

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ALLAWAY'S REVIEW

PARTY STRIFE HIGH
EQUIVOCAL RESULT
IN BRITAIN.

Cabinet Changes Soon—Effect
of German Ambassador's
Speech.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Jan. 29.—The mixed and
equivocal results of the elections have
envenomed party feeling on all sides.
The embittered Radicals are raving over
the presentation of ultimatums to the
King and menaces of resignation. The
disappointed tariff reformers are striv-
ing to convert a coalition majority
against the Lords into a minority vote
for the budget, and are intriguing with
the Nationalists, especially Mr. O'Brien's
squad of malcontents, for the purpose of
tripping up the government by an early
division and precipitating another gen-
eral election. The Socialists are exaspe-
rated by the shrinkage of the Labor
group, and are proposing inflammatory
measures. The Nationalists are divided
by faction warfare at the critical mo-
ment when their arch enemy, Mr. Cham-
berlain, in his mad haste to bring on
tariff reform prematurely, has restored
Home Rule to the foremost place in cur-
rent political issues.

There will be a fortnight during which
superheated partisanship will be cooling
off and the rancorous politicians will be
regaining their tempers and sobriety of
judgment before Parliament assembles.
The government cannot resign office
when it has a majority of 40 without
the Nationalists and more than 120 with
them. It must stand by the budget
when there is an unalterable majority
for it both in seats and popular vote in
Great Britain as well as in the United
Kingdom.

Mr. Balfour and the Lords, after re-
ferring the budget to the people, will act
rashly if they decline to accept the
verdict. They will be well advised if
they allow the budget to pass without
factious opposition and reserve their re-
sources for the veto bill, which must
have the support of the upper chamber
unless the royal prerogative be strained
to the breaking point. The masses may
not be seriously interested in constitu-
tional questions, but they have a phrase
which covers crookedness whether in
sport or politics. "It will not be
cricket" to throw out the budget when
the people on direct appeal have voted
it in.

NEW CABINET MINISTERS.
The Prime Minister, after a crisp hol-
iday on the Continent, will reconstruct
the Cabinet and consult with his asso-
ciates. The rumors of the retirement of
Lord Loreburn on account of impaired
eyesight are confirmed. R. B. Haldane
is reported to be the only candidate for
Lord Chancellor. Both Winston Churchill
and John Burns are named for the War
Office, and both Augustine Birrell and
Mr. Harcourt for the Home Office, with
Mr. Samuel as the fifth candidate for
promotion. Mr. Churchill will either go
to the War Office or the Irish Office, and
Mr. Burns is not likely to remain at the
head of the Local Government Board if
A. J. Balfour exerts his influence de-
cisively.

The budget will go through without
opposition except from the Irish mem-
bers, who are opposed to the whiskey
taxes. The veto bill, dealing with finan-
cial and legislative issues, will be the
main business of the session. The
dreamy Radicals expect the King to re-
store the supremacy of representative in-
stitutions, but unless the Moderate men
on both sides effect a compromise the
Commons will be left to work out its own
salvation, with the probability of another
appeal to the country before Home Rule
is reached. The Liberal coalition with
Labor will be tightened without doubt
by the bill enabling trade unions to make
political levies and by additional meas-
ures of social reform.

The deferred results of twenty elec-
tions have left the Liberals and Union-
ists in close balance for the foremost
place. The Unionist gains at Ramsey
and Drogheda are too meagre to reduce
materially the coalition majority. To-
day's election for mid-Derbyshire is of
a certainty for the Labor party, and in
the six elections occurring next week, in-
volving three Unionist, one Liberal and
two Nationalist seats, only one is in
doubt, Wicklourgh, carried by the Con-
servatives by a small majority at the
last election. The latest indications
point to a slight advantage in favor of
the Unionists against the Liberals in the
total number of seats, the coalition par-
ties being excluded.

GERMANY'S FRIENDLINESS.
The German Ambassador's speech at the
dinner in honor of the Emperor's
birthday was delivered too late to have
any effect on the political situation. It
was a most remarkable exposition of the
policy of Germany, and was evi-
dently designed to counteract the war
scres and Socialist tirades against the
Fatherland. His elaborate arguments
against the financial consequences of a
naval war between the two powerful
competitors for the commerce of the
world and his emphatic declaration that
Germany is not challenging England's
supremacy in sea power are well received
by practical men in the Street, but fail
to satisfy the press of either party that
there is not a serious risk from the rapid
construction of a fleet on the eastern
shores of the North Sea. It was the

most carefully prepared speech which
Count Wolf-Metternich has ever made
in London, where he has been a silent
figure, although highly influential in di-
plomatic relations. Without doubt he
was directly inspired by the Emperor
himself, who has adopted the wise course
of operating through his ambassadors
rather than through confidential letters
to the First Lord of the Admiralty or
magazine articles based on informal
talks with correspondents.
Notwithstanding this conspicuous ef-
fort on the part of Germany to reassure
England, it is highly probable that a
large naval loan of £30,000,000 or £35,-
000,000 will be authorized during the
present session of Parliament. The
strain on the Treasury involved by
Dreadnoughts and pensions is so great
that the Chancellor of the Exchequer
will be glad to borrow money for new
battleships rather than overload the
levies of taxation in the second budget.
This policy will be warmly advocated by
Lord Charles Balfour and leading mem-
bers of the opposition, and there will be
powerful support from the patriotic
press, which is eager to have the Ger-
man challenge met financially in money
centres as well as mechanically in ship-
yards. I. N. F.

IRVING'S SUCCESS
"JEKYLL AND HYDE."
New, Forcible Version of
Mansfield's Play.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Jan. 29.—H. B. Irving's success
in impersonating strongly contrasted
characters in "The Lyons Mall" has been
followed by a similar triumph in "Dr.
Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He has not used
the dramatic version of Robert Louis
Stevenson's story, in which Richard
Mansfield appeared in America, but a
superior one provided by Comyns Carr.
Its processes of adaptation are more
flexible, and there is a deliberate at-
tempt on the part of the playwright to
develop a love interest and work out a
scheme of dramatic composition.
The play opens at Jekyll's house with
a dialogue of doctors and lawyers on
things supernatural, followed by scenes
with Mrs. Jekyll and Lady Hilda Holden
and the mysteries of the laboratory.
The second act brings all the characters
together at a party at Lady Carew's
house, and closes with the midnight en-
trance of Hyde, a fiendish ghoul, who
tells Sir Danvers Carew that his wife
has been trying to poison him and finally
murders him.
The third act discloses the distracted
Jekyll struggling between the danger-
ous quest of scientific knowledge and the
appeals of his affectionate wife to stan-
dard the acquaintance of Hyde, who closes
with a terrible scene at Hyde's lodgings,
in which the transformation of the two
characters is wrought in the presence of
Dr. Lanyon with fatal effect. The last
act denotes Jekyll's desperate efforts to
release himself from his evil influences
and his final emancipation by death.
A large and enthusiastic audience wit-
nessed the play's first performance at
the Queen's Theatre to-night, and was
deeply impressed with the power of Mr.
Irving's acting. While his double im-
personation lacked Mr. Mansfield's sub-
tlety in the treatment of a psychical
problem, it was more frankly melo-
dramatic, on the line of "The Lyons
Mall." The murder scene in the second
act was thrilling, rather than gruesome,
and was a remarkable exhibition of sus-
tained dramatic power. The transforma-
tion from one character to the other was
effected at Hyde's lodgings as ingen-
iously as when Mr. Mansfield did it, and
with amazing dexterity, but Mr. Irving's
methods were more natural and were
carried out in full light.
The resemblance between the actor
and his father, both in action and facial
expression, was startling in many pas-
sages. Mr. Irving was supported by
Dorothea Baird as Mrs. Jekyll, and
Cynthia Brooke as Lady Hilda Holden,
and Charles Sugden, Elsie Norwood and
Henry Vibart were most effective in
minor parts.
While the play was as creepy as any
shilling shocker, it held the audience
with a tight grip. It marked another
advance in Mr. Irving's career as a pow-
erful and resourceful actor. I. N. F.

LIBERALS STRONGER.
Signs of Harmony in Cabinet
—The Day's Returns.

(By The Associated Press.)
London, Jan. 29.—The week closes with
the Liberal party as a result of their
gradually swelling total. They em-
phasize the fact that with the Laborites
the government's purely British majority
will be forty. The fact that Premier Asquith
and Chancellor Lloyd-George are taking a
brief holiday, after a short conference to-
day, further reassures the minis-
terialists, and so in this evidence of
harmony in the Cabinet.
It is notable also that the more moderate
opinion, which a few days ago echoed the
Conservative suggestions of a conference
on the subject of the House of Lords, has
now come into line, the extremists declar-
ing that the government's first duty is to
pass the budget at once, and then take up
the matter of the Lords.
There is no question that the ploughing
of sands by the introduction of legislation
would likely be barren. At the same time
it is hinted that the second budget, which
is to be presented as soon as the first
is passed, will contain concessions to the
Irish in the reduction of spirit taxes and
to the imperialists by an increase in the
navy, for which probably \$25,000,000 will
be voted.
The Unionists are confident that the gov-
ernment will be plunged into difficulties
by the Liberal party's refusal to accept
certain to reintroduce their "right to
work" bill, which was rejected by the
government in the last Parliament. More-
over, the debate on the address is likely to
be animated. A host of amendments is al-
ready forthcoming, including the Home
Rule and the question of the tariff. How-
ever, it is likely to be in the background so
far as Parliament is concerned, although
an active propaganda will be continued in
the constituencies. The warmest fight in
the new Parliament will be on the veto of
the House of Lords, which all agreed
will bring on a new election within a few
months.
The general elections are at an end, with
the exception of seven constituencies, the
returns from which can be forecast confi-
dently, and the tripartite coalition of Lab-
orites, Liberalists and Irish Nationalists will
find itself with a majority of 122 seats.
In this combination, however, there are
included some ten O'Brienites and Healy-
ites, who are sworn opponents of the budget
and of any trucking to either Saxon party.
The Unionist tariff reformers will be in a
today, and the Liberal party will be almost
certainly the strongest homogeneous party
numerically in the House of Commons,
though by a bare margin of one. The posi-
tion of the parties to-day is:

GOVERNMENT COALITION.
Liberals..... 272
Laborites..... 40
Irish Nationalists..... 40
Opposition..... 211
The final figures, which will not be avail-
able before February 12, doubtless will give
the Liberal party 272 seats, the Laborites 40,
the Nationalists 40 and the Laborites 41.
Both sides are claiming victory, but the
verdict of unbiased observers is that none
of the great questions on which the cam-
paign centered has been settled. From the
point of view of the politicians the chief
practical result is the marked weakening of
the position of the Ministry, which at the
time of the dissolution of the last Parlia-
ment commanded a clear majority of fifty-
eight over all other parties combined.
In the new House of Commons the Lib-
erals will be unable to legislate without
Laborite or Nationalist support, and the
latter will be in a position to throw them
out at any time they see fit unless the
Unionists come to their help, as it is con-
ceivable they might do under certain cir-
cumstances.

With two gains to-day the Unionists
scored a total of 128. The Liberals to-day
captured the Jarrow division of Durham
County from the Labor party, giving them
a total of twenty gains. The Laborites have
only a single gain and many losses, so they
return to the position of fourteen seats of their
number in the last House. There are rid-
gers of the possibility of actual coalition
between the Liberal and Labor parties
through the appointment of two Laborites
in the Cabinet, but the Labor vote appears
to be too wedded to its independence to ap-
proach such a proposal.

Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal, for the Per-
est of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, was
among to-day's successful candidates.
SAYS KANE HELPED PEARY.
Captain Bernier Talks on Polar Ex-
ploration at Arctic Club.
Credit was given to Hilda Kent Kane
last night, at the dinner of the Arctic Club
of America, for his work in early polar
exploration. "How would Peary have got
along without the advice of Kane?" asked
Captain Joseph Bernier, who has returned
from two years in the Arctic. Captain
Bernier, who "contracted the incurable dis-
ease in 1878," as he said, remarked: "Now
that the North Pole is found, who has
found out? Nothing! A discovery is
worth little, as I said before, but a dis-
covery by drifting through a passage from
Bering Sea would mean something, because
that would determine a route."
W. S. C. Russell, who made a four hun-
dred mile horseback trip through Iceland
with his wife last summer, brought back
a club flag that he took to the top of Mount
Hekla. Ernest Thompson-Seton, the au-
thor-naturalist, made a talk on the animals
within the polar circles, using lantern
slides to illustrate it. Admiral W. S.
Schley, the president of the club, was un-
able to be present at the dinner, which was
held in the rooms of the Aldine Association.

JAPANESE TREES FOR NEW YORK.
At the request of Charles B. Stover, Park
Commissioner for Manhattan, Dr. Takama-
me has cabled to the Japanese govern-
ment asking that younger, healthier Jap-
anese trees be sent for Riverside
Drive than the present ones. The latter
were the property of Tokyo. The latter
by the municipality of Tokyo. The latter
with an insect unknown to the Western
world. A large shipment is expected
early in the spring.

CHIL'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
An exposition of fine arts will be opened
at Santiago, Chile, on September 18, 1910,
as a feature of the Chilean centennial.
The exposition will be held in the recently
erected Palace of Fine Arts, which will
form a permanent memorial of the oc-
casion.
Works of art intended for this expo-
sition must be forwarded before May 1
of the present year. Ruchon Brunet, Santi-
ago, Chile, is the general secretary.

EIGHT DIE IN WRECK
THIRTY ARE INJURED.

London - Brighton Train
Crashes Into a Station.

London, Jan. 29.—One of the most seri-
ous railway accidents in England since
the disaster to the steamer train at
Salisbury, in July, 1906, when many
Americans lost their lives, occurred at
Stoa's Nest station, near London, on the
London & Brighton Railway, this after-
noon. Eight dead and about thirty in-
jured were taken from the wreck.
Two third class cars and a Pullman
car of a train from Brighton, travelling
at a speed of forty miles an hour,
crashed into the station. The third class
cars were completely wrecked and a part
of the building was demolished. The
Pullman was thrown aside, but was com-
paratively little damaged. Its passengers
escaped with minor injuries. Robert J.
Wynne, the former American Consul
General at London, who was in the Pull-
man, escaped uninjured and helped to
assist the wounded.
Accounts as to the cause of the acci-
dent differ. One says that it was due to
the derailment of a portion of the train,
which jumped the points where the
branch joins the line, just outside the
station. Another account attributes the
cause to the breaking of the coupling be-
tween the first and second cars. The
two third class cars reared almost on
their ends and toppled over on the plat-
form, bringing down a mass of iron gir-
ders and timbers from the station with a
tremendous crash.
Mr. Wynne, in describing the accident,
said: "We were passing through Stoa's
Nest at a rapid pace, when suddenly a
part of the train jumped the rails and
began to tear along the track on its
side. The car in which I was seated
rocked so violently that many things
were smashed. The passengers were
preparing to escape when the car
stopped with a crash.
"I looked out of the window and saw
a man lying dead near the wheels. I got
out and helped to pull another man
from a ditch. He died before a doctor
arrived. We found two more dead and
a woman dying. Two third class cars
were lying on their sides, having been
thrown against the stone embankment,
and were smashed to tinders."
Mr. Wynne thought that the breaking
of a coupling caused the accident. Doc-
tors and ambulance detachments, with
stretchers, soon appeared. The critically
injured were taken to a local hospital,
while the others were brought to London.

LOUIS EDOUARD ROD.
Well Known French Author
Dies at Grasse.

Grasse, France, Jan. 29.—Louis Edouard
Rod, the novelist, died suddenly to-day soon
after his arrival here from Paris with his
family.
Louis Edouard Rod was one of the most
versatile of modern French writers. He
attained a high standing as the author of
romantic psychological fiction. He was
chiefly an author of comparative litera-
ture at the University of Geneva, from
1886 to 1888. A Swiss by birth, he studied
at home and in Germany before going to
France. He was an impartial observer and
independent thinker, and brought to the
French novel a new point of view and a
style peculiarly his own.
His first literary production was a
novel, "Le Roman de Zola," entitled "L'Ap-
proche," written in 1879, when he was
twenty-two years old, soon after his ap-
pearance in Paris. This was followed by
several novels, including "Les Allemands
& Paris," written in 1880; "Palmyra Ven-
dus," (1881); "Le Roman de Zola," (1882);
"Les Frontiers," (1883); "Le Roman de
Zola," (1884); "L'Autopsie du Docteur Z." (1884), and
"Le Roman de Zola," (1884). None of these,
however, won high commendation from
his critics.
Early in his career he showed his charac-
teristic independence of thought by an
attack upon the great Frenchman, which he
declared the great Frenchman knew nothing
how to think nor feel for himself, that
his work was little more than the perfect
art of the minor, and that by his strong
personality he robbed those who followed
him of independence and spontaneity. He
was himself even firm in his refusal to
follow the crowd.
The earliest book which commended him
highly to his critics was "La Course à la
Mort," which he wrote in 1888. The book
was much talked of. At that time the
young author was contributing to several
periodic magazines and had founded, with
several other men of his own age,
"La Revue Contemporaine," which became
the most important of the small magazines
of the period.
Soon after that he took up his work as
professor, but did not do that account
of his literary activity. As a critic
he produced many notable essays, in which
he abandoned his work as teacher, however,
to give his whole time to writing. In 1899
he gave a series of lectures at Harvard.
Among his works were: Short stories—
"Nouvelles Romances" and "Scènes de la
Vie Contemporaine"; critical essays—"Etudes
sur le XIXe Siècle," "Les Idées Nouvelles
du Temps Présent" and "Essai sur
Goethe." Novels—"Le Sens de la Vie,"
"Les Trois Courus," "La Sacrificie," "Le
Dernier Refuge," "La Vie Privée de Michel
Teissier," "La Seconde Vie de Michel
Teissier," "Silence," "Les Roches Blanches,"
"La Haute" and "Le Menage du Pasteur
Naudie."
M. Rod chose his characters chiefly
among the "plain people" of the lower mid-
dle classes. He delighted in intimate studies
of these characters. Much of his writings
contained a decided note of pessimism. An-
other trait of his was a marked love for
his native Switzerland, of which he always
remained a citizen.
The author lived most of his active life
near Paris, at Autueil, not far from the
Bois de Boulogne. He dwelt there in the
simplest of circumstances with his books and
friends. He was a lover of the open air,
particularly of the poems of Victor Hugo,
Whitman. He was an intimate friend of
Henry James.
Just before coming to this country he
said to a friend: "I'm disgusted with all
things artificial, and if I find in America
an isolated corner where I can live as I
wish, there will I stay." He never took up
his permanent abode here.

PORTO RICO'S BUDGET.
Passed by Both Houses as Governor
Colton Recommended.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 29.—The Porto
Rico budget, the passage of which in
other years has been obstructed and pos-
tponed until the last day of the session,
adopted by the Porto Rican Legislature
until the expiration of the next succeeding
session of the Congress of the United
States. All officials of the Porto Rican
courts are to be appointed by the Presi-
dent.

NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO GIVES A
Final Answer.
Mexico City, Jan. 29.—Officers of the
National Railway of Mexico late to-day ad-
vised the joint committee of American Con-
suls and Engineers that the demands
they have made will not be granted, and
that they will accept the final offer. The
action came as a surprise to the public,
as it was understood yesterday that an
agreement would probably be reached to-
day.
In explaining the refusal of the demands
of the American employees yesterday, Min-
ister of Finance José I. Limantour, presi-
dent of the board of directors of the rail-
road system, said that the men had been
told that the position of the road toward
them would be as stated in a letter several
months ago; that they would be treated
fairly and would be accorded every consid-
eration, and that only in cases where ap-
plication was made would Mexican govern-
ments be chosen in preference to American
employees was one asking that the unions have
the right to appoint two men on examining
boards to the railroad's one. This was
flatly refused.

REICHSTAG AROUSED.
Threat by Conservative Causes
an Uproar.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The Reichstag was the
scene of an angry demonstration of protest
to-day when in the course of a
speech Herr von Oldenburg, a Conserva-
tive Agrarian, declared "the German
Emperor, as King of Prussia, must have
the right at any moment to order a
Prussian lieutenant to come here and
with ten men close the Reichstag." At
the words all the members on the Left
side of the House rose to their feet pro-
testing with shouts of "Monstrous!"
"Scandal!" "Impudence!" and "Breach
of the Constitution!"
The spectators joined in the uproar,
which lasted for several minutes. Finally
Herr Schröder, the venerable Liberal
member, secured attention and made a
formal protest against Oldenburg's re-
marks, which he said constituted a grave
insult to the Reichstag and to the Em-
peror and army.
The Conservatives, on the other hand,
had greeted Oldenburg's words with
great applause.
Herr Singer, Socialist member, speak-
ing to a point of order, said that he as-
sumed that the president had not heard
Oldenburg's declaration, otherwise he
would have vindicated the honor of the
Reichstag. Prince von Hohenlohe, who
was presiding, objected that he had
heard the words objected to, but said
that he understood the speaker as mean-
ing to indicate the degree to which
military discipline might be carried.
Oldenburg immediately confirmed this
interpretation of his statement, and ad-
ded that he wished to show how in ex-
treme cases discipline would be required
of the army without regard to the con-
stitution. Herr Bassermann, National-
Liberal leader, said he recognized in the
offensive words a contempt for the
Reichstag and its constitutional rights.
He regretted that the sentiment had
been applauded from the Conservative
benches.
Herr Groeber, on behalf of the Cleri-
cals, expressed profound regret at the
utterance of Oldenburg. Herr Mueller
and Herr Meiningen sharply criticized
the vice-president for his failure to take
prompt action when the incident oc-
curred, and Herr Sachz, Socialist, shout-
ed, "Come down from the president's
chair!" Vice-President Hohenlohe called
Sachz to order, but the disorder con-
tinued during the attempts of other
speakers to get a hearing and until
Herr Hohenlohe withdrew and the
duties of the presiding officer were as-
sumed by Dr. Spahn.

MADRIZ AGGRESSIVE.
Will Appeal from Grace and
Cannon Decision.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 29.—The gov-
ernment will appeal from the verdict of the
lower court at Mesaya, which found the
members of the court martial not guilty of
illegally convicting and sentencing Grace
and Cannon, the Americans who were ex-
ecuted.
Replying to a question as to what course
the government will be likely to adopt in
the event that the Supreme Court confirms
the acquittal of General Medina, Prosecu-
ting Attorney Salomon Selva and other
members of the court martial, President
Madriz to-day said:
"The matter will go to Congress, where
the responsibility will be placed. If Zelazka
is found responsible Congress can delay for
his extradition and trial."
The recent report that a gunboat had
been sent to Fonseca in order to repel the
threatened invasion by revolutionists from
Salvador proves to be untrue.
San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Jan. 29.—
Owing to the proximity of the contending
forces, it seems impossible that another
day's fighting without an engagement being
fought. The reports from Bluefields that
a battle has already been fought at La
Libertad are not true. There has been
nothing in the way of an engagement in
that vicinity, except outpost skirmishes.
Powerful government forces have been
sent to Fonseca in order to repel the
Honduras. According to reports here large
numbers of volunteers are leaving Leon
and Chinandega for the front.

GO ON MINIMUM LIST.
Low Tariff Rates Extended to
Eight Countries.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The President to-
day issued a proclamation declaring that
as Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway,
Sweden, Belgium, Egypt, Persia and Portu-
gal includes the neighboring islands of
St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, and
of Madeira and the Azores, but not her
other colonies.
In the case of Denmark the rate applies
to all her colonies, including Iceland, Green-
land, the Feroe Islands, the islands of
St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, and
of Madeira and the Azores, but not her
other colonies.
In the case of Belgium, only the mother
country and not the Congo is included.
Portugal includes the neighboring islands
of Madeira and the Azores, but not her
other colonies.
In the case of Norway, Sweden, Egypt
and Persia there is no question of colonies
involved.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT
Negotiations Regarding Tariff Proceed-
ing Smoothly.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—While the Foreign Office
is not in a position to announce that a
tariff agreement with the United States
has been actually concluded, the negotia-
tions are proceeding so smoothly that an
early agreement is most probable should
no new questions be raised.
STEAMER HITS LOG; DISABLED.
The freighter Seaboard, of the Maine
Steamship Company, struck a drifting log
in the East Channel of the United States
Blackwell's Island last night and broke
out of the blades of her propeller. The
boat drifted helplessly for fifteen minutes
and was dangerously near the rocks on
the island, when a tug threw her a line
and towed her out of danger. She was
then taken to Ward's shipyard at Astoria.
The boat had a heavy load of freight, but
no passengers.

FRIENDS OF PARIS SPARROWS.
London, Jan. 29.—The Paris Municipal
Council was rather amused to-day by a
petition presented to it by a group of
touched last week when the new presi-
dent, M. Ernest Caron, read an offer made
by a lover of birds to fit out special man-
agers for birds in the different public gardens
in Paris.
The offer was so whimsical, but evidently
came from one who knew the birds of
Paris, their habits and their needs, for he
gave the names of the commonest birds
found in Paris, and added specifications of
the kind of manger that he proposed to
provide. His model is very similar to the
type of summer-house-on-a-pole that is so
common on English lawns in the winter
months.
The chief difficulty is that the pole is to
be lower, so that the gamins shall not
mingle in the general mass of the crowd.
The offer will be accepted, and so far
the offer will be accepted.

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THE PUZZLE PARTY
Prevailing Paris Fad Imported
from America.

Paris, January 18.
For these weeks that come between
New Year's and Mardi Gras (for the first
day of Lent) entertaining in Paris is
taking this year new and special de-
velopments. The old-fashioned recep-
tion, beginning at 10 o'clock with a
handshake under a draped doorway and
ending at 1 o'clock, when the last violin
solo had been listened to and the last
glass of champagne drunk, is giving way
to the crazes of the season—the picture
puzzle party, held in solemn silence, and
the private theatricals, with their popu-
lar and gay accompaniments of dressing
up and flirtation.
The "cut up puzzle" came on a wave
of contagion from America. It is now an
obsession in the capital. Men and
women lean for hours over the picture
blocks arranging the tiresome little
pieces that refuse to match into any
known lines. To meet the demand there
are now houses that supply puzzles by
the score on the subscription system.
The nerve-cutting speaker as a hostess
and hostesses change their collections of
puzzles, and they formerly did their music
in weekly installments. One smart young
American art student is making considerable
sums of pocket money by collecting old
prints and cutting them up for puzzles,
and the shops accept them as fast as
she can furnish them. No one receives
any bridge whist invitations this season.
The puzzle has, temporarily at least,
killed that game. It has even invaded
the theatres, and during the long
"entr'actes" puzzle devotees produce
their cases, and the half hour speeds by
while the women and their cavaliers
wrestle with mutilated Fragonards or
Watteaus.
Nothing is easier to get up than the
puzzle party, and this perhaps partly
explains its vogue among hostesses.
Refreshments are a matter of indiffer-
ence to the players, and scarcely any
vands but "petits fours," which the
Parisienne loves to nibble, are accepted.
The large hat of the moment ties itself
up in strange knots with its neighbor's
hair or feathers at the puzzle party, but
the face of its wearer is scarcely dis-
tinguishable. To habits of Parisian
salons the stillness that prevails at these
parties is highly impressive. It is
broken occasionally by an exclamation
of impatience or despair.
The private theatricals give far more
occupation to those who organize or en-
gage in them. Paris society numbers
some few amateurs who are in great de-
mand to stage manage the "troupe." The
Comte de la Fougère is one of the cleverest
of these private actors, and this winter
he has an engagement to play as long
as his arm for theatrical parties at
which he is booked for every kind of
role.
The Parisienne brings much coquetry
and much ambition to the private the-
atricals, and she takes a long course of
expensive private lessons in acting, last-
ing all through the season. The most
popular such class is one held in a
modest "entresol" not far from the cen-
tre, where leading actresses are pri-
vately coached for a new part by a tall,
blond professor, who, book in hand,
gives them their cues and criticizes their
tones and accents with brevity and
gentle decision. You can scarcely tell
the budding professional from the am-
ateur in these classes, for both take
a delight in making up their complex-
ions as if for the blaze of light to be
faced at the Comédie or Variétés.
One of the most fervent attendants at
the class is a wealthy and handsome
woman who has so strong a passion for
the theatre that she has paid a large
sum to be allowed to appear in a brief
role in one of the lesser "boites." Un-
happily, she has a lip, which militates
against her success.
"Let me suggest that you fill your
mouth with beans, madame," said her
professor, "and practise your words for
a week in that way."
Madame was frankly astonished. "No
one ever told me before that I lisped,"
she remarked. "She was in her place on
the first night of the play, however, and
was still further astonished at the
shrieks of laughter that burst from the
audience after each of her "lines."
In truth, these newly built Parisiennes
require little coaching for stage business.
From their earliest youth they are care-
fully taught to speak clearly and cor-
rectly, and any actress here, when at
work, appears to have the same depor-
tment as in her own salon. For dictum,
fashion alters occasionally; the newest
school of acting permits of no emphasis,
if you cannot follow the words of a
play, the inflexion of the speaker's voice
will not help you to find out whether
Alps or earthquakes, passion or debts,
are the subject of discourse. For the
modern drawing room theatricals society
often writes its own plays. The first
dramatic attempts of Baron Henri de
Rothschild, author of "La Rampe," took
the shape of short pieces for this kind
of performance, and some of the best
of these have since been produced in real
theatres as curtain raisers with more or
less success. When the play is a short
one, part of the evening is occupied by
recitation of poems, the author or
authoress being frequently the speaker,
for the production of poetry in the
drawing room is a favorite pastime.
The ranks of Parisian society is even greater
than that of short plays. A poetical
reviewer of comparatively recent founda-
tion receives an average of two volumes of
poems for criticism a day, a large por-
tion of which are written by women.
C. I. B.

WALL STREET CONTINUES TO SUFFER FROM
severe hysteria. Its professionals persist
in picturing President Taft as an ag-
gressive, territorial, and vulgarly of ter-
rible things to be wrought by "Wash-
ington." What induces this singular
frame of mind is difficult to account for,
unless it be the sheer necessity of a
large short interest in the market to
help out. Of course there is nothing
more silly than the idea that our ad-
ministration and Congress is engaged in
the business of smashing prosperity. It
is certain that there is fixed intention
sternly to forbid spoliation of the pub-
lic—but that is no bar argument—quite
the contrary. No man or corporation
could be so stupid as to expect to make
money need fear anything from Wash-
ton—the overwhelming percentage of
American business is honestly conducted.
That these views are entertained by
such men of affairs as James J. Hill and
J. Pierpont Morgan is testified to day
after day in their utterances and in
their actions.
These summarizations of national fun-
damentals is presented in an address
made in Philadelphia this week by the
Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary
of the United States Treasury and now
at the head of one of the most progres-
sive of the East's important banking in-
stitutions—Mr. Shaw saying:
"The American people are the greatest
consumers upon the earth, consuming nearly
two-thirds of the world's production of
things, and importing great quantities of
things each year in addition. For forty-two
million years ago the world was a con-
tinuous plain, and we have since then
built up the manifold distinctions that go
with our civilization as a consuming people.
Our products are sold to other nations
as a producing people. Food products sell
for a profit, and we always have a market
for all that we can grow. Our produc-
tion, however, has multiplied to an extent
unprecedented in the history of the world,
and has become the chief factor in the
country's foreign and domestic commerce.
Our products are sold to other nations
and we consume, as Americans, and
millions more, and we consume, as
Americans, the most of it."
This is the view of a banker astute,
experienced and independent. This ex-
presses the sentiment and the judgment
of one who has recognized the national
premiere, refuses and tramples pessimism.

IT IS FOOLISH for any friends of the
market to urge that current weakness is
unnatural, unwarranted—for during the
week we have had almost every day dis-
concerting developments. What has hap-
pened in the way of destruction at Paris
is enough to account for investment hesi-
tation; and added to this we have
dismissal of recent free-and-easy claims
that corporation enemies like those of
the Sugar Trust, corporation complica-
tions like those of the Tobacco Trust,
corporation litigations like those of the
Union Pacific—the Government com-
plainant in all of them—are to be, of-
hand, dismissed. What is the truth?
There is not going to be any gov-
ernmental compromise with corporation
liability anywhere. Sensible men
do not buy this, appreciate it, and acting
upon it—are, not strangely, sellers of
stocks on speculative account.
Through this we have an extended
study of the general market. So far
as professional speculators are con-
cerned four out of five of them have sold
stocks they do not own—hoping to
sell them at a profit. The result has been
caused by the liquidating sales of actual
owners. What in this regard, however,
may be considered is that the average
owner of stocks to-day is not a hysterical
person, but a likely to be a sane, steady,
sudden or senseless liquidation.

THE MOST encouraging thing in the
market is that even when Thomas W.
Lawson assails quotations they do not
materially weaken. It isn't of especial
consequence that there is no sequel to
the slamming and ramming and jam-
ming