

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS.

STRIKE MAY BE PUT OFF

ARMISTICE EXPECTED.

Sympathetic Liberal Attitude Toward Trade Unionism.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]

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London, Nov. 2.—Lloyd-George's processes as a peacemaker are not revealed. The northern railway lines, which will be chiefly affected by the general strike of railway servants, have been taken place at the conferences which have been held at the Board of Trade, and there has been a better chance for conciliation than there would have been if the southern lines had been more prominent. He has taken a definite line of action and has warned the railway chairmen that the strike, if it comes, will be followed by fresh legislation which will arm the Board of Trade with large resources for regulating the relations of corporations with their servants. This message may convince the railway chairmen that the honorable compromise proposed by him is excellent, if not necessary.

It is generally expected that an armistice will be proclaimed on Wednesday, when the companies will give provisional consent to Lloyd-George's proposals, and he will submit them to the representatives of the Amalgamated Society. If the chairmen stand out he can offer Richard Bell the promise of legislation next spring in the direction of compulsory arbitration and suggest the expediency of putting off the strike. Meanwhile, the result of the balloting by the Amalgamated Society will be announced at a great meeting to-morrow in Albert Hall, and Mr. Ellis, in president, will disclose the sympathetic attitude of the Liberal party toward trade unionism. Lloyd-George is managing the matter of deepest public concern with great ability and strengthening the position of the government. He is assuming that trade unionism is one thing and socialism another and that the government can follow up the trades disputes bill with a scheme for compulsory arbitration without inconsistency. The Lords cannot reject a measure of that kind without giving a tremendous impulse to the Prime Minister's appeal to the country against them.

Meanwhile, the reaction in favor of more economical management of local government, which figured last spring in the London county elections, has been taken up in the provinces, where the Conservatives have won over a hundred seats. The victory is most complete in Lancashire, but candidates standing as socialists have been defeated everywhere. The result is noisily proclaimed as a Waterloo for socialism, but in reality an uprising of taxpayers in favor of lower rates and the reduction of local expenditures. Practical reforms will be as difficult in the provincial towns as they have been in London. The Conservative party would benefit by the municipal elections if there were firmer leadership and closer approach to unity. There is a tariff reform cabal against Mr. Balfour. Without any substitute for him more authoritative than Bonar Law, it will fall in Birmingham, where Mr. Balfour will be more subtle and ambiguous than ever. Yet the party will remain factious and demoralized without a definite tariff policy or defensive tactics against trade unionism.

[By The Associated Press.]

London, Nov. 2.—The prospects that the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, may be able to avert the general railroad strike by arranging a compromise were brighter to-day. A full meeting of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was held this morning, and it was decided to postpone all action on yesterday's resolution in favor of a strike until after the conference which is to take place with Mr. Lloyd-George on November 6, to which he has invited the society to send representatives. Richard Bell, M. P., general secretary of the society and leader of the strike movement, will probably head the delegation.

A meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress was to have been held Monday next, and a joint meeting of this committee with committees representing the General Federation of Trade Unions and of the Labor party had been arranged for next Tuesday, but Mr. Bell has written to the secretary of the first named organization suggesting that the meetings be postponed and adding: "Owing to a change of circumstances, I do not think it will be necessary to call them together at this stage."

This is regarded as a significant step, because the two meetings were to have considered what action to take in order to support the railway men if they went out on strike. The circumstances to which Mr. Bell referred are, of course, Mr. Lloyd-George's invitation to the conference next Wednesday. The plan of the president of the Board of Trade is to form a permanent board of conciliation, with an equal number of representatives of the companies and of the men and having an independent chairman. The railroad directors apparently are willing to adopt the plan, but the question arises whether the men, having demanded complete recognition of their unions and direct dealings between the managers of the roads and the unions, will accept such a substitute.

The partisans of the railways refer to yesterday's resolution as being a bluff intended to frighten the railroad owners, and the supporters of the unions say the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has cleared for action, and that while it has not actually declared war, it has given its executive a mandate for war.

Public feeling against the strike is so strong that the men are bound to go slow as long as the companies show a disposition to reach a compromise.

Railroad shares fell slightly at the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, but rose later to their normal quotations, thus reflecting the belief in a peaceful outcome.

The railroad men have decided to hold a mass meeting at Albert Hall here on Sunday night, at which deputations from all parts of the United Kingdom will be present.

NORWAY'S INTEGRITY ASSURED.

France, Great Britain, Germany and Russia Sign Treaty at Christiania.

Christiania, Nov. 2.—After negotiations lasting a year, a new treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norway was signed here to-day by representatives of Norway, France, Great Britain, Germany and Russia. A declaration was signed dissolving the treaty of 1885, under which Great Britain and France guaranteed the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia.

TWENTY-EIGHT MEN KILLED.

Two Bulgarian Bands in Sharp Fight Near Ghevgheli.

Salonica, Nov. 2.—A fight occurred on Friday between two Bulgarian bands, near Ghevgheli, in which twenty-eight men were killed.

ENTERTAINED ROYALTY

Family Party at Sandringham After Queen's Own Heart.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]

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London, Nov. 2.—The King, after holding a council to-day, has gone to Sandringham, where he will entertain the King and Queen of Spain for a week. There will be a full muster of the royal family, with the Spanish Ambassador, the Comtesse de Paris, the Princess Louise of Orleans and the Duke of Alba in the house party. The King of Spain is received as though he were a member of the royal family, like the Queen of Norway, and there is little formality and ceremony. It is a family party at Sandringham after Queen Alexandra's heart. When the week is over the King and Queen of Spain will pay a series of visits to West Dean Park, Welbeck Abbey and elsewhere, and will attend the wedding of Prince Charles of Bourbon and Princess Louise of France at Wood Norton, in company with the Queen of Portugal, the Duchess of Aosta and other relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

These family functions will differ essentially from the visit of the German Emperor at Windsor, which will be emphasized in every way as a state affair. This has been deferred for a long time because the relations between Germany and England lacked cordiality. Now the conditions are right for it, and the Emperor will be welcomed by the London crowds as warmly as the young King of Spain has been. King Edward is seeking to dignify it and magnify its importance. The Emperor will be in London twice and there will be street decorations and military parades. The German press is bent upon converting it into a diplomatic event, and the King, conscious of his own ability and success in international affairs, is prepared to strengthen the impression.

The King, while an opportunist in choosing the right moment for conciliation, is a genuine peacemaker, and Sir Edward Grey wrote with him most tactfully. There is talk over at Windsor and other matters will be the restoration of cordial relations between the two countries. The entente may not be as close as that between France and England, but is likely to be as cordial as that between either Russia or Austria-Hungary or Spain and England.

How easy it will be to create a better understanding than existed after the Emperor's message to the late President Kricker is shown by the sympathetic comments of the weekly press to-day on the Harden-Von Moltke trial. The Emperor is described as a sovereign of unblemished life, who has come out scathless from a camorra of scandals.

The King of Spain has gone about London as familiarly as though it were his own capital and has done much sightseeing in addition to hobnobbing with relatives. The streets have been more crowded and animated than in a long time, and the opera, the theatres and the art shows have been more crowded with people of fashion.

HIGH TARIFF FOR FRANCE

United States to Suffer Unless Reciprocity Is Agreed To.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The tariff commissions of the Senate and House of Representatives, which have been drafting a bill for the revision of the tariff of 1892, at a conference to-day with Premier Clemenceau, M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, and other members of the Cabinet, formally requested the government to agree not to conclude further commercial treaties until Parliament acts on the bill which the commissions have drafted. The Cabinet practically gave the promise demanded, providing that the recently negotiated Canadian-French treaty be ratified.

The promise of the government is regarded as of great importance, as it constitutes a virtual decision to suspend tariff negotiations with all countries pending the revision of the tariff. It is expected to be accomplished during the present session.

The bases of the proposed revision of the tariff are an extension of the double system of rates to all schedules, making the lowest maximum rates 50 per cent higher than the minimum rates, and specifically restricting the grant of minimum rates to countries offering equal concessions to France. Moreover, as the proposed revision is being engineered by high tariff advocates the minimum rates in the case of many schedules will probably be raised.

If the high tariff people have their way the proposed law will compel France to begin tariff wars against all countries refusing to conclude reciprocity treaties. The United States will be the principal sufferer under the proposed revision unless it concludes a reciprocity treaty with France, as the proposed rates for many classes of goods now extensively imported would become prohibitive.

LOSSES FOR SOCIALISTS.

Elections in England and Wales Bring Crushing Defeat.

London, Nov. 2.—Socialism has not gained such a hold on British constitutions as the results of the last Parliamentary election led many persons to believe. This has been shown in the municipal elections held in England and Wales this week.

At the general elections the socialists succeeded in electing members of Parliament, principally in three cornered fights, with such success that both the great parties, the Liberal and the Conservative, entered on a strenuous campaign against what they termed the "dangerous propaganda of the socialists." This has resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the socialists throughout the country, that party even losing many seats formerly held by it. To do this the Liberals and Conservatives or Tories combined in some instances, but even where fusion was not resorted to the more conservative candidates were elected.

Under the act passed at the last session of Parliament there were a number of women candidates for election to the municipal councils, but few of them were returned.

MANY ARRESTS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

One Hundred and Fifty Persons in Prison for Complicity in Mutiny.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 2.—The latest advices from Vladivostok say that one hundred and fifty arrests have been made in connection with the recent mutiny there, the persons arrested being for the most part soldiers and sailors. Merchants lying in the harbor steamed outside before the firing began and escaped damage.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA STONED.

Anti-Foreign Element Makes Attack Upon Scandinavian Women.

Hong Kong, Nov. 2.—The Scandinavian mission in the district of Nam-Hoi has been attacked by the anti-foreign element of the population. The missionaries, the Misses Wendell and Ericsson, were stoned by the Chinese, who alleged that native women were forced to become Christians and were kept for immoral purposes. The magistrate at Nam-Hoi succeeded in restoring order.

EXPLOSION IN FRANCE KILLS SIX.

Bourges, Nov. 2.—The explosion of a shell at the arms factory of the French government here today killed six artillerymen and mortally wounded three others.

FRANCE FEELS EASY.

TO SEND GOLD TO LONDON

Apprehensions Regarding Monetary Situation in Berlin.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]

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Paris, Nov. 2.—The French business outlook and the financial situation in Paris have not been seriously affected by the American crisis. The Bourse maintains its firm attitude, notwithstanding the advances of 1 per cent made simultaneously in the discount rates of the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany, and of one-half of 1 per cent announced by the Bank of Belgium. It is believed that the Bank of France will soon export \$20,000,000 of gold to London against first class English bills at three months' date to replace the drain of gold from London to meet the requirements of New York and of Egypt, where the payments for the cotton crop are made in specie. Uneasiness is now felt by French manufacturers of silks and cottons, largely sold in the United States.

The apprehensions felt by the leading financiers in Paris in regard to the monetary situation in Berlin are expressed by the conservative Republican organ, the "Temps," which says: "Berlin has been heavily hit by the American crisis, not only directly but indirectly, through Amsterdam. Germany, although in less degree than in the United States, is guilty of the same speculative excesses noticed in America. Germany has relied far too much upon credit for the development of her industries, and great abuses have unquestionably taken place there, notwithstanding the wholesome and timely warnings of danger given by the Deutsche Bank and by two or three other German financial houses. Consequently, we should not be at all surprised to learn that several important financial groups in Germany were involved in very grave embarrassments owing to their obligations and overcommitments in the industrial concerns that they have patronized and supported."

THEATRICALS AND ART.

Things Which Prove of Interest to Londoners.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]

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London, Nov. 2.—The chief novelties at the theatres have been Mrs. Clifford's "Hamilton's Second Marriage," at the Court Theatre, and an effective curtain raiser by Douglas Murray at the Vaudeville. Mrs. Clifford's remarriage play was well received, in spite of its faults of construction, and Mr. Murray's studio play, with a Dickenslike Marchioness as a drudge for the struggling artist, was most spirited and enjoyable.

The art shows are unusually good. Sargent has three brilliant oil sketches at the new English Art Club, with jewelled effects of color and impressionist brushwork. William Orpen's portrait of the Hon. Percy Wyndham in his library is a remarkable work for technique, and his portrait of Grace Orpen is full of cleverness. There are a dozen pictures of scenes and architecture at Montreuil, which has suddenly become a paradise for English artists.

More than twenty old masters which have never been shown before are exhibited at the Agnew Galleries. The three Gainsboroughs from Cornwall are among the best examples of his art in England. It is not likely that the portraits will go to America, but the "Cottage Girl," so often engraved, may cross the Atlantic. Reynolds and Constable are more brilliantly represented than is Romney.

Murillo's "St. Thomas of Villanueva," with a group of four beggar boys, is the first picture from the Ashburnton collection publicly exhibited. It is a masterpiece which may restore Murillo to favor among collectors.

AMERICAN CASH FAMINE.

Anxiety Over Heavy Drain of Gold from Bank of England.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]

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London, Nov. 2.—The American cash famine, as "The Economist" describes it, is the subject of supreme moment, and the financial writers do not try to conceal their anxiety and nervousness. A heavy drain of gold from the Bank of England is expected in the next few weeks, and there is little confidence that the Bank of France will lend much assistance.

The reserve of gold is bound to go down here when the financial crisis in America widens into an economic crisis, but the banking system is so sound that nothing beyond a tight squeeze, with the bank rate at 6 or 7 per cent, is looked for by the least excitable prophets.

The fact that there is a moral crisis behind the alarm of depositors and the collapse of credit is not overlooked. It causes disinterested and intelligent friends of America like "The Spectator" to regard President Roosevelt's renomination as almost inevitable, although he may be harassed with doubts respecting his pledge not to stand again.

Little attention has been paid to the vagaries of American journalists, such as the sensational nonsense about Secretary Taft's hurried visit to Berlin, in response to hysterical dispatches from Washington, or Mr. Hearst's election manifesto in a yellowish letter to the London "Times," which treats it as an ingenious political manoeuvre.

MAY ADMIT CHINESE IN ISLANDS.

Filipino Assembly Discussing Removal of Restrictions.

Manila, Nov. 2.—The Assembly is discussing a bill providing for the removal of restrictions on Chinese immigration. The radicals favor the measure on the ground that the immigration tax will relieve the burdens of the people.

ULLMO'S CASE AND IENA EXPLOSION.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Minister of Justice has received a letter from Dr. Orjes, of Barcelona, Spain, saying that the writer possesses documents which will show a connection between the case of Ensign Ullmo, who was arrested at Toulon last month, charged with being a spy, and the explosion in March last on board the French battleship Iena, at Toulon, and the fires at the Toulon Arsenal.

DIAT TO CHANGE HIS CABINET.

Mexico City, Nov. 2.—There are well defined rumors of approaching changes in President Diaz's Cabinet. Three important ministries—Foreign Affairs, Colonization and Industry and War—will, according to report, be filled by new men. Señor Joaquin D. Casasus, it is said, will be one of the new members, but the names of the others are not known.

HERR BALLIN AT LIVERPOOL.

London, Nov. 2.—Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, arrived in London this morning and went immediately to Liverpool. He spent the day in that city, in close conference with the representatives of the Atlantic steamship companies, and returned to London late to-night. Herr Ballin declined to make a statement on the subject of the conference.

VOLCANO ON STAGE.

Shown in New Play on Mont Pelée

Disaster in Paris.

Paris, October 24.

"La Terre d'Epouvante"—"The Land of Terror"—the new play that nightly elicits extraordinary enthusiasm from the public of the Théâtre Antoine, now under the management of M. Gémier, is the latest and most typical development of the efforts of M. André de Lordo, who is credited with founding a new and hitherto novel in French dramatic literature. M. André de Lordo is a young and genial librarian of the Bibliothèque de l'arsenal, whose thoughtful, sympathetic countenance bears no trace of the harrowing situations of Affright, Shudder and Shock. A few years ago people went to the theatre to laugh or to cry, but the popularity of M. André de Lordo's dramas seems to justify his theory that nowadays men and women, owing to the nervous tension of up-to-date life, go to the playhouse to be petrified with fright, or to faint away through fear. M. André de Lordo's writings seem largely inspired by Edgar Allan Poe and by Baudelaire. His adaptation of Poe's "System of Doctor Goudron," his gruesome curtain raiser, "Au Téléphone," "La Dernière Torture," "La Nuit Rouge," and the submarine torpedo boat tragedy entitled "En Plongée," by MM. Lauman and Oliver, are among the most striking examples of the realistic, hobgoblin species of plays created by M. André de Lordo.

"The Land of Terror," written by this skillful manipulator of theatrical nerve-shakes in collaboration with M. Eugène Morel, is a catastrophe in three acts. It is a cinematographic description of the eruption of Mont Pelée and the destruction of Martinique. The principal actor is the volcano. The first act shows us the Governor of Martinique seated on the veranda of his cottage, delighted to welcome his married daughter, just returned from Paris with two grandchildren whom he had not seen before. Young folks chat, play the latest Parisian waltzes, and flirt. In the horizon across the bay is seen the bright little village of Saint Pierre; Mont Pelée looms in the background, emitting real smoke and occasional volcanic sparks. The volcano fairly hypnotizes the public, and the effect is heightened by faint artificial fumes wafted adroitly from the stage to the auditorium. A scientist returns from the volcano, announces that the eruptions are increasing, and predicts danger. But the municipal elections, which are to take place the next day, absorb every one's attention. The fortnightly arrival of the French mail steamer brings the executioner who has come to guillotine a half-breed assassin, named Spirido, who is imprisoned in a dungeon. The execution is fixed for the following morning.

The volcano smokes and smokes. The showers of lava become more frequent. A clap of thunder is heard, the sky darkens. The crater now red, is the source of rivers of fire. The smoke becomes jet black, the vapors are more sulphurous, and rain falls in big, heavy splashes. The piano ceases. The young officers and the sprightly young women step about nervously. The telephone brings news of the destruction of the village of Saint Pierre. A few moments later the electric wires cease to work. The Governor heroically sets forth to succor the victims, leaving his family in fancied security. Shortly after his departure the volcano bursts forth with violence even more terrific. Dark, poisonous vapors sweep down from Mont Pelée. There is an avalanche of sparks, sizzling mud, lava and red hot stones. Blasts of green and crimson gases permeate the villa. The members of the Governor's family stretch forth their arms in anguish, become livid, gasp in agony as they breathe the poisonous gases, and fall rigid, when death ensues from asphyxiation. The illusion seems complete. The effect is terrific.

The second act shows the underground prison beneath the Governor's house. The prisoners, unaware of the catastrophe caused by the volcanic eruption, clamor for food and light, thinking they have been forgotten by the keepers. By their united efforts they succeed in pulling down the door of the dungeon, already shaken by fallen ruins. They start back in horror as they are confronted with the asphyxiated corpse of the guardian, which remains upright, supported by the prison wall. The toxic atmosphere penetrates the prison, and another realistic death scene ensues.

The third act is the return of the Governor from the volcano, where he and his followers unwittingly escaped death because they were above the level of the poisonous clouds of gas. The volcano smokes away as usual and the violent eruptions have ceased. The surrounding ruin and desolation are admirably presented. Landing parties of bluejackets hasten to and fro at the command of bugle calls, as they shoot down those who pillage and rob. A prelate who accompanies a rescuing party, working with pick and shovel, salutes the Governor. "Governor of what?" . . . of forty thousand corpses" queries the brave functionary, driven to blasphemy and to madness by the scenes about him.

The Governor discovers the blackened site of his former villa. In the desperate hope that his daughter may still be alive beneath the ruins, he places his head to the ground and shouts, "Jeanne, Jeanne!" A faint groan is heard. The rescuing party dig out a human body, frightfully mangled, but still alive. Can this be the beautiful Parisienne? No; it proves to be the half-caste assassin Spirido, whose death by the guillotine had been arranged to place on the very morning of the eruption. Spirido's facts are set forth in the official reports of the catastrophe—was saved by being confined in the cell reserved for prisoners condemned to death, which it remained so far below the street level that it remained free from the poisoned atmosphere. This wretched Spirido was the only human being in that part of the town who escaped death.

Nearly all the theatregoers of Paris will go to see this play at least once. The scenery is intensely realistic. The play is admirably acted. M. Gémier is remarkable in the part of the Governor. But where is the play? Is the Parisian public following the example of the Romans of the decadence, who turned away from the plays of Terence to the horrors of the circus, with its dying gladiators? Shakespeare at times makes the public shudder, but for instance, in the storm scene of "King Lear," the tempest of nature corresponds with another tempest that finds expression in the blind king's soul. Edgar Allan Poe points out in the preface to his gruesome tale "The Premature Burial" that great catastrophes, such, for example, as the Lisbon earthquake, where thousands perished, are not capable in theatrical presentation of arousing dramatic emotion. They are too general and impersonal. M. André de Lordo has succeeded in producing a "sensational" realistic panorama of the Martinique catastrophe. It is good newspaper reporting transformed into action, and interpreted by first rate actors, by admirable scenic effects and by clever stage carpentry. The Parisian verdict is that "The Land of Terror" is a success. It is unquestionably an heroic specimen of stage realism combined with drastic nerve shaking. At each performance two or three women faint away or leave the auditorium.

Last night "Le Manteau du Roi," a four act play in verse by M. Jean Aicard, with stage music composed by M. Massenet, was brought

HONOR TO FRENCH DEAD

General Observance of All Saints' Day in Paris.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]

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Paris, Nov. 2.—All Saints' Day, which according to custom the French people observe as a public festival and a decoration day, when they flock by thousands to the cemeteries to place flowers upon the graves of departed relatives, friends or national heroes, was celebrated yesterday with greater popular enthusiasm than has been noticed for many years. It was ideal Parisian autumn weather, mild and gray, with occasional glimpses of sunshine, and 120,000 visitors, each bearing fresh floral mementos, among which violets, chrysanthemums, dahlias and purple sweetbrier predominated, passed through the entrance gates of Père Lachaise cemetery. Among the tombs or graves upon which flowers were deposited with greatest profusion were those of Héloïse and Abelard, La Fontaine, Molière, Alfred de Musset, Félix Faure, Marchal Ney, Sergeant Hoff, Blanqui and Eugène Scribe.

At the cemetery of Montmartre, which contains the dust of a large number of poets and literary men, the graves of the following were literally covered with flowers: Théophile Gautier, Alexandre Dumas, Henri Heine, Zola, Frédéric Lemaître, Alfred de Vigny, Francisque Sarcey, Waideck-Rousseau and Berlioz. At the cemetery of Montparnasse the Prefect of Police, M. Lépins, proceeded with an enormous wreath of violets, which he placed with his own hands on the graves of the policemen and of the firemen killed in the performance of duty. In the same cemetery hundreds of floral offerings were laid upon the graves of Baudelaire, Sainte-Beuve, M. Littré, Guy de Maupassant, and the sculptors Rude and Bartholdi.

At the cemetery of Bagneux a procession of seven hundred women and girls flocked with bunches of sweetbrier and violets and placed them on the tomb of Marthe Erbeling, the little girl recently murdered by Solleilant, whose prelude by President Fallières elicits popular clamor for the enforcement of capital punishment. At the cemeteries of Saint-Mandé and Saint-Denis processions of several thousand veiled, bearing laurel and heather to decorate the graves of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the war of 1870. They were headed by military bands, and stirring speeches were made in memory of those killed in the present Moroccan campaign, and Socialist doctrines of antimilitarism and Hervéism were denounced in drastic language. In fact, the prominence everywhere of the awakening of patriotic enthusiasm was the characteristic of the day.

The new books of the week include "Carcasses Divines," a series of portraits in caricature of prominent French men and women drawn by Rouvière and published by Bosc, which comprises upward of seventy sketches of politicians, statesmen, authors, artists, diplomats, physicians and men of science. "Le Monde Illustré" issues "Lucinde," a novel by Paul Ginisty, dealing with theatrical life. It is a charmingly written bit of Parisian romance, yet clean, wholesome and diverting.

VANCOUVER LANDLORDS MUST PAY.

Vancouver, Nov. 2.—The Land Officers of the Crown at Ottawa have decided that the white landlords are responsible for the repair of all houses tenanted by Japanese and damaged by the rioters on September 7.

VETERANS ENTERTAIN MR. TAFT.

Manila, Nov. 2.—Secretary Taft is being entertained by the veterans of the recent war. The programme of social engagements will continue next week, but several days will be devoted to the discussion of important insular affairs with Governor General Smith and the Philippine Commissioners.

URUGUAY QUITS DEATH PENALTY.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The State Department has been informed of the adoption of a decree in Uruguay abolishing the penalty of death. Imprisonment for an "indefinite time" will be substituted, but the judges are not empowered in any case to fix the term. The indefinite penalty is fixed at forty years as a maximum and thirty years as a minimum. Good conduct earns for the prisoner the minimum penalty.

out at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin, and was received enthusiastically—perhaps too enthusiastically—by a brilliant first night audience in which art, fashion and bohemianism were well represented. It is a charmingly written allegorical tale—almost a fairy tale. A king reigning in some undefined land in one of the early centuries of the Christian era becomes so despotic and tyrannical that his subjects are driven to revolt or to exile. He ordains the lash and torture for even trifling offences. Fatigued after a midsummer hunt, he dismisses his attendants, hangs his royal mantle of velvet and ermine on an oak tree, undresses himself and swims in a river. An allegorical personage called "Le Pauvre," who bears a striking personal resemblance to the king, appears, divests himself of his humble garments and dons the royal mantle and helmet. The illusion is so complete that the real king's followers fail to detect the substitution. When the real king returns he is regarded as a crazy impostor. The rule of flogging, torture and tyranny continues. The true king, forced to earn his living as a woodcutter, witnesses terrible scenes. He also becomes a victim of his own decree establishing the lash. He is stripped and flogged with ox hide thongs till he sinks bleeding and senseless to the ground. Here again we have a striking instance of the drama of shock and shudder. M. de Max, who plays the part of the king, is played in such a realistic manner that blood appears on his bare back. He shrieks and yells, and the slashing of the ox hide thongs sounds like the hissing of serpents. This scene is in its way as "nerve shaking" as the asphyxiation spectacles in "The Land of Terror." The real king, chilled and enlightened by his thorough flogging, and by mental suffering, finally regains his throne through an ingenious substitution of the royal mantle—le manteau du roi—arranged by the allegorical figure representing "The Poor." The king now proves to be an ideal monarch. There are allusions to the Czar and to socialism in the well balanced alexandrines of M. Jean Aicard, and an idyl of pastoral love is entwined in the drama; a woodcutter's daughter becoming queen. The accompaniment of harps, lutes and hunting horns, together with male and female voices, is admirably descriptive, especially so in the tender love passages, and is worthy of the composer of "Manon." The dramatic fitness of the stage music is even more remarkable than that written by Massenet for Leconte de Lisle's tragedy "Les Erynnies."

Throughout the week Wall Street has been jammed with sensational rumors touching the credit of prominent institutions. Private banking firms of integrity beyond question for decades have also been assailed. We have reveals of sneaking innuendoes.

With volume of loanable funds at a minimum, Stock Exchange houses having large commitments naturally serve as targets—and the petty rumor mongers of the Street have been able thus, with some show of circumstance, to circulate disturbing fables. Fortunately there has been disposal of every such misrepresentation, not one important firm showing embarrassment, though more than a score have been under direct assault. Testimony could hardly be more thoroughgoing as to the solidity of Wall Street generally.

Some criticism has been provoked by the leisurely way in which disbursements have been made by the two conspicuous trust companies of the city which, throughout the week, have been under pressure from withdrawing depositors—it being urged that it has not been good form or good business to take advantage of technical procedure to the extent of keeping lines of people in front of paying tellers who, on some days, have been able to take care of only two or three "customers" per hour. This criticism seems, however, to emanate from speculative rather than from ordinary business sources. Gentlemen short of the stock market and having not a penny on deposit anywhere are the ones who seem to be most excited over the slowness of disbursement.

In measurement of the market situation, in a calculation as to what may be final quotation tendencies, consideration will be given to the tremendous current absorption of stock in small lots by investors who, paying for what they buy, are convinced that they are obtaining exceptional bargains. It is among accepted estimates that over a quarter of a million people are in the list of such recent buyers. In volume such purchases reach vast totals, of course; yet what seems to me to be the real important influence in these transactions has to do with the fact that here is an army of 250,000 new missionaries preaching confidence in American finance, 250,000 investors who, because they believe in the integrity and profit producing qualities of American corporations, are buyers of these corporation securities and who, in their new capacity of stockholders, will stand sponsor for faith in national prosperity.

What Mr. J. P. Morgan represents in our national crisis seems finally burned into the comprehension of the whole country. Bitter cynics abandon their cynicism; sane, healthful, comprehending men acclaim this man's service, his wisdom, his courage, his disinterested patriotism. Without J. P. Morgan business interests to-day would be captainless; if prosperity is saved it is Morgan who has wrought his salvation.

Malevolents who barely a year ago were assiduously berating J. Pierpont Morgan are now exploding their energies in assaults upon the methods and motives and manhood of Thomas F. Ryan. A little later they won't mind any other obsequious change. H. ALLAWAY.

POSTUM with pleasure and profit. "There's a Reason."