THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREIGN POLICY HELPS

AMERICAN PENNY POST.

Domestic Administration Justifies Uneasiness of English Liberals.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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London, June 6.—The ministers are not likely to enjoy the Whitsuntide holiday. Their courage revives when they remain at Westminster, where they can outdebate an enfeebled Oppositi n, but when they are in touch with the country they are advised that the new policies are unpopular. The middle class voters are frightened by the evidence that enormous liabilities have been incurred by the pensions system and that direct taxation is the only resource for meeting them. The working class is disappointed with the text of the bill, which virtually reduces John Burns's million beneficiaries more than one-half and arms the pension officials with a roving commission to investigate the careers of the applicants. There is an obvious shrinkage for the measure outlined in the Prime Minister's speech, and this explains the lower estimate of the cost of the scheme than the facts seemed to justify. The ofcials of the Poor Board find that aged paupers now in receipt of relief will be excluded and that economies in local administration cannot be effected. Yet the government scheme is pauper relief at every turn. It does not satisfy the Labor party, and since it is not a contributory system and poverty is an indispensable condition it is pauperism under the guise of pensioning. The taxpayers are repelled by wasteful finance, and working England is not attracted by juggling phrases, complex details and illusory benefits.

The Prime Minister's holiday, which has begun at Nuneham with the Harcourts, is sorely needed, as the pressure of public business and social engagements has been tremendous. He shares with the King a habit of rapid dscision and the capacity and the driving power for making everybody under him work. Legislation is in a fair state, with all the important measures except the pension bill through second reading and several well advanced in the committee stage. No immediate changes in the Cabinet are likely to occur. Time will be allowed Lord Tweedmouth for the rest cure after a nervous breakdown.

It is the general trend of the domestic policy of the government that justifies Liberal uneasiness, since it is detaching the support of the old-time Whigs and the progressive Radicals. The foreign policy is a source of strength. Sir Edward Grey's masterly defence of the King's pacific mission to Reval has been unanswerable. Postmaster General Buxton's establishment of the penny post with America is also accepted on all sides as a genuine peace measure, fully worth what it costs in a temporary loss of revenue, which will gradually be made up from largely increased business. This postal entente was advocated by the American Ambassador in one of his earliest speeches after his arrival in London. He has labored for it persistently and has hastened the final result. Postmaster Generals Buxton and Meyer are entitled to full credit for working out the administrative details when the atmosphere had been created for the popular reform.

The French government was moving in the same direction from a desire to have some immediate evidence of the effect of the good relations with England when a defensive alliance was impracticable on military grounds. America and England have assumed the leadership in an international movement which will become general in the course of a few years, as governments find themselves in a position to make temporary sacrifices in revenue for the sake of cheapening postage and improving the neighborly relations of nations. I. N. F.

EXPLOSION KILLS 16, INJURES 17.

Accident at Celluloid Factory Near Vienna Has Disastrous Results.

Vienna, June 6.—Sixteen workmen were killed and seventeen others were more or less seriously injured by an explosion this morning in a celluloid factory at Ottakring, a suburb of Vienna.

BRINGS HERITIER AND WILSON.

Lieutenant Brown Also Has Six More Police Dogs for Local Force.

London, June 6.—Lieutenant William Brown, of the New York police, will leave Dover to-morrow on board the steamer Zeeland for New York. He is taking Claude J. Heritier and William Wilson, the two men who were arrested in England recently, charged with the theft of jewelry valued at $7,000 from the New York home of Mrs. David P. Morgan last March, back to that city.

The lieutenant takes also six trained police dogs, purchased at Brussels, for the use of the New York police.

THINK OCEAN RACERS IN GALE.

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 6.—An easterly gale, with heavy seas, is sweeping over these islands to-day. If the sailing yachts participating in the long ocean race from Marblehead, Mass., to Hamilton—the Esperanza, the Dervish, the Zuhrah, the Marchioness and the Venona—are within two hundred miles of here they must be getting the full effect of the storm. It is believed that the boats are within this distance, for they left Marblehead on June 3, shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning. The stakeboat at the finish has been carried away by the gale.

LULL IN SOCIETY

Bishops Gathering for Pan-Anglican Congress—The Opera Season.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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London, June 6.—There is a temporary lull in the social world after a week of brilliant weddings, balls and Derby surprises. The King and Queen will not return from Russia until to-morrow week. The court will remove to Windsor the following day, and the social splendors of Ascot will be more dazzling than ever.

Meanwhile the bishops gathering for the Pan-Anglican Congress will be received next Thursday at Kensington Town Hall, and a preliminary meeting will be held by women at Caxton Hall, with Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Davidson as presiding officers. Lord Strathcona, at Knebworth; Lady Salisbury and Lady Brassey and the Pilgrims, in London, will open a round of generous hospitality for the two hundred and fifty bishops.

The programme of the congress, while large at the outset, has expanded until everything under the sun will be discussed, but social questions will have the first place—marriage, drink, gambling and socialism among them—and dangerous ground will be avoided, at least until the organization of a central authority at Lambeth is debated. A majority of the American bishops has already arrived. The Bishop of Albany will lead off the preaching circuit to-morrow, in the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The opera has been going unusually well, Tetrazzini always drawing a full house and delighting her admirers. Neil Forsythe is indefatigable in varying the performances and in trying singers in new parts. The American singer Edyth Walker, after a brilliant success as Isolde, has sung with charm and power as Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre." "Amide" is revived to-night in German with fine effect. There is every indication of a highly prosperous season in consequence of the excellent management. The best bit of musical news is the report that Sir Edward Elgar has completed a symphony which will be given for the first time by the Halle Concert Society.

Katharine Goodson has been among the most successful pianists at the Queen's Hall concerts and has shown musical powers in a high state of development in playing concerts by Brahms and Tschaikowsky.

The Franco-British exhibition is interfering with the theatres, where American tourists are badly needed for the stalls. Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton are starting a new play, "The Two Pins," by Frank Stayton, at the Aldwych Theatre, under Frohman's management, with cheap prices. Marie Tempest is playing to full houses. "The Admirable Crichton" is proving less attractive, and "The Thunderbolt," at the St. James's, remains the best acted play of the season.

Arrangements for the wedding of John Ward and the American Ambassador's daughter are kept very quiet, despite the public interest in this popular Anglo-American engagement. Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinner and musical for the ambassador's family next week. I. N. F.

KING AND QUEEN SAIL.

Start for Russia on Yacht—Other Boat Breaks Propeller.

Port Victoria, England, June 6.—The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and a large suite on board, left here at daylight this morning for Reval, Russia, by way of the Kiel Canal.

Kiel, June 6.—The British royal yacht Alexandra broke a blade of her propeller while entering the Kiel Canal to-day, and as a result she had to be towed through the canal. The Alexandra had only her crew on board. She is on her way to Brunsbuttel to join the other royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, which left Port Victoria this morning for Reval, with King Edward, Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria on board, and will be at the disposal of the royal party in the Baltic. The Alexandra started for Reval to-night under her own steam.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—Emperor Nicholas and other members of the imperial family, accompanied by a numerous suite, will leave Peterhof at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Reval, where the Emperor is to meet and welcome King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

The Russian imperial yachts, Standart and Polar Star, escorted by the cruiser Almaz and four torpedo boat destroyers, will arrive at Reval early in the morning of June 8.

INQUIRY ON ZU EULENBURG'S PAST.

Hearing at Vienna on Actions of Prince While He Was Ambassador There.

Vienna, June 6.—At the request of the Berlin judicial authorities investigating the perjury charges against Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, a Viennese judge to-day opened an inquiry into the doings of the prince while he was German Ambassador here.

Testimony was given by Princess Pauline Metternich, various officials of the German Embassy and some employes of the late Baron Nathaniel Rothschild. Baron Habrda, who was president of the Municipal Police Department when Prince zu Eulenburg was ambassador, informed the judge that he never had heard anything unfavorable in the matter of the prince's behavior.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE SUMMER VACATION GUIDE.

The summer vacation is the bright spot in the dull routine of the year's work. It breaks the monotony of the daily round, and cheers and invigorates for the strenuous life ahead.

America abounds with delightful summer resorts in valley, on mountain, and beside the sea. The Atlantic coast line from Labrador to Cape Hatteras contains the greatest number of resorts devoted entirely to the pursuit of pleasure and health in the world.

One may purchase from Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents, excursion tickets to over eight hundred of these resorts, covering all the desirable places, from the rock-bound bays of Newfoundland to the gentle, sandy slopes of the Virginia beaches; from the White Mountains of New Hampshire to the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee; in the wilds of Canada, along the shores of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.

The famous seacoast resorts of New Jersey—Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Spring Lake, Seaside Park, Beach Haven and others, so well known that description is superfluous—are among the most popular and the most easily accessible resorts in the country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Book, to be obtained of Ticket Agents at ten cents a copy, or of the General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, by mail postpaid for 25 cents, describes them all and gives the rates and stop-over privileges allowed on tickets.

CLEMENCEAU TRIUMPH

CABINET FIRMLY SEATED.

Foreign Envoys, Except Mr. White, Severely Criticised.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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Paris, June 6.—The Clemenceau Cabinet, which came into office on October 22, 1906, has weathered many storms, and its downfall has been frequently predicted, but never with such confidence as when M. Clemenceau, notwithstanding his narrow majority of 150 against 107 votes in the Senate, pluckily decided to transfer Emile Zola's body to the Panthéon. Events, aided by the hazard revolver shots of the crank Gregori, who aimed at Dreyfus, but who has practically killed the Nationalist party in France, have made the present Cabinet, in spite of the distasteful income tax bill, more popular and stronger than ever.

The opinion of the masses of the people was far from unanimous in regard to the tribute that M. Clemenceau accorded to Zola, not because of lingering doubts as to the guilt of Dreyfus or to disparagement of Zola's moral heroism, but because it was thought wiser that ten years should elapse after the death of any Frenchman before giving his body the honor of burial in the Panthéon. The indignation aroused by the attempted assassination of Dreyfus has now brought about a revulsion of feeling which enthusiastically supports M. Clemenceau's action concerning Zola, and the Prime Minister, who has overturned more governments than any other man living, is now playfully nicknamed, even by his opponents, "Clemenceau le Perpetuel."

Another and unlooked for factor in M. Clemenceau's renewed popularity was the attitude of the ambassadors and ministers accredited to the French Republic in regard to the national ceremony at the Panthéon. The American Ambassador, Henry White, was the only foreign ambassador who was present inside the Panthéon during the Zola ceremonies. The absence of all the others seems to be too singular a coincidence to be altogether unintentional. The Ambassador of Austria-Hungary reached Paris from Vienna the day after the ceremony. Considerable comment was caused by the absence of the Russian Ambassador, while Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, the ambassador of the entente cordiale, was represented at the Panthéon by a modest attaché, and the German Ambassador's absence passed without remark.

This frigid bearing of the foreign representatives here in regard to the Clemenceau Cabinet is felt to be something more than mere chance, and a prominent French statesman remarked today to your correspondent: "The American Ambassador was the only one who saw fit to give evidence of moral courage by remaining insensible to the subtle, polished irony of the reactionary smart society of the Faubourg Saint-Germain and to go in person to the Panthéon and associate himself officially as a participant in the honors accorded to Zola by President Fallières and the government of the French Republic."

Other comments elicited by this unexpected bearing of the diplomatic corps were that on such an important occasion the correct course would have been for the foreign embassies to have remained away altogether or else to have come out flat-footed and attended the ceremony with the ambassador himself at the head of his staff, as was done by Mr. White.

The outcome of this diplomatic tempest in a teapot is that republican France will never be likely to forget the friendly act of the American Ambassador, and also that the Clemenceau Cabinet is more firmly seated in the saddle than ever. C. I. B.

M. ZOLA'S PREDICTION.

A Long Struggle Over the Dreyfus Case Foreseen.

Paris, June 6.—In view of the attempt to kill Major Dreyfus on Thursday particular interest attaches to words uttered by Emile Zola, now made public for the first time in the last volume of Reinach's history of the Dreyfus affair, which appears to-day. A group of admirers visited Zola a year before his death and presented to him a medal to mark his famous letter, "J'accuse." Zola told his visitors he did not rejoice in his victory. "Dreyfus is free," he said, "but France is still sick. The profound malady from which the French people suffer is that, monarchical and Napoleonic by tradition, they subordinate justice to politics and right to interest, which in the final analysis means to force."

Zola said it would require more than a few months or years to cure the French people of this malady. "In every country every age witnesses actors in great events that involve moral revolutions, whether political or religious, and that remain unreconstructed to the end," he concluded; "and it is only the succeeding generation, which has not lived through the struggle, that is able to see things from a standpoint different from that of their fathers."

The excitement caused by Gregori's attempt is rapidly subsiding. It is now apparent that the Clemenceau government does not intend to play into the hands of the Nationalists by reviving the old issue, of which the country is weary, and the Republican press generally is co-operating with the government in minimizing the importance of the outrage, and ignoring the vaporings of the Nationalist press.

M. Maurras publishes to-day another violently worded editorial in "L'Action Française," saying that the "cause of the King" soon will overthrow the "Dreyfus republic." He mentions rumors of his approaching arrest, and defies the government to prosecute him.

The doctors have not been able to find the ball in Major Dreyfus's arm, and they believe that it was ejected by the action of the muscles.

SOCIAL REVOLUTIONISTS ON TRIAL.

Two of the Defendants Are Women—Were Betrayed by a Confrere.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—The trial was begun in this city to-day of fifteen members, including two women, of the executive committee of the Popular Socialist party on charges of belonging to illegal organizations. Indictments were returned against them last January. The accused belong to the intellectual section of the social revolutionists. They are mostly veterans of the revolutionary struggle who withdrew from the Social Revolutionary party in order to participate in the elections to the third Douma.

One of the committee—Mme. Eberlin, a rich widow, who has been an energetic participant in the revolutionary movement—has made several escapes from prison and is now at large. The committee fell into the hands of the authorities through the treachery of a brother socialist.

SAYS HE CAN "AGE" WINE WITH OZONE.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—A new process for the aging of wines by the use of ozone, the invention of a young Russian scientist named Ovchenmikoff, was demonstrated to-day in the presence of the director of the imperial vineyards and other interested persons. The claim is made that this process accomplishes in a few minutes a maturing that ordinarily requires years.

FLOODS DAMAGE BILBAO SHIPPING.

Bilbao, June 6.—Floods in the Nerrion River have caused much damage to shipping at this port. The steamers Ural and Antonio were carried from their moorings to-day and crashed into two other boats. The four vessels were beached. Many small craft have been carried out to sea. **No lives thus far are reported lost.**

AS TARDIEU SEES US

French Author Compares Boston Girl with Her Sisters.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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Paris, June 6.—Calmann-Lévy publishes "Notes sur les Etats Unis," its society, politics and diplomacy, by André Tardieu, who during the last winter delivered a course of lectures at Harvard University and who in the present volume shows that he has made excellent use of his exceptional opportunities for studying the social and intellectual life of our countrymen and countrywomen. Tardieu, who is most prominent among the younger school of French diplomatists and who was a close friend of the late Waldeck-Rousseau, is absolutely impartial. He does not shrink from incisive criticism nor from admiration, and has the full courage of his opinions. Taken altogether, he has produced the most satisfactory book that has appeared from a French pen on our social life since De Tocqueville wrote his "Democracy in America." The author expresses his thanks to prominent persons who facilitated his task, and among these are Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar Straus, Ambassador Jusserand and Robert Bacon.

Tardieu's views on the typical Boston society girl, her mentality, her ways and her moods, as compared with those of young girls in Washington, New York or Paris, are exceedingly edifying and will be eagerly read in New York and Boston.

Plon Nourrit issues the first volume of "Lettres et Documents pour Servir à l'Histoire de Joachim Murat, 1767-1815," published by his great-grandson, the present Prince Murat, with an introduction by Paul le Bréton, chief of the archives of the National Library. The volume appears on the one hundredth anniversary of Joachim Murat's accession to the throne of Naples. The bulk of the letters and diaries were found among the effects of Queen Caroline at her death, at Florence in 1839, mixed with fine linen, silk dresses, chocolate and jewels. Among them is the journal wherein the observing sister of Napoleon jotted down her impressions each day. The work has an important historical value, disclosing the relations between Napoleon and Joseph Bonaparte and placing Joachim Murat, popularly known as a beau sabreur and superb cavalry general, in a new light as a sound, level headed statesman. The present volume ends with the summer of 1801. It bristles with incidents of the early life of Murat and spirited personal anecdotes of the Italian campaign.

From Plon Nouritt comes also "Letters from Algeria, 1907-1908," by General Donop, who gives a clear and critical view of the situation in Algeria and North Africa.

Ollendorff brings out "Jadis et Aujourd'hui," by Frédéric Masson, of the French Academy, who in a light, happy vein, admirably adapted for summer reading, recounts episodes in which figure Marat, General Jomini, Bonaparte, Talleyrand, Charles X and the Duc and Duchesse de Berry.

Fayard issues "Les Divorcés Peints par Eux-Mêmes," by Gustave Téry, who, somewhat in the style of Hervieu, has gathered together interesting and characteristic self-analyses of prominent persons of both sexes who have been divorced. The work is replete with suggestive data on the divorce question and so-called conjugal affinities. C. I. B.

WON'T GRANT FOUR SHIPS.

Douma Obstinate in Spite of Pleas of Premier Stolypin.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—The Douma to-night by a vote of 194 to 78 rejected the item in the naval budget appropriating $5,500,000 to lay the keels of four battleships during the current year. This vote is tantamount to a vote of lack of confidence in the present officials of the Ministry of Marine, and many resignations from this ministry are expected to follow.

The debate on the budget was continued to-day, and Premier Stolypin made his final effort to obtain the naval appropriations, the first of which is for the construction of four battleships. He threw the full weight of his personal influence and popularity into the scale, but he acknowledged that he was speaking in a lost cause. M. Guchkoff, Octobrist, and the other party leaders supported the proposal that the appropriations be rejected. Professor Mikhail Y. Kapustin, Octobrist, was the only Deputy to make a plea for the immediate construction of the battleship fleet.

M. Guchkoff, who was applauded by the Radicals and the Conservatives, as well as by the Octobrists, attacked ex-Viceroy Alexieff. He mentioned the former Viceroy by name as the "evil genius who was mainly responsible for the disasters sustained in the Russo-Japanese War." Not only had he not been punished, the Octrobrist leader said, but he was to-day a member of the Council of Empire and had a voice in deciding naval questions. Continuing, M. Guchkoff alluded to the recent report that Alexieff was to be appointed Minister of Marine, saying he had been unable to obtain an unequivocal denial of this rumor. Reform in the Ministry of Marine had not yet been accomplished, he said, in spite of the orders issued by Emperor Nicholas and the lavish promises of the government, and the refusal of funds to build battleships was the only means of forcing a liquidation of the affairs of the old naval regime.

In closing, M. Guchkoff demanded the appointment of a commission to investigate thoroughly the conditions in the Admiralty and the fleet and to report to the Emperor and the Douma.

Premier Stolypin made no attempt to palliate the offences of the so-called "Tsu Shima" ministry, but he said the higher personnel of the ministry had been entirely changed since the war and that a full reorganization of the department was soon to be executed. Thanks to the existence of the Douma, he said, the old evils could not be repeated. The refusal of the appropriations, M. Stolypin said, would leave the country wholly defenceless at sea and would not only deprive officers and men of an opportunity to get training on modern vessels, but would paralyze all progress in the navy.

ONLY PUT OFF A LITTLE LONGER.

Paris, June 6.—The attorneys for Mme. Anna Gould declared to-day that various matters had delayed the marriage of their client to Prince Hélie de Sagan, but that the ceremony would occur within a month. The presence of George Gould, Mme. Gould's brother, at the marriage is improbable, as business interests demand his presence in the United States.

COREAN CABINET REORGANIZED.

Seoul, June 6.—The Home Minister in the Corean Cabinet has been transferred to the Department of Finance; the Minister of Commerce becomes Home Minister; the Minister of Justice becomes Minister of Commerce, and will be succeeded by the present Minister of Finance.

PERSIAN CABINET RECONSTRUCTED.

Teheran, June 6.—The Persian Cabinet has been definitely reconstructed under the premiership of Mushir-es-Sultaneh. It is hoped that this will lead to a subsidence of the political unrest in Persia.

LEAGUE HONORS T. P. O'CONNOR.

Leeds, June 6.—The delegates of the United Irish League of Great Britain, at a meeting here tonight, presented to T. P. O'Connor his portrait, to mark his unbroken presidency of the league for twenty-five years. John E. Redmond made the presentation, and paid a tribute to Mr. O'Connor as a safe, consistent and courageous guide for the Irish people in Great Britain. Ireland, he said, had not lost confidence in its people for a moment in all these years. John Dillon also made a speech.

LABOR FORCES COMBINE

A POLITICAL FUSION.

Big Railroads Also Have Plan for Pooling of Interests.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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London, June 6.—A concentration of forces has become the strategic policy of corporations and trade unions alike for future campaigning. The long struggle over the affiliation of the miners' federation with the labor party has ended in a reversal of the previous ballot, by which the fusion was vetoed. A large majority of the miners has now voted to pool issues with the other trade unions in politics. This policy, when adopted at the October conference, will carry 380,000 miners into the United Labor party and affect the relations of the sixteen radical or miner members of Parliament, who are now independent of the leadership of Arthur Henderson. It is an indication that the trade unionist forces will be massed under their own standards for political action. The railway corporations, in their turn, are moving toward a combination for economy, administration and mutual protection. The tentative scheme for pooling the receipts of the Great Northern and Great Central companies on analogous lines to the pooling of the South Eastern and the London, Chatham & Dover has been followed by a larger scheme. This will bring the Great Eastern into a working agreement with the Great Northern and Great Central and effect a combination of the interests of three powerful competitors with an aggregate loan and share capital of $883,145,000. This fusion cannot be brought about without Parliamentary powers, and as nothing will be attempted at Westminster this year it is probable that an even larger combination is contemplated by which the Midland will be carried into the pool, instead of being left outside to oppose legislation.

Lord Allerton, who is the prime mover in this campaign for the massing of competing lines, asserts that wasteful expenditures will be stopped, the service improved and the interests of passengers and shippers protected. This powerful combination, if carried out, will be a sequel to the Railway Servants' agitation last year, in which Mr. Lloyd-George played a brilliant part as peacemaker. Winston Churchill will be the guardian of public interests, with resources in his power in the Board of Trade for regulating combinations, but not for preventing them if Parliament sanctions Lord Allerton's plans. I. N. F.

MAY SEVER RELATIONS.

Servia Withdraws Representative from Montenegro.

Cettinje, Montenegro, June 6.—The Servian Chargé d'Affaires left this city to-day on indefinite leave of absence. His departure is considered in some quarters as likely to be followed by a complete rupture of the diplomatic relations between Servia and Montenegro.

The departure of the chargé d'affaires is an outcome of the testimony heard during the trial of fifty-two persons accused of conspiracy against the Montenegrin government. Two of the witnesses declared that George, Crown Prince of Servia, was directly connected with this plot, which came to light through the discovery of a store of bombs in Cettinje, to overthrow the existing regime in Montenegro.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S NEW BOATS.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm on First Trip—The George Washington on Stocks.

Bremen, May 27.—A notable addition to the transatlantic fleet of the North German Lloyd Company, the Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, will start on her maiden voyage to New York on June 6. She is only surpassed in size in this company's fleet by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Her dimensions are: Displacement, 25,500 tons (4,000 tons more than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse); length, 608 feet; beam, 67 feet 6 inches; depth, 41 feet 6 inches; draft, 28 feet 9 inches; capacity, 17,500 registered tons gross, 10,800 net. She is fitted with two quadruple expansion engines developing 14,000 indicated horsepower, and her speed is 16½ knots. She is intended for passengers and freight. Accommodation is provided for 2,319 passengers—425 first class, 338 second and 1,556 third—and she has a crew of 400, altogether 2,720 souls.

All the cabins are very spacious and beautifully decorated, the whole of the first class and a part of the second being either single or two berth cabins. The remainder of the second class cabins contain from two to four berths, to which a child's cot may be added.

The first class berths are all on one level, side by side when the cabin is fitted with more than one, thus avoiding the upper and lower berth system.

Besides this vessel, the North German Lloyd Line has another and bigger ship on the stocks at the Vulcan works. She is to be named the George Washington, and will be the largest German passenger steamer afloat. She will not be ready for the American service until next season. Her dimensions are approximately: Length, 719 feet; beam, 77 feet 6 inches; depth, 53 feet 6 inches. She is to have engines of 20,000 indicated horsepower and is to attain a speed of 18 knots. Besides a crew of 520 men, she is to carry 500 first class, 400 second class, 600 third class and 1,500 steerage passengers, a total of 3,520 souls. Her fre ght capacity is to be 27,000 registered tons gross.

CASTRO PRAISES MR. ROOSEVELT.

Says President Has Unfolded "Flag of Fraternity" to Small Republics.

Caracas, May 20.—President Castro's paper, "El Constitucional," for almost the first time in many years, has words of praise for President Roosevelt. His speech made at the laying of the cornerstone of the new building of the Bureau of the American Republics inspired this editorial comment:

We have arrived, then, at the hour of community of interests; Roosevelt invites us to the union, and inasmuch as this doctrine has overflowed in torrents from the heights of the Capitol of Caracas, expounded by our Magistrate, we now understand that the insuperable barrier which the controversy had raised has been broken down, and that Roosevelt is drawing near and unfolding on high the flag of fraternity.

Therefore the continental unity of America is established as an inviolable dogma; and the principle of the Monroe Doctrine appears as an efficient doctrine which could be accepted in the international codes as long as it guarantees the interests placed in its care and keeps within the limits of these codes. The attitude of Castro in holding up on high the right of nations has made the threatening big stick fall from the hands of Roosevelt.

Saying that President Roosevelt used to be a "violent dictator" and that Castro has arrived in the opinion of the world at the "greatest heights of patriotism," the editorial continues:

We were the first, perhaps, to jump into the ring when we saw the demonstration of President Roosevelt's range toward the small republics of the south, and when in the form of a violent dictator, nothing escaped from his threats and from his plans of restriction. It was during the long litigation maintained by our foreign office with that of Washington when the dictatorial tendency of the North American Magistrate reached the most alarming proportions; and it was at that time that Castro, rising to a level not customary in the vehement defence of his fatherland and of its prerogatives, obtained in the eyes of the world the greatest height of patriotism, which is only obtained by men loyal to the religion of duty and of honor.

CHARGE CANDIDATES WITH DISORDER.

Toronto, Ont., June 6.—Ernst Drury and Leon Tredler, candidates for election to Parliament from this city at Monday's elections, are locked up in police cells on charges of disorderly conduct. Last night they attempted to hold a meeting in Queen's Park, and when the police undertook to stop them it is alleged they became disorderly.

The Financial World.

Feverish markets have been produced this week. Quotations have been sent up and down, every day a record almost alcoholic—prices staggering, strong and weak, and then strong again, without much show of any manner of coherence.

Of influential news developments we have had none. The stock market stays just where for a long time past it has been situated, nothing consequential enough to give lasting tendency one way or the other.

As we approach the national political conventions Stock Exchange theorists fall, of course, into excited nervousness. It is idle to follow their lucubrations. Most interests of consequence are befogged—in so far as politics is concerned; and, perhaps, it is excusable that they should be subject to worries and flurries pending this time of nominations and platforms.

Of one fact there must be continuing realization—the fact that the administration of Theodore Roosevelt is not paltering or even to the remotest extent faltering in its insistence upon recognition of government rights and government duties as to the conduct of corporations. Monopolistic coal companies realize this—in this week's events. The Standard Oil has similar recognition in this week's events. Railroad operators, rate-making geniuses, are called upon also this week for similar recognition.

It is free and easy recitation and assertion that as the national campaign opens conciliatory governmental tactics may be counted upon. The foolishness and the libel of this sort of stuff is by this very week's developments exposed and branded. The sincerity, the earnestness, the aggressiveness, of current governmental procedure can need no exposition whatever beyond what the present week puts upon record.

Union Pacific stays conspicuous, cuts larger figure than anything else in market making. Mr. Harriman is represented as having won a tremendous victory; he is scheduled as suffering sad setbacks—all of which is quite as usual, in so far as the name and the plans of Mr. Harriman are involved. His stocks are strong. In all of them are large short interests. One faction acclaims; an opposition coterie foreshows deplorable possibilities. If there eventuate largely a half of the happy events which believers in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific count upon the millennium will doubly blossom; if only 1 per cent. of predicted troubles and destructiveness come to pass the stock at a quarter of its present price will still be tremendously high. It is difficult to keep step with hysteria like this—similarly silly upon both sides.

That the Union Pacific is earning the dividend it now pays there can be no doubt—for nowhere is there basis for question that earnings warrant these dividends. This warrant, too, is certified through the very leanest period of our national depression. No such record can be misunderstood.

Mr. E. H. Harriman may be wicked. But he has a mighty good railroad.

It is one of the fashionable theories current upon the Stock Exchange that Morgan interests are unsympathetic with the market's improvement. Some recitations have it that Morgan affiliations sell stocks liberally whenever and wherever strength is shown. Evidence of any such thing is hard to find—is not findable. They who are of largest consequence in Morgan circles are confidently bullish. Perhaps they are doing nothing aggressive in a buying way. They are not consequential sellers.

A long list of railway and industrial stocks are scheduled as likely to have material market advance—scheduled rather sophomorically, and in quarters wherefrom not altogether unselfish suggestions may be expected to issue. This indicates a feature of the present market not at all encouraging—a feature belittling and dangerous. There are many pools overloaded. We have a host of speculators anxious to sell stocks bought during recent enthusiasm. Their exigencies have not a single thing to do with actual values present, past or prospective—yet in those same exigencies are motives a-plenty for energetic hurrahing as to the merits of this, that and the other stock to which, it is hoped, public investment may be attracted. It is needless to recite the list of stocks so being bulletined—stocks like Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda, Smelting, Chesapeake, Norfolk, Denver, Texas Pacific, Distilling and the Wabashes—this group barely suggestive. United States Steel ought to go lower—not for any reason touching its intrinsic value, but because insiders (disappointed over their inability to hold prices) are selling by wholesale. The Rock Island group can be naturally weak—for the reason that one of the most important of dominating interests there withdraws from the properties. Sugar Trust shares suffer from the same embarrassment—only in Sugar there is the added trouble that insiders have suddenly fallen into fighting one another. A Philadelphia banking interest in Hocking Coal & Iron has sold out. So has a European banking interest in Louisville & Nashville. These properties are of different size. But in both there is the same disappointment over inside misrepresentations.

Missouri Pacific has gone clean off the dividend list. Bitterness shows as sequel in some quarters of consequence enough to be considered. Court proceedings are not improbable—court proceedings which will hark back to the time not so very long ago when dominating inside interests hired a Stock Exchange brokerage firm to make alluring false statements about the property. Upon the Stock Exchange itself there may be investigation. There ought to be.

One tremendous factor is in favor of stock market strength—the rate for money. Upon call the interest charge is insignificant. Time funds can be had for all the rest of the year at 4 per cent.

None the less, as to the average opportunity in the New York Stock Exchange list this is a better time to watch than load up.

H. ALLAWAY.

NEGOTIATE ON DAMAGE TO CABLES.

Injury Done by Trawlers Asserted to Come Under Treaty Signed in Paris.

London, June 6.—Negotiations are still going on between Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, and the British Foreign Office, with respect to the damage done to transatlantic cables by trawlers on the Irish coast. This became so aggravated during the latter part of last month as to interfere seriously with the transmission of dispatches.

Further evidence has been obtained that the trawlers are responsible for the injury to the lines. In addition to the pieces of nets found attached to the broken cables, a trawler actually crossed a damaged cable while the repair steamer was engaged in splicing the ends.

The State Department is pressing Great Britain to take action under the treaty signed in Paris in the 80's by twenty-four powers, including Great Britain and the United States, in which the signatories agreed to protect cables from damage by deep sea fishers in their waters. Great Britain's delay in taking action apparently arises from the fact that several official departments are concerned.

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