

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ENTHUSIASM FOR PEACE GROWS IN ENGLAND

Sir Edward Grey's Indorsement of President Taff's Arbitration Proposal Arouses Country.

DANGER OF SENTIMENTALISM

So Widespread Are the Manifestations of the Peace Movement That They May Outrun Reason.

London, March 18.—The movement for peace in the English speaking world is well timed for the lowest ebb of political affairs at Westminster, where "little water is running under the bridges."

The Parliament bill is blocked by financial business one day, and then another day is allotted to the estimates and supplies, and it will be at least a fortnight before the veto measure can be considered in committee.

The prospect of delay and continuous resistance is disheartening to Liberals, especially when they are chilled by the apathy of the country on constitutional questions.

Peers Cling to Privileges. If the ardor of the radicals for democratic progress is abating, however, demoralization is steadily increasing among the Unionists.

Work on the reform bill has not been abandoned, and it may be presented to the House of Lords before the end of a fortnight, yet there are unmistakable signs of dissension among the peers.

The trend of popular feeling in France is that enforced arbitration, as far as the great nations of Continental Europe are concerned, is under present conditions merely a praiseworthy sentimental theory, which, unfortunately, cannot lighten the terrible burdens of large armies and navies that are still necessary for national existence.

AT THE LONDON THEATRES

Miss Winifred Emery and Cyril Maude Reopen The Playhouse.

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Cyril Maude followed her with Miss Alexandra Carlisle in George Plydell's "One of the Dukes," and was exceedingly droll as the Duke of Rye. The action was confined to an old orchard garden of the dower house, and the duke's mother, two cousins, a romantic American friend and two footmen were concerned in it. It was exceedingly farcical.

The duke was engaged to an American heiress, and following her to the bottom of a shallow well in search of a ring carelessly dropped by her when they were at the bottom of the well, the engagement was broken off and a consolation prize was found for the heiress in a promising young lord with a talent for mechanics.

Miss Alexandra Carlisle, handsome, smartly gowned and without a trace of accent, was the American girl. H. B. Irving closed his London engagement to-night with a fine performance of "Hamlet," and made an affectionate farewell speech in his father's manner. He will soon start for Australia.

PLANS OF WARSHIPS SOLD?

Four Germans and an Englishman Reported Arrested.

Hamburg, Germany, March 18.—A local paper announces that four Germans and an Englishman have been arrested charged with having transmitted plans and specifications for German warships under construction to England.

PARAGUAYAN REBELS BEATEN

Reported in Buenos Ayres That They Lost 300 in Killed and Wounded.

Buenos Ayres, March 18.—The newspapers here publish a report that the Paraguayan government troops in an engagement with the revolutionists defeated the rebels. The latter are said to have lost 300 killed or wounded.

TINCAUZER TALKS ON CANAL

Privy Building Councillor Lectures Before the German Emperor.

Berlin, March 18.—Eugene Tincauzer, Privy Building Councillor of the Ministry of Public Works, who was the German member of the international commission of consulting engineers which investigated the Panama Canal plans in 1905, delivered an address on the construction of the Isthmian waterway before Emperor William today.

EARL GREY CRITICISED

Told He Is Precluded from Interfering in Canada's Affairs.

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ABLE COMBINATION AGAINST ENGLAND AND THE IMPRACTICABILITY OF LIMITING ARMAMENTS BY AGREEMENTS AMONG SUSPICIOUS NATIONS.

No unmanageable is the sudden outbreak of enthusiasm for rational peace that there are serious risks of a revival of sentimentalism without practical results.

Sir Edward Grey has already corrected the misconception that an arbitration treaty between England and America will necessarily involve a defensive alliance directed against Germany or other European powers.

President Taff's suggestion in a strictly limited form needs to be adhered to literally, without the menace of coercion to other powers. A treaty between England and America on his lines will be the pivot on which a new history of civilization can turn.

Certainly Sir Edward Grey will now succeed in carrying the Declaration of London through the imperial conference.

FRANCE'S DREAM OF PEACE

Sympathy with Proposed Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

Paris, March 18.—Sir Edward Grey's support of President Taff's efforts in favor of the proposed treaty of compulsory arbitration between the United States and Great Britain arouses a great deal of platonic sympathy in France, and is regarded, especially in official circles, as a most important step toward a grand humanitarian ideal project.

The most experienced French diplomatists consider that to-day there are only two great nations whose international relations are such as to make it practical or possible for them to bind themselves by obligations of mutual obligatory arbitration. Those two powers are the United States and Great Britain.

These same wary and cautious diplomatists nevertheless admit that if an Anglo-American arbitration treaty ever becomes a reality other nations would eventually be compelled to enter into similar agreements.

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BIBLE'S TERCENTENARY

Extraordinary Celebration Begins in British Capital Next Week.

SOCIAL DOINGS IN LONDON

King and Queen Entertaining and Prominent Hostesses Follow Suit.

(Special Telegram to The Tribune.)

London, March 18.—The celebration of the tercentenary of the authorized version of the Bible opens next week with a unique exhibition of Bibles at the British Museum, a luncheon at Stationers' Hall and a reception at Buckingham Palace to a deputation from British and foreign Bible societies.

King George, as the successor to Edward VI. after many generations, will receive a sumptuously bound copy of the Bible, and deliver a formal reply to the address.

The King and Queen are making fresh engagements, like that at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and the Friday night dinners at Buckingham Palace will remain a fixture until Easter.

The health of Lord Lansdowne is not completely restored, although he has returned to London for political conferences and gone away again for the week end.

HALDANE FOR PEERAGE

Lord Grey's troublesome cough is an obstinate reminder of his bronchial attack. His recuperative powers are also sluggish. Lord Rosbery is reported to be seriously concerned about him.

The rumor that Mr. Haldane will be raised to the peerage as the Liberal leader of the House of Lords during Lord Grey's convalescence is not yet confirmed, but it is probable true.

Lloyd-George has been thoroughly frightened by his doctors, and remains on the south coast. As a special telegraph and telephone service has been laid to his place he may remain out of Parliament for several weeks.

Hamar Greenwood's friends are reporting an interesting romance in connection with his approaching marriage to Miss Margery Spencer. They were both guests of Sir Alfred Jones during an ill-fated visit to Jamaica a few years ago, and were hunching together not long before the terrible earthquake which killed Sir James Ferguson and shattered Governor Swettenham's ideas of international amities.

Mr. Greenwood is now one of the rising men in Parliament, and after Lord Strathcona, the leading Canadian in public life in London.

Countess Beauchamp, Mrs. Arthur Williams-Wynn, Lady Newton and other hostesses are giving dances or dinners next week.

ART AND BOOK NOTES

There were crowded art receptions at several of the galleries to-day for private views of at least a thousand new pictures. Arthur Severn and W. W. Lawrie invited honors at the Leicester gallery; Sargent's friend, Wilfrid G. von Glehn, has a brilliant collection of oils and water colors at the Clompl Gallery, with several interesting Italian subjects.

Sir Alfred East, who is recovering from a serious surgical operation, has two fine landscapes at the British Artists' show, and Joseph Simpson a sensational picture, with a girl against a blank white wall, and with Whistlerite economy succeeds in producing a rhythmic effect.

Dudley Hardy and Frank Spence have most remarkable work at the water color institute.

George P. Brett is here looking after the Macmillan book interests.

Maarten Maartens, from Holland, is making his usual spring visit, and renewing acquaintances in literary London.

Joseph Dixon's valuable library of first editions of the Eighteenth Century, illustrated books and Kelmscotts will be auctioned off at Christie's next week.

PLAGUE FIXTURE IN INDIA

Official Statistics Show 88,498 Deaths in February.

London, March 18.—The deaths from the plague in India reached the enormous total of 88,498 during the month of February.

The disease has become such a fixture in that country that its ravages are little heard of except through the occasional official statistics.

The British India Office reports that the epidemic was particularly virulent this year, and adds that the most persistent efforts to stamp it out have failed to effect a permanent improvement in the situation.

EXPLORERS NOT MASSACRED

Staniforth Smith and Party Safe at Thursday Island.

Brisbane, Australia, March 18.—The report brought to Gouillard by natives last month that Staniforth Smith, the British administrator of Papua, and his party of explorers had been massacred by Papuans proves to have been untrue. Smith, with his expedition, arrived at Thursday Island yesterday.

The explorers left Port Moresby, the capital of Papua, on November 18 last for the interior, where they suffered great privations and lost a few native carriers. Yesterday's advices from Thursday Island contained the first authentic news of the expedition since it set out.

ASSISTANCE FOR SETTLERS

South Australian Government Seeking More Immigrants.

Adelaide, Feb. 18.—The determination of the government to revive the system of assisted immigration has been favorably received. Owing to the succession of good seasons it is felt that the time is opportune for the introduction of additional settlers and workers to develop the large tracts of country which the government will have to offer during the next few years.

BATTLE OVER PENSIONS

Opposition in French Senate to Railroad Bill Passed by Deputies.

MEANS DEBT OF \$28,000,000

Senate, Also Opposed to Income Tax, Is Compared by Socialists to British House of Lords.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, March 18.—The action of the Chamber of Deputies in making retrospective the measure for French railroad employes' pensions and salaries, thereby adding \$28,000,000 indebtedness to the railroads, called forth vigorous opposition in the Senate and among conservative Republicans, who point out that this sum must be paid either by the state, which will be forced to increase the taxes to obtain the money, or else by the railroads, which will be obliged to increase their rates to meet expenses.

This measure has caused a heavy depreciation in railroad securities, estimated by M. Maurice Sibille, Deputy of Nantes, at \$180,000,000.

Meanwhile, the Senate is hostile not only to the retrospective application of the railroad pensions and wages, but also to the proposed income tax, which is being keenly pressed by M. Callaux, Minister of Finance.

So the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies on these important financial questions are in direct conflict with each other, and the Socialists are already shouting for the suppression of the Senate, which they compare to the British House of Lords.

HER MEMOIRS SUPPRESSED

French Court of Appeal Protects Heir of Comtesse de Boigne.

Paris, March 18.—The amusing but malicious memoirs of Comtesse de Boigne, which attained considerable literary success, have been suppressed now by a final decision of the Court of Appeal. This comes as a bad blow to the editor of the memoirs, who had obtained the manuscript of the work from the Marquis d'Osmond, a nephew, now dead, of the countess.

The marquis by his will made Mile. Modot his residuary legatee. Mile. Modot brought an action against the editor of the memoirs, who, without her consent, published the manuscript entrusted to him only for perusal. The defendant is now compelled by the court to return all the manuscripts, notes, etc., to Mile. Modot and the publishers must hand over to her all the profits of the four volumes of memoirs, which are considerable.

This decision has caused commotion in the literary world here.

BUYING AMERICAN BONDS

Small French Investors Also Absorbing Steel Stock.

Paris, March 18.—The Paris Bourse is having a series of bad days. French railroads have fallen from six to fifteen points. Russian industrial and issues from the French banking establishments followed the general downward tendency. The only activity is shown by small investors, who are absorbing considerable quantities of United States railroad bonds and United States Steel shares.

ITALIAN MINISTERS RESIGN

Radical Members of Cabinet Go Out on Electoral Reform Bill.

Rome, March 18.—The Radical members of the Cabinet, Signor Sacchi, Minister of Public Works, and Signor Creda, Minister of Public Instruction, have resigned their portfolios.

Their action is due to the members of the Radical party in the Chamber of Deputies voting against electoral reform as proposed by the Cabinet. Notwithstanding the fact that the Radical party opposed the reform, the Cabinet had a majority.

MORRA CROSS-EXAMINED

Camorrist Denies Accusations and Abuses His Informer.

Viterbo, Italy, March 18.—The whole of to-day's session of the trial of the Camorrist was occupied with the cross-examination of Nicola Morra, at the close of which an adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

Morra is one of the six of the thirty-six prisoners who are charged with the actual murder of Gennaro Cuccolo and his wife. He was a frequenter of the Cuccolo home, to which he gained ready entrance, after the husband had been killed in a suburb of Naples. It is asserted that Morra and Corrado Sortino left their companions after the first murder, and between them accomplished the death of the woman. Later they joined the other assassins at the home of Maria Stendardo, subsequently reporting the success of their mission to Enrico Alfano, the real head of the Camorra, who was dining at Mimi Mare. According to the prosecution, Morra and Sortino beat Cuccolo with sticks while the others stabbed him to death.

To-day the vile record of Morra, including his participation in the murders, was laid bare, the crown prosecutor introducing such evidence during the questioning. Morra denied all the accusations made against him, and roundly abused Gennaro Abbatemaggio, the informer. The latter maintained a derisive and otherwise impressive attitude as he heard the denunciation by his former partner in infamy.

GOMEZ RETURNS TO CARACAS

Has Been Investigating Possibilities of Building Sugar Plants at Carabobo.

Caracas, Venezuela, March 18.—President Gomez has returned to the capital after a four weeks' stay at Maracay, where, accompanied by Italian engineers, he investigated the possibilities of establishing sugar factories in the valleys of the State of Carabobo.

Dr. Nicomedes Zuluaga, who was counsel for the English asphalt company, whose concession was annulled by ex-President Castro, has now instituted an action against the Orinoco Ore Corporation of New York asking for the annulment of the company's contract with the government for the purchase of the Imataca iron mines. The plaintiff alleges a collusion on the part of the defendants to comply with the terms of their agreement.

RELIEF FOR LORDS

Sale of Estates—Art Treasures for America.

London, March 4.

The breaking up of landed estates is one of the new features of social England. Old Tory squires and their political partisans hold the Radical administration responsible for the shrinkage of the possessions of the landed gentry. They assert that the beauty of the great estates has been impaired by the multiplication of allotments and small holdings; that the landowners have ceased to improve their properties and to take proper pride in them; that sales are forced by the death duties and inheritance taxes, and that the new impost of valuations ordered by the socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer have become intolerable burdens. The causes may be contentious, but the general effect is indisputable. The Duke of Sutherland and other landholders are selling their surplus acres on a large scale. The movement has become general in the English shires. Tenant farmers are receiving notice to quit, although they have been prompt in paying rent, and speculative syndicates are acquiring by purchase large tracts, with the privilege of raising rents and changing tenants at pleasure.

The willingness of titled and other landowners to bring their estates abruptly into market is explained without political bias by the prices which are received. So long as agricultural land remained in the possession of families which had held it for generations there was general depression and valuations had a uniform trend downward. The breaking up of the big estates has been followed by a rise of prices. Land is selling well wherever it is offered and especially in the midland and eastern counties. Tory partisans are reluctant to admit it, because they have been introduced since the famous budget was introduced that the landlords would be ruined by the new taxes; and yet the owners themselves, who are disposing of their property advantageously, are not brooding about the burdens of land ownership, but are seeking to reassure purchasers by asserting that the feeling of distrust and alarm has been exaggerated. The tenant farmers, who suddenly find themselves dispossessed of their homes and lands and compelled to make terms with the purchasers, have serious grievances. As much legislation may be required for them in future as has been enacted for the Irish tenantry. The landlords themselves are in the way of improving their condition. If the land boom, be unchecked unremunerative estates will be disposed of, old mortgages paid up and capital reinvested profitably.

It is an unexpected surprise that the tenant farmers, for whom both political parties have been anxious to legislate, should be the principal sufferers from what is described as the land boom, otherwise the increased demand for farms at higher rents and the rise in land prices are signs that the agricultural outlook has improved and that with the sale of large estates and the multiplication of owners there will be more systematic tillage and a development of British food supplies. The titled class and the Tory squires will be immeasurably better off when their estates are heavily reduced and their mortgage debts paid and when their surplus principal is reinvested. Many of them who are now impoverished by their landed possessions may live to alter their views respecting the wickedness and folly of irresponsible Radicalism. If the land sales continue on a large scale the face of rural England will speedily be changed. The stately parks and picturesque coverts for pheasants will be invaded; the broad prospects of verdant meadow and woodland will be broken with fresh areas of tillage, and the prestige and influence of the halls and manor houses will be impaired. Rural England will lose much of its natural loveliness and perfection of finish with the shrinkage and disappearance of the great estates. It may remain something of its oldtime industry and prosperity.

Not only are lands which have been ancestral possessions for hundreds of years sold in the open market to speculators and improvement societies, but the art treasures in the modern country houses and medieval halls are going also. The pressure of the death duties, super-taxes, increment taxes and other direct impost is exhausting the resources of some of the oldest titled families. After each succession to title the land has to be mortgaged or the principal reduced for payment of the inheritance taxes, and after each Radical budget is enacted returns are made on fictitious incomes and super-taxes are extorted on receipts which are purely hypothetical. It is not strange that some of the overburdened peers are turning for relief to America, where there is a rising market for masterpieces from the English country houses. One day it is a Velasquez portrait, another time it is a Rembrandt landscape or a fourteenth century group, and to-morrow it will be a priceless set of Gobelin tapestries. "We are land poor," say the patriarchs, "and impoverished by the expense of keeping up costly houses and managing estates on philanthropic principles. The rich Americans can help us out by buying our art treasures!"

This resource has not been anticipated by Radical legislation. Mr. Lloyd-George has not devised a scheme of valuation of the art treasures of the United Kingdom by which future increments can be measured and divided with the state. Something of the kind may come if the new land taxes are disappointing in operation; but meanwhile the Holbeins, the Van Dycks, the Rembrandts, the Vermeers, the Gainsboroughs and the Gobelins are easily disposed of in America at high figures. There may be vacant spaces on the drawing room walls, but what a difference an additional 100,000 judiciously invested makes in the domestic comfort! Once in a while there may be trouble with an art dealer, such as Lord Chesterfield has had over a suit of fine old armor, which was withdrawn from auction and sold privately for much less than he tried to get for it. Even in transactions for "very peculiar clients" the disappointed owner is at liberty to question the good faith of the dealer and to obtain redress from the courts. Ordinarily it is the safest form of barter, the transfer of ancestral art treasures to wealthy Americans who do not care how much is paid for them so long as they have unique masterpieces.

So rapidly are the precious heirlooms

VATICAN REPLIES TO SPAIN

Reiteration of Former Refusal to Resume Negotiations.

Madrid, March 18.—The Vatican's reply to the most recent note from the Spanish government has been received and proves to be a reiteration of the earlier refusal to resume negotiations regarding the application of the religious associations law unless the government reaches an accord with the Vatican before the measure is introduced in parliament.

Premier Canalejas announces that he will insist on the presentation of the bill without consulting the Holy See.

American traffic in masterpieces is to be feared. The overtaxed lords can sell their heirlooms as freely as their land, and apparently with more profit.

I. N. F.

Advertisement for Lord & Taylor, Founded 1820. Women's Suits & Coats in Latest Spring Styles. Handsome Tailored Suits, Dressy Tailored Suits, Strictly Tailored Suits, Women's Satin Coats, Street, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Misses' and Junior Suits, MILLINERY, Imported Model Hats, Cold Storage of Furs, etc.

Advertisement for Easter Opening, featuring Easter Novelties, Easter Gift Baskets, Trimmed Rabbits, Panorama Eggs, Surprise Easter Eggs, and F. A. O. Schwarz Fifth Ave. & 31st St., New York City.