

WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS ABROAD

ACTION IN MOROCCO AP-PLANS FOR PROMOTION OF PEACE DISARRANGED.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1907; by The Tribune Association.] Paris, March 30.—For once all political parties in France suddenly and unexpectedly find themselves of one mind, for they all agree in approving the energetic decision of Prime Minister Clemenceau in ordering General Lyautey to occupy Oudja. This measure, moreover, has cleared the political atmosphere, for the action of France is now supported by the powers, even by Germany, and the assurances from Wilhelmstrasse of a friendly attitude during the French occupation cause genuine satisfaction in government circles. Here among military critics the feeling is that the force of 2000 men already in Oudja will be obliged to remain there a long time, and that a good proportion of the 25,000 men which General Lyautey can call upon will eventually be required at the front, for experience has proved that in Oriental matters it is not the first but the second and subsequent steps that are the most difficult. Meanwhile, travellers recently returned from Morocco say that the ignorant fanatical population of Marakesh, over six hundred miles distant from Oudja, have never heard of the existence of the latter place, the occupation of which by French troops is a matter of ignorance or indifference, and the Sultan has in Western Morocco neither power nor influence sufficient to bring the Marakesh offenders to book.

THE MONTAGNINI PAPERS.

The contents of the famous Montagnini papers, consisting of 1,300 letters and telegrams set at the residence in Paris of the former Papal Nuncio, are gradually becoming a "secret Polichinelle." To-day Julien de Narfon supplies the "Figaro" with a running commentary on these documents which, if they lack the political importance erroneously attached to them, at least supply picturesque details upon the relations between the Vatican and the French Republic. Montagnini, as shown by the correspondence, was wide awake and ubiquitous. He was in close touch with M. Rieu, Deputy and President of the Action Liberal, who in the interest of the Clericals and of the Reactionists bought two Paris newspapers for \$100,000. A dispatch from Cardinal Merry del Val urged Montagnini to take measures to secure the election of M. Rieu at Rennes, and he followed his instructions implicitly and successfully. An informal letter from Cardinal Merry del Val expresses thanks and keen appreciation of contents of a cask of delicious brandy seventy years old which M. Rieu sent as a present to the Cardinal Secretary of State, who moreover suggested that a similar present would be very acceptable to his Holiness the Pope. There are also letters showing that Paul Doumer, shortly before the Presidential elections, in which he was a candidate against M. Fallières, sent to the Pope, and also to Cardinal Merry del Val, copies of his book, "Four Mises En Scène," and that the Pope and the Cardinal both cordially thanked M. Doumer for this amiable souvenir and excellent work.

The Cardinal Secretary of State at the Vatican expressed the wish that M. Doumer should be elected President of the French Republic, upon which M. Doumer sent to the Vatican a forecast of the votes, according to which M. Doumer would have a majority of forty at Versailles. Among the memoranda in Montagnini's handwriting is a schedule enumerating the political personages in France in strained pecuniary circumstances. Prominent among these is M. Clemenceau, then a Senator, who in 1905 is described by Montagnini as "having enormous need of money." Other letters show that the ecclesiastical candidates for seats in the Chamber of Deputies, Abbé Gayraud and Abbé Lemire, had official authorization from the Vatican to present themselves for election. Further editing dispatches show that M. Barthou, Berthelette and other important leaders of the Radical party did not thoroughly support the measure for the separation of Church and State, and gave adhesion in only a half-hearted manner to the bill, which, they hoped, would be sidetracked in Parliament. Montagnini in his memoranda, letters and dispatches, is an exceedingly clever, witty and amusing writer. The Montagnini papers supply a highly interesting diary, disclosing inside history of diplomatic life in Paris from 1904 to 1906.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Calmann-Lévy publish "Jean Jacques Rousseau," by Jules Lemaitre, the lecturer, delivered by Lemaitre a few weeks ago, analyzing with drastic energy the famous author of the "Confessions," and attacking him with an unrelenting severity that caused a sensation in literary circles. The Librairie Universelle issues "Proces de Robespierre, 1793-1794," giving accurate and pleasant narratives of the criminal tribunals in France. The firm of Emile Paul publishes "Le Duc de Nemours," by René Bazin, of the French Academy, giving political and social anecdotes of prominent men and women of Paris and London in the course of the last fifty years. From Ollendorf comes "Victor Hugo, Homme Politique," by Camille Pelletan, the former minister, who knew Hugo well. He describes the poet from a purely political standpoint.

PROSPECT OF BRIGHT EASTER.

Paris has never presented more attractive appearance at this season of the year. The trees are already fringed with pale green, open air life is in full swing, fruit trees are in blossom, thousands of cross-Channel visitors through the boulevards, bright sunshine prevails, and the Easter holidays promise to be more brilliant than for many years. C. I. B.

SPECULATION ON MEETING OF KINGS.

Prospect of Close Understanding Between England and Spain Welcomed. Madrid, March 30.—The approaching meeting of King Alfonso and King Edward at Cartagena is creating every kind of comment, the prospect of a close understanding between Spain and Great Britain being generally welcomed. Although it is officially announced that the meeting will not be of a political character, speculation is rife in regard to its influence on the political situation.

M. FALLIERES RECEIVES PRINCE.

Paris, March 30.—President Fallières received in audience at the Elysee Palace to-day Prince Saduro Fushimi, cousin of the Emperor of Japan; General Baron Nishi, Director of Military Instruction of Japan, and M. Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador to France. General Nishi purposes to study the European military systems for a year, after which he will proceed to the United States. Prince Fushimi will also return to Japan by way of America.

VIRTUE OF ALCOHOL.

The temperance leaders have been badly hit by a manifesto in "The Lancet," signed by sixteen professors of medicine and eminent physicians, in favor of alcohol as a rapid and trustworthy restorative in disease and a beneficial article of diet. They are attempting to obtain the signatures of equally well known professional experts to a counter-manifesto against the use of alcohol, either as a medicine or a food. It will be easy to do this and to prove that the medical profession is divided on the subject, but "The Lancet's" certificate of the utility of drink in moderation will be quoted for a long period as a convincing scientific argument against the temperance movement.

BOOKS AND THEATRES.

The members of the Book Club have attempted to force "The Times" to deal aggressively with the publishers by entering into the business of publishing books. A fund has been subscribed for the preliminary survey of the ground, but it is not yet clear whether "The Times" will adopt decisive tactics and invade the enemy's territory.

WHERE PEOPLE ARE.

London, March 30.—Partisanish spolia which might be an inspiring Easter topic. The Unionist critics seize upon the hostile criticism of the German and French journals and reproach the Prime Minister for lowering British prestige by persisting in advocating disarmament at the Hague Congress. These partisan attacks are conducted in the interest of the German Emperor, who naturally prefers to exclude disarmament from the programme and to avoid the necessity of blooming it in the congress itself. What is remarkable is that these British journals should be so eager to help him discredit the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey. "The Times" sets a worthy example to-day in printing an able and closely reasoned letter in favor of the exemption of private property at sea from capture. The Lord Chancellor recently took the same ground in favoring the acceptance of the American principle, and his argument is now restated with exceptional cogency by a brilliant writer over the signature of "Pax." The Admiralty martinets, headed by Sir John Fisher, are against instructing the British delegation to join America on this question, but there is a strong force of public opinion in industrial and commercial centres in favor of hearty co-operation in the policy, dictated by self-interest as well as inspired by humane principles.

DR. BURGESS TO INSTRUCT PRINCE.

Will Give Emperor's Son Ten Lectures on History of American Constitution. Bonn, Germany, March 30.—It is announced that Professor Burgess, dean of Columbia University, will give Prince Augustus William, Emperor William's fourth son, ten lectures on the history of the American Constitution. It is added that, although the lectures are primarily for the prince, a select company of other students will hear them.

KING EXPECTED TO CHANGE IT TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT PENAL SERVITUDE.

London, March 30.—It was announced to-day that, as a result of the popular agitation in favor of a reprieve for Horace G. Rayner, who on January 24 killed William Whiteley, the well known merchant of Westbourne Grove, the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, had advised the King to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment at penal servitude. The King almost invariably acts on the Home Secretary's advice, and, therefore, Rayner's reprieve may be regarded as an accomplished fact.

SHIPS KEPT FROM PORTO RICO.

Heavy Seas Prevent Their Entering Harbor.—The Julia, of New York, Lost. San Juan, P. R., March 30.—Unprecedented rough seas have swept the northern coast of Porto Rico during the last forty-eight hours, and have prevented the entrance of vessels into this harbor. All the freight and passenger steamers have been compelled to stay outside the port for twenty-four hours.

MR. COMBS REACHES LIMA.

Lima, Peru, March 30.—Leslie Combs, former American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras and recently appointed Minister to Peru in succession to Irving B. Dudley, now Ambassador to Brazil, arrived here yesterday with his wife and son.

HAGUE CABINET MAY REMAIN.

The Hague, March 30.—Because of the failure of all attempts to form a Conservative Cabinet to succeed the De Meester ministry, which resigned on February 12, Queen Wilhelmina has asked the ministers who resigned to continue in office. This seems to be the probable solution, though it is expected that the War Minister, General H. F. Staal, whose proposal for a reduction of the expenditure on the militia were rejected by the lower house of Parliament and led to the Cabinet's resignation will give up his portfolio.

TORPEDO BOATS CROSSING EUROPE.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, March 30.—Four Rumanian torpedo boats, built in Belgium, arrived here to-day by way of the Rhine, on their way to the Black Sea. They will continue the interior European water passage by the river Main to Bamberg, and thence through the Ludwig Channel to the Danube and the Black Sea.

PASSENGERS ON THE AUGUST VICTORIA.

Berlin, March 30.—George S. Atwood, secretary of the American Association of Commerce, sailed for the United States to-day on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg, and will visit New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, with the object of bringing the association into closer relations with the American chambers of commerce.

NO CHANCE FOR INTERVENTION.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary Root has received a number of appeals from Jewish organizations in this country for the exercise of good offices by this government for the protection of the Jews in Rumania who are suffering from the excesses of rebellious peasantry. So far the Secretary has been unable to see how he could make any representations on the subject with benefit to the distressed people, in view of the fact that the uprising of the peasantry appears to be political and directed against the throne, which is doing everything possible to stop the disorders.

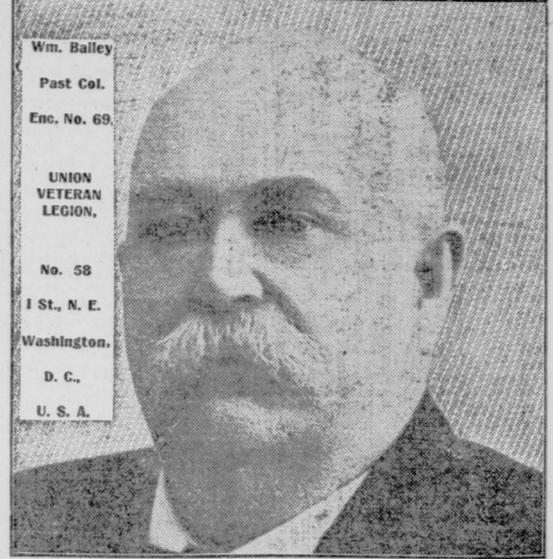
SPANISH PARLIAMENT DISSOLVED.

Madrid, March 30.—King Alfonso has signed a decree dissolving the present parliament, fixing April 31 for the election of a new Chamber of Deputies and May 5 for the election of Senators. The new parliament will be opened on May 13.

Another decree signed by his majesty creates a national defence committee which is to thoroughly overhaul the present army and navy organizations.

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

William Bailey, Past Col. Enc. No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, prominently identified with many of the great labor protective associations in Chicago and New York, and Secretary of one of the largest associations in the former city.



Attributes Present Good Health to Pe-ru-na.

MR. BAILEY had for nearly thirty years been afflicted with kidney troubles. Within a short period he has been persuaded to try Peruna, and his present healthy condition is attributed to his judicious use of that great remedy. Washington climate is notoriously bad for kidney and liver troubles, yet by a judicious use of the remedy he is now quite cured and in excellent physical condition. This brief statement of facts, without exaggeration or hyperbole, appears to tell the whole story, which the Peruna Company is authorized to use, if it so chooses, believing, as I do, that by so doing it will be for the general good.—William Bailey, 58 1/2 St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

CATARRH FOR TEN YEARS, PE-RU-NA RELIEVED.

"I have been afflicted with catarrh for about ten years, and I have tried different remedies and no benefit. About two years ago I bought a bottle of Peruna and commenced using it according to directions, and it relieved me so much, I continued using Peruna until I had used five bottles, and now I hardly feel the effects of catarrh at all. I have also used Peruna in my family for fever with good success. I cheerfully recommend it to all."—Mr. John M. Winstead, R. F. D., No. 2, Treadway, Tenn.

Burglars' Work Getting Easy

Don't Seem To Have Much Trouble Making Big hauls. Judging from recent robberies in the Wholesale Districts, Patrolmen Had Bad Eyesight and Detectives a Growing Indifference to What the Public Expected of Them—in a Notable Case Lately a Truck Was Backed Up to the Store and a Big Load of Loot Carried Off Without the Slightest Difficulty. —Evening Sun.

Holmes System of Electric Protection

Such things do not occur in business places protected by the Holmes System of Electric Protection.

PACIFYING RUMANIA.

TROOPS ROUT PEASANTS. Order Being Generally Restored—Artillery Freely Used.

Bucharest, March 30.—The official report issued this evening shows continued improvement in the situation. Slight outbreaks are still being reported, but the troops everywhere have the upper hand.

Field guns loaded with shrapnel, according to official reports, were the chief cause of the defeat of the peasants, whose arms were mostly hay forks and scythe blades. The insurgents were able to hold their own against the troops at close quarters, and even without cavalry charges, doing great execution with long-pronged forks and scythes strapped to long poles, but the slaughter caused by artillery appears to be terrifying them into submission.

In the district of Viaslova, where the outbreak was particularly serious, large numbers of insurgents have surrendered and have denounced their leaders to the authorities, with the result that many of the latter have been arrested. The government hopes that with the leaders in jail the undisciplined bands will soon abandon the field.

The self-styled generals usually turn out to be country schoolmasters and village priests. Numbers of women are fighting in the insurgent ranks, and many of them have been found among the killed, side by side with their husbands, sons and brothers.

Details of the attack made by the peasants on Galats show that a pitched battle was fought. The insurgents, who were several thousand strong, began the assault at midnight, carried the outer earthworks by storm and captured a suburb, which they set on fire after pillaging it. Three battalions of infantry attempted to stem the peasants' entry into the city, but the fork and scythe armed rustics fought desperately, hand to hand, and had almost routed the troops when the Governor ordered field guns loaded with grape-shot to be brought into action. The rebels then wavered and fled. The fire of the guns wrought great loss of life among the retreating masses.

A number of conflicts between troops and marauders continue to be reported. Two thousand insurgents at Gorj are said to have been quieted by the assurances of the authorities, without resort to force. A hundred and fifty more rioters have been wounded at Balceschtol, and several of them have since died.

Artillery was used at Cucuesti, Valocelele and elsewhere, and in some instances whole villages are said to have been destroyed by nine-inch shells.

The agitation has spread to the provinces adjacent to the Carpathian Mountains, which hitherto have been quiet. Much plundering and incendiarism have occurred at farms and in isolated hamlets. Troops are in pursuit of the marauders.

A number of important land owners have petitioned the government to postpone for one year the payment of debts to the Rural Bank and the payment of private debts incurred through the destruction of crops. They further ask the state to grant compensation for the crops and estates destroyed by the rioters.

With the object of preventing as far as possible the fraternizing of troops and peasants belonging to the same districts, and also the possibility of fighting between relatives belonging to the opposing forces in the disturbed districts, the Moldavian troops belonging to the 4th Army Corps have been transferred to Little Wallachia, while the Wallachian troops attached to the 1st Army Corps have been detailed for duty in Moldavia.

NO CHANCE FOR INTERVENTION.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary Root has received a number of appeals from Jewish organizations in this country for the exercise of good offices by this government for the protection of the Jews in Rumania who are suffering

Columbia Electric Victoria Phaeton. New Model Price \$1500. Style, Simplicity of Operation and Dependableness! Those are the leading characteristics of this elegant Victoria Phaeton, which is, and which has been for the past three years, the most popular light Electric built. It is the ideal carriage for women, and a special favorite with physicians. Its control is so simple that a child can run it with perfect safety. In actual road tests it has been run more than 75 miles on one battery charge, a mileage that has never been equaled by a regular stock electric of any other make. Demonstration by Appointment. ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY 134-136 West 39th St., near Broadway. Brooklyn Dealers: Ormond Automobile Co., Jefferson Ave. & Ormond Place. Factory and Home Office: Hartford, Conn.

THE LINCOLN STORY BOOK. A judicious collection of his best stories and anecdotes, many of the more than 600 appearing herein for the first time. Compiled by HENRY L. WILLIAMS. Lincoln's stories opened the way to Artemus Ward and Mark Twain. While his state papers suited the war tragedies he still delighted the people with those tales, tagging all the events of what may be called the Lincoln era. The philosophy and humor of the great President is nowhere better shown than in THE LINCOLN STORY BOOK. 12mo. 320 pages, cloth bound, \$1.50 net; postage 14 cents. G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., Publishers, New York. Phone 6888—83th St. Send for estimate and pamphlet.

DRY COLD STORAGE FOR FURS, GARMENTS, RUGS, ETC. Experienced Furrier in Charge. The most satisfactory method of protection from moths. Our fire-proof buildings offer an additional safeguard. BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS for securities and silver plate. FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES for household furniture of every description. LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 38 East 42d St., New York. Phone 6888—83th St. Send for estimate and pamphlet.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S DENIAL. Vigorous Reply to the Recent Article in the "Figaro." Paris, March 31.—The publication in the "Figaro" yesterday of a synopsis of the documents which came into the possession of the French government at the time Monsignor Montagnini, the Secretary of the Papal Nunciature here, was expelled from France, has elicited an indignant letter of denial and protest from Premier Clemenceau. The writer of the article in the "Figaro" said incidentally that M. Clemenceau had an interview at Carlsbad with a well known missionary bishop whom he commissioned to go to Rome and negotiate with the Pope, and this alleged incident was not referred to in the requested documents. Taking up this reference, Premier Clemenceau says he once received a note from Father Charetant asking for an interview. This was granted, and the two men chatted together for some ten minutes on the Armenian question, in which both were interested. "It question," writes M. Clemenceau, "that I referred casually to the Church question in the course of this conversation," but he denies categorically that he entrusted to Father Charetant any mission to Rome. Taking up the matter of the mysterious "Madame X," the Premier says explicitly that he never sent any secret emissary, male or female, to Rome. The Premier writes sarcastically of Monsignor Montagnini's "innocent thought" that he could draw him toward Rome by means of a large sum of money which would be especially acceptable to the Premier, in view of the dire extremities to which he was reduced by "his well known love of luxuries." The Premier's letter winds up vigorously, as follows: Under the present circumstances I have no right personally to make use of the Montagnini documents, while the other side can, with impunity, make them public after carefully expurgating their indiscretion with the object of minimizing the inevitable shock of their publication. I will merely confine myself to observing the Jesuitical filth quoted by you. This cannot, it appears to me, be laid to the account of Monsignor Montagnini. It was brought to him quite fresh, as he says, by a person whose name I think must be perfectly familiar to you. You may be sure I will lose no time in explaining myself publicly as soon as my duty permits me.

RIDGELY'S FINANCIAL FORECASTS. If any one else issued a bull letter last Monday night, we do not know of it. Here is what WE sent out after the close Monday, when prices were at absolute bottom. "The counter is full of bargains, but there are very few who buy at times like these. The sentiment is rather to sell. There are on the horizon, the break of past two days having convinced Wall Street that the future is hopeless. And yet stocks are down to a level much below their value, either from an investment or a speculative standpoint, and the liquidation has been so drastic that outsiders have not enough left to be worth quibbling for. If one studies the situation calmly, he would pronounce it a cinch to buy. Unless all indications are wrong, stocks are a purchase around current prices and will sell considerably higher within the next few days." Tuesday night we said: "The market has seen its worst; no more heart breaking setbacks; only trivial reactions, and when they come do not be afraid to buy. Wednesday night we advised buying any of the active issues and remarked that U. S. Gov. Bds. 4s, Amal., R. R. 4s, P. & C. 4s, and T. O. 4s, were among the bargains. Thursday night's letter was to the same effect, but cautioned subscribers that RIDGELY WOULD, when the shores had covered, another job was not improvable. Our Daily Letters cost \$2 per month, and now is the time when it WILL PAY YOU to have them. We will tell subscribers in to-morrow's letter of a new priced below-cost stock which should sell 25 points higher before two points lower; this looks one of the best things we have ever seen down here. There are also good ones, see A. N. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

Morgan & Brother Storage Warehouses AND Moving Vans, 232, 234, 236 and 238 West 47th Street, N. Y. Near Broadway. Separate compartments for storage of furniture, pianos, paintings, baggage, etc. Furniture and Works of Art boxed and shipped to all parts of the world. Freight charges advanced on goods consigned to our care. We take entire charge of removals in City or Country, furnishing padded vans, glassware, ornaments and books are unspilled. SEND FOR ESTIMATE.

The Pure Food Law became effective Jan. 1st. The New York Bottling Co.'s (GLUEN-BAYNER-BOLLEN & BERNE) Ginger Ale and Carbonated Beverages Are Always Pure Made from Cane Sugar Exclusively. Without preservatives of any kind. Free from Antiseptics or Saccharin. "The Kind that's Fit to Drink" of Deputies and May 5 for the election of Senators. The new parliament will be opened on May 13. Another decree signed by his majesty creates a national defence committee which is to thoroughly overhaul the present army and navy organizations.

We Want You to share in the pleasure of beautiful fabrics. Never mind about purchasing, come and look; they are masterpieces in the art of woven weaving. If they interest you and you want them, they will cost you a modest sum. Burnham & Phillips Tailors Nassau Street below Beekman Broadway at 27th St.