

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ALLAWAY'S REVIEW

The Stock Exchange has had a week of inactivity—interesting features have been few. What is of chief consequence appears in the responsiveness which commission houses report from customers whom they advise that there is prospect of market improvement. Upon this account no material showing is exhibited in market transactions; but there is almost universal agreement among conservative brokers that the public is ready to participate in market activity whenever there shall be some trustworthy signal that the time for such participation has arrived. Even this indication of a changed public attitude is encouraging. Hitherto the controlling disposition "top all the while has been to sell, to liquidate, to get out—no matter what professional market advice might be. That sentiment veers around to the encouraging side counts a good deal. It shows at least that where hitherto there was aggressive pessimism there now shows a receptive optimism. They who only a little while ago were intent upon selling the stocks are now becoming disposed to buy.

Canvass of business condition factors discloses pretty generally what is agreeable. Business is better than ordinarily estimated—uniform increase in railway gross earnings attests this. Heavy enough. Commercial reports are large, collections satisfactory. In the industrial world nothing is disturbing in any way that has more than temporary suggestion. The iron and steel trade is much assailed by statisticians and theorists, but the animated sort; but what is sure is that the iron and steel trade record stays much better than these bear analysts keep proclaiming. And meantime, stated upon the very highest authority, the United States Steel Corporation is finding in present conditions results of the right sort. We have a tremendous short interest in steel stock. Professional speculators, as against it, they grant of dividend reduction. They must have something—however problematical, however silly—wherewith to uphold their "arguments."

It is energetically attempted by the bear contingent to introduce doubts into the market, based upon political contingencies. Mr. Roosevelt figures continually in this political hedge-podge—and in a hundred ways Roosevelt purposes and Roosevelt prospects are hypodromed by the criticising manipulators. Gentlemen who most indulge in this performance, who are gravest in their analysis, feverishly distraught over the outlook, are for the most part folks who never had a political conviction of any sort. They have merely lit upon a text with which to attempt a diversion. And there could hardly be surer indication of the prevailing equanimity in Wall Street than is afforded in the calm contemplation of this inspired program. The public isn't interested in the stock market—or at least for many months has not been interested—and even less does it seem to be possible to interest it in this new scare head-on. The stock market is a very different thing from what it has been as far apart as that.

As to the crop situation, each day's developments confirm assurance of abundant harvests finding ready and profitable markets—pleasing contrast to the possible fear of disaster which appeared during the period of crop maturing. Threat to agricultural prosperity has disappeared. It becomes certain that the American farmer is to continue his career of wealth production—a basic fact which must sooner or later find reflection in the security market, as in every other field of national activity. In his condition the anticipated agricultural discontent so much predicted during the summer falls to materialize, need not be apprehended. The farmer is safe for another year—there need be no worry over any propaganda which excited agriculturists will wage. Upon the contrary, what is likely is that Western legislatures will be even asked by their local citizenship to arrange programmes of liberality for investors. There will be no more of that sort of thing, apprehended by what seemed certain to be the dire effects of revived grangerism—dark outlook based upon crop shrinkage and agricultural poverty. And as things apprehended come to pass. The crops are moved, insofar as Eastern financing is concerned, and the flow of funds will now be unimpeded. Western bankers are controlling consequence is that Eastern bankers are finally willing to look at things optimistically.

Bond market improvement continues. This is true particularly as to purchases made "over the counter" from Wall Street's banking houses. Here is actual investment demand which invariably precedes speculative activity in the security market. After long periods of lethargy such as the market has experienced for so long, the first sign of reviving interest appears in the bond market. Bonds have been severely depressed—actually haven't had any market at all—for months past. Market for them has been absolutely congested. The late four per cent first mortgage issues of our best railroads have been hawked around in the lower '90s. Sales to any substantial extent have been impossible. Now this changes. Demand for investment bond opportunity. Following this—taking past market experience as precedent—an improved stock market will be a natural sequence.

Conspicuous in current market strength are the local stocks of Greater New York. The immense population increase steadily lifts up the revenues of every company engaged in the local transportation business. The Third Avenue system, the Interborough systems, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, each and all, without any effort on their part, reap the benefits of a constantly growing Metropolitan growth. The outlook for them is of the most favorable character, based upon absolutely legitimate and natural conditions. It seems certain that the Interborough especially will soon win out from the depression caused by purely artificial causes. New York local transportation stocks are premier. It should sell materially higher.

Eric securities are making new good records. There is a reason—various reasons. Prosperity comes to the property. Among current railway reports Eric looms the most attractive. Gross earnings increase. Net earnings increase correspondingly. This is in splendid contrast with what is elsewhere almost the universal rule. Before long there is to be Eric capital readjustment—both the first and second preferred stock will be largely advanced. For the common stock there will be gain so substantial, though it may come slowly. It may be regarded as a conservative anticipation, who appeared for the Queen Caroline was the central figure, and which contained a number of references to George IV.

REVOLUTION IN ALBANIA

It Breaks Out in Scutari and is Spreading.

PARIS MARKET DEPRESSED

Report of Trouble with Greece—Albanian Revolt Predicted by Dr. Turk.

Paris, Oct. 8.—A news dispatch from Rome states that a message from Ibrahim Bey from Constantinople announces that a revolution has broken out at Scutari, and that it is spreading throughout Albania.

This report added to a rumor of impending trouble between Turkey and Greece served to depress the market today.

Scutari is a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a vilayet of its own name, near the southeastern extremity of the Lake of Scutari, forty-five miles east of Cattaro (Dalmatia).

The most recent disturbance occurred in the Hauran district of Syria, where Druses massacred more than one hundred Christians and Mussulmans. Turkish troops were sent to restore order.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 8.—The fear of the Turkish government that the Albanians might attempt to secure their independence from the Ottoman government was mentioned by Dr. Morris H. Turk, who has recently returned from a tour of Albania, in an address last Wednesday night before the conference on the Near East and Africa now in session here.

Dr. Turk said that the Albanians were taking a very active part in securing the overthrow of the Sultan of Turkey through furnishing a large number of the best soldiers in the army which brought about the new regime, turned their energies toward the development of their immediate region.

They showed great progressiveness and established schools, clubs and newspapers. These were later suppressed by the Turkish government, according to Dr. Turk, because of fears that the Albanians might assert themselves so strongly as to attempt to secure independence. Dr. Turk said that the Albanians were an exceedingly brave and warlike race, among the best shots in the world and well supplied with the most modern rifles.

SALVAGE PROFITS LARGE

Men at Work on Battleship Clear \$10,000 First Year.

London, Oct. 1.—The men at work salvaging the British battleship Montagu, which wrecked on Lundy Island four years ago, have discovered a Spanish vessel which went down off Lundy in a gale fifty years ago. This means a very considerable haul for the workmen, as they own the Cornish Salvage Company, which bought the Montagu. They recovered a quantity of anchors and heavy iron chains from the Spanish wreck, and then shattered the hulk with gunpowder. There is much valuable material in the wreck, and the divers will be busy for months with the vessel, which is entirely submerged.

The salvage of the battleship has proved a profitable business. Nothing new remains of the Montagu above water at high tide, but barbettes show at low water. The salvage men have been taking the sunken gun piece by piece ever since they bought her for \$4,000. The divers are at work every day breaking her up with heavy charges of explosive and hauling up gigantic steel plates. During the first year they cleared about \$10,000. They are now working on the lower part of the sunken ship still under the waves. It will be years before the last of the Montagu is raised.

IS EVIDENCE TRUSTWORTHY?

Professor Marquis of Lausanne, Makes Some Interesting Experiments.

Geneva, Sept. 30.—Professor Marquis of Lausanne University, has made some interesting experiments which seem to prove that evidence given in law courts is seldom trustworthy.

Last week he questioned a number of his students concerning various parts of the university buildings and other objects which are before their eyes every day. Out of fifty-four students not one was able to answer eight questions correctly, and when asked about a certain window forty-five denied its existence, eight affirmed it and one remained undecided.

CENSOR PROTECTS GEORGE IV

Room in England on New Play by Laurence Housman.

London, Oct. 1.—The censor has refused to license a play by Laurence Housman, entitled "Pains and Penalties," in which Queen Caroline was the central figure, and which contained a number of references to George IV.

"The central figure of my play," said Mr. Housman recently, "is Queen Caroline. George IV's first act on ascending the throne was to have her name removed from all public prayers. This is used as the motive which brings her back to claim her rights in England, where she becomes the pawn of political parties. The great scene of the play is the trial in the House of Lords, in connection with the bill of pains and penalties which George IV passed against her."

"There are several references to the King alluded from the speeches of Lord Brougham, who appeared for the Queen. These were published in the papers of the day, and can be read now by any one who cares to trouble to look them up, but must not, apparently, be spoken on the stage. "George IV originally appeared in one scene, but I recognized the danger of introducing so exalted a character, and therefore cut the scene before the play was submitted to the censor at all."

SCHOLARS MEET AT BERLIN

Many American Educators to Attend University's Centenary.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—A three days' celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Berlin will open in Monday in the great aula of the University building. Emperor William, the Cabinet and other officials of the empire, as well as hundreds of distinguished scholars from the universities of the world, will be present on that day. The Emperor probably will make an address.

The American delegates are Professor P. W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University; Professor Lewis of California; Professor F. G. Peabody, of Harvard; Professor Oscar Politz, of Chicago; Professor M. P. Ravenal, of Madison; Lord Frederick Klaber, of Minneapolis; Lord Strathcona, of Montreal; President A. T. Murray of Yale; President Nicholas Hurdley Butler, of Columbia; Dr. Marian D. Learned, of Pennsylvania; Professor Augustus Trowbridge, of Princeton; Professor J. F. McCurdy, of Toronto; Professor W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia Academy, and Professor Arnold Hags, of Washington.

American Ambassador Hill and Mrs. Hill gave a dinner last night to the American university delegates and their wives, and to-night gave a reception at which the Americans, other foreign delegates and persons notable in German official and university life were present.

TURKISH FORCES SLAY 800

The Druses Object to Being Deprived of Their Arms.

Constantinople, Oct. 8.—Correspondence with the Turkish forces which were sent out to collect arms from the Druses of the Suweidah district of Northwestern Syria, report that the troops killed no fewer than eight hundred Druses who attempted to block the progress of the soldiers. The latter are now marching on the Druse stronghold, on the Shabat River.

DICKENS'S SON IN ENGLAND

Has Spent Last Forty-five Years in Australia—Plans Lecture Tour.

London, Oct. 1.—Alfred Tennyson Dickens, the eldest surviving son of Charles Dickens, has arrived in England after forty-five years' absence in Australia. Mr. Dickens will begin soon a long tour of the United Kingdom with his lecture entertainment, "My Father's Life and Works."

"In the days of my boyhood I was constantly with my father," Mr. Dickens said recently, "and I have many interesting reminiscences of him, which I shall hope to relate to a London audience in the course of my tour. The entertainment consists mainly of anecdotes interspersed with recitations from my father's works."

"My first ten years in Australia were spent in the bush, until I married and settled in Melbourne. For the last twenty years I have lectured in Australia, where my father's novels are immensely popular and the name of Dickens is one to conjure with."

PARIS BOURSE RECOVERS

Rallies After Nervousness Caused by the Portugal Revolution.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The Paris Bourse, after a few days of nervous flutter and weakness in government bonds, especially Portuguese and Spanish, has now rallied. To-day Portuguese 3 per cents rose one point and Portuguese railways gained five points.

A stronger tendency is shown in French banking shares. Copper and Russian metallurgical securities experienced sharp advances. There is renewed animation in Russian investments. In regard to United States investments, the Paris market holds aloof, but is expected.

MOVING PICTURES NOVELTY

Films Show Examination of a Patient's Stomach by a Doctor Using X-Rays.

London, Oct. 1.—The latest thing in moving pictures is that obtained through the agency of X-rays.

It was reported a little while ago that a Dutch scientist had shown to a congress of German scientists a cinematographic representation of the beating of a human heart. That it is possible to take such photographs with a considerable measure of success is proved by the films which just came into the possession of Pathé Frères.

TO BE DEPOSITED IN MUSEUM

King Directs That Gold Chalice and Paten Go to Wales.

London, Oct. 1.—The King has directed that the gold chalice and paten found near Delgely by some workmen in February, 1880, shall be deposited in the Welsh National Museum.

JEW'S MEMORIAL TO LATE KING

London, Oct. 1.—The memorial to King Edward which the London Jews have decided to establish is to take the form of a hospital where Hebrew speaking doctors and nurses will be engaged, and an excellent site for the purpose has been secured at Stepney Green. The cost, including equipment, will be £10,000 to £20,000, and the site has cost £5,000, of which £1,000 has been subscribed. This money has been raised, with a few exceptions, by means of a penny fund.

FRANCE FOR REPUBLIC

Portuguese Provisional Government in Favor in Paris.

MINISTERS TO MOVE SLOWLY

Will Act Only After Friendly Consultations with Great Britain and Russia.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The French government is prepared to recognize the new republic of Portugal, and will probably do so in due course, after friendly consultation with England and Russia, and with the Prime Minister, M. Briand, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, feel convinced that the Portuguese republic has the support of the nation and has become a de facto government and intends to observe the existing treaty obligations.

French public opinion, after its experience of the revolution at Constantinople accomplished by the Young Turk party of liberty and progress, is less precipitate in its enthusiasm for revolutions affected by armies which have a stack of pronouncements, but now the real situation in Lisbon is beginning to be understood in France, and a popular trend of sympathy is setting in toward the Portuguese republic.

In diplomatic circles it is considered that the Braganza dynasty by its want of foresight and prudence has committed suicide rather than been betrayed by its own people. Young King Manuel was personally popular, but his mother, Queen Marie Amelie, in spite of her recent heartrending afflictions, is bitterly disliked in Portugal owing to her pronounced and intense clericalism and to her alleged political intrigues with statesmen accused of venality and dishonesty.

King Manuel's uncle, the Duke of Oporto, never took the slightest interest in public affairs. He is a great eater and high liver, a sort of Portuguese Falstaff, and completely out of touch with the Portuguese people.

Theophile Braga, head of the provisional government, is a philosophical dreamer and student rather than a man of action. He entertains a chimerical idea of joining Spain and Portugal in one Iberian republic. Bernardo Machado is a sound, clever, practical statesman, a brilliant orator, and has already gained experience as a Cabinet minister. Unlike most Portuguese politicians, Sefhor Machado is a man of simple, patriarchal life and domestic virtue. Braga and Machado bring to the provisional government a wise moderation according to the United States republican ideas.

On the other hand, socialism is represented in the provisional government by two doctrinaires and popular speakers, Alfonso Costa and Antonio José Almeida, who at heart regard the republic as merely a stepping stone toward that communism which they recently proclaimed to be their noblest and loftiest ideal.

It is here regarded as certain that the presence of Costa and Almeida in the government will inaugurate in Portugal a dramatic campaign against the Roman Catholic Church the violence of which is likely to exceed anything witnessed in Europe since the French Revolution.

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TOWN PLANNING AS ART

World Exhibition of Drawings and Diagrams in London.

AMERICA'S GOOD SHOWING

Exhibits Embrace Municipal Improvements, Finished and Contemplated.

London, Oct. 8.—The Royal Academy was the scene of a unique press view this morning. Seventeen galleries were filled with exhibits, but in the place of pictures and statuary there were maps, drawings, models and illustrations showing the progress of the art of town planning in various countries. This exhibition is held in connection with the International Town Planning Conference, and contains plans recently shown at Charlottenburg and much additional material.

The American exhibit occupies the largest gallery, and the bulk of the wall space in another gallery is given over to sixty maps and diagrams of Chicago streets, waterfront parks and boulevards, including many projected improvements and plans of a complete system of street circulation and breathing places.

There are thirty-three exhibits from the Society of Architects in Washington, beginning with Peter Charles L'Enfant's rough sketch, made in 1790, and including diagrams of existing and proposed parks and parkways; elevations of the Capitol and the Washington Monument; bird's-eye views from the high stations above Arlington and typical sections of the most notable improvements.

New York is represented by seventeen exhibits of the improvement commission comprising a general map of the metropolis, a panorama of upper Manhattan and The Bronx diagrams of the park system and waterfronts, the proposed plaza for approaches to the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges, the subway loop terminals and other improvements.

The Boston Society of Architects, Olmstead and other exhibitors have a fine display of diagrams and photographs, and there are similar contributions from Philadelphia, St. Louis, Savannah and other American cities.

These displays, which are creditable, are meagre in comparison with the German exhibits, which fill seven galleries and illustrates with scientific thoroughness the methods of administration by which the rapid extension of the urban districts and the necessities for housing enormous swarms of industrial workers have been regulated.

Berlin, Munich, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Essen, Ulm, Frankfurt, Nuremberg and other German centres have acquired an exceptional experience in comprehensive schemes for the development of the working sections along sanitary principles and artistic lines, and the walls and floors of these galleries bear the record of it in scores of diagrams, sketches, photographs and series of ingeniously contrived models on a large scale.

PLANS FOR FOREIGN CITIES.

The French exhibit is much smaller, including exhibits from Nancy, Lyons, Havre, Paris and other cities and plans of Versailles, St. Germain and parks characteristic of the landscape art of the eighteenth century.

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Louvain, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Vienna, Budapest, Rome, Turin, Milan and other Continental cities are represented by diagrams and drawings of street and park improvements.

The best of the British exhibits are a fine set of drawings and models of Edinburgh and plans of the garden suburbs of Lechworth, Hampstead, Ealing, Port Sunlight, Harborne, Bournville and other villages.

London itself has a meagre representation in prints of old squares and drawing of chimerical improvements such as F. W. Speaight's King Edward place.

Khartoum and Omdurman are not overlooked, and there are good exhibits from Australia.

The exhibition illustrates not only the discussion at the approaching international conference, but the most difficult work of municipal administration in all progressive countries where industrial population is constantly increasing.

CHOLERA RAGING IN RUSSIA

There Have Been 95,963 Deaths from the Epidemic.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—Official reports show that the cholera in Russia is still raging. The total cases up to date number 25,418, with 95,963 deaths. Unofficial reports for the last week from twenty-six provinces place the number of new cases in that period as 1,742, with 888 deaths. The previous week the official reports from fifty provinces showed 2,104 new cases and 1,067 deaths. In Samara Province there have been 532 deaths during the week, against 185 the previous week. In Kiev 155 deaths, against 83 the previous week. In St. Petersburg the death list for the last week numbered 40, with 138 new cases.

LONDON SOCIAL NOTES

Series of Fashionable Weddings Brings Society Back to Town.

London, Oct. 8.—The return of the King and Queen for the leave taking with the Duke of Connaught will be the principal social event of next week. A continuous series of fashionable weddings has already drawn swarms of smart people back to their town residences. There will be two brilliant weddings next week, when Lord Lovat and the Hon. Laura Lister are married at the Brompton Oratory, and Wilfrid Sheridan and Miss Clara Frewen are wedded at St. Margaret's.

Friends of the Marquis de Soveral are predicting his early resignation, in consequence of the revolution in Portugal, and his permanent residence in England, where he has been a social favorite. His plans will be influenced by those of the royal exiles, who have not yet decided where they will live, it are not likely to remain in Spain or France.

LONDON MANAGERS SAD

Bad Business at Many Theatres—Room for New Opera House.

London, Oct. 8.—The Beecham opera season is in progress, with fine programmes and an excellent orchestra and singers, but there are too many empty boxes to suit the people of wealth and fashion and inadequate accommodations for the music lovers. Mr. Beecham deserves and receives generous patronage, and such success as he has is proof that another and more convenient opera house is wanted—not a show place for society women, but a real home for those who care for music.

The theatre managers are complaining of bad business, and half a dozen plays will be speedily withdrawn. There has been bad judgment, according to many box offices, and the selection of plays has been regulated by the preference of the leading actors for showy parts rather than by the public taste.

There are crowded houses for "Henry VIII," "The Chocolate Soldier" and "Priscilla Runs Away," at the Haymarket, where the charming Miss Nell Terry celebrates her eighteenth birthday next week with a new set of gowns worthy of a princess.

Cyril Maude's new venture, after a tremendous run of "Tantalizing Tommy," will be Hubert Henry Davis's "A Single Man," a far-out comedy similar to "Cousin Kate," with pictures of country life and a strong love interest. Miss Hilda Trevelyan and Miss Nancy Price will be in the cast.

Oscar Asche and Miss Lily Brayton will make an American tour after a short season at the New Theatre.

Gertrude Kingston's little theatre will be opened early next week with a fresh translation of the classic comedy, "Lystrata." It will exhibit the suffragette as an oldtimer in place of a modern invention.

AMERICANS HOMEWARD BOUND

Ambassador Straus, Oscar Hammerstein and Booker T. Washington Returning.

London, Oct. 8.—The pressure for homeward passages to America is beginning to relax, although to-day's steamships are crowded.

THE FINNISH DIET DISSOLVED

Imperial Decree Not Unexpected—New Elections in January.

Helsinki, Finland, Oct. 8.—The Finnish Diet was dissolved to-day and new elections in January were ordered.

The dissolution of the Finnish Diet by imperial decree has appeared inevitable since September 23, when President Svinhufvud declined to submit two imperial bills on the Russian Ministerial Council, instead of the Emperor. The measures concerned the rights of Russian subjects in Finland and the establishment of a tax in lieu of personal military service. The attitude of the Diet was decided on at a conference of the leaders, and followed the adoption by the Russian Douma of legislation giving that body legislative authority over the Diet.

APHTHOUS FEVER IN GERMANY

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Breaks Out in Fourteen Districts.

Berlin, Oct. 8.—The foot-and-mouth disease (aphthous fever) is epidemic in Germany. It was officially gazetted to-day that the disease had broken out during the present week in fourteen districts, extending from Königsberg, in the northeast, to Baden, in the south.

Three other centres of infection had been reported previously, the largest of which was adjacent to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Fifteen hundred animals are sick. Had the livestock been imported from the United States the disease probably would have been laid to America, but as it is, Russian cattle are blamed.

ENGLISH POLITICS DULL

Tories Waiting for Expected Failure of Political Conference.

LOOK FOR TACTICAL FIGHT

Messrs. Asquith and Balfour Will Each Seek to Evade Responsibility for Crisis.

London, Oct. 8.—While the Unionists have not received much inspiration from Mr. Balfour they expect a decisive lead when the failure of the conference, now generally expected, is formally announced. The ministers will be attacked for plotting against the constitutional order, undermining the double chamber system and destroying the safeguards against democratic license and establishing the dictatorship of Mr. Redmond in Ireland.

Discontented Tories who have been clamoring for more aggressive tactics are promised a strenuous, fighting canvass when the seals of secrecy are broken and the facts about the conference are known, with the demands and concessions made by each group.

When Mr. Balfour is in a position to denounce the ministers as revolutionists who are subverting the established order and substituting one chamber for two bodies of co-ordinate power he may succeed in satisfying the malcontents who regard Edward A. Goussard as a practical politician and Fabian Ware and L. J. Moxee as oracles.

On the other hand, he will raise the constitutional question, in which the general electorate was not supposed to take an active interest nine months ago. If the country was apathetic then, when the ministers condemned the Lords as revolutionists in holding up the budget, it may be equally indifferent and sluggish when they are denounced in turn as enemies of political order.

There evidently will be a fine display of tactical skill on each side when the failure of the conference is disclosed. Messrs. Asquith and Balfour, who are well matched as tacticians, will seek to outmanoeuvre each other and evade the responsibility for the failure to effect a statesmanlike settlement.

The legal changes involved by the retirement of Lord Collins and the promotion of William Robson as the new law lord will involve two elections for safe Liberal seats. Rufus Isaacs's successor is J. A. Simon, a brilliant Liberal barrister, who will be the youngest Solicitor General of recent times.

DIET BILLS BEFORE DOUMA

Finnish Lawmakers Decline to Consider Taxation Measure.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 8.—An imperial order has been published, submitting to the Douma bills which the Finnish Diet recently declined to consider. These bills relate to the rights of Russian subjects in Finland and to the payment of a tax in lieu of personal military service.

VENEZUELA'S CENTENNIAL

United States Invited to Join in Independence Celebration.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 8.—A Presidential decree relating to the centennial celebration of Venezuela's independence extends an invitation to the following nations to take part: Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Great Britain, Hayti, the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

The President has appointed Gustavo Sanabria, the former Minister of Finance, as a special plenipotentiary to negotiate a frontier, commercial and navigation treaty with the Colombian Minister.

MONK CONFESSES TO MURDER

Had Killed Cousin in Cell After Robbery at Convent.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Oct. 8.—Damiy Macoch, the monk from the Pauline Convent at Czestochowa who killed his cousin, Warlaw Macoch, in a cell, and sewed the body in a sofa, was arrested in the vicinity of the cloister yesterday. Warlaw's widow, Helen, who was the monk's mistress, was arrested simultaneously at Mieschow.

The monk confessed to the murder, which coincided with the robbery at the chapel of the Pauline Convent, on the night of October 23 last, when the much venerated image of the Virgin was despoiled of its robe, the diamond-studded crown and many votive offerings of jewels. The monk, his cousin and the latter's wife committed the robbery and sold the jewels.

AVIATORS SAIL FOR AMERICA.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Hubert Latham and Count Jacques de Lesseps, two of the French aviators who will compete in the international meet on Long Island, sailed for New York on the steamer La Lorraine, from Havre. Their aeroplanes and mechanics followed on the steamer Niagara.

TO STIMULATE JAMAICAN TRADE.

Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 8.—W. Graham Clarke, representative of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, is here with the object of stimulating trade for American manufacturers. Local business men insist that there is plenty of room for the development of business with the United States.

DISCONTINUES PRESS SERVICE.

Toronto, Oct. 8.—After being in operation twenty-five years the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company's press service, known as the "Eason service," will be discontinued on November 30. In giving reasons for the discontinuance of the service the general manager says that the management is satisfied that the collection and dissemination of news is not properly the province of a telegraph company, which, under the law, is a "common carrier."

Notice to Fat