

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ALLAWAY'S REVIEW

SCANDALS IN ENGLAND

Sir Robert Anderson Stirs Up an Irish Hornet Nest.

THE ROKEYBY "VENUS" CASE

James Greig Tells of Proof That Painting Is Not a Velasquez—A Radical Bishop.

enough about the amazing photographs taken in Arizona and exhibited on the screen. These illustrating the frost season and the strips of land artificially fertilized by waterways under construction were especially admired. Professor Lowell's breezy humor pleased his critical audience, and his photographs were accepted as practical evidence of the progress of American science.

London, April 9.—The first of eight battleships and armored cruisers provided for in the programme of the last financial year was launched to-day at Scott's yard at Greenock, Lady Colborne naming it the Colossus. Its construction has been even more rapid than that of the Moltke, the German cruiser which was launched on the preceding day, for the keel of the Colossus was laid less than nine months ago. The new naval work is distributed among nine British yards, and the number of battleships and cruisers virtually built in twelve months could easily be doubled, and the batteries and gun mountings would not be lacking.

The Colossus will be longer than any previous British Dreadnought, and she will have greater beam, increased displacement and higher speed, yet in comparison with the German, American, Japanese and French Dreadnoughts she is outclassed in certain dimensions and details. The Admiralty is influenced by its own experience rather than by foreign construction. The primary battery of the Colossus will consist of ten 12-inch guns for defence against torpedo craft.

The guns will be arranged so as to reduce bow fire and increase the destructive force of broadside fire. The Admiralty experts leave their German and American rivals to justify their own calculations in batteries and hulls. The armor protection of recent British Dreadnoughts is repeated, and the engines, ostensibly designed for a speed of 21 knots, will probably be a knot better. The German example is followed in one respect. New construction is ordered in sufficient mass to encourage contractors to erect new plants for guns and machinery, and work is widely distributed so that a great industry can be kept in full operation.

DEFENCE OF AMERICA

Mr. Bryan Checks Tirades Against Government at Ponce.

Ponce, P. R., April 9.—W. J. Bryan made a stirring address here last Thursday night, in which he warmly approved the course of the United States toward the island of Porto Rico.

Mr. Bryan announced on his arrival here to the political leaders who called on him to solicit his assistance in opposing the Gimetot Porto Rican bill that he was ready to listen, but would not talk politics in Porto Rico.

Mr. Bryan was guest at a political dinner on Thursday night. The ultra-radicals violently attacked the United States and the local government on the theory that Porto Rico was being tyrannized. Mr. Bryan listened to two such speeches and interrupted the third, indorsing in a patriotic and spirited address the attitude of the United States toward the island and the American administration therein. Later he addressed another large audience in the Ponce Theatre, in which he forcibly expressed the same sentiments, after which he was congratulated by some of the radical leaders.

San Juan, P. R., April 9.—William J. Bryan has returned here after visiting the other principal towns. He expresses much surprise over the resources and the progress of the island, and the scenery.

Mr. Bryan laid at Hatillo yesterday the cornerstone of the Boys' Industrial Institute building, to be erected by the Methodist Mission. The institute will include a Bryan school of citizenship. The municipality of Hatillo has named a street after the Nebraskaan.

MR. REDMOND'S POWER

Mr. Asquith May Meet Nationalist Leader's Terms.

THE CABINET DISSENSIONS

King's Attitude Toward Guarantees Not Known—The Date of Elections Uncertain.

London, April 9.—The passing of the remaining veto resolutions by a majority of over a hundred is now a foregone conclusion. The subsequent proceedings are shrouded in darkness. John Redmond seems to be bent on dragging the Prime Minister up to the steps of the throne and forcing him to ask for guarantees for the creation after the general election of a sufficient number of peers to secure the enactment of a veto bill. This is his price for supplying the votes requisite for carrying the old budget through the Commons.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Asquith, if left to himself, will agree to Mr. Redmond's terms. It is always easy for a statesman in difficulties to convince himself of anything which he wants to believe. Mr. Asquith can assert that there has been no election on the veto question, and that before another one is ordered it is proper to adopt safeguards for rendering the judgment of the country decisive, as otherwise there may be a succession of dissolutions without a final settlement of the relations between the houses. The main body of the Radicals supporting the government took this view, and consider it necessary for the Prime Minister to obtain royal guarantees for the creation of peers on a large scale if the Liberal government remains in power after another election.

Objections are raised within the Cabinet by Sir Edward Grey, R. B. Haldane, Lord Crewe and a few other members. They consider it injudicious for the government to subject the sovereign to pressure, and rumor has it that they have threatened to resign office if guarantees are demanded. Their resistance will probably be overcome and Mr. Redmond's support of the budget be obtained when it is in the last stage of passage.

If the Radicals were sure that these things would happen they would be happier than they are now. They are not certain, but are hoping for the best. Not even Mr. Redmond ventures to forecast what the King's answer will be upon the Prime Minister's demand for guarantees and upon immediate resignation if it be refused. He does not attempt to dictate to the throne, yet it will be weighing impossible to keep the throne out of the conflict, whatever may be the answer. If it be favorable the government can appeal to the country with increased confidence, since the King's willingness to create peers will be known in advance. If it be unfavorable the country will be virtually obliged to coerce both the sovereign and the Lords. The alternative is as distasteful to the Prime Minister as to either Sir Edward Grey or Mr. Haldane. The ministers will not cross this dangerous bridge until they come to it. They vetoed the coalition forces on the veto resolution, and will have the text of a bill based on them ready for the Lords in the course of a fortnight. Their budget only awaits Mr. Redmond's approval of Mr. Asquith's pledges about guarantees and resignation.

The election may come between the haymaking and the wheat harvest, or the Lords may defer it until autumn by a purely arbitrary action on the veto question. If the Liberals are listless and discouraged the Unionists are equally unhappy, for they cannot convince themselves that they can gain more than thirty seats. Not even Mr. Redmond is satisfied, for he dreads reinforcements for William O'Brien. Apathy prevails, for the country is weary of political complications and longs for peace and quiet.

THE BLUE DIAMOND'S HISTORY

Half of It Made the Hope Jewel—Not Lost at Sea.

Paris, April 9.—The history of the famous blue diamond has been given to the "Eclair" by M. Aucoer, a well known expert in jewelry. It was brought to Europe by Tavernier, Louis XIV purchased it, and was placed among the crown jewels, from which it was stolen in 1792, all trace of it being lost for a long time. The "diamond blue" was of pear shape and rather irregular, and when it was discovered it was found to have been cut in two. One piece found its way into the collection of the Duke of Brunswick, and was disposed of at Geneva on the sale of the Duke's collection. The other piece was bought by Mr. Hope about the year 1830, since when it has been known as the Hope diamond.

At the death of Mr. Hope it was purchased by a merchant, who sold it to New York. As the Jeweler's business did not prosper the blue diamond was brought back to Paris, and his representatives sold it to M. Habib, who placed it in his collection, which was put up at auction in the Salle des Ventes, in Paris, on June 21, 1899, under the direction of M. Aucoer, expert to the Civil Tribunal, and was bought by a merchant settled in Paris. So adds M. Aucoer, the story of the shipwreck of the Habib with his blue diamond is a legend which, in the interest of truth, must not be allowed credence any longer. The "Eclair," in its comment on M. Aucoer's contribution, says that it shows that the different telegrams which have announced submarine explorations in Rhio Bay are incorrect, and that the rumor has originated owing to the circumstance that a namesake of one of the last owners of the diamond happened to be on board the wrecked vessel.

RULES FOR LABOR EXCHANGES.

London, April 9.—The following instructions to labor exchange managers have been officially circulated in London: "An exchange manager must be absolutely impartial in the selection of men sent in reply to notifications of vacancies and should make no distinction whatever between union and non-union men. As a matter of fact, a man when registering is not asked whether he belongs to a trade union or not, and the only business of an exchange manager is to send the man industrially best qualified for the vacancy notified, and these qualifications alone should weigh with a manager. "Should, however, an employer ask for a non-unionist, the exchange notifying the vacancy to an applicant may tell him that it may not be worth his while to apply for the job. A similar plan is to be followed, the instructions add, when a trade unionist is asked for.

CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

Women Taking Prominent Part in the Electoral Contest.

PARIS POSTER-COVERED

Question of Proportional Representation Leading Issue Before the People.

Paris, April 9.—The Chamber of Deputies which was elected in 1906 came to the end of its existence last night by voting the budget for 1911 after sending it back to the Senate with battle-dread and shuttlecock persistency. It was not until after the fourth journey back to the Senate that the budget was finally voted by parliament. The Deputies at once shouted and danced about like schoolboys setting forth on their holidays, and the Senate, after the vigorous protest of a noisy group of its members that they would never consent to be treated in the same fashion as the House of Lords in England, also took their grip bags in hand and left the Luxembourg in joyful mood, much to the delight of Premier Briand and the Cabinet, who will now have free and absolute power until June 1, when they will be called on to make their bow to the new parliament.

Meanwhile, Paris is suffering from a second inundation, that of multi-colored election posters, which now cover public buildings and curb stones. Even the Morgue is pasted over with green, yellow and blue proclamations, and resembles a Chinese pavilion. Female candidates wearing the daintiest of gowns and most resplendent hats from the Rue de la Paix dash about in scarlet motor cars, distributing election pamphlets right and left amid smiles and cheers, both sincere and ironical. The half dozen female candidates in Paris are enthusiastic and confident, but there is a difference of opinion among jurists whether, in case of election, a woman could be constitutionally a member of the Chamber or not.

According to all indications, the question of proportional representation will be the main issue in the present campaign. Charles Benoit, a Deputy of Paris, member of the Institute and president of the parliamentary group of electoral reform, says that there will be from 320 to 350 Deputies in the new Chamber who will insist on proportional representation. In fact, the entire party of moderate Republicans now stands shoulder to shoulder in the fight for this much needed reform.

PERU DESIRES PEACE

Washington Not Officially Informed of Negotiations.

Washington, April 9.—News from Peru is not yet official. The latest information from Lima is to the effect that Peru still stands ready to accept the award of King Alfonso in her boundary dispute with Ecuador, and has not indicated any desire for any other course. She is insistent, however, in her demand for satisfaction for the outrages perpetrated on the Peruvian Consulate in Guayaquil, Ecuador, though it will be recalled that the Ecuadorian Legation and Consulate in Lima were attacked by Peruvian mobs. Telegrams from Guayaquil received in Lima, it is said, expressing regret for the attack on Peruvians there, have had reassuring effect. "Up to this time no information has reached the State Department indicating that Peru contemplates sending a commission to Washington to negotiate with the Ecuadorian commissioners for an amicable settlement of the differences between the two countries. A dispatch from Lima received at the State Department says that Peru has just completed negotiations with France for a loan of about \$1,700,000.

THE WORKMAN'S CHANCE HERE

British Vice Consul Warns Emigrants Against New York.

London, April 9.—Courtenay W. Bennett, British Consul General at New York, in his annual report cautions emigrants against assuming that New York is an Eldorado for the workman. "It is not," he says, "The expenses of living are so high and so constantly rising that a man in regular work in the United Kingdom at lower wages is as well off better off than his fellow workman in New York at the higher wages here, while if out of work he is better off at home. It is estimated that to live in decency here a man with a wife and two children must spend just \$1,000 a year."

FRENCH SUFFRAGETTE'S TALK

Mme. Duran's Address Before a Big Audience in Paris.

Paris, April 9.—Mme. Marguerite Durand, the well known French feminist leader, recently gave an audience of a thousand persons, of whom two-thirds were men, in a witty speech she unfolded the programme which she will follow if she is elected to parliament at the forthcoming general election. Mme. Durand desires to reform the divorce laws, humanize the prison system by the appointment of female inspectors, abolish the system of voting by secret ballot, forms of gambling and correct other social evils. While admiring their courage, Mme. Durand deplored the methods of the English militant suffragettes. Women's worst enemy in politics, she said, was women themselves. Modern women, she affirmed, spent all their time in looking for business, trying to advance, competing, in similar industrial occupations. It is impossible to say whether the male section of the audience was more impressed by the weight of Mme. Durand's arguments or by her handsome appearance, perfect self-possession and easy eloquence.

THE BARNATO MEMORIAL.

London, April 9.—The trustees of the Barnato Memorial bequest of £250,000 have approved plans for the erection of a hospital for the treatment of cancer patients and cancer research in connection with the Cancer Charity of the Middlesex Hospital. In his will Harry Barnato left a quarter of a million sterling for the purpose of founding some hospital charity in memory of his brother, Barney Barnato, and his nephew, Wolf Joel. The bulk of the bequest—possibly about £200,000—is to be invested for the endowment of the new hospital, so that the cost of the buildings and equipment will be between £50,000 and £50,000. Now that the trustees have approved the plans, the work will be proceeded with as early as possible, and it is hoped that it will be finished in about two years.

SUGAR PRICES RISING

Rapid Fluctuations in Rubber and Oil on Paris Bourse.

Paris, April 9.—The accumulation of uninvested capital and the tendency to await the results of the elections are the two dominant factors of the Paris Bourse. Rubber and petroleum shares monopolize the attention of speculators, and the rapid fluctuations in the prices of these securities make the Bourse nervous and unsteady. Copper shares are firm, American securities are neglected, while Brazilians and Russians are in favor. The condition of the wheat fields and vineyards is satisfactory, but the cost of living in Paris is increased by the dearth of sugar. One year ago the current price of raw sugar in Paris was under \$6 a hundred kilograms, and to-day the price is \$8 50. M. Moutard, the president of the sugar syndicate, when asked by the Tribune's correspondent, attributed this rise not to speculation, but to the deficiency of beet sugar crop and increasing consumption. He predicts a continued rise in the price of sugar, especially in retail Parisian grocer shops, causing great discontent among Paris housekeepers.

"THE KREUTZER SONATA"

Tolstoy's Novel Dramatized at the Theatre Rejane.

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CHEERING ROOSEVELT

A Notable Welcome Given at Porto Maurizio.

MADE HONORARY CITIZEN

Crowds Follow Carriage to Miss Carow's Villa—The Day at Genoa.

Porto Maurizio, Italy, April 9.—The entire population of this pretty little Italian town, nesting amid groves of orange and olive trees, gave Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt a remarkable welcome when they arrived here this evening from Genoa. For days the residents have been decorating their homes in honor of the visit, and American colors fluttered everywhere, from the municipal buildings, the houses in the streets and the villas in the hills. Many of the decorations in the poorer quarters were homemade, and the generous display of their composition showed the deep impression which the President of the United States had made. Even the Sisters in the neighboring convents displayed American flags on the gates. Dead walls were covered with posters bearing such inscriptions as, "Roosevelt Forever!" "Long Live Roosevelt!" and similar expressions. At a special meeting of the Municipal Council, at a special meeting to-day, decided to confer the title on Mr. Roosevelt of Honorary Citizen, and to name the new Onore Drive, which is now under construction and is the pride of the town, Roosevelt Boulevard.

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United States Steel common closed last week at 82 1/2. United States Steel common this week closes at 82 1/2. Harris is succinct market epitome—United States Steel common the recognized market leader—in the week just past trading in this one stock exceeding 25 per cent of total Stock Exchange transactions.

Professional Wall Street continues to cherish pessimism. It can see nothing ahead but disaster. Imbued with these ideas, the trading element commits itself to the "short" side with absolute audacity, outstanding "short" contracts to-day being probably larger than at any recent corresponding period.

Among the adverse arguments presented are some worthy of attention. The action of the New Haven and Erie railroads in cutting down employment facilities to slackening business. Recent political upheavals in widely scattered districts arouse apprehension. The delayed decisions of the Supreme Court in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases hang over the market from week to week. The crop report on wheat wheat upon the face of it looked discouraging, but analysis shows that increased acreage can be counted upon to more than offset decreased conditions—and it is well known that since April 1 weather influences in the wheat belt have been beneficial. As the matter stands to-day there is practically no assurance of a winter wheat crop this year fully equal to that of 1909—and spring wheat seeding is going on under ideal conditions over a greater acreage than ever before tilled. It seems safe to assume that agricultural results for this year will be fully up to, if not above, the average of the last five splendid annual results.

There is hesitancy in financial circles. There is vague unrest over possible "Washington" developments. No man can make any explicit statement, but every one hints. As usual in such cases, there is a vast amount of imagination employed in creating bogies. The fact is that national affairs are in safe, sane, hands—sporadic eccentricities disregarded.