

WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED

THE DISTURBANCE IN WINE-GROWING FRANCE.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) (Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.) Paris, June 22.—The mutiny of infantry troops at Beziers and the situation in the four southern departments at first sight recalls visions of Russia, but fortunately the disaffection of the soldiers at Beziers and Narbonne is due merely to the local system of recruiting, and the men of those regiments naturally sympathize with their own kinsmen. Moreover, the inhabitants of the Roussillon region are of Catalan descent, and only geographically and politically form a part of France. The Roussillon region was constantly in revolt during the reign of Louis XIII, and even as late as under Richelieu, and even as late as under President Thiers an army corps had to be sent thither to quell the rising against the central authorities of the republic. The present movement, which tends directly toward secession, is regarded by the rest of France as a melancholy farce, in which the element of tragedy enters owing to the misery of the population and to the loss of life on both sides. The true meaning of the vote of confidence secured by the Roussillon region in the Chamber of Deputies, with nearly one hundred majority, is that France sees the danger of swapping horses while crossing a stream. The parliament firmly and energetically supports Premier Clemenceau in his task of establishing order in the revolted region. General Picquart, who is keenly alive to the dangers of half measures, has ordered concentration in the south of three army corps, comprising, with a full supply of artillery, over seventy thousand men. These troops are composed of regiments and batteries recruited outside of the Roussillon district, and were prepared to act firmly and yet as humanely as possible. There is implicit confidence in the loyalty of these troops, even should they be called upon to face the mutineers of the insurgent regiments.

MANY SEE CHILDREN'S SPORTS. The children's fête at the Bagatelle Polo Club, at which the little folk entered into all sorts of athletic games and races, was an interesting sight. Among those present were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. De Weerth, Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry and Mr. Kingsland. Many dinner parties were given at the Island Club and at Puteaux. The Americans putting in an appearance there were Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds, Ambassador and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, James Gordon Bennett, Mrs. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. McKee.

Parties of Americans dining in the Bois de Boulogne open air restaurants included Mrs. R. S. Latrobe, Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. James Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Thurber, Mrs. Bellamy Storer, Mrs. Bjornsten, Mrs. Deacon, Miss Gladys Deacon, Miss Marbury, Miss De Wolf, Mrs. Julius Kruttschnitt, Mrs. Richard Knibb, Mr. and Mrs. John Purdy and George Fearing. Among the Americans staying in Paris for Aix-les-Bains are Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. S. Byron French, Mrs. Cramer, Miss Gertrude Cramer and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop.

Americans who take an interest in the Carnegie Museum will be glad to learn that M. Dujardin, Director of the Musée de l'Art et des Arts, has authorized a statue of Marquise de Sévigné to be erected in the courtyard of the museum, which was her Paris residence. It is the work of Nassoule Tje, the sculptor. It represents Mme. de Sévigné seated, holding a quill pen in one hand and sheets of paper in the other.

FINE SHOW OF HORSES.

The annual exhibition of stallions and brood mares opened by President Fallières in the Galerie des Machines, notwithstanding the severe competition to draft horses owing to the increased use of automobile vans, is one of the finest shows seen here, comprising eleven hundred animals, among which are ninety-eight splendid Percheron stallions, several of which have been purchased by American dealers at prices varying from \$4,000 to \$8,000 apiece. M. Hornez, director of the French Haras, who is also a commissioner of the exhibition, when asked why it was that the beautiful dapple gray color formerly characteristic of the Percheron breed now gives place to dark bay, brown or black, replied, "The dapple gray, almost disappearing to white at the Percherons is considered by military experts and foreign dealers as undesirable, and to meet the new demand for less conspicuous colors the Percheron breeders in the last ten years have crossed their race with strain of Boulonnais blood, which makes the Percherons brown or black." Whether this crossing has improved the Percheron breed or not is still an open question, but the magnificent specimens in the show of dark colored Percherons indicate that the famous breed has by no means deteriorated. Excellent half blood Norman roadsters make a fine feature in the exhibition, as do also the Boulonnais cart horses, which amount altogether to \$40,000.

OPEN AIR PERFORMANCES.

The open air theatre season in the Bois de Boulogne is now in full swing. One of the most brilliant of the numerous performances given in the Théâtre de Verdure, at Pre Catalan, was a ballet, written and composed by Gaston Berardi and René Lara, called "Le Secret de Myrto," the principal personage of which was represented by Mlle. Hégna Badet, of the Opéra Comique, who capped nimbly on the lawn with her bare feet. A one-act play called "La Revanche d'Ida," by Paul Ferrier, was acted by Rachel Boyer, of the Théâtre Français, and by Coquelin cadet. The second act of "Armide," sung by Félicia Litvinne and Verlet, supported by the whole corps de ballet of the Opéra, was a special feature. American visitors are attracted in great numbers to the open air theatre.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Pion Nouvrit issues "L'Avènement de Bonaparte," volume second, in which Albert Vandal treats of the consular republic and the history of centralization in France. It attains the dignity of a classic. The work presents many events of the life of Bonaparte in a new light by the aid of hitherto unpublished letters and documents. Messin issues "Veraine Intime," by Charles Donos, who has grouped and classified the letters, diaries and souvenirs supplied by the poet's comrade, Leon Vanier. The book is well illustrated with engravings and autographs. From Hachette comes "Morceaux Choisis des Classiques Français," de J. Toutey, Membre du Conseil Supérieur de l'Instruction Publique, an excellent initiation into French literature. The passages are selected with good judgment and the side notes contain comments and analyses of great value to foreigners wishing to master and appreciate the best French writers. C. I. B.

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GERMANY IN THE LEAD AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.) (Copyright, 1907, by The Tribune Association.) London, June 22.—Germany has quietly assumed the leadership of the peace congress, and has exercised a veto on the discussion of the question of reduced armaments and the proposed establishment of an international prize court, which promises to be the chief novelty and main issue of the session. The British and American delegates, after failing to agree upon an effective scheme for the reduction of armaments, will unite in supporting the German proposal, which is in line with arbitration and will create a permanent court at The Hague for the final revision of the decisions of national prize courts in time of war. Baron Marschall von Bismarck is an advocate of full publicity, and is himself accessible to correspondents, talking freely with them. He is considered one of the most influential members. The congress is destined apparently to effect a good many minor adjustments in the regulation of the practice of war. This may not be in accord with the highest aspirations of the nations, but it is business. Each committee is likely to accomplish something of minor importance without establishing any principle. It is not yet clear whether the American delegates can command a hearing for the question of the collection of public debts by bombardment or blockade. The Spanish-American war has been brought into the congress through American influence. They ought not to be snubbed because they consider the DRAGO principle essential to their independence and self-respect. The minor states, instead of finding themselves on terms of equality in this amphitheatrical council, are convinced that the great powers are prearranging and managing everything. This excites discontent. The measures taken by the Dutch police to protect the delegates also cause annoyance.

SIGNS OF UNREST ON CONTINENT.

The London press is paying more attention to signs of unrest on the Continent than to the peace congress. The reactionary leaders are considered to be riding roughshod over the timorous advocates of progress in Russia. The French winegrowers' revolt has warned Englishmen that the agricultural classes can be dangerous when forced back upon the land by the failure of their industries. Tariff reformers are moving a fresh incentive to measures of relief for English agriculture. The Free Traders are not alarmed, since Hodges has taken hostile legislation lying down for half a century. The sensational reports about the Anglo-American fisheries dispute have not ceased with Sir Robert Bond's departure from Newfoundland. It is not a matter that can be submitted to arbitration. The Hague will be the scene of friendly negotiations are exhausted, since it involves the interpretation of treaty rights. The Washington government has not taken the subject out of the hands of the American Ambassador, who has mastered it in every detail and is hopeful of securing a satisfactory adjustment, although discreetly reticent respecting the present state of the negotiations.

MORE CABINET DISSENSIONS.

Dissensions are increasing in the Liberal Cabinet. There is intense jealousy of Mr. Haldane, who has shown himself a man of force by his successful conduct of military measures. Mr. Asquith has lost influence inside the Cabinet as well as outside, while Sir Edward Grey is marked out already by the political experts as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's successor. The one man who may be needed. The Unionist partisans are not without cause in their criticisms, are trying to marry off the Prime Minister or send him upstairs to the House of Lords, but he persists in smiling and remaining the necessary leader. His resolution in favor of restricting the power of the House of Lords to amend or reject bills is a declaration of the Liberal policy which cannot be carried out without legislation and prolonged constitutional agitation. The Unionists are in high spirits over Lord Robert Cecil's cleverness in providing a blocking motion for obstructing the debate on the resolution, but the Prime Minister, with pawky Scottish shrewdness, has promptly found a method of escape. It is an artificial political ploy, since the government is merely taking up an attitude toward the House of Lords for general effect, while the Unionists are amusing themselves with tactical manoeuvres. It is not an exhibition of great politics on either side; it is farce rather than drama. A prominent Liberal gives me this explanation of the government policy: "The resolution restricting the powers of the House of Lords means that the cur will be filled with general legislation, and a bill produced in the course of two or three years, when a direct appeal can be made to the country upon it."

THE MEDICAL REPORTS OF THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The medical reports of the Duke of Devonshire's condition are not reassuring. Weak heart action at his advanced age is an alarming symptom, for which absolute rest alone can be prescribed. The duke's voice was strong the last time it was heard on a public occasion, and there were few signs of physical decline. Throughout his political career he has shown that lucidity, judgment and sterling common sense are more influential than brilliant qualities.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT WINDSOR.

Ascot week closed to-day with a garden party at Windsor, for which nearly eight thousand invitations were issued. It was the largest and most informal court function of the reign. The scene when the King and Queen, accompanied by other royals, walked along the East Terrace to the slopes was most brilliant, for there was an assemblage of the best known people in public life and smart society. The east lawn, with the King's pavilion, the state canopy and gold plate, and the huge marquees and tents, with rose-crowned buffets, was a splendid spectacle when crowded with the wealth and fashion of London. The dark-skinned King of Siam, with compliments in English for all presented to him, was among the figures in the large row and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, and then the King returns to London to receive the Persian Embassy, hold the last levee and conduct a dozen public functions before making a week-end visit at Lewis Harcourt's country seat at Nuneham. The German Emperor's visit to England is not definitely arranged, but probable.

MARK TWAIN ENJOYS PUBLICITY.

Mark Twain is enjoying a golden season of publicity. He takes the reporters into his confidence, and announces every social engagement, holding nothing back, even if he convicts himself of being a Sabbath breaker by paying a visit to an old friend, Archdeacon Wilberforce. He was highly gratified by the brilliant dinner at Dorchester House last night, when a distinguished company of artists and men of letters assembled to pay him honor. The pilgrims will add their greeting at Tuesday's luncheon with Mr. Birrell, as chairman, will match wits with him and allow him to talk as long as he likes. Oxford has never conferred a degree more popular on a foreigner. John Hicks, the American Minister at Santiago, who is sailing to-day for New York, gives a most encouraging account of the progress of property of the west coast republics of South America, where he has labored most successfully for many years. Bishop Hartsell arrived in London last night from Berlin after completing a long and interesting circuit of Africa with Bishop Burt, and is starting for Ireland to-night. A fresh reinforcement of American tourists to-day has taken every available room at the hotels.

THE PAGEANT SEASON.

The pageant season opens next week at Romsey, where the Duchess of Argyll, Lord Rose-

bery and a small house party will be entertained at Lord Palmerston's old home, Broadlands. This will be followed by the more ambitious but less artistic Oxford festival. The London theatres are playing to American audiences. Charles Hawtreys has revived an old play with marked success. Grace George is charming a host of new admirers at the Duke of York's, and Cyril Maude is expecting to make a great hit in "The Earl of Pawtucket." I. N. F.

POLICY OF THE CZAR.

Conservative Douma Necessary—Martial Law in Provinces.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—In answer to various objections levelled at the government for its recent course and action, The Associated Press has obtained the following declaration of the position and policy of the Cabinet from one who is considered one of its most liberal members. The will of the people is the supreme law, higher than the written constitution, and both the decree and the constitution are the new electoral law are the fruit of this conviction. The Emperor summoned the nation to choose representatives under the old electoral law for a distinct and twofold purpose—to examine and ratify the new electoral law, and to elect the second Douma had shown itself incapable of either task. My department introduced three hundred bills, both big and small, during its sessions, which related to definite national needs which could not properly be deferred. Other ministries introduced a corresponding mass of pressing legislation, but during three months all of these bills remained untouched. Indeed, they were shamefully wasted time discussing the rights of man. For example, it devoted a whole session to denouncing the use of handcuffs, which are used in Great Britain and America and throughout the world. We were convinced that all doumas elected under the old electoral law would be equally ready to talk and unwilling to work. The government is determined to obtain the Douma's consent to changes in the electoral law, which would give us a businesslike third Douma, the government itself was obliged to decrease the changes. The new law favors genuine Russian stock at the expense of aliens, and taxpayers at the expense of non-taxpayers. The critics say that the law will promote aristocracy and oligarchy, but the West, which has an advanced institution, has not yet worked out a perfect system of representation. We issued the law as did the Prussians in 1883. The most of its features are modeled on various German precedents. Those classes which possess a majority in the new Douma which actually have the upper hand, as in the British Parliament and in the American Congress and other successful legislatures. It is the distinct purpose of the Emperor to obtain a parliament which will respect property, and to calculate the rights and duties of the state to dissolve a third Douma, or a fourth until the result is achieved. As though their appetite grew by eating, the Russian people have had the habit always of demanding more than they are given. The government has made substantial concessions. Thus, the uprising in Moscow in 1906 followed on the heels of the generous October manifesto; this act of insubordination, in the presence of the assassination of Alexander II, called "The Liberator," but Russian monarchy has shown an unflinching ability to reassert itself after collapse. Five years ago the Russian people would have been deemed sufficient by public opinion, but the Emperor actually granted a legislative assembly. The people were not appeased, and clamored for a parliamentary ministry. The Douma and the ministry gradually will learn to co-operate, but the ministers will remain his majesty's ministers. There is no likelihood that there ever will be a stable majority in the Douma, because the diversity of races and economic interests is such that monarchy is the only bulwark against anarchy breaking up the empire. This is so patent that the Constitutional Democrats, who are a sensible party, will ultimately rally to the Jews and other races in order to get rid of the Emperor, and three-fourths of that party are patriotic Russians, and they are ready to support the Polish project of autonomy. The members of the Group of Toll are of a similar mind. Even among the Constitutional Revolutionists there are few genuine radicals. The disfranchisement of aliens means the enfranchisement of Russians. The records of quarrels present in the Douma day by day show that the alien radicals are not in a position to do anything, and were always able to dictate the Douma's action. Thus, the Poles and Mahomedans generally cast a deciding vote. The Poles even bargained for a concession of autonomy, and threatened, otherwise, to reject the budget. Such a state of affairs is intolerable in the Russian Empire. The Polish pretensions revive the memories of the Polish revolution of 1830, which is dead forever. The Russian Poles should say good-bye to their political dreams. The government's campaign against the Liberal press to prevent hostile criticism of the dissolution of the Douma, and the electoral law continues vigorously. Dispatches from many cities report that papers have been fined from \$500 up, the limit being \$3,000. All the Radical papers have been suppressed.

THE PORTUGUESE RIOTS.

Eight Persons Killed; More than a Hundred Wounded at Lisbon.

Paris, June 22.—Mail advices from Lisbon show that the conflicts between the police and the people on June 19 and 20 were much more serious than indicated by the censored dispatches from the Portuguese capital. Cavalry had to be called out to disperse the mob, which met the charges with revolver shots. The rioters raided the cafes, armed themselves with the iron and marble parts of the tables and bottles, and fiercely attacked the police and troops. The latter fired several volleys, two rioters were killed and over a hundred were wounded, six of them mortally. A decree has been issued authorizing the Civil Governor of Lisbon to suspend newspapers which incite disorder. It is understood that Premier Franco wished King Charles to issue a decree suspending the constitutional guarantees, but the King, who came to Lisbon expressly to confer with the Premier, refused to do so. The leaders of the Monarchist parties, under the command of the Duke of Albuquerque, chief of the Regeneration party, have decided to unite with the object of overthrowing the so-called dictatorship of Premier Franco.

LAST LINK OF YERKES TUBE OPEN.

Eight Mile Subway Line in London Begins Active Operation.

London, June 22.—The last link of the late Charles T. Yerkes's tube system of underground railroad was opened to-day. The new line, which connects the northern suburbs with the heart of London, is an average six feet below the surface and cost \$25,000,000. A party of financiers and officials attended the opening ceremony, which was followed by an elaborate luncheon. The public was permitted to travel free during the afternoon and evening, and souvenirs of the opening of the road were given away.

ORESTES FERRARA RESIGNS.

Havana, June 22.—Orestes Ferrara has sent by cable to Governor Magdon his resignation as secretary to the Cuban delegation at The Hague, saying that he would give his reasons for so doing later. The resignation was accepted.

RECENTLY THE PARIS "TEMPS" PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE CHARGING GENERAL FERRARA WITH BEING AN ANARCHIST.

IMMIGRATION COMMISSION'S WORK.

Viena, June 22.—The American Immigration Commission, having completed its visit in Italy, will soon visit Austria and study emigration methods in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Embassy has informed the Foreign Office of the commission's plans and has made known the commission's desire to proceed only in a manner agreeable to the government.

TO COMMAND THE LOUISIANA.

Washington, June 22.—Captain Richard Wainwright, at present on duty here in connection with various naval boards, has been selected to command the battleship Louisiana, to succeed Captain Couden, who is to be promoted to the rank of rear admiral. The new scout ships Salem, Birmingham and Chester, approaching completion, are to be commanded by Lieutenant Commander Rowe L. Key, Lieutenant Commander S. S. Wood and Lieutenant Commander W. S. Sims, respectively.

WORK AT THE HAGUE.

DELEGATES' PROPOSALS.

New Rules of War—The Drago Doctrine Introduced.

The Hague, June 22.—The first and second committees of the peace conference met in the Knights' Hall behind closed doors at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General Horace Porter, U. M. Rose, David J. Hill, William I. Buchanan, James Brown Scott, Brigadier General George B. Davis, U. S. A., and Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U. S. N., were present. M. Bourgeois, president of the first committee, made a speech in favor of the principle of arbitration, strengthening the Hague tribunal and freeing it from international prejudices, touching also on compulsory arbitration. He was frequently applauded. M. Bourgeois paid a graceful compliment to the United States and President Roosevelt for their part in setting in motion the new jurisdiction. Regarding the task before the commission of perfecting the convention of 1899, he observed that the rules of 1899 might be modified to a kind of summary of procedure. M. Beernaert and Asser opened the work of the second committee, pointing out the humanitarian principles introduced in the rules of land warfare and the possibility of still further diminishing its destructiveness. M. Beernaert in his speech congratulated the countries of the American continent in joining Europe in the blessed work of peace, which, he said, was a good augury for the success of the conference. The second committee was divided into two sub-committees. One, presided over by M. Beernaert, will deal with the improvements of the rules of land warfare. The other, presided over by M. Asser, will deal with the rights and duties of neutral powers in times of war, and also with the opening of hostilities. In the first committee, M. de la Barra, the Minister of Mexico to Belgium, read a study on conventions for compulsory arbitration, which was received with general applause. The German and English delegations presented separate propositions on the subject of the proposed international prize court, and the French delegation presented a plan on the subject of arbitration. The first committee was also divided into two sub-committees, both presided over by M. Bourgeois, one on arbitration and the other on the prize court. The second committee, the French delegation announced the presentation of two projects, one referring to the rights and duties of neutral powers and the other to the opening of hostilities. The Russian delegates presented a proposition on the subject of the opening of hostilities. The committee, evidently in order to avoid hurting the feelings of the Japanese, concluded that up to the present there is no existing international understanding on the subject of the opening of hostilities, holding that each country can affirm that its point of view in this connection is correct. The committee must therefore decide whether to maintain the status quo or establish international rules for opening hostilities. The German delegation presented a proposal regarding the treatment of neutrals in the territory of belligerents. In the second committee, General Horace Porter presented a proposition not to collect debts by force whenever the debtor nation expressed a wish to submit its obligations and their extent to arbitration. Germany proposed an amendment to the rules of the conference of 1899 regarding the pacific settlement of disputes. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant proposed an amendment to the rules of 1899 regarding commissions of inquiry and also recommended the settlement of disputes by arbitration. Señor Barra suggested that the resolutions of the conference held in Mexico, in 1899, and the conventions existing between South American countries be utilized in drawing up a compulsory arbitration convention. A leading plenipotentiary speaking said to-day: "The machinery is now moving to the general satisfaction of all the countries are sincerely animated by a desire for a reciprocal understanding and a wish to avoid irritating questions, finding for each problem a formula beforehand acceptable to all." The success of this system has been rendered more certain by the fact that the most tactful and most distinguished men of the American proposition, relating to contractual debts, which contemplates only those debts which are incurred by the government and the government of another, it is predicted, will be adopted with a few slight amendments.

BRITISH NAVY SCANDALS.

Committee Reports Grave Irregularities in Contracts.

London, June 22.—"Grave Irregularities" is the term the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts applies to certain conditions in the navy, on which it issued a report to-day. The committee found that the acceptance of commissions from contractors by petty officers was common. The report also stated that the French measures have been adopted to suppress the customs of the Admiralty in contracting for the construction of the armored cruisers Invincible, Inflexible and Indomitable, which will certainly be attended by earnest endeavor without disagreeable incidents. The success of this system has been rendered more certain by the fact that the most tactful and most distinguished men of the American proposition, relating to contractual debts, which contemplates only those debts which are incurred by the government and the government of another, it is predicted, will be adopted with a few slight amendments.

TO LAY THE CABLE TO COLON.

Expected To Be Ready for Use the Latter Part of July.

While waiting for the completion of the work on the shore end of the new cable of the Central and South American Cable Company, off Coney Island, the cable ship Colonia anchored yesterday off the Sicilian straits, at 16th street and Telegraph Street and Maintenance Company, of London, and is said to be the finest and best equipped cable ship in the world. It is expected that the shore end of the cable will be ready on Tuesday, and the Colonia, which laid the Pacific cable from Vancouver and Fanning Island, will start with her 2,500 miles of cable, for the Sicilian straits, for Guantanamo, arriving there about July 4. From there the Colonia will go direct to Colon, where the cable will be installed about July 15, and be ready for actual operation a week later. The Colonia, which is in command of Captain Woodcock, is 501 feet long, has a 56-foot beam, a depth of 33 feet and is of 7,900 tons' burden. The machinery is now moving to the general satisfaction of all the countries are sincerely animated by a desire for a reciprocal understanding and a wish to avoid irritating questions, finding for each problem a formula beforehand acceptable to all. The success of this system has been rendered more certain by the fact that the most tactful and most distinguished men of the American proposition, relating to contractual debts, which contemplates only those debts which are incurred by the government and the government of another, it is predicted, will be adopted with a few slight amendments.

MIDI UNDER CONTROL.

TOWNS ARMED CAMPS.

Great Relief in Paris—Precautions Against Disorder To-day.

Paris, June 22.—A profound sense of relief pervades the French capital to-night, owing to the check to the outbreak in the south, which is described by ex-Fremer Ribot as the worst internal crisis in France in the last thirty-seven years. The government now apparently is satisfied that it has the situation well in hand and that the overwhelming forces of troops garrisoning the whole area will prevent a recrudescence of the armed revolt against the central power. Such a mobilization of military forces has not previously been witnessed in the life of the Third Republic. All the towns and the majority of the villages in the two disturbed departments are armed camps. To-night's dispatches represent that a general surface calm prevails, although there are one or two storm centres in isolated districts. There are some evidences, too, of anxiety over possible developments to-morrow, Sunday being France's favorite day for a demonstration. Both civil and military authorities, however, have made ample preparations. No further disturbances of importance were reported. The mutinous troops returned to their barracks at Agde, the roll call showing only one man missing.

THE WINE FRAUDS BILL PASSED.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a whole, practically unanimously, all the clauses of the wine frauds bill previously adopted separately, thus enabling the government to put the measure into immediate effect and remove the principal grievances of the wine growers, and finally, the bishops in the disturbed area, exhorted the people to refrain from further violence. The result was that Premier Clemenceau was able to give his colleagues a generally hopeful report on the situation to-day, but the intended visit of President Fallières to Royan and Bordeaux and all the ministerial engagements for the evening were postponed. The dinner which was to have been given by the French chambers of commerce on Monday in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier; W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, and L. P. Brodeur, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was postponed on account of the national sorrow in the near future. A new feature of the situation was contained in the statement made by the Minister of Justice to-day, that among the persons arrested in connection with the rioting in the disturbed departments were members of local royalist clubs. This bore out the Cabinet's view, that a great deal of politics is mixed in the movement. M. FALLIERES WILL NOT INTERVENE. A delegation of Senators and Deputies representing the South of France visited President Fallières in the evening. This afternoon, and appealed for his good offices to bring about the release of M. Ferroul, ex-Mayor of Narbonne, and the other members of the wine growers' committee who are in custody. The President replied that he could not depart from the constitution, which forbids any such interference on the part of the President of the republic. In the evening there were a few instances of the interruption of troop trains by torn up tracks, the destruction of a small bridge at Caturres was announced, and barricades of telegraph poles were erected in places, especially in the neighborhood of Paulhan, where a band of several thousand peasants committed minor depredations in the neighborhood of Paulhan, but without serious incident. The local committee of defence of the wine growers of Montpellier has placarded the walls of that city with appeals to the citizens not to resort to lawlessness. The wounded in the two conflicts at Montpellier hardly exceed fifty, most of whom are soldiers suffering from revolver shots.

RIOTS DUE TO POLITICS.

French Wine Grower Says Sugar Men Control Government.

Count A. Mollner, of Montpellier, France, who lives in the district where the recent riots among the wine growers occurred, arrived here yesterday on the French liner La Savoie. The count, who is a devotee of the wine and sugar business, is in business. This is his first trip to the United States. He received a wireless message on Friday telling of bloodshed among the wine growers of his district, and he immediately telegraphed the French government yesterday when La Savoie docked. Count Mollner said: "The people will starve before they give in. The cause of the rioting is the fact that the French government does not want to forbid the adulteration of wine. The government is in favor of the sugar merchants in Northern France and does not want to take measures to forbid the adulteration of wine. The French government favors the syndicate of eleven sugar manufacturers, capitalized at 200,000,000 francs, the syndicate that wants to compel the people of France to drink sugar and water and other adulterations instead of the juice of the grape. "The wine growers desire the government to forbid the manufacture of wine from sugar water and chemicals. The chemically manufactured wine is even sent to America. Most of the real wine is kept in France. The growers rebelled against the artificial wine makers two years ago for robbing them of the product of their vineyards. They decided this year that they could stand it no longer. The trust has no expenses for sugar, and it gets its alcohol without much expense, and pays no duty on any kind. Persons who are not members of the trust are in competition of the trust. I have a large quantity of wine from last year's crop and am selling it at a loss of five pence in every twenty gallons. I am on the verge of being killed by bullets rather than surrender to the trust. They intend to fight to the end. "There is a good prospect for the crop this year, and I hope to be able to dispose of it at some profit. Grapes are grown in Southern France to supply twelve millions of people with wine, and it is a shame that the trust should be permitted to sacrifice the interests of these people and fool the public. It is all politics. It is a conspiracy in the North of France against the grape growers of the south."

MUTINY ON THE VICTOR HUGO DENIED.

Paris, June 22.—The maritime authorities of Lorient say there is no truth in the report that a mutiny has occurred on the "Frenen armored cruiser Victor Hugo, recently in American waters. They say they have received a dispatch announcing that the warship has passed the Azores, bound for the Island of Madeira, and that she reported all well on board.

FUNSTON LETTER PUZZLES 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, June 22.—In reply to an invitation requesting the participation of the United States troops in the Fourth of July parade, General Fredrick Funston has sent a communication that has caused much discussion among the members of the committee having in charge the coming celebration. While the members refuse to give out the letter to the public at this time, it is stated that one sentence used is responsible for the discussion. It appears that, after thanking the committee for the kind invitation extended to the troops, General Funston said he was anxious to participate in the streets of San Francisco, "to be," as he is quoted, "sneered at and jeered at by an unwhipped mob."

EX-MAYOR OF MONTREAL KILLED.

Depew, N. Y., June 22.—William Cledine, former Mayor of Montreal, was cut in two by a train here yesterday.

U. S. DISPENSATORY

Describes the Principal Ingredients Contained in Pe-ru-na.

Are we claiming too much for Peruna when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peruna is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensatory says of the principal ingredients of Peruna.

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensatory says of this herbal remedy, that it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes, chronic rhinitis (nasal catarrh), atonic dyspepsia (catarrh of the stomach), chronic intestinal catarrh, catarrhal jaundice (catarrh of the liver), and in diseased mucous membranes of the pelvic organs. It is also recommended for the treatment of various forms of diseases peculiar to women.

Another ingredient of Peruna, corydalis formosa, is classed in the United States Dispensatory as a tonic. So also is cubeba classed as a stomachic and as a tonic for the mucous membranes.

Cedron seeds is another ingredient of Peruna, an excellent drug that has been very largely overlooked by the medical profession for the past fifty years. The seeds are to be found in very few drug stores. The United States Dispensatory says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Oil of copaiba, another ingredient of Peruna, is classed by the United States Dispensatory as a mild stimulant and diuretic. It acts on the stomach and intestinal tract. It acts as a stimulant on the genito-urinary membranes. Useful in chronic cystitis, chronic dysentery and diarrhea, and some chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peruna as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

Lincoln Trust Company Madison Square and Broadway & Lispenard St. Broadway and 72d Street DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF CLIENTS. OFFICERS: OWEN WARD, President; FRANK W. BARNHART, Jr., Vice President; ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer; FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Secretary; CHARLES B. COLLINS, Cashier; EDWARD C. HILSON, Assistant Treasurer; GEORGE J. BAYLES, Trust Officer.

The Pure Food Law

New York Bottling Co.'s

became effective Jan. 1st. The New York Bottling Co.'s (LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNES) Ginger Ale and Carbonated Beverages Are Always Pure Made from Cane Sugar Exclusively. Without preservatives of any kind. Free from Aniline Colors or Saccharin.

"The Kind that's Fit to Drink"

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued: ARMY. First Lieutenant OSBURN LATROBE, Jr., 8th Cavalry, before board, Fort Riley, examination for promotion. Following changes captains Corps of Engineers ordered: EDWIN R. STUART, from Infantry and Cavalry School to Charleston; HARLEY B. PRIGGISON, from Infantry and Cavalry School to Montgomery. First Lieutenant IRVIN L. HUNSAKEL, 9th Cavalry, to San Francisco. First Lieutenant J. A. AWL, from 15th to 9th Infantry. First Lieutenant KNEELAND S. SNOW, from 9th to 15th Infantry. Captain RAYMOND SHELDON, 18th Infantry, detailed to attend encampment organized militia of New Jersey at Sea Air, N. J. First Lieutenant GEORGE R. BURNETT, retired, from 10th Military Academy, July 1. Second Lieutenant JOSEPH F. TAILBREE, 2d Cavalry, and EMIL ENGEL, 9th Cavalry, School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, as members of the staff. Second Lieutenant HOWARD G. SHARPE, 30th Infantry, to General Hospital, Fort Snider, San Francisco. Second Lieutenant FIELDING L. FONDENSTER, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Union Academy, August 22, to artillery school, Fort Monroe.

SCAVY. Commander J. J. KNAPP, to navy yard, Washington. Lieutenant A. G. MURFIN, detached from the Olympia; home, wait orders. Lieutenant L. R. SARGENT, detached from the naval proving grounds, Indian Head; to the naval academy, July 10. Ensign J. RODGERS, detached from the Hull; to the Nebraska. Ensign C. S. KERRICK, detached from the Preble; to the Hull. Midshipman W. H. BOOTH, detached from the Vermont; to the Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department: ARRIVED. June 21.—The St. Louis at Rio Janeiro; the Wolverine at Harbor Springs; the Maine, the Ohio, the Indiana and the Iowa at Hampton Roads; the Waip at Savannah. SAILED. June 21.—The Olympia from Annapolis for a cruise; the Despatch from Washington for a cruise; the Macbride from Baltimore for Portsmouth, N. H.

WEDDING OUT NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Naval Personnel Board Meets.—The Connecticut Only Slightly Injured. Washington, June 22.—Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet, presided over a special meeting of the naval personnel board at the Navy Department to-day. This board is engaged in wedding contracts as many officers as possible in various grades, except in those of commander and lieutenant commander, as are necessary to meet the requirements of the naval personnel act.

Admiral Evans says that his flagship, the Connecticut, now in drydock at New York, has been found to be only slightly injured by her grounding at Culebra last spring, as a result of which her commander, Captain Smith, was court-martialed and suspended from active duty. Two bent plates represent all of the damage, and they can be repaired easily.

FUNDS TO ENTERTAIN FOREIGNERS.

Washington, June 22.—The Secretary of War will recommend to Congress at its next session that an appropriation be made establishing a fund for the entertainment of official foreign visitors at military posts. At present no such fund is available, unless it be the contingent fund of the War Department, which on rare occasions is drawn upon