# LONDON NOTES.

## *Sequels to Racial Conflict—The Cricket Prince—Pause at Christie's.*

London, March 13.

General Botha will be the principal figure at the Imperial Council next month. The whirligig of time has seldom made a quicker revolution. Seven years ago he was the Boer leader when Lord Roberts was relieving Kimberley, marching across country to Bloemfontein and heading northward to Pretoria, with the largest army ever recruited in England and with fighting contingents from the loyal colonies. After that exhausting battle for empire General Botha is now the Premier of the reorganized Transvaal, with a Boer majority in the Legislature, and he is to be the guest of honor at the Colonial Council, with stately courtesies awaiting him in Buckingham Palace and Marlborough House, with eulogies and compliments from the Prime Minister and Lord Elgin in reserve and with a hearty welcome assured at public banquets and from street crowds. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was the hero of the last council, will be a less interesting personage than this once formidable enemy now transformed into a trusted servant of the Crown; the Premier from the South Seas will not rival him in arousing public curiosity and interest, and Dr. Jameson, once an irresponsible raider and now the successor of Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town, will be completely overshadowed by him. General Botha's triumphal reception in London will be a strange sequel to the outburst of patriotism over the departure of the army corps to South Africa and the antics and masquerade of the hooligans over Lord Roberts's victories and the relief of Mafeking. A single decade will have witnessed the transformation of the most dangerous enemy of England since Washington and Napoleon into a popular hero in the livery of the Crown.

History moves too rapidly for some of the onlookers in public life. Magnanimity in triumph is a vagary to which partisans in opposition cannot accommodate themselves. The government has been charged with surrendering the Transvaal after a conquest costly in blood and treasure, with gerrymandering the constitution in the interest of the Boers, with depriving the British community of the Rand of political ascendancy, and with reviving throughout South Africa racial resentment against the imperial system. The Prime Minister has replied with amiable optimism to these strictures, and Mr. Winston Churchill has flung out sarcasms and scornful invective whenever Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Bonar Law have exposed the dangers of reconstruction with the Dutch in command of the strongholds of political power. Those most intimately acquainted with South Africa shake their heads ominously and declare that the government has been duped by marplots like Sir Richard Solomon and that the results of Mr. Chamberlain's vigorous policy and Lord Milner's systematic administration have been squandered. It probably is true that the nation since the storm and stress of the terrible campaign has lost sight of South Africa and does not know what is going on there. The Dutch have regained control of the Transvaal, and it will not be long before they are again in the saddle in Cape Colony. The rebels disfranchised in the last elections will be voters when the next canvass comes on, and Dr. Jameson will lose the Premiership. If confederation be hastened, the Dutch will be in power in Cape Colony, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and unless all signs fail the new commonwealth will be under their direction. General Botha when he attends the Colonial Conference will have the promise of the potency of a federated Dutch South Africa, whose loyalty to the empire will be more or less conjectural. Sir Wilfrid Laurier ought not to stay away from the conference, even if he be cast for second part. His presence will be a reminder that a race which has fought against England has become constant in its loyalty to the Crown.

The most popular romance in England is the Cricket Prince's succession to a throne, with three palaces. Ranjitsinhji, with his agility as a fielder and his marvellous leg strokes, won the affections of a mob of admirers in every English town where cricket was played, and he enlarged his reputation as an all-around spokesman when he made the circuit of Australia. As "Ranji" he was known by hundreds of thousands, who could neither spell nor remember the prince's name; and as the Jam he will now be hailed by a vast multitude outside the realm of Nawanagar. More familiar already than any of the thousand and one nights' entertainments is the story of this descendant of a long line of Rajput kings, who was bowled out twelve years ago by the son of a morganatic marriage, in consequence of an unjust ruling by the Indian government. At last his wrongs have been redressed, and he has been placed on a throne where his ancestors have ruled for 250 years. India is an unknown world to the swarms of spectators who gather in English cricket fields year after year to watch their favorite players; but even the youngest schoolboys now know that Ranji entered his palace in triumph, with magnificent Oriental robe and jewelled belt and sword, that the roads were lined with soldiers and elephants. Preoccupied as he was with the pomp and glory of his state, he did not forget his loyal friends in English playing fields. One of his earliest messages was to the multitudes who had cheered his master strokes and wonderful drives. It was a promise "to play the game" on another field where he has 350,000 subjects.

It is seldom that there is a touch of pathos in the auction sales at Christie's, the clearing house for England's art treasures. The voice of the auctioneer is hard and dry, whether the properties under the hammer have belonged to the living or to the dead; and the groups of bidders and loungers consider it bad form to be influenced by sentiment when the various lots are rattled off as mechanically as an invoice is inventoried by an entry clerk. There was, however, a moment's hesitation this afternoon before that unemotional functionary in the chair started the third day's sale of the Massey-Mainwaring collection, which is valued at something over $1,000,000. The silversmiths also looked at one another uneasily before they were prepared to enter into rivalry for the possession of the fluted teapots, the cream jugs, the porringers, the Apostle spoons and all the other samples of eighteenth century silver. The owner of this collection, the Hon. William F. B. Massey-Mainwaring, had died suddenly on the previous night at his house in Grosvenor Square. The collection of art treasures had been inherited by his wife, and after her death two years ago there had been family jars and disputes over the will until an appeal to the courts was necessary, and this had barely been compromised by a settlement with Mr. Massey-Mainwaring's stepson when the sale was begun at Christie's, with seven days reserved for auctioning off the jewels, porcelain, snuffboxes, objects of vertu, old English silver plate, French decorative furniture and pictures. The last word had been said in the courts and the auctioneer was plying his hammer, when Hawthorne's "unmannerly scene shifter," Death, suddenly let fall the curtain.

The new drama "Her Son," introduced experimentally at the Playhouse for a few matinees, has the best acting available for a London theatre. Mr. Cyril Maude and Miss Winifred Emery make the most of their parts and are strongly supported by Miss Wynne Matthison, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Miss Florence Haydon and a remarkable child, Master Bobbie Andrews. It is, however, a morbid, unpleasant play for which Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell is responsible; and all the chief actors are called upon to do what is impossible—that is, to convince the audience that men and women systematically act unnaturally. A novelist may dress up puppets and pull the strings so as to conceal the mechanical action of his story; but on the stage a sacrifice such as no living woman would ever make becomes absolutely theatrical and ineffective. Mr. Maude has so refined and versatile an art and he has in his new theatre so fine a stage for exhibiting it that his friends must regret the introduction of so dismal and inartistic a problem play. I. N. F.

# *MORE BONES TO MUSEUM.*

## *Professor Osborne Returns After Seeking Elephant's Ancestor.*

Professor H. F. Osborne, vice-president of the Museum of Natural History, who left New York on January 5 on a three months' exploring expedition in Northern Egypt to seek the ancestor of the elephant, is expected to return to-morrow.

The exploration party consisted of Professor Osborne, Walter Granger and George Olsen, members of the Museum's staff. Walter Granger and George Olsen are still in Egypt. Before leaving New York President Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate and Charles D. Wolcott, a director of the Museum, sent letters to Lord Cromer and other officials of the English protectorate in Egypt, indorsing the expedition.

In a recent dispatch to the Museum, Professor Osborne said that the party reached Cairo on January 24, where they spent ten days or more collecting camels, water tanks, supplies and men in preparation for their long journey to the Fayum Desert. The Fayum Desert, which the expedition reached a week later, is, according to the dispatch, a very ancient, perhaps late Pliocene depression, lying near the Nile, which in Pleistocene times converted the basin into the Lake Moeris of the Ptolemies. The place was full of skeletons of the ancient and aberrant whales, said Professor Osborne. Excavations of two bone pits were begun at once by the explorers, where a large quantity of fossil bones were found, including rows of ivory teeth that had belonged to some animal which inhabited the desert five thousand years ago.

The members of the party who are still there are stimulated by the hope that the much desired skulls of these mammals may be found. Skulls are, however, very rare. Two skulls of the Paloeomastodon are reported to have been found by a collector who did not understand how to preserve them. Six skulls of the Arsinoitherium have been secured in former years; three of these, all very perfect, are in the Cairo Museum, one in the British Museum, a fifth in the Stuttgart Museum, a sixth, said to be the largest and finest, was destroyed in transit. Of these six skulls four were found in surface prospects and two by quarrying. The region, however, has been so thoroughly prospected since 1901 that the chances of easily securing fine surface prospects are very remote.

A train of eight camels is still constantly moving to and fro, keeping the camp supplied with water, each round trip consuming from three to four days. Mr. Sherwood, secretary of the Museum, said yesterday:

"Professor Osborne has left his two men behind to finish some work that had not been completed, and the material that has already been collected will come on the next steamer." Mr. Sherwood said also that the professor had collected a very large quantity of interesting fossils, being the largest collection to come to the Museum at any one time.

# *YALE GIFT CRITICISED.*

## *Students Fear Mr. Rockefeller's Conditions Are Too Onerous.*

New Haven, March 30 (Special).—The award of the gift of $300,000 by John D. Rockefeller to Yale, through the General Education Board, on condition that Yale raise $1,700,000, is regarded by some Yale men as a burdensome condition, and it is said that an attempt will be made to either ameliorate the conditions, or, failing in that, Yale may decline to receive the gift.

Yale has accepted no gift, it is stated, under terms which require her to raise more than dollar for dollar. In the present case the university is asked to raise about $6 for $1. It was stated at Yale to-day that the matter had not yet come officially to the university's attention. Secretary Stokes declined to discuss the subject, saying that it would be manifestly improper for him to do so, because no news of the gift had been received from the General Education Board.

## MEDAL FOR LIFE PROTECTION.

### "The Scientific American" Offers Prize for Invention of Best Safety Device.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Institute of Social Service held recently at the Players, when members of the committee were guests of Richard Watson Gilder, editor of "The Century Magazine," it was announced that "The Scientific American," through a desire to cooperate with the work of the institute in promoting an American museum of safety devices, would give annually a gold medal for the invention of the best device for safeguarding life and limb.

This medal comes as a result of the first International Exposition of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene, which was held at the Museum of Natural History several months ago. To cooperate with the institute in this work of safeguarding life and limb an advisory committee of the editors of the technical papers has been organized. Dr. Tolman, director of the American Institute of Social Service, said that the movement has met with universal response from technical men and philanthropists, and that the success of the new museum was now a question of sufficient financial support.

## MISS COOK WINS FELLOWSHIP.

### Montclair Woman Will Receive $1,000 to Allow Her to Study Abroad.

Montclair, N. J., March 30.—Miss Helen D. Cook, of No. 100 Park street, Montclair, has won the Alice Freeman Palmer fellowship of $1,000 at Wellesley College. The fellowship is to assist worthy students in a post-graduate course in a foreign university.

Miss Cook will pursue her studies next year in Germany. She is a daughter of C. Alexander Cook, and was graduated from the Montclair High School in 1901, and entered Wellesley the following fall, being graduated from that institution with honors. Her specialties are philosophy and psychology, and she won a small fellowship which enabled her to pursue her studies for two years more in a post-graduate course at her alma mater. In addition, Miss Cook was appointed assistant professor in the branches she was pursuing.

The Alice Freeman Palmer fellowship was granted to the student submitting the best thesis on philosophy and psychology. The papers were presented in February, and the result has just been announced. Miss Cook will sail for Germany in the fall.

## W. F. WILLOUGHBY'S NEW POST.

San Juan, March 30.—The Executive Council has elected William Franklin Willoughby, Treasurer of Porto Rico, to be its president, in succession to Regis H. Post, who has been made Governor of the island. This is a departure from precedent since the establishment of civil government here, for the man filling the post of Insular Secretary always has been President of the Council. Mr. Willoughby is the oldest member of the present Council. His new post is second in importance to that of the Governor. The selection is generally approved.

## EUROPEAN EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS.

Vienna, March 30.—Following the example of Germany and the United States in exchanging university professors, the Austrian and French ministries of Public Instruction have reached a decision to exchange a certain number of grammar school teachers. It is probable that England will join this agreement next year.

## TO ADDRESS YALE ART SCHOOL.

New Haven, March 30.—William Adams Cram, of Boston, the architect who has been in charge of the large improvements at West Point Military Academy, has been appointed to deliver the annual address at the anniversary of the Yale Art School next June. His subject is not yet announced.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

LUCANIA, FROM LIVERPOOL.

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| William Archer. | Dr. and Mrs. P. Chalmers Mitchell. |
| Colonel Sir Robert Cranston. | Sydney E. Preston. |
| Lady Cranston. | Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Roberts. |
| Arthur W. Eastlake. | W. P. Tyser. |
| C. W. Ismay. | Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. White. |
| F. J. Mackey. | Colonel G. H. Starr. |

GRAF WALDERSEE, FROM HAMBURG.

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| Dr. and Mrs. James B. Bradwell. | Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Slocum. |
| Dr. George Gilbert Davis. | Dr. and Mrs. Conrad Weil. |

LA LORRAINE, FROM HAVRE.

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| Vicomte G. de Barrau. | Mrs. Sydney Smith. |
| Edward Hunter. | J. B. Hill. |

# THE DRAMA.

## THE WAKE OF MRS. WARREN.

### Manhattan Theatre.

The wake of sister Warren, conducted by sister Shaw, has lasted three weeks. The mourning was concluded here last night. The defunct sister will either be interred now or paraded through other cities with a view to a more protracted lamentation. As the funeral procession disappears, a serious word relative to the impudent attempt to foist that nuisance on the public of New York may not be deemed inappropriate.

Mr. G. B. Shaw, in promulgating his nasty play of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," has alleged that his purpose was to protest against a shopkeeping tyranny, which he assumes to exist, that drives women into a vicious life, by withholding from them fair wages for their labor. These are Mr. Shaw's words:

"The play ('Mrs. Warren's Profession') is, simply, a study of prostitution, and its aim is to show that prostitution is not the prostitute's fault, but the fault of a society which pays for a poor and pretty woman's prostitution in solid gold, and pays for her honesty with starvation, drudgery, and pious twaddle."

Against that statement it would be well for the reader to place the statement of Mr. Justice Olmsted, of the Court of Special Sessions, in New York, made in the judicial decision in the case involving the play of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," handed down July 6, 1906:

". . . That his (Shaw's) main idea was not the discussion of the social evil, so called, seems to be demonstrated by the fact that not one of the characters of the play refutes the sophistical reasoning of the courtesan mother, with the statement, which we, judicially, know to be true, that the prostitute is not ordinarily driven to her choice of calling by anything other than her motive to satisfy the desires of her senses, without work. . . ."

That is the plain, unvarnished, positive truth as to that subject, ascertained, by experience, in the courts of justice. It will be observed that Mr. Shaw's solicitude restricts itself to the alleged wrongs and sufferings of "poor and pretty women." There is a belief that the poor and homely woman, when in trouble or degradation, is just as much an object of compassion, and just as much entitled to help, as is the pretty one. But, aside from the question of remedy for what is called "the social evil," the theatre is not a fit place for the discussion of that subject, or of any subject like it. The theatrical audience is largely composed of young people, many of them girls, at an age when they are exceptionally sensitive to impressions. It is not prudishness, it is common sense, that would bar anything and everything tending to cause and promote reflection and discussion among young people, or in a promiscuous assemblage, of such themes as "the social evil." Those are subjects that concern doctors, social philosophers, legislators, men who bear the responsibility of government. No right-minded, well-bred person introduces an indelicate subject for conversation in a drawing room. The introduction of such a subject would be considered—and justly so—an insult: and there is no more justification for insulting people in a theatre than there would be for insulting them in a parlor. The public does not attend the theatre for the purpose of obtaining information and "views" about evil, its cause or its cure. The notion that social evils can be corrected by writing plays about them is little better than idiotic.

But Mr. Shaw writes like a charlatan, whose stock in trade is paradox. In the same communication from which his absurd statement, above printed, is taken, he says that: "There are people with whom you can discuss such subjects, and people to whom you cannot mention them. The patrons of the prostitutes form the main body of the latter, and the women who are engaged in rescuing women are the backbone of the former. Get the rescuers into the theatre, and keep the patrons out. . . ."

That is, exclude the persons to whom "the moral lesson" of his play (if it really had one, which it has not), should be addressed, meaning the class that preachers of theatrical "lessons" might, perhaps, improve (if anybody could be improved by exhibition of "the frightful example"), and "get into the theatre" the reformers engaged in the charitable work of trying to reclaim degraded women, who, by personal observation and professional experience, are familiar with shocking details of the subject, and know at least as much about it as Mr. Shaw does and do not require information either from him or anybody else; and then, having got them in, affront them by a flippant, insincere "study" of the terrible condition they are seeking to correct—having charged them from 50 cents to $2, or more, for the affront; and thus obtained handsome royalties for a crack-brained English-Irish "socialist." Anxiety about wretched women or about public miseries, when displayed by such persons as Mr. G. B. Shaw and his present apostles, Mr. A. Woods, Mr. Gompertz, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Miss Mary Shaw, is indeed impressive.

W. W.

# *ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.*

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

First Lieutenants OSMUN LATROBE, jr., 8th Cavalry, and THOMAS F. RYAN, 11th Cavalry; Second Lieutenants EDWARD M. OFFLEY, 1st Cavalry; JOHN T. DONNELLY, 13th Cavalry, and EDWIN L. COX, 9th Cavalry, before board at Fort Riley for examination for promotion.

Captain CHARLES R. HOWLAND, 21st Infantry, to office of judge advocate general at Washington.

Captain GUY T. SCOTT, artillery corps, from 85th to 53d Company, coast artillery.

Colonel RICHARD T. YEAMAN, to 11th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel MILLARD F. WALTZ, to 27th Infantry.

Major JAMES K. THOMPSON, to 16th Infantry.

Captain WILLIAM L. REED, to 8th Infantry.

NAVY.

Following assistant surgeons from Naval Medical School, Washington, to places designated: E. L. JONES, to the navy hospital, Mare Island; A. H. ROBNETT, to the naval station, San Juan; A. H. ALLEN, to duty with marines at Camp Columbia, Cuba; W. S. KUDER, to the Minnesota; J. P. HAYNES, to the Virginia; R. C. RANSDELL, to the Maine; M. H. AMES, to the New Jersey, and J. B. KAUFMAN, to the Tennessee.

Following acting assistant surgeons from Naval Medical School, Washington, to places designated: H. L. SMITH, to the navy recruiting station, Omaha; W. G. STEADMAN, to the navy recruiting station, Providence; M. C. BAKER, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; R. I. LONGABAUGH, to the naval hospital, Annapolis; E. P. HUFF, to the naval proving ground, Indian Head, and WILLIAM DONELSON, to navy recruiting party No. 3.

Paymaster E. C. TOBEY, detached from the naval station, Cavité, to navy yard, New York.

Paymaster P. G. KENNARD, to the naval hospital, New Fort Lyon.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. E. BARBER, to the naval station, Cavité.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. LEE, to the Naval Medical School, Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

March 29—The Cæsar, from Key West for Norfolk; Rocket, from Norfolk for Indian Head.

## YALE'S GOOD PICTURE BARGAIN.

### Supposed to Have Been Bought for $30,000, Collection Is Valued at $260,000.

New Haven, March 30.—Some forty years ago the authorities of Yale College took a mortgage upon the Jarves collection of paintings, which was placed in the north gallery of the Yale Art School. A little later Yale obtained the whole collection at what is understood to have been a price somewhat less than $30,000.

The real value of the collection then and since has been in considerable dispute among artists, but recently an expert valuation was made of it which resulted in an appraisal at $260,000. The collection contains about one hundred and twenty paintings, most of them being on wood and old altar pieces, and represents the development of Christian art between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries. The collection was made by J. J. Jarves, an American, during a long residence in Florence, Italy.

## "PEER GYNT" IN HIGH SCHOOL.

General U. S. Grant's niece, Mrs. Grant Cramer, gave a recital of "Peer Gynt" last night before an audience which completely filled the lecture hall of the Stuyvesant High School, Amsterdam avenue and 168th street. Miss Mirabel Spear, who assisted Mrs. Cramer at the piano, played the Grieg "Peer Gynt" suite. In all, Miss Spear gave eight selections.

# *GEN. VARNUM BURIED.*

## *Funeral in Grace Church—Many Organizations Represented.*

The funeral of General James M. Varnum, who was killed in an automobile accident in Broadway on Tuesday night, took place yesterday at Grace Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Ralph L. Brydges, of St. Mark's Church, Islip, Long Island. There were no pallbearers.

A large number of well known persons attended the services, and the various clubs, societies, military and other organizations of which General Varnum had been a member sent delegations. The black cloth coffin was draped with the blue and white flag of the Society of the Cincinnati, and the religious exercises comprised the singing of hymns and dirges by the choir, and the intonation of the Episcopal burial service.

Members of the general's and Mrs. Varnum's families occupied the first eight seats on the left of the main aisle. They were Mrs. Mary Varnum, the widow of General Varnum; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Varnum, Miss Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. Edward De Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, John M. Varnum, Miss Graham, Captain Sargent, Miss Mary Frick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Alexander T. Van West, A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Graham, Miss Dickey, Miss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Thorndyke, Mr. Harrison, Miss Ingersoll, Mr. Turner, J. T. Low, Miss Low and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sanford.

The right side of the church was occupied by delegations from the Society of the Cincinnati, headed by Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner; the Society of Colonial Wars, headed by Major General Charles F. Roe, governor of the society, and the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, headed by Edmund Wetmore. On the left were the delegations from the Bar Association, headed by S. B. Brownell; the Fulton Trust Company, headed by Henry C. Swords; the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Military Society of the War of 1812, headed by Morgan Dix, and the Republican Club, headed by the president, Charles H. Young. The Union Club and the Surrogate's office were also represented, though they did not send any special delegations.

Others present included Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Wilbur B. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lee Stanton, Captain Philip Lydig, E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Henry G. Piffard, Edwin Clarence Moller, H. Rieman Duval, W. Rhinelander Stewart and Mrs. Grenville Kane.

The burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

# *ARMAMENT LIMITATION.*

## *Britain Requests Russia to Include Question in Programme.*

London, March 30.—Great Britain has made a formal and official request to Russia to include in the programme of the next peace conference the question of the limitation of expenditure on armaments, and, through her ambassadors and ministers, she has informed the powers invited to attend the conference of this action. This was done some days ago, and up to the present time the Foreign Office has not been advised of any opposition to the proposal. Great Britain has not learned the nature of the negotiations which have been going on in St. Petersburg between the ambassadors of Germany and Austria and Emperor Nicholas, but it is believed that these exchanges have had to do with the form in which the subject of disarmament should be introduced, and that they have not been aimed at keeping it off the programme.

Reports from the Continent that Great Britain and the United States would withdraw from the conference if their wishes to discuss limitation of armaments were not met, and that Germany and Austria would follow a similar course if Russia included this question in the programme, are called by officials of the Foreign Office here pure inventions. "That any power would thus break up the conference, which doubtless will render much good to the cause of humanity, because all its wishes do not meet with favor is incredible," said a Foreign Office official to-day. Great Britain, supported by America, Japan and Italy, will continue to press her point, with every confidence in a successful outcome.

# *NO FEAR OF FAILURE.*

## *State Department Officials Expect Good from Hague Conference.*

Washington, March 30.—Concise and accurate reports from representatives in European capitals on the progress of the negotiations in regard to the subject to be considered at the approaching second Hague conference, have led State Department officials here to believe that there is no reason to apprehend a failure of the great international gathering. A programme that deals with topics of the greatest value to mankind has been arranged with the assent of every power of importance. Most of the subjects are legacies from the first conference—matters which from lack of time or because the delegates at that conference were not empowered to treat—were by resolution left to be dealt with by a second conference. Others were the outcome of the wars that have occurred since the first conference. These subjects—proposed by Russia last June—were accepted as a definitive programme for consideration by all of the nations addressed.

If nothing more were accomplished at the second conference than action upon these propositions, the gathering would surely result in great benefit, and it is entirely within the power of the conference to limit its scope to such a programme.

But to allow for the development of new conditions, a paragraph in the call for the second conference provided that new topics might be considered if a majority of the delegates present express a willingness to take them up. Great Britain wishes to avail herself of this condition to discuss a limitation of national armament, and America to urge the adoption, as a rule of international law, of the Drago Doctrine, prohibiting the use of force by any nation to collect international debts. Both are controversial subjects, and, to reduce possible friction, the Russian government has been sounding other governments to learn their attitudes, with results that are not wholly encouraging as to the reception that will be given these propositions. Great Britain's present naval predominance and the fact that European nations are generally creditors, have proved to be grave obstacles. But the opinion among officials here is that, regardless of the fate of these conditional subjects, the second conference will certainly assemble and discuss, with beneficent results, the subjects already accepted as its programme.

## NEW OFFICERS FOR PEACE CONGRESS.

### Bonaparte, Wilson and Parker Accept Vice-Presidencies.

Attorney General Bonaparte, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture and Alton B. Parker accepted positions yesterday as vice-presidents of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress, which will meet in this city on April 14.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Bonaparte declared that he hoped the coming congress would "advance among nations the great ends of harmony and friendly relations." Judge Parker expressed hearty support of the national movement for a permanent plan of arbitration. Secretary Wilson indorsed the principles of the congress, and while hoping he could attend the banquet on April 16, called the dinner committee's attention to the fact that he had a good excuse, inasmuch as he was busy with the execution of the Pure Food law.

## BARON D'ESTOURNELLES SAILS.

Paris, March 30.—Senator Baron d'Estournelles de Constant sailed for New York to-day on board the French Line steamer La Touraine from Havre to attend the National Arbitration and Peace Congress at New York and the opening of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

Paul Doumer, ex-president of the Chamber of Deputies, who was booked to sail for the United States on La Savoie to-day in order to attend the opening of the Carnegie Institute, did not leave Paris on the steamer train.

## ROOSEVELT RELICS AT JAMESTOWN.

Norfolk, Va., March 30.—The Bulloch-Roosevelt relics from Georgia, consisting of two silver cups and a miniature of Governor Archibald Bulloch, ancestor of President Roosevelt and one of the early Governors of Georgia, were to-day received by Lieutenant Governor Ellyson for the Jamestown Exposition, and at once placed in a safety vault until the completion of the fireproof building in which they will be exhibited.

## QUEEN OF ITALY INDISPOSED.

Rome, March 30.—Because of the indisposition of the Queen of Italy, the first audience between her majesty and Ambassador Griscom has been postponed.

# MUSIC

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

Frank Damrosch gave his last symphony concert for young people for the season at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, and he brought his series to a close by a miscellaneous programme in spirit with the spring. The dances and marches which have been played hitherto to illustrate the growth of symphonic music gave place to Goldmark's overture, "In the Springtime," Handel's "Largo," a group of French songs sung by Gilibert, and four Wagner numbers, the preludes to "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal," the Good Friday spell from "Parsifal" and the "Tannhäuser" overture. Gilibert sang first the "Legend of the Sage Bush," from Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and then four songs of more or less antiquity—"Je connais un berger discret," by Wekerlin; "Air à danser," by Grétry, "Rose et Colas," by Monsigny, and the popular chanson, "Margoton," sung by Yvette Guilbert. To these he added, at the clamorous insistence of the house, two more songs of similar delineative nature. Needless to say, he sang them with consummate skill, as wonderful in its way as Yvette Guilbert's is in hers—less delineative, but of course vocally well nigh perfection. Grown-ups and children alike yielded to the spell of his art and his personality, and applauded him to the echo. It might be added that the Largo was also redemanded by this enthusiastic audience.

## CALVE AGAIN.

### Manhattan Opera House.

Mme. Calvé appeared for the second time at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday afternoon, this time as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," a part which was in the past one of her best. A big audience was on hand to hear her. The music of this part lies much higher than that of Carmen, and consequently is less fitted now for the singer's voice. She sang many of her upper notes sharp, with extremely unpleasant effect. Her tampering with rhythms and tempi was hardly less marked, too, than in "Carmen," so that frequently Campanini was hard put to follow her. Her acting, however, was less capricious, very evidently more sincere. She seemed really to try to create a dramatic illusion, a sense of character. And for many in the audience she succeeded. Others remained still unconvinced. Dalmores sang Triddu, and the other parts were cared for as usual. The opera was preceded by "Pagliacci," with Mme. Donaldo, Bassi, Sammarco, Seveilhac and Venturini. In the evening "Fra Diavolo," with Bonci in the title role, packed the house.

## NEW CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE OPENS.

Chicago, March 30.—The Whitney Opera House was opened to the public for the first time to-night, with the first metropolitan performance of "A Knight for a Day," a musical comedy by Robert B. Smith and Raymond Hubbell. It is the announced intention of the management to devote the house to light opera and musical plays.

# *MAY BUILD NEW THEATRE*

## *Rumor of Plan for One by Vaudeville Comedy Club.*

It was rumored in theatrical circles last night that the Vaudeville Comedy Club of this city would build a $1,000,000 theatre at Broadway and 46th street. The rumor had it that capitalists connected with the Cleveland Hippodrome were behind the club, and that the building would contain several floors of offices and a restaurant and rathskeller in addition to the theatre. The rumor said, further, that Klaw & Erlanger would be the booking agents for the new theatre, and that every Sunday night there would be a performance by the Vaudeville Comedy Club. No confirmation of the rumor could be obtained.

# *FAREWELL TO EBRAY.*

## *Frenchmen Honor Departing Consul General at Y. M. C. A.*

The French branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in West 54th street, gave a farewell reception to Alcide Ebray, the French Consul General of New York, recently appointed Minister to Bolivia. The presidents of the principal French societies were present, including Alfred Mason, of the Alliance Française; Henri Maillard, of the French Benevolent Society; M. Gourd, of the French Chamber of Commerce, and M. C. Glatz, of the French Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, who presided. Professor Gaston Lafargue, vice-president of the National Society of French Professors, was present, in place of Professor August George, president of the society.

Letters of regret were read from several foreign consuls. The Swiss Vice-Consul in New York, J. Eugene Robert, occupied a seat on the platform.

The guest of the evening thanked his fellow Frenchmen for the honor paid to him. The "Marseillaise" was then played by the band, the assemblage joining in the song. This was followed by the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Both were sung with the audience standing. French songs were also sung.

## SPEAKERS AT CAYUGA DINNER.

At the Cayuga County dinner at the Manhattan Hotel, on April 13, the speakers will be Frederick W. Seward, ex-Postmaster General; Sereno E. Payne, the Rev. George B. Stewart, Edward H. Hall, the Rev. Arthur S. Hoyt, Professor Frederick Starr and William H. Moffitt.

## KING EDWARD'S TRIP TO CARTAGENA.

Biarritz, March 30.—King Edward will leave here on April 5 for Toulon, and he will leave that port the next day on board the royal yacht for Cartagena, where he will meet King Alfonso.

## PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BELMONT—Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Roberts, Cambridge, England; Sir Robert and Lady Cranston, Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. and Mrs. P. C. Mitchell, London. BRESLIN—Charles A. Pratt, Hartford. EVERETT—T. H. Powdour, London. FIFTH AVENUE—Stanley C. Morse, Winnipeg, Manitoba; A. R. Whittall, Montreal; E. Dupuis and C. Dormoy, Paris. HOLLAND—S. N. Gibson, Melbourne, Australia; J. Reikmeyer, Brussels. IMPERIAL—J. A. Watcham, Amsterdam. MANHATTAN—W. Reed Williams, London. PARK AVENUE—Dr. A. H. Stoddard, Boston. ST. DENIS—W. W. McDonald, Mexico City. WESTMINSTER—M. V. De Forest, Sharon, Penn.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

**Official Record and Forecast.**—Washington, March 30.—The winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh west to northwest; middle Atlantic coast light to fresh northwest; south Atlantic coast variable, becoming northwest and brisk, except on the Florida coast; Gulf coast light to fresh north to northeast; Lake Michigan fresh northeast to north.

With the exception of showers over a narrow strip of country from Texas northeastward to New England and in the lower Missouri Valley the weather has been fair east of the Rocky Mountains with high pressure and lower temperatures, except in the South Atlantic States. It is much cooler from western New England southwestward through the middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley into the Gulf states. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was warmer, with more rain over the northern districts.

Over the greater portion of the country the weather will be generally fair Sunday, although showers are probable in the south Atlantic states and on the extreme north Pacific coast. Temperatures will be moderate in the East and South, except along the lakes and in the upper Mississippi Valley, where it will be quite cool. For Monday generally fair weather is indicated.

**Forecast for Special Localities.**—For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and cooler to-day; Monday fair; light northwest to north winds.

For Eastern New York and New England, fair, cooler to-day; Monday fair; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Monday; light to fresh northwest winds.

**Local Official Record.**—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

| | 1906. | 1907. | | 1906. | 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 a. m. | 42 | 50 | 6 p. m. | 42 | 62 |
| 6 a. m. | 43 | 50 | 9 p. m. | 44 | 56 |
| 9 a. m. | 45 | 63 | 11 p. m. | 44 | 54 |
| 12 m. | 46 | 65 | 12 p. m. | 44 | — |
| 4 p. m. | 43 | 65 | | | |

Highest temperature yesterday, 65 degrees; lowest, 50; average, 59; average for corresponding date last year, 44; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 42.

Local forecast: Sunday, fair and cooler; Monday, fair; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

# *MORGAN BROOCH FOUND.*

## *Was Lost at Colony Club by Daughter of Financier—An Arrest.*

A diamond and ruby brooch, valued at $700, which was lost by Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, at the Colony Club on March 8, was recovered yesterday by detectives of the Tenderloin station. Joseph McDonald, fifteen years old, of No. 1972 Second avenue, who was employed as a hallboy in the club, is locked up at the same station on the charge of knowing something about the loss.

According to the detectives, Miss Morgan did not report her loss until Thursday, and Captain Thompson, of the Tenderloin station, assigned Detectives Fergueson and Campbell to the case. The sleuths found out that McDonald had left the club, and they went to his home. He at first denied all knowledge of the brooch, but after some questioning said that he had found it in the clubhouse while sweeping and had given it to a boy named James Fox, of No. 1925 Second avenue. The detectives saw Mrs. Fox, the boy's mother, who said that she had sold the jewel to a Third avenue jeweller, who had given her $20 for it. They then went to the jewelry store and took the brooch.

The detectives stopped at the Morgan home on their way to the station with their prisoner. Miss Morgan was about to go driving, and told the detectives that she was too busy then to go to the station to make a complaint, but said that she would be in Jefferson Market court this morning. Miss Morgan spoke to McDonald, who was in tears, and told him that he had made a mistake in keeping the brooch, and that if he had remained at the club he would have had a good place.

## THE SHAH'S WEALTH IN JEWELS.

From The Washington Star.

The late Shah of Persia was known to be an indefatigable collector of precious stones, but it is doubtful whether the full value of his accumulations was understood. A dispatch from Teheran states that an inventory of the royal jewels has just been completed, showing an aggregate of about $50,000,000. This enormous sum represents absolutely idle capital. For many years it has been lying inert in the form of gems and jewelled articles of adornment and wear. Whether the collection has increased in value since the Shah acquired it is for the royal bookkeepers to ascertain, but it may be assumed that the Shah, who had a shrewd eye for a bargain, bought cleverly and that his hoard stands now for a profit if his successor should undertake to realize upon it.

# *Died.*

**Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Baldwin, Willard M. | MacMichael, Madeleine B. |
| Cohen, Solomon L. | Potter, Henry L. |
| Houghton, Phœbe H. | Wakeman, Elizabeth P. |
| Lyle, Elizabeth A. | Williams, Thomas T. |

BALDWIN—At Yonkers, on Saturday, March 30, Willard M. Baldwin, aged 48 years. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 247 Warburton avenue, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

COHEN—On March 28, 1907, Solomon L. Cohen, son of the late Lewis I. and Sophia Cohen. Funeral from his late residence, No. 305 Lexington ave., on April 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUGHTON—At Corning, N. Y., March 30, 1907, Phœbe H. Houghton, aged 4 years and 5 months, daughter of Arthur A. and Mabel Hollister Houghton.

LYLE—On Wednesday, March 27, at North Augusta, S. C., Elizabeth Antoinette, wife of John S. Lyle. Funeral services will take place at the Collegiate Church, 5th ave., corner 29th st., on Wednesday, April 3, at 3 p. m. Friends are invited to attend. Interment in Greenwich Cemetery.

MACMICHAEL—On Friday, March 29, 1907, Madeleine B., widow of the late Morton MacMichael 3d. Funeral services will be held from her late residence, No. 329 West 84th st., on Monday morning, April 1, 1907, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

POTTER—At Linden, N. J., March 29, 1907, Colonel Henry Langdon Potter, aged 79 years. Ex-Colonel of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers Sigel. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Linden, N. J., Tuesday, April 2, 1907, at 2 p. m.

WAKEMAN—At East Orange, N. J., March 29, Elizabeth P. Wakeman, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 18 Washington st., Sunday, at 4 o'clock. Train leaves Barclay st. at 2:45 p. m. Interment private.

WILLIAMS—On Third Month, 28th, 1907, Thomas T. Williams, aged 88. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Oceanport, N. J., on Second Day, Fourth Month (1st) 1907, at 2 p. m. Carriages will meet at Little Silver the train leaving Cortlandt st. at 9 a. m.


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