THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

TO VIEW CORONATION; SEAT PRICES SLUMP

Accommodation for Spectators Along the Route Is Far in Excess of Demand.

PRECAUTIONS CAUSE PANIC

King and Queen Return to Buckingham Palace in Semi-State, to Remain Till After the Great Event.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 17.—Coronation preparations are in a backward state along each processional route. An army of carpenters, mechanics, decorators and electricians is employed night and day in the construction of stands, the decoration of the streets and arrangements for the illumination of the capital.

Speculation in windows and seats has been overdone, with the inevitable effect of a collapse in prices during the final stages. Accommodation for spectators is far in excess of the demand, especially for the second day's procession. Not only Americans but provincial visitors have been frightened by the reports of extortionate prices printed by sensational journals which have not understood how much mischief they were doing.

The police precautions, too, have also created a panic among suburban sightseers, who have been alarmed by preparations for obstructing the streets by hundreds of gates and barricades at every turn in the circuit's many processional routes. Greater London, as well as foreigners and provincials, may be kept away by the exceptional safety measures under which the crowds are to be penned up and shut in upon themselves.

There is a tradition in Scotland Yard that police officials neglected their duty at the time of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, and that twenty lives were lost when the crowds became unmanageable. The tradition evidently has acquired increased potency with age, and the most orderly and best natured crowds in the world are now treated as though they were mobs which must be kept in subjection by the most drastic methods.

Central London will virtually be under siege for two days next week, with sixty thousand troops under arms and the police heavily reinforced in numbers and aided by scores of physical defences for impeding the movement of the crowds. In consequence of the stringent regulations seat holders within and without Westminster Abbey will be in the streets as early as 7 o'clock for a most exhausting day's operations, and the crowds of sightseers are likely to be much smaller than at the last coronation.

Efficiently Stage Managed.

Rehearsals for the Abbey ceremony have been in progress during the week and are reported to be conducted by efficient stage managers. The King and Queen have not been present, but they will receive private instructions in Buckingham Palace from the earl marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) and other officials. Lord Granard has ordered several rehearsals of the royal carriages, with postilions and outriders.

The coronation music has been publicly rehearsed to-day in the church house before a large audience. Sir Frederick Bridge's homage anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord"; Handel's "Zadok the Priest" and Sir Hubert Parry's festival "Te Deum" were among the most impressive numbers sung by a chorus of several hundred singers from the Abbey, Cathedral and Royal Chapel choirs. A portion of the orchestra from the King's band and from that of the Royal Choral Society was also in attendance, and there was a fairly complete rendering of all the coronation music.

The King and Queen have returned to Buckingham Palace to-day in semi-state for the reception of the foreign princes and envoys and for final consultations with officials in charge of next week's functions.

The list of coronation honors may be expected on Sunday night, and the decorations to be conferred upon the imperial and royal visitors will be decided upon to-day, the distribution including as many as four blue ribbons.

The foreign princes are expected to remain until the garden party fixed for Tuesday week, but naval reviews are not agreeable festivities, and several may excuse themselves before Saturday. The royal guests will dine in the palace on Monday, and many will go to the Duchess of Sutherland's ball.

The special envoys will be received at the palace on the following night, and many will attend afterward either the Gray's Inn ball or the Shakespeare costume ball, which promises to be the most varied and picturesque dance ever seen in London.

The colonial premiers and the overseas visitors will be entertained on Wednesday by the King, the Duke of Connaught and Lord Derby.

There will be a dinner party at Buckingham Palace on coronation night, and the King and Queen will be the guests of Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office after the royal drive through the City and South London.

The review of the fleet at Spithead will bring to a close this great carnival week of imperial festivity.

America's Special Embassy.

America's special ambassador, John Hays Hammond, will have General Greely and Admiral Vreeland with him on Tuesday, when his duties as President Taft's personal representative begin. During the absence of his chief in Paris William Earl Dodge, secretary of the special embassy, has made excellent arrangements for the success of the mission.

Mrs. Hammond has shown herself an agreeable hostess at a luncheon given today in Stratton street.

Admiral Vreeland will not return to his ship, but will remain in close touch with the special embassy. The battleship Delaware, after a temporary halt at Torbay, will fall into line at Spithead for the coronation review. A majority of the officers have accepted invitations to receptions at Portsmouth and to the Pilgrims' dinner to Mr. Hammond and the special embassy.

Ambassador Reid has been recovering rapidly at Wrest Park from his recent indisposition. He will return to Dorchester House on Monday with Mrs. Reid. J. Ridgely Carter and Mrs. Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Templeton Crocker are already guests at Dorchester House.

Richard C. Kerens, American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, will also be here during the coronation period. He sails with Mrs. Kerens for New York at the end of the month.

Apart from members of the two embassies and a small group of American correspondents, J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles P. Taft, with his wife and daughter, will be the only Americans in Westminster Abbey for the coronation service.

A deputation of one hundred prominent business men has come from America at the worst possible time for stimulating public interest in an international congress of chambers of commerce and trade associations, which will meet in Boston next year. A dinner by the London Chamber of Commerce has been arranged for it next week, and visits will be paid to several model suburbs and industrial establishments. This is a Boston undertaking, and the delegation will be entertained at various Continental cities.

The Russian ballet will appear on Wednesday night at Covent Garden in dance and song. There will be a fantastic ballet, a carnival pantomime and a Russian dance, with choral movement. It will be one of the costliest ventures ever undertaken for reviving the declining interest in opera. Kubelik and Pachmann are joining in a recital at Albert Hall to-morrow, and there are many other musical novelties, but the coronation hubbub interferes seriously with the business of the theatres.

[By the Associated Press.]

London, June 17.—The coronation festivities were fully inaugurated with the return to-day of the King and Queen to Buckingham Palace from Windsor. Semi-state marked the arrival of their majesties in the metropolis, the procession from Paddington station to Buckingham Palace consisting of landaus drawn by four bays with postillions and a Royal Horse Guard escort. Large crowds everywhere welcomed the King and Queen with hearty cheering, and followed them over the whole route.

Dowager Empress Maria of Russia, who will spend the coronation period with Queen Alexandra at Sandringham, arrived this afternoon. She was welcomed at the railway station by King George, Queen Mary, the Queen Mother and several other members of the royal family.

Receives American Officers.

This afternoon at Buckingham Palace the King received the American and other foreign officers participating in the jumping competitions at the horse show at Olympia. The officers were in full dress uniform and made a brilliant picture. His majesty welcomed the visitors with a cordial handshake and had a few personal words with each of them.

Although John Hays Hammond, Special Ambassador from the United States, is in London, he does not arrive officially until Monday. He will then go to Dover, where Lord Sandhurst, Lieutenant Colonel Bernard R. James and Captain C. F. G. Sowerby, specially appointed by the King to attend the envoy throughout his mission, will welcome him. From Dover he will proceed to London, where he will be met at the Victoria station by the Duke of Connaught, representing King George, and by the staff of the American Embassy.

The week's programme includes a dinner at Buckingham Palace, a ball at Stafford House, a state dinner at Buckingham Palace, a dinner by the Duke of Connaught and a dinner by Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary.

No fewer than 450 voices compose the choir which is to sing in Westminster Abbey on Thursday next. The interior transformation of the Abbey is completed, and with the final rehearsal on Monday, which their majesties are expected to witness, everything will be in readiness for the celebration.

Early in the week the last of the royal delegates will arrive, and London will then contain as distinguished a company as ever gathered in any capital. Contrivances of various kinds for raising the users a foot above the heads of their fellows are being extensively advertised, but unfortunately for the buyers Scotland Yard has decided to treat such appliances as portable stands. Any one carrying or wearing them within one hundred yards of the route of the procession will be unceremoniously conducted into the nearest side street.

DANGERS OF FAT

HOW FAT AFFECTS THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys often become affected by fatty deposits before any other organ. Probably there is no more important function of the entire body than that performed by the kidneys. Any interruption or impairment of this function, must necessarily soon result in serious trouble. And not the least of these dangers is the gradual change in substance of the organs themselves. You will hardly care to risk Bright's Disease, or the torture of Rheumatism, to say nothing of the unwelcome burden of fat which attacks the whole body, making it a sight far from attractive. There is one sure, harmless means by which fat may be checked; that is the famous Marmola Prescription of a Detroit Physician, rendered more convenient and effective in Marmola Prescription Tablets. All druggists sell Marmola Prescription Tablets, and their price is 75c for a large case, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Marmola Co., 76 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich. By their use, exercise and dieting may be discarded; a smooth, clear complexion and even satisfactory reduction accomplished at the rate of 10 to 16 ounces a day.

QUIET DAY AT CAMORRIST TRIAL.

Viterbo, Italy, June 17.—To-day's sitting of the Camorra trial was occupied with the taking of testimony of unimportant witnesses. Among them was a servant of Gennaro Cuocolo, the murdered Camorrist, for which crime thirty-six members of the society are now being tried, who said his employer wore eyeglasses and also the ring, which later was found, it is alleged, by the carabineers in a mattress at the home of a woman friend of Giuseppi Salvi, another member of the Camorra.

LONDON SUFFRAGISTS IN GREAT PROCESSION

Well Organized Demonstration Parades Along the Coronation Route.

SOME WEAR PRISON GARB

These Call Forth Cries of "Jailbird!" but Crowd Is Not Antagonistic — American Women Participate.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 17.—The suffrage procession this afternoon was the best organized demonstration which women have made yet in the course of their protracted agitation. Estimates of the number of women in the parade ranged from 30,000 to 50,000. Swarming into London from suburbs and provinces and reswarming on the Victoria Embankment, they marched from Trafalgar Square to Kensington with scores of bands and hundreds of banners, with all the prominent women identified with the cause on foot.

Immense crowds witnessed this parade and enjoyed it as though it were a coronation spectacle.

Historic characters from early British times down to well known Victorians such as Charlotte Brontë, Jenny Lind, Mrs. Browning and Grace Darling were represented.

Miss Bryce, a daughter of John A. Bryce and niece of the British Ambassador in Washington, dressed as Joan of Arc and riding a white charger, was a conspicuous figure, and the wives of several of the colonial premiers were in line.

Mrs. Drummond, on a fine horse, was the "general" in command, and seven hundred martyrs in prison garb were prominently placed, eliciting the cry of "Jailbirds!" from the more militant of the unsympathizers.

There was an Empire car, with garlands of roses connecting it with the remainder of the pageant, and there were English women in white, Irish women with red colleen cloaks, Scottish lasses with plaids, Canadians with maple leaves, Indian women in gorgeous Oriental costume and many international contingents, the Americans in the procession including Miss Julie Opp and Miss Gertrude Elliott. The procession ended with some fervid platform oratory at Albert Hall and an overflow meeting.

[By The Associated Press.]

London, June 17.—The meeting at Albert Hall was most enthusiastic. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who presided, elicited loud cheers by the declaration that the demonstration proved that victory was close at hand.

The leaders were jubilant at the success of the demonstration, pointing out that for the first time the militant suffragettes and constitutional agitators had made common cause.

Militant and non-militant suffragettes had combined to make the demonstration a success. All thought of caste was put aside, and queens, or those garbed to represent such characters as Boadicea, Catherine of Aragon, Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Victoria, rubbed shoulders with fellow workers in the suffrage cause from the sweatshops of Whitechapel.

Every phase of social, professional and industrial life was represented, among the paraders being women of title, prominent actresses and college women. Among those who took part in the five-mile walk from Northumberland avenue to Kensington were Annie Besant, president of the Theosophical Society; Sarah Grand, the novelist; Princess Dhuleep Singh, Mrs. William G. Cavendish-Bentinck, Lady Frances Balfour, sister-in-law of the Unionist leader; Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

Among the score or more Americans who participated in the demonstration were Mrs. J. Davidson, of New York; Mrs. A. Martin, of Reno; Mrs. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston; Mrs. Ohensley and Mrs. Caroline Comings. Miss May Winter, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. G. W. Mitchell, both on horseback, led the American contingent.

The majority of the demonstrators were dressed in white, "short gowns with small hats and no hatpins" being the order of the day.

Immense crowds viewed the pageant. Despite one or two cries of "Jailbirds!" as the martyrs to the cause passed, their reception on the whole was not so antagonistic as on previous occasions.

CORAL FORMATION ON MAINE

Tedious Work with Picks Now Necessary on the Wreck.

Havana, June 17.—Practically no progress was made to-day in the uncovering of the Maine, the pumps merely being used to put the water a trifle below the ten-foot level which was reached yesterday. Delicate measurements and tests were continued to determine the stability of the cofferdam. The results were entirely satisfactory.

The work of removing the enormous masses of mud that cover the exposed portions of the wreck was begun. Streams of water at high pressure were employed, but a terrific rainstorm compelled the suspension of this task.

In many places the material covering the decks and filling the interior spaces to a depth of several feet, heretofore supposed to be harbor silt, proves to be a coral-like formation, with curious ramifications, some of considerable length, defying removal by the heaviest water pressure, and making necessary much tedious work with picks. All the exposed portions are covered with a heavy growth of small oysters, affording a base for accumulations of coral and mud.

It is probable that but little pumping will be done within the next few days. All efforts will be concentrated to the removal of marine growths prior to an exploration of the interior now above the water, but there is little expectation of any discoveries of importance in these sections of the ship, which were explored by divers and stripped by them of the secondary battery and all the interior fittings soon after the explosion.

Study of the effects of the explosion awaits the uncovering of the bow section, portions of which are fully forty feet down, apparently being almost completely severed from the after part at a point immediately forward of the engine room, where soundings give twenty feet.

PROMISES AID TO AMUNDSEN.

Christiania, June 17.—It is announced that Pedro Christophersen, a Norwegian in business in the Argentine Republic, has agreed to finance Captain Roald Amundsen's Antarctic expedition to the extent of $50,000.

MOORE KEEPS ON WINNING

Judge's Horses First in Four Contests in London.

London, June 17.—Judge Moore, with the coach Rockmarge and his famous team of bays, captured the Gold Challenge Cup, valued at $500, and the cash prize of $200, in the coaching Marathon, one of the biggest features of the International Horse Show at Olympia, to-day. As usual, there was the keenest rivalry.

A dozen teams started in the coaching Marathon from Bushy Park. Judge Moore was the fifth to get away, and arrived first at the ring. A. G. Vanderbilt, who has taken the prize on two previous occasions, had to be satisfied with fourth place to-day.

In the class for pairs shown to a victoria Judge Moore was again first, with Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton.

Judge Moore won another first with Burgomaster and Robin Hood in the class for pairs shown to broughams. He captured second with Lord Seaton in the class for horse driven by a lady, shown to phaeton.

The King George Challenge Cup for jumpers was won by Captain Dimtri Dexe, a Russian contestant, with Piccolo. Lieutenant A. R. Chaffee, 15th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Virginia, competed on Poppy. The Duke of Teck presented the cup.

PARIS BOURSE FIRMER

Unemployed Money Abundant—American Stocks in Demand.

[Special Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, June 17.—Very little business has been transacted on the Bourse this week. Government bonds, especially Spanish, are much firmer, and Mexican securities show a slight advance.

There is an abundance of unemployed money and the market has a cheerful tone.

The United States securities most in demand are Atchisons and American Telephone and Telegraphs.

In the best informed banking circles great success is predicted in Europe for the new United States government loan. It is already in high favor in Paris.

BRITISH OFFICIAL MURDERED

Brahmin Shoots Collector in India and Commits Suicide.

Trichinopoly, British India, June 17.—Robert William D. Ashe, British Collector for the maritime district of Tinnevelli, was assassinated to-day by a Brahmin attorney, who then committed suicide. With his wife Ashe was sitting in a car of a railway train at Maniyachi, when the Brahmin approached and without a word shot the collector dead.

Ashe conducted the trial of the Tuticorin rioters last year, and his murder is attributed to revenge.

SEVEN AVIATORS REACH KIEL

Cover Fourth Stage of National Circuit Racecourse.

Kiel, Germany, June 17.—Seven aviators arrived here to-day from Hamburg, covering the fourth stage of the national aviation circuit racecourse. Lindpainter and Buechner, however, are the only competitors who have made the flight from Berlin to this place within the prescribed times set for the various stages.

The aviators will remain here for one week, taking part in daily contests which will be a feature of the programme for the entertainment of the American warship crews.

REPORT ON CROP CONDITIONS

Generally Good in Northern Hemisphere, Says Institute of Agriculture.

Rome, June 17.—A bulletin issued by the International Institute of Agriculture says that crop conditions in the Northern Hemisphere are generally good, in Spain excellent, but some damage is reported from Russia.

The production of winter wheat in Rumania is placed at 115,000 quintals, and in the United States at 985,000 quintals, while the spring wheat yield in the United States is estimated at 101,000 quintals. The probable crop of wheat in British India, according to the bulletin, is 100,589,000 quintals, in Japan 5,879,000 and in Tunis 2,100,000.

The area planted in cotton in the United States is 14,165,000 hectares and the condition is 108.

ROME THE HEALTHIEST CITY

Official Italian Statistics Put Her Death Rate at 13 a 1,000.

Rome, June 17.—An official statement, indorsed by Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, relative to conditions of health in Italy, was given out tonight. It sets forth that the death rate in 1910 throughout Italy was the lowest since 1882, while the death rate thus far in 1911 is even lower. The death rate in Rome, it is pointed out, is thirteen to the thousand, the lowest rate in Europe.

TRAGEDY OVER TROUSER SKIRT

Young Girl Murdered by Fiancé at Bucharest.

Bucharest, June 7.—A trouser skirt caused a terible tragedy here recently. A pretty young girl named Vassilix Monroi appeared in the streets wearing the much decried garment. It was her first venture, and she did it in a spirit of defiance after a heated discussion on the subject with Igual Jovanesco, her fiancé.

Unfortunately for the girl, she met the young man, and when he beheld her he was so overcome with rage and indignation that he shot her through the head.

The murderer, who was arrested, declared that he did not regret his deed, as he could never have married a woman who deliberately opposed him, while, on the other hand, to live without his sweetheart was impossible. He hopes to be sentenced to death.

GIFT FOR CANCER RESEARCH

Austrian Woman Leaves $350,000 for the Purpose.

Vienna, June 8.—A society which was recently founded here for examining into the causes of cancer and the means of combating this deadly disease received recently the unexpected legacy of $350,000 bequeathed to it by an unostentatious middle class woman named Josefa Mittermayer, who died some weeks ago. This woman acquired her wealth by her skilful management of her own business.

During her lifetime Frau Mittermayer gave large sums to different charitable institutions, each time stipulating that her name should remain unknown. An imperial decoration offered to her last year was refused. Her legacy to the Cancer Institute will now permit its directors to build a hospital of their own.

EMPEROR RECEIVES ROCKHILL.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—Emperor Nicholas to-day received American Ambassador W. W. Rockhill, who presented his letters of recall. Mr. Rockhill has been transferred to Constantinople.

ASQUITH HAS NO RIVAL

His Influence Still All-Powerful in British Politics.

NO PLACE AT CORONATION

Earl Marshal, However, May Be Counted Upon to Remedy Speedily the Anomaly.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 17.—Politics are at a low ebb, without any cross currents or undertow. The Prime Minister, for whom no place yet has been provided in the main coronation tableau, is without an effective rival outside. The Earl Marshal, however, will doubtless remedy the anomaly before the day of the ceremony.

There are whispers among disheartened Unionists that George V will reveal innate Toryism at the last moment and insist upon the acceptance of an amendment to the Parliament bill providing that the issue of Home Rule be submitted to the country at a general election, but these are counsels of despair.

Lloyd George, confronted with the opposition of sixteen thousand doctors, may not succeed in hustling his insurance bill through Parliament this year. A bill for the prevention of plural voting may be substituted for it.

"The Daily Mail" is making frantic efforts to upset the government on the measures to be taken for carrying the Declaration of London into effect. Sir Edward Grey won a decisive victory when he secured the sanction of the Imperial Conference for the declaration. The colonies will be affronted if the advice of the Premiers be disregarded.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has vindicated his reputation as the strongest statesman in the conference by carrying without dissent the resolution enabling the oversea dominions to withdraw from the operation of the favored nation treaties and appointing an empire commission for the promotion of inter-imperial trade. The conference, while rejecting various artificial proposals for imperial councils without effective representation, has accomplished important practical results.

SPAIN ASSEMBLES TROOPS

10,000 Men at Cadiz for Use in Morocco if Needed.

Paris, June 17.—A dispatch to "La Patrie" from Tangier says that Spain has concentrated ten thousand men with a great quantity of war material at Cadiz for use in Morocco should occasion arise. The forces now occupying El-Arish are to be increased to four thousand men.

Madrid, June 17.—Spain has sent to France a memorandum in which the military occupation of El-Arish and Alcazar by the Spanish troops in Morocco is justified and explained from the Spanish point of view.

SPAIN ASYLUM FOR PORTUGUESE

Refugees Safe There if They Don't Conspire Against Republic.

Madrid, June 17.—Premier Canalejas y Mendes, in an official statement published to-day, says that all Portuguese refugees will find safe asylum in Spain on condition that they refrain from conspiring against the Republic of Portugal. Orders have been given to the frontier authorities to take every measure to prevent Spain being used as a base for revolutionary movements. Any provincial governor negligent in executing this decree, the Premier says, will be summarily dealt with.

CONSPIRACY IN PORTUGAL

Prompt Measures Frustrate Plot in the Southern Part of Republic.

Lisbon, June 17.—The police have discovered a monarchist conspiracy in Southern Portugal. Prompt measures, however, frustrated the plot, and the conspirators were either placed under arrest or had fled.

Marines were embarked on the cruiser Republica to-day destined for North Portugal, where they replace other corps which have been used to reinforce the frontier garrisons.

ADMIRAL BADGER ENTERTAINS.

Cronstadt, Russia, June 17.—Rear Admiral Badger gave a reception on the battleship Kansas to-day. The guests included officers of the Russian navy, the German Ambassador to Russia, other diplomats and a number of persons from the American and British colonies at St. Petersburg.

CONFERENCE A SUCCESS

Meeting of Premiers in London Justifies Its Existence.

LAURIER MOTION ADOPTED

Provides for Royal Commission to Visit Overseas Dominions and Report on Trade.

London, June 17.—The Imperial Conference, which at the outset many persons feared would be a failure, has completely justified its existence. The cause of the pessimism in the early period of the conference was the rejection of the dominions' proposals for the establishment of a council of the empire, the initial step of imperial federation, which, however, the dominions were afraid would interfere with the autonomy so jealously guarded by Premiers Laurier, of Canada; Botha, of the Transvaal, and Fisher, of Austrtlia.

Later, resolutions were introduced aimed at the commercial and industrial development of the British Empire and for defence, subjects on which the dominions and the home government were in agreement.

The home government was unable to support the scheme for a state owned Atlantic cable, as the cost was considered prohibitive, but it hoped to secure cheaper cable rates by negotiations with the telegraph companies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is as strongly as ever in favor of preference within the empire, but has not yet referred the question to the Imperial Conference. Instead, the Canadian Premier brought forward a resolution, which was adopted last night, providing for the appointment of a royal commission to visit the overseas dominions and report on trade and resources and the best methods for their development. This is regarded as one of the most important actions of the conference, as practical results are expected from it.

Other practical results of the conference have been the action of the British Foreign Office in taking the dominions into its confidence with regard to foreign relations and the acceptance of Premier Laurier's suggestion to negotiate with foreign governments with a view to securing to the overseas dominions the right of withdrawal from any commercial treaty without impairing such treaty with respect to the remainder of the empire.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been criticised by the Unionist newspapers for his attitude regarding commercial treaties and for his insistence on the maintenance of the autonomy of the dominions on the question of defence and other matters.

The Premier has not uttered a word in reply, but his political supporters, who often speak for him, say that the English expect too much from the conference. There is no doubt, too, from what his friends say, that Sir Wilfrid has not taken kindly to the attack which some papers have made on the United States-Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Canadian Liberals here are most outspoken in protesting against what they consider intereference in the local affairs of the dominions.

The criticism of the Canadian and the Australian insistence of the autonomy of their navies, which was decided on at the Imperial Defence Conference held two years ago, has been partly overcome by the scheme adopted for the interchange of officers of the imperial and dominion navies, thus establishing a common standard of discipline and training.

TURIN SEES U. S. EXHIBIT

American Pavilion at International Exhibition Formally Opened.

Turin, April 17.—The American pavilion at the International Exhibition of Industries and Labor was formally opened to-day. The bulding is six hundred feet long and is a substantial structure, comparatively plain as to the exterior, but beautifully decorated within. A huge central panel in the reception hall, an allegorical painting by T. E. Butler, an American artist, has attracted much attention.

The United States has the largest government exhibit here. It is scientific in arrangement and matter, all the manifold activities of the departments of Agriculture and the Interior being portrayed. That part of the exhibit which has to do with the Panama Canal perhaps is the most interesting. Large models of the locks and dams, with warships passing to and fro, are shown.

Another interesting display is that demonstrating the mining, transportation and storing of coal.

It is planned to have a celebration in connection with the American pavilion on July 4.

FRENCH CABINET WINS

Victories in Senate and Chamber Place It in Secure Position.

BUT BREAKERS ARE AHEAD

Bonapartists and Orleanists Organize in Concerted Attack on Government.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, June 17.—The Monis Cabinet, after a very stormy week, has won two Parliamentary victories. One was in the Senate, where its proposal to abandon the plan of a delimitation of the champagne region and to substitute a rigorous system of protection of trademarks of origin was adopted by 265 votes against 16.

The other and possibly the more important victory was in the Chamber of Deputies, where M. Cruppi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the cross-fire of a closely pressed interpellation, ably defended the Cabinet's policy in Morocco and obtained a vote of confidence by a majority of 434 against 77.

This result shows the Monis Cabinet to be much stronger than was generally believed, but it would be a mistake to suppose that these two victories will enable it to weather, without very great difficulty, the workman's pension law, the financial problems and other perils which it must encounter before the summer vacation.

Public opinion is already disturbed by the Socialist "sabotage" of the telegraph, telephone and railroad lines, by inability to insure the working man's liberty against the tyranny of labor federation syndicate and by isolated conflicts between police and Apaches.

This situation, however, is due to lack of energy during the last twelve years, and it would be unjust to hold the present Cabinet entirely responsible therefor.

Meanwhile the Bonapartist and Orleanist pretenders and all who are opposed to the republican regime have joined together in attacking the government in an organized manner not seen here since the stirring days of Boulangerism.

The organization of democracy by means of a plebiscite has always been a trump card of the Napoleons, and Prince Napoleon's recent war cry from Brussels is read with interest. It should not be imagined for a moment, however, that there can be any question of real hostility to the republican form of government, which is now the only one that possibly could exist in France; but these notes of warning, coming from many different quarters, are having a wholesome effect and compelling republicans to concentrate their energies and put their house in order.

CASTRO WAS NEVER ON BOARD

Officers of Consul Grostuck Ignorant of Cause of Rumor.

Port-au-Prince, June 17.—The inquiry instituted by the Ministry of the Interior with reference to the presence of ex-President Castro on the steamer Consul Grostuck demonstrated that Castro was never on board the Grostuck. All the officers of the steamer stated that they had not at any time had relations with Castro and were entirely ignorant of the cause which gave rise to the false report of his being on the steamer.

The Grostuck was taken possession of by the Haytian government. It was the intention to name it the Antoine Simon, but owing to the fact that the government was not able to make a final settlement respecting the purchase price this ceremony was postponed.

PARIS AUTOMOBILE CENSUS

In District Corresponding with "The Greater City" There Are 17,000.

Paris, June 9.—The military authorities recently caused a census to be taken of all automobiles, in view of a possible requisition on mobilization. It is interesting to note how many cars are "domiciled" in the Department of the Seine, and which consequently may be considered as generally circulating in Paris. The total is 15,817, or rather more than a third of the total number in all France.

If we add to these the twelve hundred or so belonging to foreigners and provincials staying in or near Paris, we find about seventeen thousand automobiles as the average circulating mechanical traction for the city. It is no longer astonishing that the streets are often blocked in the centre, for to this array must be added thousands upon thousands of vehicles drawn by horses.

PLAGUE FATAL IN 83 CASES.

Amoy, China, June 17.—Eighty-three deaths from the bubonic plague and seven deaths from smallpox were reported in this vicinity during the two weeks ending yesterday.