

THE TRI-BUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

FIGHT FOR SEA'S CONTROL England's Latest Battleship, the Orion, Launched at Portsmouth. GUN POWER THE FEATURE New Arrangement of Batteries A Destructive Torpedo—Germany's Plans.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Aug. 20.—The newest Dreadnought launched to-day at the Portsmouth dockyard, and named the Orion by the Marchioness of Winchester, is not a record breaker like the Lion. She will be inferior to that super-invincible in dimensions, displacement, armor, armament, engine power and speed, yet in concentration of gunfire and defensive and aggressive power she will be unrivalled among the super-Dreadnoughts.

Admiralty secrets are always closely guarded, but unwelcome precautions have been taken to conceal the important innovation in the arrangement of the battery of the Orion. The guns will be mounted in turrets along the centre line of the ship, as has been done in the new series of American Dreadnoughts, and these will be carried so that one can be fired over another. There will be ten 13.5-inch guns, and these can be fired together on either broadside. Only four guns can be used when the firing is dead ahead or astern, but for any other position the battery fire will be concentrated and overwhelming.

Each will be torpedoes of terrific power. Each will be nearly 1,000 tons, and its range will exceed 17,000 yards, at a speed of forty knots. The torpedo carries a charge of ammonite weighing 250 pounds. The Orion will carry four thousand tons of fuel, giving her an unusually wide radius of action.

Future Dreadnoughts added to the British navy will have a similar arrangement of guns, so that their united fire may be irresistible. Six of these floating carriages for 13.5-inch guns are now under construction, and five more will be laid down in the course of a few months.

The German experts have not, however, retired from the contest. They have been boasting that the Krupps of the same calibre were better than the British 12-inch guns. They are now designing 14-inch guns which will outclass the batteries of the Lion and the Orion, and give them a commanding position on the sea.

The satisfaction of the blue sea patriots over the new marvels of sea power is always short-lived. There is a fresh challenge before a record breaker is commissioned, and the only certainty is that the taxpayers must find the money for bigger and faster ships and heavier batteries. The only relief measure is the sale of worn-out war vessels to inferior powers at good prices, such as Germany has been making after thirty negotiations with the Porte.

Great crowds witnessed to-day's launch. The King and Queen of Spain were among the privileged spectators.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR ANNEXATION SAID TO BE MAKING PROGRESS. Tokio, Aug. 20.—Newspapers which are usually well informed report that the negotiations for the annexation of Korea by Japan are making satisfactory progress and that announcement of the annexation will be made as soon as the proposals of Korea regarding the details of the arrangement are received. The Korean government, according to these newspapers, is now engaged in framing the terms under which it is prepared to surrender the sovereignty of Korea to Japan.

Foreign interests, according to the published reports, will carefully protect the status quo in Korea. It is their intention to ready to provide support for the future dignity, rank and resources of the members of the Korean court. Well informed persons say that the Emperor of Korea and his family will receive the rank of princes of Japan.

EXHIBITS MAY BE REFUSED French Museums Prepare Rules to Protect Treasures. PARIS, Aug. 20.—In consequence of the Brussels exhibition fire the Municipal Council of the City of Paris has decided that in the future it will not participate in any exhibition at home or abroad unless its objects of art and certain other exhibits are housed in isolated buildings of fireproof material. The museums of Lille and Lyons and the national museums of the Louvre, Luxembourg, Fontainebleau, Compiègne and Versailles will probably adopt similar measures.

FOREIGN LOANS OPPOSED The Attitude of France—A Bad Outlook for Wheat. PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Bourse here maintains a firm undertone, but dealings are restricted, though there is a plethora of money seeking sound investments.

The campaign against taking foreign loans in France is being vigorously carried out by the Socialists and also by the Nationalist press. The Turkish unified has fallen five points on the news of the sale of German ships and German war material to Turkey, and Brazilian issues which were recently taken up in Paris have declined because the Brazilian government has decided to instruct German officers for the instruction of its troops and to give orders for German guns and supplies for the army and navy.

French public opinion supports these views, and especially disapproves of the proposed Hungarian loan. The traditional policy of the French government, which has absolute control of all the agents de change, or official brokers, and also has the sole authority to decide whether a security shall be quoted on the Bourse is that no French money should be lent to foreign countries without political or financial compensation, such as orders for French industries, in addition to remuneration and interest on the capital. Private banks and outside brokers have full liberty of action, but it is doubtful whether they would care to deal in foreign loans disapproved by the French government.

The "Bulletin des Halles," the recognized organ of French agricultural interests, expresses surprise at the optimism of the Ministry of Agriculture in regard to the French wheat crop, which, official estimates say, is only 15 per cent below the average. According to independent and trustworthy investigations made by the "Bulletin des Halles" the wheat crop of 1910, now being harvested, will not exceed 90,000,000 hectolitres, 25 per cent below the average of the last ten years.

PRINCE TO BECOME FARMER Prosper of Arenberg Discharged from Sanatorium as Sane. Hanover, Prussia, Aug. 20.—Prince Prosper of Arenberg, who was committed to death by a court martial in German South-west Africa for the murder and other crimes committed against the natives, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted, was discharged to-day as cured from the sanatorium at Oberode, where he had been confined since he was pronounced insane in 1904. The prince will go to Argentina in charge of the German present court, where he will become a farmer. His title has been dropped, the court giving him the name of Blanden.

PROTEST TO THE VATICAN Portugal Objects to Attitude of Nuncio at Lisbon. LISBON, Aug. 20.—The government of Portugal has made a protest to the Vatican against what it considers the objectionable attitude of the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, Monsignor Dr. J. Tomi, during the present period of tension between Lisbon and the Vatican. A semi-official communication published to-day says that the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires at the Holy See, O'Connor Martins, has presented the matter to the Pope, explaining that the attitude of the nuncio is displeasing to the Portuguese government.

GOAT EATS £40 NOTE Its Former Owner Wants Woman to Pay for the Animal. PARIS, Aug. 12.—The judge of the Vaugirard quarter has been called upon to decide an odd case. A few days ago a rich woman living at Etampes, near Paris, came to the judge to demand payment from her bank. After she had received payment she walked to the Vaugirard quarter to visit her parents, and on her way, thinking a mistake had been made, stopped to count the money, which she had placed in a small bag.

WHY DID PONCE DE LEON SAIL? Madrid, Aug. 11.—There is a terrestrial paradise not far from here, where death and disease are unknown. The local chemist gave up the sale of drugs in despair two years ago, and now he is a purveyor of sweetmeats.

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT AFLOAT. Naples, Aug. 20.—The first Italian Dreadnought, the Dante Alighieri, was launched to-day at the Castellammare di Stabia yard. The King and Queen, the representatives of the various embassies and legations and the Minister of Marine witnessed the launching.

A NEW KING IN EUROPE CRIPPEN GOES TO LONDON Accused Murderer and Miss Leneve Taken from Quebec. DEW PLANNED SECRET EXIT Put Prisoners Aboard in Midstream—Miss Leneve Fainted—Due in London Saturday

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Aug. 20.—The evolution of Montenegro into a full-fledged independent kingdom and the forthcoming proclamation of Prince Nicholas as King, which is due at Liverpool at noon next Saturday. By Saturday night they will probably be lodged in a London jail to await trial for the murder of a woman supposed to be Crippen's wife, Belle Elmore.

An extraordinary accident occurred as Crippen crossed the gantry. It carried an omen that might well depress him. Crippen came hurrying across the plank, handcuffed, his hat pulled low over his eyes and his chin buried in his collar, trying, apparently, to dodge the photographers. In his haste he ran squarely into a rope that held the gangway steady. The rope caught him under the chin and jerked him backward, and had not Dew, who was close behind, caught him, Crippen would have fallen, and possibly pitched between the two vessels into the water. The next instant Dew had set him on his feet, and the pair disappeared into the Megantic. Notwithstanding the fears of the British police that Dr. Crippen might attempt suicide, the occurrence was too palpably an accident for its nature to be mistaken.

Miss Leneve, who had left the jail with every evidence of willingness, had to be supported as she crossed the gantry. When she reached the deck of the Megantic she fainted, and had to be carried to her cabin. It was half an hour before she revived. The girl never has made a full recovery from her collapse when arrested, although her condition has caused her jailer no anxiety.

NEW IMPERIAL RESIDENCE Emperor William and Family at Posen for Its Housewarming. Posen, Aug. 20.—Emperor William, the Empress, Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Crown Princess Cecilie, Prince Eitel Friedrich and the younger members of the imperial family arrived here to-day for the housewarming of the new imperial residence. The festivities will last three days. This palace, the fifty-first owned by the Emperor, to maintain which he recently sold two of his smaller country places, has been built, for reasons of state, to symbolize to the Poles the Prussian supremacy in German Poland. It has been assigned by the Emperor as the permanent residence of Prince Eitel Friedrich, his second son.

SECRETLY TOOK PAIR FOR JAIL. After making secret arrangements to board the steamer, Dew conducted his prisoners with a mystery that set the city in an uproar and brought every reporter and photographer in Quebec upon his heels. He smuggled them from the local jail at 7 o'clock with three hacks and five provincial detectives to help his own Scotland Yard force. Then, by circuitous routes, he drove to the river at Sillery, a village only a mile from the jail in a straight line, but a measured seven miles over the road he chose.

SCHOOL TOOTHBRUSH CLUBS Pupils Welcome Scheme in London County Council Schools. LONDON, Aug. 13.—The medical officer attending the London County Council schools reports that toothbrush clubs have been formed. He says: "The head teacher or the care committee lays in a stock of toothbrushes, which can be obtained wholesale for 2d. each. These brushes are then, after some preliminary instruction, sold to the children for 2d. each, paid in instalments of 1/2d. and 1/4d. a week, the small profit being used to supply toothbrushes to very poor children in half-pennyworths, and it is found that numbers of the children readily join the clubs, and some even save their money to buy toothbrushes as birthday presents for their parents."

POOR TEETH CAUSE LOOKJAW Curious Case of a Child's Illness Reported in London. LONDON, Aug. 13.—Lockjaw, resulting from neglected teeth, is the official diagnosis in the case of a patient who has greatly interested the medical staff of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond street.

EARTHQUAKE IN ALGERIA. Algiers, Aug. 20.—A shock of earthquake to-day was felt at Annaba, a town fifty miles southeast of here. A number of houses were damaged.

DEADLOCK ON THE CONGO M. Morel's Attack on the Government of Liberia. BLAME LAID ON MISSIONS Tales of Pillage and Murder by Christian Natives—Plans for Loan Blocked.

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This reckless statement does not accord with the account which Bishop Hartsell has given of the humane work of the Methodist missionaries in that quarter. It is also at variance with the complaints of British companies that the Liberian government has no control over the wild tribes inhabiting the hinterland and that it neglects to maintain order by military force and carry out contracts with them.

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CHOLERA IN ITALY DEADLY Premonitory Symptoms Lacking—America's Precautions. Bari, Aug. 20.—The reports received concerning the cholera situation in various parts of the province of Bari della Puglia indicate that the physicians are getting the disease in hand. It is not yet under control, but its spread has been checked, so as to lessen the general alarm.

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ROMANIAN CAPTAIN KILLS A LAWYER After Refusing to Fight Duel. Bucharest, Aug. 17.—Captain Grigoriu, an artillery officer, cut off a man's head in the street at Botosani, Rumania, recently. He had a violent quarrel with the lawyer, an advocate, about a lady, and the lawyer had challenged him to a duel. The captain, however, refused to fight him, on the ground that Dr. Frunzescu was not a man of honor.

A NEW GERMAN PROJECTILE. Berlin, Aug. 12.—The new uniform projectile adopted by Germany for use in the field howitzer is a combined shell and shrapnel. The front portion of the head of the projectile contains the time fuse and also a charge of small balls enveloped in explosive matter. This fuse can be detached from the shell in the interests of the safety of the troops handling it.

POPE RECEIVES VANNUTELLI. Rome, Aug. 20.—The Pope received to-day in farewell audience Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, who starts on Sunday for Canada to attend the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal as the Papal legate. The Pontiff authorized Cardinal Vannutelli to impart the apostolic benediction to the members of the congress.

early this morning to slacken speed off Cape Rouge, seven miles west of Quebec, to take on passengers, but no one aboard but the captain knew who these passengers were until they came over the side. From that moment on—to be precise, from 12:07 p. m. forward—the knowledge spread, afloat and ashore, until when the Megantic reached Quebec, half an hour later, there was not a man, woman or child in town who did not know who was aboard. There was no rush for the dock, however, until the crowd gathered between 6 and 7 o'clock to see the Queen's Own march aboard.

Neither of the prisoners showed themselves, and no one made an effort to see them. Sergeant Mitchell and the two wardresses remained on guard in the cabins, but Dew moved about freely. He shook hands with some of the newspaper men, of whose unwelcome attentions he has bitterly complained, and expressed well simulated surprise when told that the representatives of two English newspapers, who had been waiting here for the purpose, were sailing with him.

It is understood that Crippen and Miss Leneve will be confined closely to their cabins during the voyage, except for a short time each day, when they will be permitted to take exercise on the bridge. There they will be effectively screened from observation. They will receive their meals from the first cabin saloon, and if they are good sailors should have a comfortable voyage.

In full accord with Inspector Dew's system of precautions, neither of them learned that he was to sail to-day until 6 o'clock this morning, when both were awakened. Crippen hastily packed the little satchel Jailer Morin had bought him with clean linen and several novels. Miss Leneve carried her scant effects in a paper parcel. She wore a neat blue suit, brought here with her own money, and a large hat, which sat jauntily atop of the light brown wig, the matron had allowed her to wear to hide her short hair.

Both prisoners seemed glad to go. They thanked the jailer for his kindness, and Crippen made him a present of one of the second hand novels he had bought to read in his cell. On the fly leaf he wrote with a pencil: "A. M. L. Morin, governor Quebec city prison. I trust you will do me the great honor to accept this as a small expression of the gratitude I feel for the many kindnesses you have shown me during my sojourn here in Quebec."

Inspector Dew managed the departure of the two prisoners in a manner that furnished a fitting climax to their sensational capture. The fruits of Dew's deep thought during his twenty days of solemn silence first became evident at 8 o'clock this morning, but the full beauty of his scheme did not appear in all its elaboration until the hour of sailing.

The finishing touch to a twelve-hour performance that more than once verged on a bouffé, came when the Scotland Yard inspector climbed the gangplank, and, with impassive countenance, entered his name on the passenger list as "Silas P. Doyle." This in spite of the fact that Dew was probably the best known man aboard, and that among his nine hundred fellow passengers fully six hundred had met him here in Quebec. Consistently, he registered his assistant, Sergeant Mitchell, of Scotland Yard, as "M. F. G. Johnston."

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Alert Photographers—and they were not wanting—had thus all the chance in the world to charter a tug in Quebec and steam up the river. And they took it. The Queen was overhauled just as the Megantic hove in sight, and for the next half hour there followed an exhibition of marine maneuvering that would have delighted the heart of Captain Mahan—the Queen trying to reach the Megantic in such a manner as to put the prisoners aboard unobserved, and the snapshots on the tug jockeying for place.

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It may be that we are at a critical money market period. Foreign exchange rates stiffen. It looks as if gold imports were about over. Meantime we are on the verge of crop movement requirements. From Washington has come the assurance during the week that the financial situation in the West has recently been so much strengthened that it is anticipated that Western banks can to much larger extent than usual provide the necessary funds to meet the annual crop movement. If this proves to be correct there will be much relief to New York. But the same tale comes every year, and every year peters out.

Crops hold their own—no further damage develops. Good rains in the West have relieved the drought. It can be fairly said that there is no serious danger by means of "bumper" character. This will be fairly satisfactory in volume and more than ordinarily gratifying in cash returns to the farmer. Under such conditions the necessary funds will be available for the agricultural community—a factor of potent effect in future developments. And this view of the situation, however, is not to be taken as an indication of the general market. It is precisely in line with what has been urged in this review for some time past.

Railway earnings as they come in continue to make the exhibits with which Wall Street has become unhappily familiar—large gross earnings increase turned into net earnings decrease. Here and there are exceptions; but for the most part they are inconsequential. Some of the bigger systems have been ruthlessly cutting operating expenses, and thus are able measurably to offset the depressing net earning exhibit. Any such temporary success, however, is interpreted as a sign of things to come. It is necessary in business undertakings at this time, and is being observed. This is precisely in line with what has been urged in this review for some time past.

It is unquestionable that some relief is necessary. The two horns of the dilemma are increased traffic rates reduced dividends. To increase traffic rates is no easy matter, despite the jaunty assumption of Wall Street that they will come about as a matter of course. Public sentiment is against such an increase. Shippers are generally over the matter, and they present their views of the situation in the endeavor to prevent rate advances. In these times such manifestation of public sentiment cannot be ignored. That present dividend reductions are necessary, however, is a plain fact manifest by the most casual study of recent railroad reports—namely exemplified by such great systems as St. Paul and Northern Pacific, which shows a surplus barely nominal after the declaration of their last dividends. Unless speedy relief is obtained there is no doubt that the time will come when the demand upon the industry to help out by accepting smaller dividends than the now enjoy. And all this is bound to bring to the front the question of the value of railroads—how much in present capitalization is real and how much is "water." This issue may seem chiefly academic at the moment, but it is very real. There are sections where it becomes actually controlling. And from this time forward it is likely to become continually more and more a conspicuous factor.

Few facts in the railway situation in the present time can be considered unqualifiedly bullish. Large gross earnings invite enthusiasm—but there the plausible side of the situation ends. Expenses spontaneously expanded and political antagonism waxing worse and worse impose problems that ordinary genius cannot readily solve. Thus, at the present time, the Interstate Commerce Commission will arrive at as to the fairness of bigger traffic charges.

Wall Street oracles have already settled the Interstate Commerce cases, have proclaimed that the railroads will get all they ask. Wall Street is always content to let the government do its preliminary wisdom setting course. An advance in the same free and easy fashion that Democrats are always crying for is a sure sign of things to come. It is likely to be a sure sign of things to come.

It is curious that while Wall Street essays to bull the railroads in the face of many adverse possibilities it looks with an unfavorable eye upon the industrial trials. Certainly American industries confront no such perplexities as do the railroads. Indeed, the premier industry, steel, maintains a remarkable high level of prosperity. The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation show no abatement as yet, nor is there any perceptible diminution of booked orders. Steel common is certain to receive its prospective dividend unless the market becomes really should happen, and is more than likely to enjoy extra distributions under the officially announced policy of the management. Yet in the last month the stock has advanced very close to \$8—sold at a price which yielded over 8 per cent to the buyer. Even now it yields 7 per cent while offering excellent prospects of increase in price. The steel common should justly offer such sympathy be raised to such levels which the bear party gets active created an anomaly which presents a tempting opportunity to rebuy such weakness. It may be raised again, and even more severely, but the value is there—value indestructible.

Most notable perhaps among the features of the week's market has been the conspicuous position taken by specialists. Many rose sharply in the early part of the week, coincident with pleasing rumors as to dividend policies. Were the crop movement financing out of the way and were there no political uncertainties or threats, it would apparently be easy to bring about an old-fashioned activity and buoyancy in most of the low priced issues. The fact upon which the specialists have based their position is that the market is that the market is out of the market. They who have held stock throughout the late unappreciated market are now to be frightened into liquidation by the fact that the market is out of the market. This is a particularly phase of the market in which the holder of the market is out of the market. But equally clear is the fact that stockholders who did sell, who were forced into liquidation, whether by necessity or otherwise, are not to be regarded as disappointed. Perhaps they haven't the power; they certainly do not have the disposition.

And here is the crux of the market—changeable, restless, and prices can advance quickly and materially if the commission houses of the Stock Exchange will be active. At present bearishness every one. That spells bearishness.

H. ALLWAY