavalry and 500 guns. There would still remain 150,000 fully trained reservists and the 60,000 landwehr men available to fill casualties and to form supplementary forces. The Bulgarian officers declare that this force can be concentrated upon any point of the frontier within ten days of the mobilization order.

In Turkey the conscripts are brought to Europe to serve their time with the colors and then return to their homes as reserves. When the time for mobilization comes it would be necessary to transfer them to Europe in order to get the full war strength. Mobilization in any country of the extent of the Turkish empire would under such conditions be difficult, but it is made particularly hard by the insufficient methods of communication between the Asiatic and European portions of the empire. A typical instance of what this would mean is cited by an authority as follows: The reservists of the Sixty-ninth Infantry regiment, quartered at Metrovitzka, would have to come from Aidin, a distance of 500 miles as the crow flies. The route taken would be on foot to Smyrna, thence by sea to Rhodes, from there by march route to Mouratli and thence by rail to Metrovitzka.

"As for the rank and file of the Bulgarian army," said a military authority, "the men on the whole are a useful looking lot, who seem to be as tough as leather, and on parade appear fit to do anything and go anywhere. There is no doubt that they think they are more than a match for the Turks."

"They have this on the word of foreign military attaches, who declared to them that if they had gone to war with the sultan four years ago the fight would have been a pretty even one, whereas now there is a big balance of probability in favor of the Bulgars."

"The Turkish army will be feeling the effects of reorganization for a long time to come. In spite of the German officers' efforts, the army is a quarter of a century behind the times, while its fighting value is lower than it has ever previously been in the history of the Ottoman empire."

"Thirty years of palace rule has worked irreparable havoc. Dismantled fortifications, empty arsenals, starved departments, untrained troops—this is what meets the eye on all sides."

MACHINES BEAT HAND WORK. Toys Made by Independent French Workers Superior to Factory Product. PARIS, Oct. 17.—(Special.)—The Leprieux exposition of toys which is being held in the Tuilleries gardens is a striking instance of that beneficent charity which helps people to help themselves.

Little by little the large toy factories in France have crowded the independent workers out of the market. Formerly orders were taken by the big firms, but were filled almost entirely at the homes of the employees. But of late years the increased use of machinery has done away with the necessity for so many laborers. Scores of old hands have been dismissed. They, knowing no other trade, set up for themselves. Of course with their crude tools they have not been able to produce the same grade of article turned out by the factories, and for a decade or more they have been in a deplorable situation. At last they appealed to Prefect of Police Leprieux. Leprieux inaugurated an exposition held in the heart of the fashionable shopping district in the large show rooms covering the site of the Tuilleries palace. At the first exposition eight years ago there were only thirty exhibits. Now the huge hall is filled to overflowing and temporary buildings have been put up outside.

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