

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ALLWAYS'S REVIEW

KING GEORGE AS PARTY PEACEMAKER

Has Suggested Conference of Leaders of Both Great English Parties.

IT WILL DELAY A CRISIS

Messrs. Asquith and Balfour Have Already Exchanged Letters on the Subject of a Meeting.

London, June 11.—As the King is known to desire a conference between the leading men of both the main parties it will be brought about.

The scope of the conference must be determined before the secret session can be ordered. This ought not to be impossible, when it is remembered that Messrs. Asquith and Balfour are warm personal friends and equally conciliatory in mind.

In reality the conference is forced by public opinion, and the leaders are not in a position to discourage conciliatory processes. The conference will be a convenient expedient for deferring action on the veto resolutions by the House of Lords.

An autumn session will be inevitable whether the conference succeeds or fails. Legislation will be required if a compromise be worked out, and a crisis will involve a general election.

Redmond's Nationalists are opposed to any tactics which may overthrow his dictatorship, and the Labor members, supported by a considerable body of advanced Radicals, assert that the conference will end in a betrayal of democratic principles.

Messrs. Lloyd-George and Churchill, and, possibly, Sir Charles Dilke, may be members of the secret conference, since everything must be done to reconcile the Radical section of the coalition government.

The appointment of Sir Charles Harding as Lord Minto's successor to India has been well received by the press of both parties.

Lord Kitchener will go to Malta and remain there until a suitable post can be found for him.

The Duke of Connaught's appointment as Viceroy of Canada will be deferred until his return from South Africa.

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Commander Peary started to-day for America. A small group of friends, Captain Scott and officials of the Royal Geographical Society among them, cheered him when the train left the station.

While he has delivered a series of addresses before scientific bodies he has avoided making an undue commercial use of his literary material, which will be reserved for America.

George T. Wilson has increased his reputation for eccentric humor by a rollicking, irresponsible speech at the Pilgrims' dinner, which kept the audience in a continuous uproar of merriment.

He will remain here with Mrs. Wilson for several weeks. They have a round of engagements.

ADELINE GENEE MARRIED

Many Smart People and Stage Friends at Wedding.

London, June 11.—The marriage of Mlle. Adeline Genée, the popular dancer, drew a large assemblage of smart people and stage friends to the Church of All Saints, in Margaret street, this afternoon.

The bridegroom, Frank S. N. Ilett, was attended by his nephew, and the Duke of Newcastle gave away the bride. It was a pretty ceremony, with four bridesmaids and a page.

The Duchess of Newcastle, was abandoned owing to the public mourning, and the happy pair motored off from the church to the station for a Continental honeymoon.

Duchesses, countesses and other great society hostesses and millionaires were among those who remembered the bride, and one of the most beautiful gifts was from the Queen Mother Alexandra.

Directors of the Empire Theatre and professional friends also sent valuable presents.

ROOSEVELT WORKS AT SEA

Spends His First Morning Outward Bound in Dictating.

On Board Westbound Steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, June 11 (Via Wireless Station at Crookhaven, Ireland).—Mr. Roosevelt was engaged this forenoon in dictating manuscripts.

During the day he received many wireless messages of farewell from England and expressions of welcome from friends in the United States.

BROOKLYN LEAGUE JOINS IN

Another Organization to Take Part in Welcoming Roosevelt.

The Brooklyn League will be represented among the organizations which are to welcome Colonel Roosevelt. This committee of the league will meet on Tuesday to perfect arrangements.

F. A. M. Burrell, chairman; Philip S. Tilden, Daniel Arthur, William Berr, Edward C. Blum, David A. Body, Herbert B. Prush, William W. Carner, A. H. Eastmond, Gilbert Elliott, John F. Geis, Paul H. Graef, Walter Hammit, John N. Harman, Omar P. Hibbard, General Horatio C. King, Jacob C. Klinck, F. J. H. Kracke, Nathaniel H. Levi, Gardner D. Matthews, M. L. Miller, Charles P. Murphy, Frank L. Odell, William C. Peckham, Edwin S. Piper, George H. Roberts, Frederick W. Rowe, Charles A. Schieren, Clarence B. Smith, Alfred E. Steers, Eugene M. Travis, Frederick Van Wyck, A. H. Weston, George W. Wilson and Timothy L. Woodruff.

At a meeting on Thursday of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Colonel Roosevelt was elected an honorary member.

SPAIN'S RELIGIOUS REFORM

Non-Catholic Societies Authorized to Display Insignia.

Madrid, June 11.—A royal decree issued to-day amends the constitution authorizing the offices of non-Catholic religious societies to display the insignia for public worship and other ceremonies.

The Republican press demands that all religions be placed on an equal footing and that the state subvention of the Catholic Church be withdrawn.

Owing to the disposition of unauthorized religious orders to ignore the imperial decree of May 31, which directed such orders to be suppressed, the Government has engaged in industry to seek immediately authorization under the law adopted in 1887.

Premier Canalejas to-day instructed the provincial governors to compel an immediate compliance under pain of the dissolution of the societies and the closing of their establishments.

AMERICAN BID FOR ISLANDS

U. S. Reported in Lisbon to Have Made an Offer for Land Near Azores.

Lisbon, June 11.—The "Diario Noticias" reports that Dr. Abreu, the owner of a number of islands near the Azores group, has been offered \$2,500,000 for them by the United States Government, and that the question of the authorization of the sale will be submitted to the Portuguese Parliament by the Government.

The Azores group, which belongs to Portugal, lies in the Atlantic Ocean, about eight hundred miles off the Portuguese coast.

GENERAL WOOD SAILS

Visit to Uruguay Cut Short by Matters Requiring His Attention in U. S.

Montevideo, Uruguay, June 11.—Major General Leonard Wood, who visited Buenos Ayres as the representative of the American Government at the Argentine centenary, sailed to-day for Southampton, en route for the United States.

While he has delivered a series of addresses before scientific bodies he has avoided making an undue commercial use of his literary material, which will be reserved for America.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY RETURNS.

Rome, June 11.—James P. Stuart, of St. Louis, who was sent by the American Board of Baptist Missions to Italy to investigate the Baptist missions in that country, has returned here from the province of Avellino, where he was at the time of the recent earthquake.

BIG CHURCH CONGRESS

Practical Approach to Unity in Meeting in Edinburgh.

London, June 11.—The World's Missionary Congress at Edinburgh next week will be a practical approach to Church unity. About one hundred and sixty religious bodies and separate societies have sent delegates.

MANY BODIES REPRESENTED

Enthusiasts Predict New Crusade for Evangelization of the World.

London, June 11.—The World's Missionary Congress at Edinburgh next week will be a practical approach to Church unity. About one hundred and sixty religious bodies and separate societies have sent delegates.

This unique library may enable the Congress to revise and improve missionary methods, which is the main motive of the gathering.

The presence of a large body of American laymen is an indication that practical measures will be adopted for imparting unity to missionary operations and for improving the equipment of the workers.

Enthusiasts talk about a new crusade for the evangelization of the world. They may be over-optimistic, but there is likely to be a great gain of efficiency in consequence of the suspension of denominational differences and the demand for unity of direction.

An important series of letters and greetings will be read on Tuesday when Lord Balfour of Burleigh takes the chair. The Archbishop of Canterbury will make one of the earliest addresses, and Robert E. Speer, from America, may follow him.

John R. Mott, who rivals Mr. Speer in oratory, will preside over the discussions and the reports of the commissions.

Honorary degrees will be conferred by the University of Edinburgh upon both Mr. Speer and Mr. Mott, and also upon Seth Low and Dr. Douglas Mackenzie.

Among other American delegates are William Jennings Bryan, Silas McBee, Dr. W. H. Roberts, Dr. Thomas S. Barbour, Dr. F. P. Haggard, Joshua Levering, Dr. Howard D. Bridgman, President Capen, Bishops Baskford and Hartzell, the Rev. Dr. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, William G. Low, W. J. Schieffelin, and Bishops Lawrence, Brent, Anderson, McKim, Restarick, Robinson and Root, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A large majority of the American delegates are already in England.

TURKISH EXPRESS WRECKED

Minister of War Had Arranged for Passage on Train.

Constantinople, June 11.—An express on the Oriental Railroad was wrecked near Lule Burgas, about fifty miles east of here, to-day, through the collapse of a bridge. Several cars plunged into the water.

The conductor of the train was killed and nine persons were injured, three dangerously.

The wreck was due to tampering with the rails, which is believed to have been the work of enemies of Scheffer Paşa, the Minister of War, who intended to travel by this train, but who embarked on a steamer instead.

MEXICAN REBELS BEATEN

Yucatan Insurgents Subdued in Five Days.

Washington, June 11.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Enrique Creel, has telegraphed to Ambassador De La Barre that the Indian uprising in Yucatan had been subdued by state and federal troops and that the insurrection had been quelled in five days from the time it broke out at Valladolid. The dispatch added that perfect quiet now prevailed throughout the province.

Mexico City, June 11.—A dispatch to "El Imparcial" says that one of the first acts of the rebels was to seize the only printing establishment in Valladolid and issue a manifesto signed by Crescencio Jimenez Borrequil, declaring that Yucatan had risen against the authority of Mexico under a foreign protectorate.

MADERO IN FEDERAL HANDS

Candidate for President of Mexico Arraigned on New Charges.

Monterrey, Mexico, June 11.—Francisco I. Madero, candidate of the Democratic party for President of Mexico, was turned over to the federal court yesterday to be tried on the charge of having offered insults to the nation and of resisting local officers.

The former charge, that of protecting Roque Estrada, anti-electionist leader, when the police sought to arrest him, was not sustained.

While depositing before the court, Estrada said to have told the judge that the proceedings were irregular. The judge took offense, and ordered Estrada incommunicado for eight days.

STUDENT ASSASSIN TO DIE

Sentence of Murderer of Egyptian Premier Confirmed.

London, June 11.—Official advices from Cairo, Egypt, state that the Court of Cassation here to-day confirmed the sentence of death imposed upon the student Wardani, who shot and killed Houtros Pacha, the Egyptian Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Roosevelt in his speeches in Cairo and at Guildhall here roundly denounced the assassination of the Premier.

EIGHTY HUNTERS KILLED

Brigands Murder Chinese for Stock of Otter Skins.

Victoria, B. C., June 11.—Eighty Chinese otter hunters were slaughtered by brigands near Marchall, on the Russian Chinese frontier, on May 19, according to advices received here to-day.

The Chinese had taken a thousand otter skins when the brigands attacked them, killing most of the hunters and making away with the stock of skins.

JAPAN THANKS THE PRESIDENT

Grateful for Courtesies to Prince and Princess Fushimi.

Tokyo, June 11.—The cordial reception accorded Prince Hirohito, Fushimi, and the princess by the government at Washington has made an excellent impression here, and official appreciation of the courtesies has been expressed to President Taft.

BRIAND FACES STRUGGLE

Many Orators to Attack French Ministry in Parliament.

Paris, June 11.—The Prime Minister, M. Briand, will be called upon on Monday to face a new Parliament, reply to a dozen interpellations and answer more than twenty orators who have inscribed themselves as his opponents in the pitched battle against the Ministry that may last fifty eight or ten days.

PEOPLE INDORSE PREMIER

Masses Feel That France Needs a Strong Rule and Briand Will Give It.

Paris, June 11.—The Prime Minister, M. Briand, will be called upon on Monday to face a new Parliament, reply to a dozen interpellations and answer more than twenty orators who have inscribed themselves as his opponents in the pitched battle against the Ministry that may last fifty eight or ten days.

The most violent attack of all will be made by the Radical Socialist group, headed by Berthelet, Thalams, Klotz and Pelletan, who, like orthodox Jacobins, complain that Briand has not yet stated with what party he intends to govern, and also against whom he will enforce his rules.

Now that the country has had time fully to digest M. Briand's long and masterful ministerial declaration, platform and programme, the trend of feeling is that, on the whole, the wishes of the people. It is regarded as distinctly putting the helm of the ship of state hard to port and bringing France further toward the parliamentary Right than has been the case since the days of Gambetta.

This seems to suit not only the masses of the nation, who want quiet, peaceful times, but also pleases bankers and financiers, who clamor for a strong rule with a moderate use of the "big stick."

It is significant that a powerful leader of the Bonapartists, M. Jules Delaunay, states to-day that great are the increasing numbers of sober minded, conservative Frenchmen who silently, and perhaps even without admitting the fact, have turned to their friends, have pinned their faith to M. Briand.

M. Delafosse declares that France needs a strong man and a master, and that the only statesman visible to-day who fulfills this national wish is Aristide Briand.

This acclamation of M. Briand by a political reactionary naturally has a strong counter effect among Radicals and Socialists, who are getting very bitter and are hard at work sharpening their teeth to devour M. Briand in the debates of which the Chamber of Deputies will be the battle ground on Monday.

Meanwhile M. Delcassé, who had an ovation yesterday on the floor of the Chamber, is gaining ground in public opinion and is looked upon as a dark horse in case of any new ministerial combination.

M. Briand, although visibly fatigued with overwork during the last fortnight and looking pale and thin, is full of calm energy and confidence in the face of this blizzard of interpellations with which he is confronted.

PARIS BOURSE CHEERFUL

American Securities Not Popular at Present, However.

Paris, June 11.—A more cheerful tone prevails on the Paris Bourse, owing to the excellent impression caused by Premier Briand's ministerial declaration and by the reduction of the Bank of England's rate. A general advance is noted in French, Russian and Brazilian government bonds, and the conversion of the 4 1/2 per cent Brazilian loan of the State of Minas Geraes, to be issued on June 15, has been already more than covered in Paris alone.

Considerable time must elapse before the French investing public will recover from the terrible fright in regard to United States securities caused by the railway freight rate crisis. The general feeling here is that in spite of the promising crops and all around prosperity the United States railroads have stormy weather ahead.

Meanwhile, accumulating capital here is seeking other channels, notably South American, Egyptian and Russian.

A NEW "FAUST" IN PARIS

Concert by Berlioz Is Adapted for the Opera Stage.

Paris, June 11.—"The Damnation of Faust," by Hector Berlioz, produced as a concert in 1838, but now adapted for the stage by Raoul Gunsberg, was given for the first time last night at the Grand Opera House, and leaves the impression that this masterpiece is finer as a concert performance, as originally intended by Berlioz, than as an opera or lyric drama.

Berlioz did not strive after that unity or logical sequence necessary for the stage. This was apparent last night. In fact, the composition of "The Damnation of Faust," which as a concert established its author, according to the estimates of the best Parisian critics, as the second musical composer of France, coming next after Rameau, loses force, beauty and brilliancy in its form of opera. M. Renaud, as Mephistopheles, and Mlle. Grandjean, as Marguerite, were both highly praised.

LONDON'S LEPROUS PROBLEM

Metropolitan Health Authorities in Predicament Over Patient.

London, June 11.—The Metropolitan health authorities do not know what to do with an unfortunate man who is suffering from leprosy and has been sent from the London Hospital to the Whitechapel Union Infirmary.

The traditional dread of infection from this disease would seem to render isolation necessary. But so absolutely has leprosy been eradicated from England and Europe generally that no place of isolation now exists where this afflicted man may be taken and maintained.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has been communicated with on the subject, but so far nothing has been done in the matter of providing quarters for the man. Therefore, he remains in the union infirmary.

At the London Hospital it is stated that no doubt exists regarding the nature of the complaint.

In Eastern countries, where the disease is unfortunately too commonplace to excite more than casual pity, the dread of contagion is not so great as it is here.

Within the last few months futile efforts have been made in Bombay, the largest city in India, to induce the authorities to take action for segregating the thousands of lepers, mostly mendicants, who infest the thoroughfares of that great port.

STILL EVICTING JEWS

Forty-five Families Are Expelled from Kiev.

Kiev, June 11.—Forty-five Jewish families were to-day expelled from Kiev. Of this number twenty-nine families were forced to leave the city without preparation. The others had been given three days in which to arrange for their departure.

Berlin, June 11.—According to dispatches received here by the Jewish Aid Society, Jews are being unmercifully evicted from their summer residences throughout Russia. They are not even permitted to reside in the suburban towns, while the sick, who are visiting watering places, are examined by government commissioners to determine whether their state of health makes their return in these places necessary. In most instances they are driven out. One dispatch says:

"The police in the province of Smolensk are drawing mounted cordons around whole districts daily. Every Jew unable fully to establish a right of domicile is arrested, and, where the police are hunting them like wild game, numbers are fleeing to the country, abandoning their homes and effects. Most of those engaged in the grain trade are not allowed to visit the country districts to deal with the farmers, and accordingly have given up the business."

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS

American Charge Reports on the Situation.

Washington, June 11.—Simon Wolf, of this city, chairman of the board of delegates of civil rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, has received from the State Department a copy of a report made by the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, outlining in brief the present situation regarding the threatened expulsion of Jews from Kiev, Russia.

The order of expulsion, it is stated, was not carried out, but was held in abeyance pending further study of the situation by the Russian government. After the receipt of this information by the department, the embassy at St. Petersburg, through Joseph Wheeler, the chargé d'affaires, submitted to the department a somewhat elaborate report concerning the anti-Semitic agitation in Russia, which, he said, is not clearly understood in many quarters abroad. Mr. Wheeler says:

Before May 22-June 4, 1907, certain Jews holding certificates of the first guild were expelled from Kiev. The amnesty circular of that date gave the right of residence also to other Jews who had been expelled from Kiev during the disturbances of 1906-07. Upon the issuance of this circular the Jews of the first guild ceased to be expelled. It is stated, however, that this no longer necessary. They also began to take up other lines of trade which had been forbidden to them by the terms of their previous certificates. Under the pressure of the Douma M. Stolypin was obliged to cancel the order to expel the Jews, and a strict enforcement of the law was ordered.

The situation was now adverse not only for the Jews who had illegally established a residence but also for those who, previously expelled, had failed to take out the requisite certificates and had gone into forbidden lines of commerce. The law, however, had thus forfeited the privileges previously held. It was a question, therefore, of the expulsion of all Jews.

The wholesale order gave rise to so many protests, both from the Jews affected by it and from the non-Jewish population, that a commission was appointed to consider the deplorable state of affairs. The commission reported that a sufficient number of those expelled had taken out their certificates, and that the remainder should be allowed to remain by paying for the privilege to lessen materially the number of expelled.

There is at present little likelihood of the carrying out of the order of expulsion which will be the signal for any act of violence.

The American instructions, the "Novoe Vremya" in an editorial to-day warmly welcomes the new instructions regarding the payment of taxes by Americans at Harbin which the United States government sent to Minister Calhoun at Peking. Mr. Calhoun was told to notify the American Consul in Harbin that Americans resident there must pay municipal taxes the same as do the Russians and Chinese.

The American instructions, the "Novoe Vremya" says, constitute the turning point in the attitude of the United States government toward Russia in the Far East, which attitude, the paper says, has heretofore been hostile. They will put an end to the anomalous situation, equally uncomfortable for all parties, and the action of the United States will no doubt serve as an example to be followed soon by other governments. It is noteworthy that the United States acted on its own initiative, as Russian diplomacy is apathetic.

The initiative in the present case was due to a sound grasp of the realities in the Far East, where the United States has nothing to gain in working at cross purposes with Russia, the paper continues, and launches the suggestion that a general understanding might be reached by Russia, the United States, Japan and China which would harmonize the interests of the four countries. The paper concludes:

"The Algha Chinow railway concession, Russia, appears in a changed aspect as a subject for future negotiations. As it has no reason to distrust American enterprises in the East once American hostility has been permanently abandoned."

The Foreign Office and the Ministry of Finance are gratified over the termination of the Harbin affair, which had been an irritating element in Russo-American relations, and appreciate the consideration now shown for Russian sensibilities.

CONDITIONS BAD IN LIBERIA

Money Needed to Keep Troops in Field Against Hostile Chiefs.

Washington, June 11.—Present conditions in Liberia are very unsatisfactory, according to official dispatches received at the State Department. The United States ship Des Moines left Cape Palmas on June 5. Four of the hostile chiefs had surrendered two weeks ago to the Liberian government, and it was thought that other chiefs in the interior also would lay down their arms.

There are still others, however, who maintain a hostile attitude, and 300 Liberian troops have gone up the Cavalla River to subjugate them. Money is needed to keep the troops in the field, and conditions generally are very bad.

JAMES M. BALDWIN HONORED.

Paris, June 11.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences to-day unanimously elected James M. Baldwin, a psychologist of Baltimore, correspondent in the science of philosophy, in succession to William James, who has been chosen a foreign associate.

DROPS DEAD AS PERIA SCORES.

Peria, Ill., June 11.—At a ball game between the Peria and Springfield teams of the Three League to-day, William Bialler, a retired farmer of Averyville, dropped dead when Peria scored two runs.

DEAD FROM THE PLUVIOSE

Two Bodies Recovered from the Wrecked French Submarine.

Calais, France, June 11.—The submarine Pluviose, partially revealed to-day at low tide, showed a rent fifteen feet long and two feet wide in the stern, where the submerged craft had been struck by the Channel steamer Pas de Calais. Two bodies were recovered before the rising tide again closed over the wreck.

NATION IS IN MOURNING

Americans Contribute Liberally to Charity Performance for Victims of Disaster.

Paris, June 11.—The raising of the French submarine Pluviose at Calais elicits a spontaneous outburst of sympathy for the victims. The feeling prevailing in Paris and through France to-day in its way resembles national mourning.

A charity performance arranged at the Opera House for the victims of the Pluviose on Sunday, June 19, is being liberally subscribed to, and Americans in this take a prominent share. Among the American gifts in the form of the purchase of boxes or stalls may be mentioned the following: Robert Bacon, ambassador, \$1,000; William K. Vanderbilt, \$1,000; Percy Peltoke, \$1,000; Mrs. Marshall Field, \$400; Mrs. Livingston Simpson, \$300; James Gordon Bennett, \$300; James Hazen Hyde, \$300, and scores of other Americans, residents or tourists, in sums varying from \$10 to \$200 each.

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The Pluviose was sunk, with her crew of twenty-seven men, in the English Channel, two miles off the French coast, on May 28. Since that time wreckers have been engaged at every high tide in towing the submarine ashore. It was impossible to raise the wreck to the surface.

To-day, in the shallow water of the jetty, the superstructure rose to view, and the first thorough examination was possible.

The body of the helmsman, Lebron, clad in oilskins, was found at his post in the steering tower. The trapdoor leading from the tower to the compartment below was closed. A second body had been recovered when the returning tide forced the suspension of the operations.

As it is now established that the hull is filled with water, holes will be drilled through the plates to make possible the removal of the other bodies. The funeral for the lost crew will be attended by President Fallières and the Cabinet.

MEDIATION IN NICARAGUA

Estrada Forces Will Accept It from United States Only.

Nicaragua revolutionists will not accept mediation from any other source than the United States. This was the gist of the ultimatum delivered yesterday by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who represents in this country the Conservative party of Nicaragua now directing the insurrection against the Madrid government. The suggestion by General Juan J. Estrada, president of the revolutionary provisional government, for mediation in the internal disturbance was met by the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago with the counter suggestion that such mediation be made a family affair by placing the settlement in the hands of the other Central American countries. But Señor Chamorro emphatically stated yesterday that his people, who constitute the best element in Nicaragua, socially and commercially, will have none of this sort of mediation. Such settlement, he said, could only be consummated and permanently maintained by the powerful influence of the United States.

"That is the only mediation that is acceptable to us," said Señor Chamorro. "The suggestion for family settlement is impossible," said Señor Chamorro. "We cannot accept it. We are not fighting merely for the love or excitement of battle, but to establish a really constitutional government. If the United States will intervene and act as mediator, guaranteeing through the medium of a fair election, we will at once gladly lay down our arms. But the other suggestion is ridiculous. A Central American mediation would not solve the problem at all. It would only indefinitely delay its solution."

"What power or influence could such a settlement possibly have on Madrid? We would not trust him under it, for we know that he would never abide by it. He is the successor of Zelaya, placed there by the dictator's dictation, and although Madrid promised to see to it that Zelaya was punished for his killing of the two Americans, Groce and Cannon, he is now kept in office by reason of the former dictator's financial aid. It was Zelaya who paid the cost of the Venus expedition, contributing \$50,000 to help Madrid. The same men who were in power under Zelaya today are the advisers of Madrid. They represent only themselves and their own interests."

"We don't wonder that they prefer to make of the proposed mediation a family affair. It is because such a settlement could not be made permanently effective or binding on Madrid. He could and would disregard any convention, and then the country would be again in the throes of Zelayaism and the protests of the respectable and responsible element would go for nothing, as it would not be supported as it is to-day by the arms of the Conservative party."

We will accept only the mediation of the United States. None other would serve any good purpose. The Washington government has the power to enforce any convention which might be signed. We seek to know if we know it would mean the solution of our political troubles. The Madrid coterie refuse it because they know it would mean their political end. Madrid seeks to perpetuate himself in power. We have no candidate, but are ready to abide by the result of a free election. The support given by the people that the insurrection assures that Madrid would not be elected. If there is to be any mediation as asked for by the revolutionists, it must come from the United States. It is the only way. Otherwise the deplorable struggle must go on."

But professional Wall Street does not do this. By way of example, a recent unctuous announcement of one American Bond issue offered to France was oversubscribed at 97 per cent of its face—it being almost immediately disclosed that instead of 97