THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

THE LIBERALS JUBILANT

Little Chance of Compromise Between English Factions.

ISSUE AT NEXT ELECTION

Unionists Anxious to Defer Struggle at Polls Until Next Year.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 23.—The political atmosphere is heavy with rumors of a compromise. A story is making the rounds of the clubs that the Lords will evade decisive action on the veto resolution, on the ground that the reform of their house must be undertaken before the relations of the two chambers can be determined. There are intimations that Lord Rosebery's scheme and the veto proposals will be referred to committee and discussed in detail until a compromise on all outstanding constitutional questions has been effected. These rumors are rounded out with forecasts that there will not be a general election this year.

Nobody in touch with the government affects to show faith in these methods of conciliation, and the Lords themselves are amused by the credulity of the rumor mongers. The reports emanate from the Unionist side and indicate the depression of spirits prevailing there. The Unionists are more anxious than the Radicals to defer the elections until next year. They admit that the position of the government has improved and that the Chancellor's explanations of the condition of the Treasury are more favorable than either friend or foe could have expected. They dread the result of a premature election held on the direct issue of the veto bill as a basis of settlement. They are hoping that the King will succeed in promoting an adjustment of some kind when he returns from Biarritz, and that an appeal to the country will be avoided until the coalition shows signs of breaking up.

The Radicals themselves are not talking about a compromise. They have taken their cue from John Redmond, who asserts that strenuous action on the veto question, involving an election in June or July, will be best for them and for him. He no longer dreads a contest with William O'Brien in Ireland, since his prestige has been restored by his brilliant success as a tactician, and the Radicals are reinvigorated by the rapid progress of the budget and the harmonious relations among the coalition groups.

Parliament will adjourn next week for the long recess with a more buoyant feeling on the government side than in the ranks of the Opposition. The Liberal members will begin an active canvass for re-election, and will discuss the veto as an issue of paramount importance. What is lacking is the disposition for a compromise on the part of the Radical, Labor and Irish factions. They insist on having a straight and strenuous fight for the abolition of privilege. Moreover, a compromise cannot be arranged without a prolonged, leisurely discussion of various expedients of checks and balances, like that which preceded the adoption of the American Constitution, with Washington and Franklin as chief peacemakers.

ESTENOZ PUT IN PRISON

Thirty-three Other Cuban Negro Leaders Arrested.

Havana, April 23.—The culmination of the recent agitation of the race question in various parts of the island, which apparently was subsiding, was reached last night when General Evaristo Estenoz, the leader of the Independent Party of Color, and four of his associates were arrested. This was followed to-day by the arrest of twenty-four more negroes in Havana, three in Oriente and two in Santa Clara.

Those arrested in Santa Clara are charged with making exceptionally inflammatory speeches. All of the arrests were made in compliance with orders from President Gomez, who has announced his determination to proceed with the utmost vigor against the elements responsible for the agitation, which in effect is regarded as a seditious movement calculated to develop open revolution against the government.

It is probable that many more negroes will be taken in charge by the authorities. The Secretary of Justice, under the direction of the President, made a request to the Supreme Court to have the Audencia Court appoint a special judge to consider the charges against General Estenoz and others, a list of whom has been furnished by the secret police. Judge Alberto Ponce was appointed to-day, and immediately began to prepare charges, the particulars of which have not been made public. It is known, however, that they include the holding of illegal meetings, at which efforts were made to array the blacks against the whites; conspiracy, with the same purpose; incendiary and seditious speeches, and the publication by Estenoz in his newspaper, "El Prevision," of articles defamatory of the government and provocative of disorder.

Among the negroes arrested this afternoon some are said to belong to secret societies which are fanatically hostile to the whites, and have been practising drills in expectation of a general uprising of the blacks.

The vigorous action of the government has caused much excitement, and is generally commended as likely to check a movement which would be dangerous if permitted to gain headway. There is much excitement among the negroes, but no open demonstration has been made and it is believed that they have been overawed by the sudden action of the authorities.

Pleasant Reading for the Fat

What a simple and inexpensive solving of the fat woman's problem the Marmola Prescription Tablets provide. She takes one of these harmless, pleasant little tablets after each meal and at bedtime and loses from 12 to 16 ounces of fat each day, and yet suffers no harm, creates no disturbances inwardly and produces no wrinkles. This elegant preparation (made exactly in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription) has rendered exercising and dieting for the reduction of excess flesh as superfluous as a fifth wheel. A further recommendation is that it is the least expensive fat reducer on the market, a large case (costing only 75 cents from any druggist or by mail from the Marmola Co., 1612 Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich.) containing a quantity of tablets large enough to give very decided results in most every case.

FLIGHT FROM LONDON FAILS

Graham White's Motor Gives Out on Way to Manchester.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 23.—Graham White's attempt to fly from London to Manchester excited extraordinary interest throughout the country. The biplane which he used is similar to the one employed by Farman and Paulhan in flights of 220 miles with stops. Their success induced him to make an abrupt attempt to carry off the "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000 ($50,000).

Kissing his mother goodby in the early morning, he started from Wormwood Scrubs in dull weather, without much wind, and after rising well in the air, followed the line of the North West Railway out of London toward Watford, Leighton, Buzzard and Northampton. He outstripped friends travelling in a motor car, and made a rapid flight without an accident to Rugby, where he descended for the first half.

The second descent was made necessary at Tamworth, owing to trouble with the mechanism. Defects which developed in White's machine made a long halt at Tamworth necessary.

He had been flying high, with a velocity of a mile a minute, and invariably with steadiness and without difficulty in steering a straight course. The sudden stoppage of the motor was the first warning that anything was wrong, and when the ground was reached hasty repairs proved unsatisfactory, and it became doubtful whether the machine could be tuned up for its arrival at Manchester within the time limit.

White suffered from inexperience. He had not had this biplane more than three weeks, and had been experimenting with flying mechanism only five months.

He had resolved upon a sudden dash for the rich prize, because it was evident that the flight between London and Manchester was practicable with two stops, and that the feat would be accomplished by rivals within a few weeks.

He had suffered from the intense cold of the early morning start and the height at which he travelled, but with better luck with his motor he would have reached Crewe on time and Manchester not long afterward. His progress until the accident occurred had been so rapid and easy that he was most reluctant to abandon the effort to reach Manchester before nightfall, even with the compulsory halt at Tamworth.

He had proved that 'cross-country flying between English cities was practicable and would speedily be systematized.

London, April 24.—Graham White abandoned the flight he had set for this morning at 3 o'clock, on account of the unfavorable weather. He had completed 115 miles of the trip when compelled to descend, on account of the cold.

HONORS AIRSHIP MEN

German Emperor Decorates Officers of Dirigible Fleet.

Homburg, April 23.—The plan for the government's airship fleet to convoy the Emperor's train for an hour to-day on the return to Cologne was abandoned because of tempestuous weather.

The Emperor ordered that a monument be erected on the spot where the three dirigibles landed yesterday, in commemoration of the first royal review of the aerial squadron.

The Emperor decorated the five officers who participated in the trip from Cologne and gave an autographed photograph to Major Gross. At the same time he expressed his satisfaction over the smooth and successful flight. Dirigible "P. 2" lost considerable gas and may be returned deflated to Cologne by train. The other machines will make the return by the air course as soon as the weather permits.

Berlin, April 23.—The flight of the aerial cruisers from Cologne to Homburg created great interest here, not so much because of the difficulties of the feat, but because it served as an indication that the art of aerial navigation is progressing systematically and that the military administration is inclined to encourage the enterprise of private individuals and companies by preparing airship landing fields and sheds for the craft.

The proprietors of the Johannisthal aviation grounds announce that they are about to construct a great dirigible garage.

FLIGHTS OVER THE SEA

One Out of Seven Contestants Falls Into the Water, but Is Unhurt.

Nice, France, April 23.—Six aeroplanists made successful flights over the sea from Nice to Cape Ferrat and return to-day, a total distance of about fifteen miles. Hubert Latham made the best time, which was 16 minutes, 46 3-5 seconds.

A seventh aeronaut, M. Riemsdik, started but fell with his machine into the water, from which he was rescued uninjured by a torpedo boat.

AIRSHIP VOYAGE OVER PARIS.

Paris, April 23.—Emile Dubonnet, the French aviator, flew over Paris in a monoplane to-day. He started from the Juvisy-sur-Orge field and made a landing in the Bois de Boulogne.

BELGIAN EXPOSITION OPENED

King Albert and Other Royal Personages Present at the Ceremony.

Brussels, April 23.—King Albert formally opened the Belgian Exposition to-day. Other royal personages present at the ceremony were Queen Elizabeth, the Countess of Flanders and Princess Clementine.

The White City, as it is called, is situated near the end of the Avenue Louise, which is on the west side of Brussels and leads out to the beautiful Bois de la Cambre.

The King in his address said the exposition was a notable demonstration to the world of Belgium's vast progress in the last century, and incidentally a colonial exhibition to show what was being done in the Congo.

The United States was represented by Charles Page Bryan, the American Minister, and U. Grant Smith, secretary of the legation, who is acting American commissioner pending the arrival of J. B. Osborne, of the Bureau of Trade Relations in the United States State Department. Lewis S. Ware is the representative of the committee of American exhibitors. The American section, however, has not yet been completed, and its inauguration has been postponed.

AMERICAN ART IN VENICE

Many Pictures Shown at the International Art Exhibition.

Venice, April 23.—The works of American artists attracted much attention at the opening to-day of the International Art Exhibition. Among the number are two each by John Singer Sargent, Eugene Vail and A. Coopman, while one room is given exclusively to forty etchings by Joseph Pennell.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who was present at the opening, expressed especial admiration of the American exhibits, and upon being introduced to Mr. Pennell congratulated him warmly. Others who attended the opening were Marquis A. di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Credaro, Minister of Public Instruction; the British and Russian ambassadors and the Mayor of Venice.

FRANCE MOURNS TWAIN

The Nation's Debt to the Great American Humorist.

TWO OF HIS DISCIPLES

Reasons for His Popularity with French Readers—Effect on Artistic Work.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, April 23.—The death of Mark Twain has caused widespread regret in literary circles here, where his genius was held in higher honor than in perhaps any other European country. This is attributable to the fact that until Mark Twain appeared on the literary horizon France could not boast of any true humorists in the strict sense of the term. Humor was supposed in France to be an Anglo-Saxon monopoly, the French, on the other hand, excelling in "esprit"—that is to say, in delicate, ironic wit and in burlesque caricature. The French even borrowed the word humor from the English, and have adopted it into their tongue.

The first French humorist and founder of humorists was the late Alphonse Allais, whose perfect knowledge of English had enabled him to make a profound study of Mark Twain's works. He caught and practised the humorous style and method of the American writer with real success, and to Allais's lead another great French humorist, Georges Courteline, owes a willingly acknowledged debt. Courteline is an even closer disciple of Mark Twain than was Allais, for he has something of Twain's qualities of charming description, pathos and dramatic force, which the more boisterous genius of Allais lacked.

The great popularity of Mark Twain's method of humor in France is further explained by its essentially democratic character, its aim being always to dig pretension in the ribs and laugh sham to shame. It appeals particularly to the French spirit of to-day.

It is a coincidence that the Salon of Humorists opens its doors to the critics to-day, only a few hours after the great American master of humor has breathed his last. Here, too, the spirit of Mark Twain has inspired a large number of the humoristic paintings and drawings exhibited, notably those of Abel Faivre, whose grimly democratic sense of fun makes of him a Mark Twain in black and white, and also those of Maurice Neumont, Albert Guillaume and Willette, the last named being a humorist of the dramatic and pathetic order, whose own life's history has been on lines curiously similar to those of the author of "Huckleberry Finn."

[By The Associated Press.]

Paris, April 23.—The French press continues to print long articles concerning the life of Mark Twain. The "Temps" ranks Mr. Clemens with Swift, but says that his humor was infectious and never indecorous. If to the French he sometimes appeared rude, it was because France was overcivilized; for if irony is the lot of races overcultivated, humor is the birthright of nations still young.

TRIBUTES IN ENGLAND

Mark Twain's High Place in British Affections.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 23.—The death of Mark Twain has been followed by an unexampled tribute of respect and admiration in England. Nearly every journal has printed a leader as well as columns of obituary notices and anecdotes. Minor poets are writing memorial verses, and the weekly reviews are analyzing the elements of his humor. "The Spectator" describes him as a great humanist, of whom every speaker of the English tongue has a right to be proud. Edmund Gosse refers to him as pre-eminently a satirist. He had no rival among Americans in the affections of Englishmen.

MORE CHINESE RIOTING

Chang-Sha Deserted — Many Warships at Hand.

Peking, April 23.—The rioting of natives at Chang-Sha was resumed yesterday. The situation is grave.

Further advices from Hu-Nan Province were received here to-day. The United States cruiser Cleveland, of the Asiatic squadron, arrived at Hankow this morning, and will remain there while the trouble continues. The cruiser is commanded by Commander Hugh Rodman.

The British river service steamer Snipe, which ran aground thirty miles from Chang-Sha, has been refloated and has gone to that city. The Japanese gunboat Uji left Hankow yesterday for Chang-Sha. The German mining vessel Otter passed Hankow to-day up the Yang-tse-Kiang for the capital.

Rioting occurred at Ping-Kiang, fifty miles north of Chang-Sha, on Tuesday last. The Wesleyan Missionary Society has a station at that place, but the whereabouts of the missionaries are unknown. There has been rioting also at Shu-Chow, twenty-five miles south of Chang-Sha, where the custom offices have been abandoned, and at Yi-Yang, a station of the Norwegian and Wesleyan Missionary societies.

The city of Chang-Sha has been to a great extent deserted. Troops from Hu-Peh Province, under Admiral Sah, have occupied Chang-Sha. Any one found with food and unable to establish that the same was purchased is executed summarily. The new Governor of Chang-Sha is at Hankow, having delayed his departure for his post at the capital.

Throughout the city of Chang-Sha flaming posters announce that the former Governor and all foreigners will be killed. The telegraph wires from that point to Chang-Teh and Ping-Siang, which were restored by the Chinese troops, have again been cut by native mobs.

London, April 23.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from the British Consul General at Chang-Sha, dated last night, which says that organized bands of natives have resumed rioting in the neighborhood of the capital. All foreigners, with the exception of one man who refused to leave the city, have taken refuge on the two British vessels.

RESPITE FOR RUSSIAN JEWS.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—The government order for the wholesale expulsion of Jews residing illegally in Kiev and elsewhere outside the pale, which was to have taken effect on April 28, has been suspended by Premier Stolypin to permit a further examination of the matter.

Meantime local commissions are being formed to revise the lists of those marked for expulsion, with the expected result that a large proportion of the latter will be allowed to remain where they now reside.

The order of expulsion was issued as a result of an agitation which began in the Douma. In Kiev alone twenty-seven hundred Jews are affected by the order.

ROOSEVELT TAKES PARIS

Continued from first page.

arranged to have the original order executed.

Address Before the Academy.

Replying to M. Boutroux before the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Mr. Roosevelt spoke in French. He said that he would not dare to do so if he were not among confrères, for he was certain of their indulgence.

"I cannot express how much I have been touched by the honor you have paid me," he said. "It is the crowning of the career of a man of letters."

M. Boutroux, he said, had defined his moral conception of life better than he could himself, and continued: "I have always tried to translate into action the moral principles which must inspire the life of men and nations. There can be no economic civilization without morality. Genius is not essential, but only courage, honesty, sincerity and common sense. Men of genius without these qualities are a curse to a nation. They do more harm than good."

Mr. Roosevelt told of how he had received the news of his election to the Academy, while hunting white rhinoceros at the equator. "I was living among naked savages," he said, "hunting for an animal which was the survivor of the long haired rhinoceros that existed here in France when France was inhabited by naked savages."

He had received the first news in letters which came simultaneously from two members of the Academy, one in Mexico and the other in Brazil.

"Mr. President and dear colleagues," he concluded, "I thank you once more from the bottom of my heart."

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were entertained at dinner this evening by Vice Rector Liard, the guests also including Ambassador and Mrs. Bacon, Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Premier Briand, M. Doumergue, Minister of Education, and the deans of the faculties.

Not in Academician's Garb.

Although Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to wear the green brocaded uniform of an Academician, he attended the meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Science wearing his frock coat. He was accompanied by M. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, and the American Ambassador, Robert Bacon. He was received by M. Boutroux, the president, with the words, "I am happy to welcome you, and ask you to take your place among your colleagues." M. Boutroux addressed the academy on the result of his observations during his recent visit to the United States regarding the growth of education there. After describing the conflict between general education and specialization in studies, and dwelling upon the vast resources of the American universities, M. Boutroux took Mr. Roosevelt's ideal as the highest type of man which American education sought to produce, quoting frequently Mr. Roosevelt's own words in the exposition of his theme.

The American Spirit Defined.

From the doctrine that a man who accomplishes nothing and indulges only in criticism is a parasite meriting only scorn, the speaker evolved Mr. Roosevelt's doctrine that man is born for action, work and struggle—in other words, for the strenuous life. He said the aim of the American ideals as enunciated by Mr. Roosevelt was the development of an American soul, one and inseparable, regardless of differences of politics or religion.

While America was open to all comers, said M. Boutroux, it recognized as true citizens only those who were entirely and exclusively American in heart and aspiration. The American spirit, he said, consisted of love of national independence, faith in the power of honest effort, respect for human dignity and religious toleration. He dwelt particularly on Mr. Roosevelt's theory regarding the duty of the rich, which, he said, substituted "richesse oblige" for "noblesse oblige."

M. Boutroux added that society did not owe happiness to all persons, but owed to all the possibility of an honest, comfortable life. The man without fortune should first work for his family, and with a fortune he should work for the public good. To devote life to amassing gold was ignoble. It was necessary to teach all the doctrine of work; to men of fortune the doctrine of work without remuneration.

Such, said M. Boutroux, were the doctrines of the man whom America recognizes as its most authoritative representative, and whose return would be greeted with spontaneous and universal enthusiasm.

"It is our duty," said M. Boutroux in conclusion, "to consider whether we cannot learn a lesson from contemporaneous America."

The Speech of M. Liard.

M. Liard, vice-rector of the University of Paris, introduced Mr. Roosevelt at the Sorbonne. After thanking the ex-President for accepting the invitation M. Liard said the university particularly wished its students to hear "the greatest voice of the New World, that of the man who speaks by action as well as words, giving to the world counsels of justice and energy—justice as the end and energy as the means"—that of Roosevelt, the man who believed that life's intense effort should ever be directed toward the public weal and honesty. Turning to Mr. Roosevelt M. Liard said:

"You denounce the idle and the useless, but you combat also the mischief makers and the selfish. You do not separate morality from politics, nor right from force. You are a rough soldier and a pacific thinker and a man of action, a preacher of high virtue and a living example of the virtues you preach."

America, the speaker continued, recognized in Roosevelt the embodiment of its noblest traits, but in his journey across Europe the nations perceived in him something more—the representative of a larger ideal than that of country or of race—the champion of right and justice among the peoples. The University of Paris was ever the teacher of the ideas on which French genius is built—reason, justice and humanity—and the principle of the progress of civilization was dependent on the grandeur of these moral forces.

"These are your ideals also," said M. Liard. "Like other Americans who have come to address us, you will see that America and France are sisters not only by common tradition, but also by the community of many ideas and sentiments guiding them in the pathways of the future."

Mr. Roosevelt's address at the Sorbonne is printed in full on page eight, part four, of this morning's Tribune.

ROOSEVELT'S MAGNETISM

An Outburst of Genuine Enthusiasm in France.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, April 23.—Amid the popular demonstration of hearty friendliness which greeted Mr. Roosevelt on his arrival here on Thursday morning it was possible to detect two discordant notes. One of these came from the group of French Nationalists, under the lead of Ernest Judet and the anti-Semitic fanatic, Edouard Drumont, who affected to resent the grand scale of the official welcome tendered to Mr. Roosevelt by President Fallières and the government of the French Republic, who receive and treat the American ex-President with all the honors due to an actual Chief Magistrate of a nation. The other ripple of criticism came from the party of Catholic, or rather of Clerical, reaction, which expressed chagrin that Mr. Roosevelt's visit to France had not been consecrated by a reception at the Vatican. These rifts in the lute are drowned today by one overwhelming outburst of genuine satisfaction. During the last three days Mr. Roosevelt has been in contact with the leading elements of French society—statesmen, politicians, municipal councillors, generals, diplomatists, scientists, literary men, financiers, bankers, business men, dramatic authors, painters, sculptors, musicians, theatrical artists and students. There is now only one trend of feeling—namely, that all regard Mr. Roosevelt as the impersonation of the American national characteristics of concentrated energy, fearless integrity and nervous force. This is the secret of his magnetic personal success in Paris. Mr. Roosevelt has certainly stirred French enthusiasm to a point never attained by any American citizen since the memorable sojourn here of Benjamin Franklin.

The ex-President has no more fervent admirer in Paris than the Prime Minister, Aristide Briand, who, apparently unwearied by the tremendous strain of the general elections now in full swing, chats freely and wittily with the former Chief Magistrate. Mr. Roosevelt has also made a great hit here by his fluent and correct manner of speaking the French language, which to the French ear is more effective because of a slight American accent. He finds something fit and appropriate to say to every one whom he meets, and, as M. Briand laughingly remarked to him, "You are quite a Parisian."

Among the theatrical artists presented to Mr. Roosevelt at President Fallières's reception last night were Mounet-Sully, M. de Feraudy and Julia Bartet, of the Théâtre Français; Mary Garden, Mme. Litvinne and M. Saléza, of the Opéra, and Marguerite Carré and M. Fugère, of the Opéra Comique. Mr. Roosevelt had a graceful and nicely turned compliment for each.

A NEW VATICAN PROTEST

Aroused Over Prince of Monaco's Visit to Rome.

Rome, April 23.—The proposed visit of the Prince of Monaco to Rome has resulted in a new protest from the Vatican, where the prince's act is considered a personal offence to the Pope. It was officially announced several days ago that the prince would arrive in Rome on April 24, and would be received by the King on the following day. His lecture on oceanography is arranged for April 26.

In an exchange of communications between the Holy See and the prince, the latter explained that he was not coming to Rome as a ruler but as a scientist to give a lecture. The Vatican answered that it could not admit such sophistory, or separate the personality of a ruler from that of a scientist. The Vatican has no representative in the principality of Monaco and is awaiting the attitude of the prince while in Rome to decide on what form its official protest will take.

In the mean time a further communication has been sent to the prince, recalling that Catholic heads of state are bound by special ties to the Pontiff and must uphold his dignity, independence and rights. It is pointed out that the prince might give his lecture elsewhere, but not in Rome, where, "while the full and lasting independence of the head of the Church is not guaranteed, the Holy See must protest against the spoliation suffered by the Pontiff." The communication adds:

"The Papacy can suffer the situation created by the events of 1870, but cannot accept it nor permit public opinion to believe that it has accepted it. To this end it chose several forms of protest, such as confinement of the Pontiff within the Apostolic Palace and the prohibition of Catholic rulers to be the guests of the Quirinal, considering such visits as an offence to the rights of the Holy See. If the Vatican did not protest the world would believe that it had definitely accepted the present situation."

ABBOT JANSSENS'S PUNISHMENT

Report That He Was Forced to Resign Because of Call on Mr. Roosevelt.

Brussels, Belgium, April 23.—The circumstances surrounding the retirement of Abbot Lawrence Janssens from the post of secretary of the Congregation of Religious Affairs are given a somewhat different color in reports received here, where much interest has been excited because of the fact that the abbot is a Belgian.

According to these reports from Rome the secretary did not willingly resign his office, but was summoned by Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, by whom he was threatened with dismissal if he did not resign at once. The offence of the abbot is said to have been found in the calf which he made upon Mr. Roosevelt following the latter's decision not to visit the Pope.

ASKED TO TAKE BALLOON TRIP

Count Zeppelin Invites Ex-President to Try His Airship.

Berlin, April 23.—Count Zeppelin has invited Mr. Roosevelt to take a trip with him in his dirigible balloon. Ambassador Hill has forwarded the invitation, but it is not yet known whether the ex-President will accept.

LOWELL LECTURES IN BERLIN.

Berlin, April 23.—Professor Percival Lowell, of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., gave a lecture to-night at Treptow Observatory on the subject of planets, which created great interest.

TURKEY'S SULTAN HAS MEASLES.

Constantinople, April 23.—Sultan Mehemed V of Turkey is suffering from a slight attack of measles.

M. ISWOLKSY MAY RETIRE

Rumor That Count Benckendorff Will Succeed Him.

LONDON SOCIAL NOTES

Plans to Greet Mr. Roosevelt—Shakespeare's Birthday—Mme. Tetrazzini Ill.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 23.—The most interesting rumor in diplomatic circles relates to the probable retirement of M. Iswolsky from the Russian Foreign Ministry next month or in June and the appointment of Count Benckendorff as his successor. The Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's has been the most influential diplomat in supporting the entente between Russia, France and England, and his transfer to St. Petersburg, if it be accomplished, will have an important bearing on the relations of European powers.

The return of the American Ambassador from the Riviera is expected next week. Diplomatic business will be blocked by the absence of Sir Edward Grey, but the Ambassador and Mrs. Reid will be fully employed in making arrangements for the entertainment of the Roosevelts at Dorchester House. The pressure on the embassy for social engagements with Mr. Roosevelt in London and at country houses has been tremendous. Every luncheon and dining hour has been filled in advance for London, where his stay will be short, and it will be most difficult for him to reserve the time promised for various visits in the country.

Lord and Lady Granard will return from the Continent to-morrow. Mrs. John Ward is already back from the Riviera.

Mme. Tetrazzini was compelled by a sudden indisposition to disappoint a large audience to-night for the opening of the opera season. Mme. Donalda took her place as Violetta in "Traviata," and was warmly received. The financial and social support of the opera is unusually good this year. The first cycle of "The Ring" begins next week, and a series of novelties is promised for June and July.

Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated at Stratford with a continuous succession of events for thirteen hours, from the ringing of the bells of the parish church at dawn to the unfurling of fifty flags of the empire, the reception of the foreign diplomats and distinguished guests and dramatic performances at the Memorial Theatre. The streets are festooned with evergreens, bands are playing and there are larger throngs of visitors than have ever before assembled in the ancient town of Stratford. The festival, from a small beginning, has grown into a national event, with a programme covering four weeks and with 18,000 or 20,000 visitors to the theatre. A unique Shakespeare ball, in which nearly all the characters in the plays will be represented in costume, has been arranged in London for the Monday following Ascot week. Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Mrs. Adair and other prominent women are taking an active interest in this scheme for raising money for a national memorial theatre.

A futile attempt has been made by Leonard Williams to discredit the Rokeby "Venus" as a third rate copy of a picture by Titian, which was destroyed when the palace at Madrid was burned. Sidney Colvin and other experts easily succeed in proving that the Titian picture was unlike the Rokeby "Venus."

The best among the new art shows is the exhibition at the French Gallery, where nearly seventy works by James Maris, Anton Mauve and Fantin Latour are shown.

Mrs. Asquith has been entertaining the wives of the new Liberal members at luncheon in Downing Street, and overstraining the accommodations of the famous old house.

Lady Margery Coke's marriage with North Dalrymple Hamilton next week will be a brilliant affair, with ten bridesmaids and a page and a large reception at Lady Dartmouth's house.

The American novelist Winston Churchill will sail for America on the Mauretania next week.

George P. Brett has started home today after a brief survey of the literary market. He asserts that English novels do not sell as well as formerly in America and gives his reason for it. Americans, he says, want buoyant, cheerful optimism in fiction, and do not find it in English novels.

Edward G. Kennedy is spending a few weeks in London and is frequenting the galleries where etchings and prints can be seen.

LONDON'S OPERA SEASON

(By the Associated Press.)

London, April 23.—The Covent Garden opera season began to-night with Verdi's "La Traviata." Mme. Tetrazzini was unable to appear, and Mme. Donalda, M. Sammarco and John McCormack were the stars. The audience was a distinguished one, but in other respects the opening of the season presented a sharp contrast to that in New York.

Melba and Tetrazzini are the only great stars engaged, as the London syndicate did not feel that it could pay the large salaries which many of the opera singers have been accustomed to receive in the United States, and the opera house itself is far from having the attractions and surroundings which the opera houses in New York enjoy.

European Visitors will find the European Columns of the New-York Tribune a reliable guide to the best shops, hotels and resorts. Consult These Columns Before Sailing and much valuable time will be saved for sightseeing.

ALLAWAY'S REVIEW

Wall Street this week has had to face a variety of disconcerting developments. Some of them have been disturbing—some decidedly depressing. Of good news there has been little announced. Wall Street's professionals have whipped almost unanimously over to the Bear side.

Interest, under these circumstances, attaches to the following table—exhibiting yesterday's final quotations for standard stocks, compared with the market day just preceding the United States Supreme Court's order to dismiss the thitherto pending Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, directing rehearing:

	April 9.	April 23.
Amalgamated	72⅞	74
Smelting	80½	82⅝
St. Paul	40⅝	41⅛
N. Y. Central	121¼	121⅝
Pennsylvania	135	138⅝
Reading	162⅝	163⅝
Rock Island	46	48⅝
Southern Pacific	122⅞	125⅝
Union Pacific	182⅞	184⅝
U. S. Steel	82⅝	83⅝

Both Bear and Bull contingents welcome this comparison. For the Bull side it is argued that the fact that prices now are higher than they were two weeks ago is conclusive evidence of market strength—that this comparison of quotations is encouraging to those who believe in higher values. There might be force in this argument were it not that market record shows distrust. From the prices made two weeks ago advances came of from three to six points in all the standard speculative issues. How much of this was due to frightened short covering and how much was due to encouraged new buying is difficult to determine—but whatsoever the cause the fact remains that the advances brought about have not been held. As the printed table shows, the net result for two weeks' trading is inconsiderable. There is something else to be regarded.

In the Bear view the record evidences that suddenly sprouted optimism does not long abide; that artificial stimulation dies out quickly. And this is their thesis: Outpour of new securities on tremendous scale continues—political apprehension becomes acute—signs of upheaval in widely separate sections of the country arouse fear of obliteration of ancient party lines and exploitation of new ideas. To turn to the judicial situation, the action of the Supreme Court in ordering rehearing of the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases is not conclusive. The same doubt remains as to ultimate decision—decision which must be effected by the appointment of a new Justice to succeed Justice Brewer. There is not much comfort in this for the hurrah Bull element—there is, on the other hand, room for sober, calm consideration of Supreme Court possibilities.

Summing up the situation marketwise, the element of uncertainty is predominant. Opposed to the natural growth of national prosperity are the forces of doubt and distrust. Were there nothing adverse the large advances scored in the early part of the last two weeks would easily have been maintained. The fact that they were not is conclusive evidence of public apathy and public suspicion. In contrary circumstances those advances—almost all of which are lost—would not only have been held but would have been increased. Speculative enthusiasm has wilted under the cold douche of speculative facts.

It seems to be a fair conclusion that there is no immediate desire anywhere to buy securities—apart from the steady demand of the small investor who is willing to wait for future profits. That such buying goes on is undeniable in view of the continued activity of "odd-lot" houses. But buying of this character, while gratifying enough as to ultimate results, is not of sufficient volume to control market movement.

A disquieting element suddenly interjected into market consideration is the government prosecution of certain speculators in cotton whom the government regards as conspirators attempting to create an artificial market. Should the government's contention be maintained a blow will be struck at commodity speculation which could not fail to find reflex action in security speculation—for should it be held that combination to control any commodity or any security for speculative profits is a punishable conspiracy there would be speedy end to the activities of all our exchanges, and it is disquieting that sinister rumors involve important names. Discussion of such matters necessarily dampens speculative ardor—tends to keep the public in aloof attitude—creates nervousness and deters action. That such a situation exists right now is beyond question or cavil—to put it vernacularly, "the market is waterlogged."

It is beyond any matter of doubt that for a long list of securities, railways and industrials alike, intrinsic values are far and away beyond the current bids. But what discourages is that there seems to be a limitless volume of even the best securities offering to bidders—and, more consequential, they who offer large volume seem disposed to urge their offerings even below quoted bids. Somebody is scared. Just why nobody explains. But the fact of it, the influence of it, the consequence of it, cannot be misunderstood. The moment's fashion is to sell—or try to sell.

It is difficult anywhere to find bidders in any ardent mood. They who can buy in any large way seem indisposed to take offerings except at concessions pronouncedly substantial. Thus from the technical standpoint the market is in favor of the Bear element.

Railway earnings are good. Industrial exhibits are encouraging. Nine out of ten chronicled reports this past week have been inspiriting. Yet even those who profess to be most enthusiastic over current showings can be detected as sellers rather than buyers every time there is market activity. This isn't natural, wholesome or misunderstandable. In the immediate situation, therefore, the measure is not depending upon what is reasonable but what is exigent—not upon what is logical but upon what is realizable. The market in turn may become buoyant; but they who attempt manipulative upturn are confronted with offerings in volume.

This week we are to have action upon the Steel Common dividend. The Stock Exchange expectation is an increase to a regular 5 per cent dividend. The Stock Exchange is likely to be disappointed.

Just as was pointed out in this review a week ago, the present market is a market in which to wait rather than to participate—this a time for patience rather than for risks that go with buying activity.

H. ALLAWAY.