AMERICAN ACTRESS SCORES HIT ❋ ROYAL BRIDE'S HOME

Miss Maxine Elliott, as Zuleika in "Joseph and His Brethren," Delights

British Capital Rapturously Enthusiastic Over Her Performance in Mr. Louis N. Parker's Play, Produced by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's Theatre.

'NEVER MORE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE IN LONDON'

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.

THE month of September not only marks the opening of partridge shooting, but is supposed to be the height of the dead season so far as London is concerned. But one would not have thought so looking around at the brilliant audience at His Majesty's Theatre this week, when Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree reopened his beautiful house with Mr. Louis N. Parker's "Joseph and His Brethren," first tried so successfully in New York.

Many personages well known in society were absent, as they were away shooting grouse and partridge, but for all that it was more like the height of the summer season than a September night. Among the audience were the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Drogheda, Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, Lady Tree watching her husband's triumph from a box, Lady Sarah Wilson, Lady De Bathe, Miss Muriel Wilson, Sir Carl and Lady Meyer and Sir Alfred Fripp.

For once in a while all the critics are unanimous in declaring that never has London seen such a gorgeous stage spectacle as the play as a picture and as an example of fervent acting. It is declared the most remarkable thing that Mr. Parker, Sir Herbert Tree and their coadjutors have ever done.

TRIUMPH FOR MISS ELLIOTT.

It is a triumph for Sir Herbert, but also a triumph for the beautiful American actress Miss Maxine Elliott, who, after three and a half years' absence from the London stage, was rapturously acclaimed. It was thought she had deserted the stage because of her passionate love for a country life, having an estate near Bushey, where she has a herd of sixty-five cows, and delighting in outdoor games, golf and tennis. When she appeared the audience seemed stricken dumb at the wonderful beauty of the woman before bursting into a storm of cheers.

All the critics of both the daily and weekly newspapers raved about her interpretation of the story of the beautiful wife of Potiphar, speaking of her as wondrous fair and of her soul destroying beauty. Others described her as charming, overwhelmingly handsome, alluring and superbly beautiful.

From the moment when they get the first glimpse of Zuleika at the wells of Dothan, as her jewelled hands hold aside the sapphire blue silk curtains of her palanquin, up to the last grim scene in the mysterious starlight at the tomb of Cheops, where the crimson brazier shines out magnificently among the shadows, Miss Maxine Elliott moves through marvellous scenes in robes that are a sheer delight to look upon.

SUPERB COSTUMES.

At the commencement of the second act, for instance, she wears a magnificent dress of crimson and gold, glittering with jewels, arranged with a heavy train of gold tissue. Then, again, in the third scene of the same act we see her first as she crouches over the magic crystal, a sorceress indeed in her long black cloak patterned with mystic signs in silver.

Or, later, in the same scene, beautiful exceedingly, in a wonderful dress with its cuirasslike bodice of shining silver scales and a close fitting skirt, curiously modern, here and there in effect intentionally snakelike and suggestive of the evil creatures that clung round Joseph when his brothers left him to perish in the pit, against the sombre gloom of a black background with only the gold statue of Astarte bright against the midnight sky, Zuleika's luminous, silver-clad figure has a wondrously beautiful effect.

Yet again in the second scene of the third act she passes through the crowd, a mocking, malignant figure, once more an entrancing figure of crimson and gold. Later, meeting Joseph in prison, she is wrapped in a mysterious mantle of pale purple, edged with silver and powdered with silver stars. Later still, going to her doom, she is clad in jewelled robes.

YACHTING SEASON ENDS.

The yachting season is drawing to a close and the yachts are returning to winter quarters, but are not bringing many persons back to London for the present. Lord Ormonde, commodore of the Royal Yacht squadron, and Lady Ormonde, whose ketch, the Mirage, has gone into winter quarters, have returned to London. Lord Ormonde, who spent most of his time afloat, is greatly benefited in health.

Lord Leiths of Fyvie's yacht, the Miranda, has returned from a cruise in Norway under charter to an American. Mrs Trevor Park, and is now being got ready for a winter cruise.

The opening on Thursday of the Braemar Highland gathering, abandoned last year owing to the death of the Duke of Fife, naturally attracted a large assemblage to the big house around Balmoral because, apart from its regal aspect, there is ever a potent attraction in the mustering of the clans, a martial custom forming an interesting glimpse of the past.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

The royal pavilion was a scene of rich and exquisite toilettes and the sky was bright and sunny. The Queen chose a pale green cloth coat, skirt with a fine silk braid and a small cream straw hat, lined with black and trimmed with hydrangeas. Princess Mary was charmingly dressed in a pale blue coat and skirt faced with white, and wore a large blue hat with shaded pink and blue feathers.

The Princess Royal wore a long black coat and a small black hat with fluffy black and white plumage. The Duchess of Fife and Princess Maud were dressed alike in silver gray coats and skirts and black picture hats with white wings.

Princess Henry of Battenberg was in a dark purple coat and skirt with gray feather boa and a black plume hat.

King George looked exceedingly well and bronzed with his outdoor life on the moors. He, Prince Albert and Prince Arthur of Connaught wore the kilt of the Royal Stuart tartan and the badge of oak leaf. The King was in his bonnet having three eagle plumes, the badge of chieftainship.

Japanese Foment Chinese Revolt

Evidence That the People's Party Has Been Working to Break Up Republic of China.

(Special Dispatch.)
PEKIN, Sept. 13.

EVIDENCE that the people's party of Japan has been working for some time to cause a break-up of the republic of China has been furnished by the new Premier, Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling. This is important in view of the denials of the Japanese government that they are cognizant of the activities of some of their nationals in the service of the rebels.

Reports from the South show that among the most active in the rebellion are Japanese. They are known to be with the soldiers in the field, with the generals in the staff offices and with the officials in civil duties. At Shanghai residents encountered them in the firing line; a launch which was captured fixed up with a mine at the prow, and large quantities of explosives near by, was recognized as having been bought by a Japanese, and the scheme to thus blow up a man-of-war is more Japanese than Chinese. In Canton, too, large numbers of Japanese are actively assisting the rebels. One report has it that one hundred are in the military service of the Canton Governor General.

Attempts by Japanese Agents.

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling comes forward with categorical statements which the Japanese government will find it difficult convincingly to reply to. The new Premier does not hide his name in making the statement. He boldly wires to the President, the Cabinet, the Governors General of the provinces and other officials giving details of several attempts made by Japanese agents of the people's party to influence him and others so to act as to separate the South from the North of China.

In fact one of the agents who went to Shanghai before the peace negotiations of the last revolution were concluded was an old friend of the Premier's, and he unfolded the idea of then opposing the election of Yuan Shih-kai as President by putting up Tsen Chun-hsuan as a candidate.

It is significant that it is Tsen who is now proclaimed as the leader of the southern movement against the government, and the southern nominee for President of China as a whole or of the South if there is a division.

At the time this Japanese agent went to Shanghai the Premier opposed his plans, and had several consultations with him to urge him not to speak to others. Likewise the Premier warned Sun Yat-sen and Huang-Hsin of the call, and counselled them not to listen to such a fallacious proposition. He managed, too, to prevent Tsen Chun-hsuan from then receiving the Japanese, who shortly afterward returned to Japan, having found his mission futile.

Converted Sun Yat-sen.

In the spring of last year he returned again, declares the Premier, and had a further consultation, and from that time the Premier lost sight of him. It is clear to the Premier, however, that he managed to obtain the ready ears of Sun Yat-sen and Huang-Hsin, and to that he ascribes the present rebellion.

Striking support is lent to the assumption by the fact that the rebellion was entered upon soon after Sun Yat-sen returned from Japan, where he was fêted by the highest officials and accorded almost royal treatment.

About that period, too, certain political parties in Japan began to take a curious interest in affairs in China, and there was much talk there of "north" and "south" when in China there was no suspicion of a need for referring in politics to two distinct parts of China. This looked significant to those who had some knowledge of the underworkings of politics, and there was, therefore, little surprise when the Japanese government shortly decided to remove its Minister in Pekin, Mr. Liuin, and replace him by Mr. Y. Yamaza, a gentleman who had some time previously been touring in China, particularly in the South, and who had been publicly declared to entertain views favorable to southern ambitions.

Policy Causes Disquiet.

Mr. Liuin took his leave for Japan a few days ago, and Mr. Yamaza is now installed in his stead. Whether his occupancy of office will synchronize with any distinct change of Japan's erstwhile policy toward China remains to be seen. The Chinese here think that it will, and the strange attitude of Japan gives great disquiet to President Yuan Shih-kai.

It is well known, of course, that Japan has little use for Yuan Shih-kai, but it is difficult to understand what she would gain by an actual break up of China. Thoughtful students of Chinese affairs feel that she does not aim at that. They believe she wants the removal of Yuan Shih-kai, who is opposed to the aggressive policy of Japan, and the installation in office of some one whom she can twist around her finger. Or else the deeper wish may be behind her actions of seeing a reversion to a monarchical form of government.

The pity of it is that professed republicans like Sun Yat-sen and Huang-Hsin have associated themselves with schemers who have anything but the wishes of China at heart. And the marvel of it is that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, the Power whose claims to predominance in the Yangtsze Valley are the most emphatically enunciated, can stand by and see Japan, or even individual Japanese, entering into a dangerous movement which is not only likely to ruin China but also to bring British trade to a standstill and at the same time wreck her old standing in the Yangtsze Valley.

CARICATURES FROM ALBUM BY FRENCH CARTOONIST

THE PAINTER MR. FLAMENG AND HIS MODEL MLLE. FORZANNE.

SIGNOR GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO AND THE INTERPRETER OF "THE PISAN WOMAN", MLLE. IDA RUBINSTEIN.

THE CAKE-WALK AS PERFORMED IN NEW YORK AND AT TROUVILLE.

Sem, the famous French caricaturist, has just brought out his new album—devoted to Deauville and Trouville—"Tangoville," as he calls it. It comprises a collection of irresistible sketches depicting fashionable notabilities of all nations on the beach which has emptied Paris. Sem exercises his talent upon none but those beneath the limelight. "Tangoville" has made all Deauville smile. Above are reproduced typical caricatures from Sem's new album.

United States Embassy in Berlin to Have Fine Quarters in Hotel Esplanade

Justice Gerard Negotiating with Management for New West Wing, Which Would Make an Elegant and Spacious House, and Magnificent Ballroom Would Be Placed at His Disposal for Unusually Large Gatherings.

(Special Dispatch.)
BERLIN, Sept. 13.

WITH the court again in residence in Berlin and Potsdam alternately, society returning from the various cures and a strong tide of international travel surging from all parts of the Continent, Berlin has taken on a new aspect, and her August lethargy has been banished as suddenly as the persistent rain which made the month memorable.

Autumn has entered with almost tropical heat, but as so little summer was vouchsafed no one but the chronic fault finder will grumble at the capriciousness of the weather.

King Constantine of Greece, accompanied by Queen Sophie, arrived at Potsdam to see the Emperor and Empress, and left almost immediately with their royal hosts for the Kaiser's manoeuvres in Silesia. During the manoeuvres the Kaiser will be the guest of Count Heinrich Labrisch von Moennich at Castle Solza, and later will call on Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador at London, at the latter's Silesian estate, Castle Gratz.

NEW QUARTERS FOR EMBASSY.

It does not seem improbable that new quarters for the American embassy will be found in the Hotel Esplanade, as it is understood that Justice James W. Gerard is negotiating with the management for the new west-wing, which was added last season, and contains what is known as the royal suites. Should this arrangement be perfected that part of the building given over to the embassy would in effect be an elegant and spacious private house, as this wing can, if desired, be absolutely shut off from the hotel proper.

The offices of the embassy would be located in the entresol, the first floor would be devoted to the official reception rooms and the two remaining floors to private apartments and guests' chambers. There are about forty rooms in all, and in the event of unusually large gatherings the magnificent new ballroom of the hotel would be placed at the disposal of the Ambassador.

After a vain quest for a house even approximately suited to the official and social requirements of the embassy, it became evident that this plan offered the best solution of the problem.

Major G. T. Langhorne, the newly appointed military attaché of the United States embassy, has taken an apartment at the Esplanade, and will also remove the offices of his department to the hotel. Major Langhorne's appointment is received with satisfaction in official circles.

An interesting marriage in the circles of German aristocracy will be that of Frau Irma von Luttiritz to Baron von Stumm, which will take place in Berlin in October. Fräulein von Luttiritz, who was pronounced the most popular débutante in court society when she made her début two seasons ago, is the daughter of Colonel von Luttiritz, of the German Army, and Baroness von Luttiritz, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Cary, of Cleveland. Baron Braun von Stumm is a grand son of Freiherr von Stumm, the German steel and coal magnate, and is preparing to enter the diplomatic service.

DINING WITH THE KAISER.

Prince and Princess Ernst August, of Cumberland, were in Berlin this week and had dejeuner with the Kaiser and Kaiserin, whom they had not seen since the jubilee festivities. They frequently automobiled into Berlin this summer from Blankenow, where the Prince is on active service with the Ziethen Hussars, but on such occasions they stopped at the Hotel Esplanade out of deference to the wishes of the young Princess, who has often expressed the desire that she might have this experience.

When at the Esplanade they waive all formality and, instead of being served in their private apartments, are fond of dining in the restaurant. It has been noticed that the Princess has a preference for partridge and never omits this toothsome delicacy from her order.

It is generally understood that the question of the Brunswick succession is now definitely adjusted and that no later than October Prince Ernst August will become the Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg in reality as well as in name. The Foreign Office emphatically contradicts the report that the Kaiser bestowed upon the Prince the rank of general in the Garde Cuirassiers as a reward of merit for his renunciation of the Hanoverian throne.

COMPLIMENT TO ITALY.

Great political significance is attached to the extreme prominence given to Italy in the German military and naval demonstrations last week. The Duca degli Abruzzi, in his capacity as commanding officer of the Mediterranean fleet, was invited to be present at the naval manoeuvres of the German fleet on the high seas off Helgoland.

Fresh comment as to strengthening the entente cordiale between Germany and Italy is aroused by the fact that when the Kaiser rode through the streets of Berlin on his return from the autumn review of the Garde de Corps the place of honor on his right hand was occupied by General Pollio, chief military staff officer of the Italian army.

A party composed of nine minute men and ten representatives of the Society of German Patriots is in Berlin this week, commanded by Colonel G. T. Paull. They paid their respects to the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy and went in a body to the parade and gala performances of the Royal Opera. From Berlin they will go to Breslau in the hope of seeing something of the Kaiser manoeuvres, and they also expect to be in Leipzig at the time of the unveiling of the monument commemorating the battle of Leipzig.

KENNEL CLUB IS IMPROVING HOME

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.

THE Kennel Club, whose ever increasing work in the supervision of the canine world has been carried on under inconvenient conditions for some years, is soon to remove into handsome new premises at No. 84 Piccadilly, now being converted into what will be one of the finest sports clubs in London.

There are few, even among dog experts, who have any idea of the multifarious duties performed by the committee and secretary of the Kennel Club. In addition to holding its own show every year, when prizes to the value of $10,000 are offered, the club registers every month from 1,500 to 2,000 dogs in more than sixty classifications, the total for the year averaging about 20,000 new dogs.

The present premises in Saville Row, where a secretary, assistant secretary and twenty-six clerks are engaged year in and year out, is crowded with the documentary history of some 200,000 living dogs, in great registers, card indexes and tape bound stocks of papers.

Prince Arthur Chooses Town House for Bride

Takes Lease of the Earl of Plymouth's Residence, Admirably Adapted to Entertaining, with Charming Outlook Over Grosvenor House Gardens and Hyde Park.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WEDDING GO ON APACE

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.

ANTICIPATING his wedding to the young Duchess of Fife in October, Prince Arthur of Connaught has been looking around for a new home. He has decided to take a lease of the Earl of Plymouth's town residence, at the corner of Mount street and Park street, in the immediate vicinity of Park lane. The Prince has taken it furnished for at least a year, and as the residence is admirably adapted to entertaining, it is likely that the young couple will be much seen next year in the rôles of host and hostess to their innumerable friends.

The house is very conveniently arranged, is quite modern in its construction and equipment and has the advantage of a charming outlook over the gardens of Grosvenor House and Hyde Park. The Duke of Westminster is a near neighbor.

There are half a dozen handsome reception rooms, several bathrooms, eighteen bedrooms and a finely proportioned ballroom on the first floor. But the great feature of the house is its magnificent hall and staircase of marble. There is, too, a notable collection of pictures and objects of art.

During the season which has recently come to an end the house has been tenanted by the Countess of Londesborough, who gave several of the most notable entertainments of the season.

HAPPY TO BE ALTERED.

The Chapel Royal, St. James', where the marriage of the Duchess and Prince Arthur is to take place on October 15, is undergoing considerable preparatory alterations, many of the pews having to be removed in order that a wide space can be obtained for the grouping of the royal guests. Not more than three hundred persons can be accommodated in the chapel, but as there are a series of wide doorways leading to grand corridors upstairs and down, many more will obtain a view of the arrivals, and by a special arrangement will also be able to see something of the actual ceremony.

The chapel is to be lavishly decorated with white flowers, and on the altar table will be placed the massive pieces of plate known as the Queen Anne service. At the royal entrance and in the courtyard contingents of Scots Greys and Duff Highlanders will be on duty. The former will also have the honor of supplying the mounted escort to the bridal carriage on the departure for the honeymoon.

There will be a number of state processions to the chapel—one of the foreign monarchs who will be stopping at Buckingham Palace, another of the princes and princesses from the same place, and, finally the procession of the King and Queen and three of their sons. Princess Mary will, of course, have preceded the others, in readiness for her duties with the other bridesmaids.

Prince Arthur, wearing the uniform of the Scots Greys and the ribbon and star of the Garter, accompanied by his two supporters—the Prince of Wales and, it is expected, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha—will form one procession from Clarence House (which is really a part of St. James' Palace), while another procession will be composed of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden and the members of the Duchess of Connaught's family.

There will also be two distinct royal processions from Marlborough House, one of the King and Queen of Norway and one of Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria.

KING TO GIVE NIECE AWAY.

The bride will drive to the Chapel Royal with her mother, the Princess Royal, and the King will give his niece away. The ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal and the chaplain who officiates at Marlborough Lodge private chapel when the Princess Royal is in residence.

The register will be signed in the chapel ante-room, the King and Queen being the first to attest after the bride and bridegroom. This register, by the way, is a most valuable volume, bound in white and gold. It contains all the entries of royal marriages, christenings and deaths, and is always in the custody of the Sub-Dean.

The wedding breakfast for the royal personages will be laid in the banqueting room. About five hundred guests will be catered for in the picture gallery, council chamber and other state apartments. The King will propose the health of the bride and bridegroom, and it is said in court circles that His Majesty will then take the opportunity of announcing his pleasure that the bridegroom be elevated to the dignity of a dukedom.

All the wedding presents will be on view in the palace apartments, or, at any rate, such as can be accommodated. The display will be an elaborate one, as gifts will come from all the members of the English and other royal families, from the various royal households, from the officers of Prince Arthur's regiment, and from the numerous friends of the bride and bridegroom.

It is too early yet to give anything like a detailed list, but already services of plate, costly china, buhl cabinets, pianos, paintings, automobiles and magnificent jewelry have been promised.

Queen Alexandra's gifts will include a rare collection of pearls, which her granddaughter will wear on her wedding day, and also a costly collection of Danish ornaments of antique setting. The gift of the King and Queen consists of a parure of diamonds, an electric brougham, and some articles of bric-a-brac, while a coronet shaped diamond crown is to be the offering of their majesties' children.

In the bridegroom's special "den" in the house he has taken in Mount street, a number of the bride's sketches are to adorn the walls.

BLIGHT OF AUTUMN IS NOW ON LONDON

Parks, Palaces, Clubs Are Deserted and Even the Swallows Are Ready to Fly.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.

"EMPTY" London echoes with the voice of autumn, even if the voice is little more than a whisper. Parliament is "up," every legislator has vanished from the precincts of St. Stephen's, and even "the swallows are getting ready to fly."

There is a drought, so they say, in the country, and, though it is scarcely noticed, there is a drought in London. The parks are languid with thirst, everywhere the grass is yellow, as dry and as brittle as straw, and the idlers who lie on it all day long complain of the hardness of their mattresses.

The trees are drooping sorrowfully, and the brown, dead leaves are falling fast; in every West End square where there are trees, underfoot rustles like Vallombrosa. Here, there and everywhere the blinds of Belgravia and Mayfair are down, sadly suggesting passing funerals.

There are paperhangers and whitewashers splashing the dignified silences of Berkeley square; Lansdowne House looks as gloomy and ominous as the House of Usher; there is scarcely a ripple on the placid surface of the waters of the Bath Club; but it is not till one turns into Piccadilly that the full force of the utter loneliness of London strikes the comprehension with a dull and sickening thud.

The gold and silver lackeys at the Ritz yawn in the long, hushed corridors; any number of taxicabs can be had at the mere wave of a finger, whereas little more than a week ago you could whistle to the verge of apoplexy and then lure nothing more subtle than a four-wheeler to the edge of the sidewalk.

The glitter of Bond street has vanished and Regent street is more like a country town at festival time than Regent street before the blight of autumn had fallen upon it. And in Pall Mall, the superfine sanctorum of clubland, boys can play marbles undisturbed on the sidewalk or hopscotch on the broad steps of the Royal Automobile Club without upsetting a single royal member on his way in or out.

That most exclusive and most refined of all London clubs, the Athenaeum, has closed and locked its portals and has not only drawn its blinds but closed the shutters—those safe, Georgian inside shutters which keep the bad air in and the bad burglar out.

Following the lead of Buckingham Palace, the Athenaeum is having her frontage renewed thoroughly, and the staid, taciturn beauties of no [illegible] are half hidden in a forest of scaffolds, which, across perilous planks, pathways and bricklayers and masons and cumbrous [illegible] trades.

London is certainly a dismal city in the autumn.

Want Athletics in the Schools

Efforts to Arouse Interest, However, Find Little Support in England.

(Special Dispatch.)
LONDON, Sept. 13.

THE Duke of Westminster, one of the six signatories to the appeal for the $500,000 national fund for the Olympic Games Training Fund, has started the subscription with a donation of $5,000. But with regard to the search for athletic talent, the question is asked, What are the English public schools and universities going to do? The fact is that any form of athletics outside cricket and football is pursued practically without system or organization.

Efforts have been made in recent years to arouse interest in track and field athletics at the public schools, but the promoters have received such little support from the bigger and more important schools that they have ceased to persevere in the matter. There are also held annually at Aldershot public school championships in boxing, fencing and gymnastics and these are rather more successful, but here again many of the bigger schools are not represented.

The British Olympic Council, in its official report on the games at Stockholm last year, called attention to the methods pursued by the schools, colleges and universities in America, and obviously would like some approximation to the system to come into vogue in England. It would strengthen their hands immensely, and tend to increase British prestige where it has lately lost ground, besides achieving good results in the wider sense of improving the national physique. It says:—

"Any programme of athletic improvement in this country should carefully consider the measures obtained over there," and goes on to point out that it is not to specialization indicated by the famous committee on board the Finland that the American victories were solely due; they were due to the sense of excellence which the athlete had attained at his school, his university, his athletic club, before he came under the hands of the final committee at all. The American who won the 800 metres in world's record time was a schoolboy of nineteen, and the strongest point of the American team was that when their best man failed they had one or two more who were quite good enough to win."

With these facts in mind, several men well known in connection with sports of various kinds, some of them old public school boys themselves, were consulted, and their decided opinion was that English prospects might be greatly improved for future international sports gatherings if the authorities of the public schools could be brought to see that it would be well to promote athletic sports on a systematic plan.

"Undoubtedly the schools might help," said one, a past champion himself, but he adds that the density should [illegible] that the directory [illegible] together. It is well [illegible] organization and a uniform system [illegible] But what are the public [illegible] If you consult some of the univer[illegible] they will tell you that there are only four or five."

(Continued on Page [illegible])