THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

GREY'S FOREIGN POLICY CRITICISED IN LONDON

Pro-German Englishmen Express Strong Dislike for His "Entente" Diplomacy.

AFRICAN PARTITION AGAIN

Mr. Shuster at Savoy Banquet Will Find Excellent Opportunity to Serve Best Interests of Persia

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 27.—The strongest section of Sir Edward Grey's opponents is pro-German. It has criticised and disliked "entente" diplomacy, because a prejudice has been created thereby against Germany and a costly rivalry in armaments encouraged. It may be conciliated if not disarmed by policies tending to rearrange the spheres of interest in Africa in such a way that the German colonial empire will be enlarged.

The short visit to London of Dr. Solf, the new German Colonial Secretary, has been eagerly seized upon by radical peacemakers as a proof that a deal of some kind is being arranged. If this were true Sir Edward Grey would appease the most persistent and hostile of his critics.

Foreign Office rumor mongers have, of course, revived the story that the partition of the Portuguese colonies in East and West Africa was arranged by a secret convention at the time of the Boer war, and have quite as naturally assumed that the arrangement is now on the point of being carried out. A treaty on the subject exists without a doubt, but it merely provides an option to purchase whenever Portugal is prepared to sell her colonial possessions.

What the Kaiser Wanted.

The German Emperor was anxious to have it become operative after the close of the Boer war, because it contained practical evidence that he had obtained large compensations for maintaining German neutrality. The Portuguese government was unwilling at that time to propose the sale of her colonies, because so unpatriotic a course would almost certainly have been followed by a revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy. There will be similar risk of a republican upset in Lisbon if the sale be arranged by the present government, and the partition of this valuable territory is likely, therefore, to be deferred until Portugal is compelled by failing revenues and increased expenses to sell the best portions of her colonial empire.

While it is probable that the German Colonial Secretary has not talked about classification of diamonds exclusively while in London, the conclusion that vast transfers of territory in Africa have been ordered is clearly premature. Without a doubt Sir Edward Grey is anxious for a settlement of several outstanding controversies outside of Portuguese territory, and the Anglo-German friendship committee which is arranging meetings at Glasgow and other cities will have active support from him.

Persian Controversy Reopened.

Meanwhile, the arrival of W. Morgan Shuster in London is the signal for the reopening of the Persian controversy. The Persian committee, which has organized effective protest meetings in London and Manchester, has promptly invited him to a banquet at the Savoy Hotel on Monday night, and the American Society, through its secretary, Mr. Van Duzer, is supporting the movement. Moreover, many members of the Pilgrims Society will be there as officers of the Persian Society. Lord Lamington, H. F. Lynch, Professor Browne and Frederick Whelen are heartily in sympathy with the ex-treasurer general, who is likely to take full advantage of so favorable an occasion and talk plainly about the violation of that Persian independence and integrity which England and Russia were under treaty obligations to respect.

There will be many fervid Radicals in the audience who are quite out of sympathy with the policy of the Foreign Office and ready to applaud an aggressive speech. Mr. Shuster has already repudiated the obnoxious phrase "British cowardice." He now has a fine chance for a display of self-restraint and tact, and can serve the interests of Persia to the best advantage by a moderation of his views and by the temperateness of his language.

WOMEN TO HARRY HARCOURT

Suffragettes Will Do All They Can to Make His Life Miserable.

London, Jan. 27.—Lewis Harcourt's life is to be made miserable if the suffragettes can do anything to make it so. In reply to a deputation, Mr. Harcourt, who is Secretary of State for the Colonies, reiterated his opposition to women's suffrage, and the head of the deputation declared that the women of Great Britain would do all in their power to make his life miserable. It would, said this militant suffragette, be the aim of women to work for his discomfort. His bread, she said, was buttered, and he had no sympathy for working women.

Famous Expert Tells

How Fat May Be Removed Rapidly and Safely in Summer by a Simple Home Remedy Without Causing Wrinkles, Disturbing the Diet or Necessity for Exercise.

"Fat is nothing but unused energy," says a prominent physician, and the man or woman who is burdened with it can easily get rid of it if they wish. All they need is ½ ounce of Marmola, ½ ounce of Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3½ ounces of Peppermint Water; all of which they can get at any good drug store for a few cents. Then let them take one teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime until they are down to the weight they want to be.

This simple home recipe is far and away better than any or all the patent or secret medicines, for it reduces the fat safely and harmlessly, even during the hottest weather. The ingredients are in fact beneficial to the system, having both tonic and purifying qualities, and so help rather than distress the stomach. The remedy does not cause wrinkles, for it reduces ore gradually and naturally, preserving a good outline, and, best of all, needs neither physical exercise to help it do the work, nor does it require any change in diet—one can get results and still take things easy—eating meanwhile just what, when and how he or she pleases. Be sure and get the Marmola in a sealed package, so that you get Marmola and not a substitute.

NEW VARIETES FARCE

Max Dearly as a "Vieux Marcheur" a Boulevard Success.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 27.—"Le Bonheur Sous la Main," a new play by Paul Gavault, brought out last night with great boulevard success at the Variétés, contains some intensely droll, daring and diabolical situations dealing with the more extravagant phases of fashionable Parisian bohemianism of to-day. Although called a comedy, it is really a rip-roaring farce in three acts, in which Max Dearly, in the part of an aged but frolicsome marquis of the familiar vieux marcheur type, and Mlle. Mistinguette, as a star actress of the Folies Bergère, perform the latest Apache dances with inimitable verve and "brio."

There is neither logical sequence nor coherency in the play, which is like stray bits of a once popular puzzle game that no one takes the trouble to fit together. This wild pyrotechnical farce is nevertheless so admirably played by the stock company of the Variétés, including Mlle. Marcelle Lender, Mlle. Amélie Diéterle, Mlle. Mistinguette, as well as Max Dearly, Guy and Price, that it is sure of a fairly good run.

FRENCH RENTES WELL HELD

Paris Financiers More Optimistic on Political Situation.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Paris Bourse, with the exception of a few spurts in Russian industrials, remains dull. French rentes, however, are firm. In financial circles the political situation is regarded with greater optimism than for a month past.

The Cuban Crédit Foncier loan of 50,000 bonds of $100 each, bearing 5 per cent interest, which is to be put on the market here on February 7, is well received here and has been subscribed for in more than double the amount asked for.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICAN

Edward Tuck Appointed Officer of the Legion of Honor.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 27.—Edward Tuck, an American resident of Paris, who has been appointed by President Fallières, upon the nomination of Premier Raymond Poincairé, officer of the Legion of Honor, has for the last twenty years been foremost in all works of charity in Paris.

As an art collector, particularly of Napoleonic relics, he has rendered great service to the history of that period and has never missed an opportunity to strengthen the friendly feelings between Americans and Frenchmen. The honor now conferred upon him has caused great satisfaction here.

NEW FRENCH OPERA

"Charlemagne," by A. D. Boch, Produced in Marseilles.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 27.—"Charlemagne," an opera in three acts, by Adrian Durand Boch, adapted from the epic poem "La Chanson de Roland," by Jean Marseille, was produced last night with considerable success at the Municipal Opera House at Marseilles. "Charlemagne" presents with stirring lyric effect the drama of "Canelon the Traitor," who through jealousy delivered up the rear guard of the Christian army of King Charles to the Saracens in the mountain pass of Roncevalles, where Roland brave and Oliver and every Paladin and peer died, as everybody knows.

The dramatic situations of this epic are described musically in broad themes, which are developed according to the Wagnerian traditions and interspersed with outbursts of pure melody. The orchestration, in which martial brass effects naturally dominate, is passionate and impetuous, but never vulgar.

The finest portions of the opera were Bishop Turpin's descriptions of the battle, with the sounds of horses charging, the clashing of lances and swords and the rattling of armor, and Charlemagne's majestic invocation of the sun, both of which were enthusiastically applauded.

COLORADO'S DAMAGE SLIGHT

Honolulu Board of Inquiry Fails to Fix Responsibility.

Honolulu, Jan. 27.—The board of inquiry named by Rear Admiral William H. N. Southerland to investigate the collision between the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland and the United States cruiser Colorado, reported to-day that the damage to the Colorado was slight.

The board did not fix the responsibility for the accident, which is believed to have been due to the fact that the pilot, Milton P. Sanders, dropped dead at the wheel of the Cleveland just before the big liner bumped into the cruiser.

NEW AID TO NAVIGATION

Wireless in Lighthouses for Use in Fog and Storm.

London, Jan. 20.—The experiment which the French government proposes to make with what seamen already describe as "blind lighthouses," will be watched with much interest on this side of the Channel.

The subject is by no means new to British investigators, and the Marconi company has carried its experiments a long way. The suggestion that the application of wireless telegraphy to the lighthouse service will result in the disappearance of the light as a guide to the navigator is, however, scouted as absurd.

What is proposed is that each lighthouse should be equipped with an apparatus that would enable ships fitted with wireless to ascertain their bearings when owing to fog or any other cause the light is invisible.

WILL SHORTEN WORLD TRIP

Panama Canal to Save Thousands of Miles to Shipping.

London, Jan. 20.—Thousands of miles will be saved to shipping by the opening of the Panama Canal. The "Hansa," the organ of the Hamburg ship owners, publishes the following statistics to show how great will be the saving that will be made:

	Present distance in sea miles.	Miles saved.
Europe to San Francisco	13,621	8,230
Montreal to Sydney	13,690	2,738
Europe to Valparaiso	8,938	2,100
England to Australia	9,367	805
England to New Zealand	12,725	1,600

The saving in the voyage between New York and Shanghai will be 1,400 miles and between New York and Australia and New Zealand 2,300 miles. The probable change in navigation routes will create equally great changes in the distribution of the coal trade, for which English firms already are making preparation. It is stated that English firms are making arrangements to open coaling stations at Nukulofa, the capital of the Friendly Islands, and on Pitcairn Island.

HOT POLITICS IN ENGLAND

Churchill's Exclusion from Ulster Hall Hailed by Tories.

COALITION KEPT IN LINE

Sop for Every Section in Fight for Two More Years of Ministerial Existence.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 27.—The approach of the opening of Parliament is being heralded by a revival of partisanship in the press as well as by a flood of platform oratory. The anti-Home Rule campaign in Lancashire and Mr. Bonar Law's appeal to the fighting spirit of the Unionists have whipped the opponents of the government into a white heat of excitement. The exclusion of Winston Churchill from Ulster Hall is hailed by partisans as convincing proof that Ireland's northern province will not have Home Rule and that there will be a campaign of passive resistance by the non-payment of taxes and probably of armed opposition as well if a Dublin parliament be actually established.

What is called a victory for Protestantism and Unionism has been won at a high cost when Loyalists have been playing with lawlessness and rebellion. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Redmond were disposed to make a strenuous fight and to have the former representative in Ireland of the crown, Lord Londonderry, to wit, and the second law officer in the last Unionist government, Sir Edward Carson, indicted for inciting to violence. Several brigades of regular troops were to have been massed in Belfast according to the Churchill-Redmond programme, but Sir Rufus Isaacs, Augustine Birrell and the Home Secretary were more prudent and decided that provocative measures would be followed by bloodshed and create prejudice against Home Rule. Wherever the speech is delivered, Unionists have given Mr. Churchill the loudest advertisement of his pushful career.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, meanwhile has reinforced the Home Rule cause by rallying Nonconformists to the cause of disestablishment. He has shown them that they have much to gain by standing by the coalition, since the Welsh disestablishment bill will be to a large degree a disendowment measure, by which £181,000 annually will be restored to public purposes.

The labor leaders are using a good deal of violent language in provincial meetings, but they also may be conciliated by an amended trade disputes bill dealing with picketing and the liability of trade unions for illegal acts on the part of their members.

By giving every section of the coalition what is wanted, ministers expect to keep their majority together for two years, and thus the hottest politics ever known in England will prevail.

LONDON'S SEASON BEGINS

Political Hostesses Arrange Receptions and Dinners.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 27.—A small but early season promises to be gayer than usual. Not only will political hostesses be on the ground for receptions and dinners as soon as Parliament opens, but there will also be a succession of dances and balls. Society fixtures already fill the time until Holy Week and promise a continuous round of dancing for young people.

The Duchess of Somerset, Lady Radnor, Lady Clerke, Lady Jessel and Mrs. Grace are among the hostesses for dances. The Chelsea Arts Club will have its customary Bohemian revel and there will be a dozen or more fancy dress balls with Thackeray, Dickens and Shakespeare costumes.

Lady Lansdowne will be excluded from political entertaining owing to a family bereavement, but Lady Londonderry will be an efficient substitute on the Unionist side, with the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Salisbury in reserve.

Mrs. Asquith will take the lead on the Government side, with Lady Crewe, Lady Beauchamp and half a dozen other Liberal hostesses.

Court functions after the King's return will open with a large investiture for New Year's honors. This will be preceded next week by a levee and a Drawing Room in Dublin Castle.

The German Ambassador is presiding at a banquet to-night in the Hotel Cecil, in honor of the German Emperor's birthday, and helping to dispel the feeling between two jealous nations.

Lord Curzon will preside next week over Norman Collier's lecture on the Canadian Rockies at the Royal Geographical Society.

The radical Bishop of Oxford is dividing a platform with the irrepressible G. K. Chesterton in a discussion of the social obligations of Christianity.

Oscar Hammerstein's fine production of Charpentier's "Louise" has been repeated at the London Opera House before an appreciative audience. The only change of programme next week will be a presentation of "La Traviata," with Victoria Fer, Louise Merlin, Orville Harrold and Vilmos Beck in the cast.

James Welsh has reappeared at the Vaudeville Theatre in George Cameron's farce "Billy."

Cosmo Hamilton's "Blindness of Virtue," enforcing a London magistrate's dictum that children ought to be told much that they are not allowed to know, will be produced on Monday at the Little Theatre, and will be followed by John Galsworthy's more ambitious work, "The Pigeon," at the Royalty.

The Spanish dancers are doing brilliant work with the Alhambra ballet and are bringing out in pantomime, with poignant dramatic effect, Bizet's "Carmen." Maria La Bella's performance of the chief role being particularly beautiful in color and movement.

SHUSTER LEAVES PARIS TO-DAY.

Paris, Jan. 27.—W. Morgan Shuster, who was until recently treasurer general of the Persian government, will leave here for London to-morrow. On his arrival he will be met by a delegation of the British Persian committee, which will later give a dinner in his honor.

GABY DESLYS NOT MARRIED.

London, Jan. 27.—The agent of Gaby Deslys says that the reports circulated regarding her marriage are incorrect.

ITALY SURRENDERS TURKS

Twenty-nine Red Crescent Men Handed Over to French Consul.

UNDERSTANDING ARRIVED AT

Impending Renewal of Triple Alliance Renders New Entente Valuable.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 27.—Now that France and Italy have reached a satisfactory agreement about the Cagliari incident, the firm conviction prevails in diplomatic circles here that all serious danger of a quarrel on account of the further seizures of French ships, which owing to the excessive zeal of young Italian torpedo boat commanders may still be expected, has been definitely removed, thanks to the straightforward, honest and energetic patriotism now imparted to French diplomacy by the new Premier, Raymond Poincaré.

A complete understanding now exists between the French and Italian governments, a fact which is regarded here as of vital importance just now, because it is officially known in Paris that Herr von Kiderlen Wächter, the Kaiser's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was intrusted, previous to his departure from Berlin for Rome, with a confidential mission to prepare and fix conditions for a renewal of the Triple Alliance. One of the factors in such a renewal comprises detailed strategical and tactical organizations for possible co-operation in the Mediterranean of the Italian and the Austrian navies.

[By The Associated Press.]

Paris, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Cagliari says that the prefect this afternoon handed over to the custody of the French Consul the twenty-nine Turks who were taken off the steamer Manouba by the Italian authorities. They will be transferred to Marseilles, the government having undertaken to see that if there be any combatants among them they shall not reach Tripoli.

The release of the steamer Tavignano, seized by Italian torpedo boats off Tunis and taken to Tripoli, is announced.

The torpedo boats which seized the Tavignano also shelled several barges which were going out from shore yesterday to unload the Tavignano off Biban, Tunis. According to a special dispatch received here to-day from Ben Gardan, a coast town on the Tunis-Tripoli frontier, the capture of the Tavignano and the shelling of the barges occurred in French waters.

Rome, Jan. 27.—The French passenger steamer Tavignano, which was seized by Italian torpedo boats last night off Biban, Tunis, has been released.

A semi-official note issued this morning explains that the Tavignano was seized at a distance of nine miles to the east of Zarzis, and outside of French waters.

As it was rumored that the Tavignano was engaged in carrying contraband, the Italian officers, not finding any customs receipts on board, escorted the vessel to Tripoli. Three hours later, however, after a thorough inspection of the ship had not revealed any contraband, the Tavignano was released.

The semi-official note points out that the presence of sailing vessels led the Italian officers to believe that the Tavignano was about to unload, but it does not mention that any barges were shelled.

Satisfaction is felt here at the conclusion of the Franco-Italian incident relative to the capture of a number of Turks from the French steamer Manouba by Italian warships. The declaration of the government, to the effect that the representatives of the two countries, after examining in the most cordial manner the facts of the case and reaffirming the friendship of the two nations, have decided to submit the question to the Hague Tribunal, was cordially welcomed.

ITALIAN ARMY'S AIR FLEET

Thirty-two Units—Nervous Breakdown Common Among Aviators.

Rome, Jan. 18.—There are thirty-two aeroplanes and as many aviators attached to the army of occupation in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Several aeroplanes will accompany the march of the Italian expedition into the interior, and for this purpose portable sheds have been constructed.

The military authorities have discovered that the aerial service in time of war is so wearing on the nerves that if continued three months steadily the army aviators suffer nervous breakdown. In order to get a rest the aviators are ordered to take turns, making flights on alternate weeks. This remedy, however, is not proving sufficient, as the strain on the nerves is considerable, and consequently the army pilots have been given a leave of absence for three months in Italy, new men taking their places.

Bomb throwing from aeroplanes in flight has not proved a success. The risks taken by the aviator, who, besides piloting the machine, has to handle the bombs, are so great that the authorities have discontinued the practice for the present. As all Italian aeroplanes are built to carry only the pilot, it has been found impossible for aviators to take an artillery officer as a passenger to handle the bombs. Experiments are now being made with a special apparatus, known as a bomb throwing box, which it is proposed to attach to the bottom of the aeroplane. By means of compressed air it can be used like a torpedo tube to hurl bombs at the enemy. It is hoped that with the help of this apparatus, which thus far is in the experimental stage, aviators will be enabled to adjust the aim and make the necessary allowances for altitude and speed.

LECTURES ON ARGENTINA

N. Y. U. Instructor Addresses the Circulo Literario Hispano.

The Circulo Literario Hispano gave a musical and literary entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. There was present a large representation of the Spanish and Spanish-American colonies in New York. The Republic of Argentina was represented by several naval officers, who are now here on official mission.

Maximo Iturralde, instructor of Spanish at the New York University, delivered an illustrated address on Argentina. The musical numbers were contributed by Señora Mercedes de Tucker, Señorita Armanda E. Rhode, Señor Rafael Saumell, Señor Gregorio Artieda and Señora Emilia Quintero.

ORDERED TO SURRENDER ARMS.

Tabriz, Persia, Jan. 27.—The Persians and Armenians in this city have been ordered by the commander of the Russian forces stationed here to surrender their arms. A proclamation issued by him threatens the inhabitants with severe punishment if they do not carry out this order within a fortnight.

NEW NAVAL ATTACHE.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Commander Richard D. White has been detailed as naval attaché to the embassies at Rome and Vienna, succeeding Commander Andrew T. Long. Commander White is now in the office of Naval Intelligence here and will assume his new duties on July 1.

46 GENERALS DESERT DYNASTY IN ITS NEED

Message Sent to Peking Demands Abdication as First Condition of Peace.

BOMB THROWN IN CAPITAL

Manchu General Injured, Perhaps Fatally—New Regime Directly Under Yuan Shih-kai Probable.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Peking, Jan. 28.—Forty-six generals of the imperial army have sent a joint message by telegraph to Peking demanding a peaceful settlement of the troubles which are besetting the country, and expressing the opinion that the abdication of the dynasty is essential to the re-establishment of order.

The memorial also calls attention to the impossibility of accomplishing the things for which an army exists when the younger princes of the imperial clan have prevented the wealthier Manchus from providing funds for the payment of the soldiers.

Premier Yuan Shih-kai took the document with him to the imperial palace, where he had another long interview with the Empress Dowager and several of the imperial princes, all of whom immediately recognized the deep significance of the message.

Taken in conjunction with yesterday's bomb outrage against the Manchu general Liang-Pi, this memorial cannot but hasten the formal renunciation of power by the dynasty.

The establishment of a strong central government directly and avowedly under Yuan Shih-kai is now undoubtedly but a matter of days.

Peking, Jan. 27.—General Liang-Pi, a high Manchu official and former commandant of the imperial guards, was injured, probably fatally, to-day by a bomb thrown by an unidentified Chinaman in military uniform. The man hurled the bomb from the side of the road as Liang-Pi was alighting from his carriage at the entrance to his home. Both of the general's legs were broken and lacerated by fragments of the missile, and surgeons who immediately attended him found it necessary to amputate one of the limbs. The patient's condition was later pronounced critical.

The assailant was himself instantly killed by the explosion.

General Liang-Pi was a strong reactionary and had been suspected of implication in the recent assassination of General Mu Lu-Cheng.

The republican agents, who do not attempt to keep the nature of their mission in Peking secret, declare that fighting will not be resumed immediately, although isolated conflicts may occur. They communicate openly with the staff of Premier Yuan Shih-kai, many of the members of which have expressed revolutionary sympathies.

One of the revolutionary agents here makes the assertion that he has been received by Premier Yuan Shih-kai, who made him the promise to release a number of syspected dynamiters who have been imprisoned recently.

The sharp fighting which occurred on the railroad from Tien-Tsin to Pu-Kow yesterday was caused by the advanced posts of the imperial troops under the command of Chang-Hsun, formerly commander at Nanking, and those of the revolutionists coming into contact. The armies were each about one thousand strong. The battle occurred about seventy-six miles south of Su-Chow, in the province of Kiang-Su, and resulted in a defeat of the revolutionaries, who were compelled to abandon their stores and camp equipage.

The imperialist army stationed at Siao-Kan, near Hankow, has retreated to the border of the province of Ho-Nan, to the north, in order to avoid a flank movement which was being carried out by a revolutionary army from Hankow.

It is reported to-night that Yuan Shih-kai has requested permission to decline the marquisate offered to him. An imperial edict has been issued, however, insisting upon his acceptance of the title.

Tien-Tsin, Jan. 27.—An attempt was made this morning to assassinate Brigadier General Chang Hsun-chih, of the imperial army, at the railroad station here. The general was not injured and the bomb thrower was eventually arrested.

The would-be assassin, who is a young Chinese, apparently arrived here on the same train as Chang Hsun-chih from Peking. The general on leaving the train proceeded to his brougham, which was in waiting. The assassin followed him and threw two bombs, which wrecked the carriage.

The assailant fled, but was eventually surrounded by soldiers and police. He kept his pursuers at bay for some time with his revolver, but was finally overcome.

Chang Hsun-chih, who is well known here, has been largely responsible for preventing the population of Tien-Tsin from going over to the revolutionaries, of whom he is one of the most bitter opponents.

Tokio, Jan. 27.—M. Inukai, the leader of the Nationalist party, who has just returned from Shanghai, asked the Foreign Minister in the House of Representatives to-day: "Is the Japanese government adhering to the principle of the integrity of China?"

Viscount Uchida replied unhesitatingly in the affirmative, pointing out the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the conventions of Japan with France and Russia.

"What is the principle which is guiding the benevolent assistance offered by Japan to China?" was M. Inukai's second question.

The Foreign Minister responded: "This offer was made to China after an understanding had been reached with Great Britain on the subject, and we are ready to put it into actual operation at the moment an opportunity should arise, but so far there has been no occasion."

M. Inukai then strongly criticised the unsteadiness of the government's policy as regards China, continuing: "It is now an open secret that the Japanese government's sympathy leaned first toward the reigning dynasty in China. This policy was afterward changed under the convenient cover of strict neutrality. The result is that a want of confidence in Japan exists both at Peking and among the revolutionaries."

FLEEING MISSIONARIES HOME

Baptist Workers, Driven from Han Yang, Reach Newton Centre, Mass.

Boston, Jan. 27.—The Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Adams, who are missionaries of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society at Han Yang, Central China, have arrived at their home in Newton Centre. They were obliged to leave Han Yang when the city was attacked by the revolutionaries, and, after staying some time in Hankow, made their way down to the coast and then to this country.

The fate of their house and the other mission buildings, including a fine hospital, is in doubt, as the revolutionist fortifications on Han Yang Hill, overlooking the city, have been repeatedly shelled by the imperialists.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been missionaries of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in China nearly forty years, and have four children engaged in the work. One son is with the Red Cross contingent on the firing line at Hankow.

TO COMPENSATE CHURCHILL

Liberal Party Plans Demonstration When He Visits Belfast.

Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 27.—The Liberal party, according to a report current here, hopes to compensate Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, for his disappointment at his plans in regard to speaking in favor of Home Rule at Ulster Hall being upset. To do this they will organize a demonstration in connection with his visit to Belfast on more striking lines than would have been the case if the Home Rule meeting had been allowed to proceed without molestation.

The military authorities in Dublin have arranged to send troops here both from the capital and other points should their presence be considered necessary for the maintenance of order.

London, Jan. 27.—Hilaire Belloc, former Liberal Member of Parliament, in a speech to-day declared that he was actually in a certain newspaper office when orders came from an authoritative quarter for the Conservative press to demand Home Rule in 1910.

This happened just before the general election, at a time when part of the Unionist press was already writing in favor of Home Rule all around.

DRIFT 5 DAYS IN MOTOR BOAT

School Teachers Have Terrible Experience in Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 27.—Terrible hardships were suffered by two school teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young, of the town of Maasin, on the island of Leyte, while on a visit of inspection of the schools of the district, accompanied by their three-year-old child.

They started out from Maasin in a gasolene launch, which soon became unmanageable. As there were no oars in the boat, they could not reach the shore and the little craft drifted out to sea. For five days and five nights they floated about without meeting any other vessel. They had neither food nor water with them, and were almost in despair when they were cast upon the beach of Siquijor Island, 200 miles distant. When they landed Mr. and Mrs. Young were greatly emaciated, but the child was quite well. All will probably recover.

FRENCH POPULATION SHRINKS

Census Shows Falling Off in Sixty-nine Departments—Migration to Paris.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The results of last year's census in France have now been officially published. They show that the population numbers but little over 39,600,000 persons, the increase for the previous five years being only 349,264. In the last forty years the population has increased by only three and a half millions. The increse in the last quinquennial period is accounted for practically entirely by the growth in the population of the Seine Department. In sixty-four departments the population has actually declined.

The figures indicate a continual migration from the rural districts to the large towns, especially to Paris, the population of which is returned at 2,888,110.

FOR COPYRIGHT WITH HUNGARY

Treaty To Be Signed at Budapest Healing Long Standing Grievance.

Vienna, Jan. 27.—A copyright treaty between the United States and Hungary will be signed at Budapest on Tuesday next. The American Ambassador, Richard C. Kerens, by special authorization of President Taft, will sign for the United States.

This is the first direct treaty between the United States and Hungary, and it is hoped that it will remove the long-standing grievance of Hungarian authors and composers, who heretofore have been unprotected in America.

PORTUGUESE STRIKE ENDED.

Lisbon, Portugal, Jan. 27 (via frontier).—The agricultural strike which broke out on January 25 in the Evera district and led to violent rioting and conflicts between the strikers and the military has now terminated. The laborers have in nearly all instances returned to work. A large number of persons injured during the rioting are being treated in the hospitals.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT UPHELD

Manila, Jan. 27.—The Democratic primaries to-day resulted in an overwhelming victory for the faction opposing the denunciation of the Philippine administration.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION THE BUGBEAR IN CHINA

Resumption of Civil War Would Compel the Six Powers to Take a Hand.

FINANCIALLY OR OTHERWISE

Legations Must Either Recommend Loan to Dynasty or Be Responsible for Chaos Which Will Ensue.

(By the Regular Correspondent of The Tribune in Peking.)

Peking, Dec. 21.—Foreign intervention, although no diplomat here will admit that this term is applicable, has come at last in China. It takes the form of a note presented to the peace commissioners at Shanghai by the representatives of America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Russia, expressing a friendly hope that a settlement of the present disturbed state of the empire will be reached during their negotiations.

It is hoped that this concerted action on the part of the powers will have a good influence, if only by way of making the spectre of foreign intervention tangible. A resumption of civil warfare would mean chaos—absolute chaos—throughout the land, and the powers would have to intervene in one way or another, even if to no greater an extent than the lending of money to the imperialists—whether they wished to do so or not. The result of the powers' action is awaited with the keenest interest. Possibly this suggestion of settlement will be considered a covert threat by the Chinese, and reprisals on foreigners may be in order. Possibly it will frighten the rebels into reaching an agreement, for active intervention on the part of the powers is the one thing that all patriotic Chinese desire to avoid.

Militant intervention, such as might easily be essential, is desired by no one, least of all the jealous powers, and certainly not by either faction of the natives. From any point of view a failure of the peace negotiations would be deplorable, leading to terrible times for China and possibly international complications of great import. One power or another might take action in such a way as to arouse the animosity of another and then there would be trouble.

There has already been evidence of international jealousy and intrigue in this revolt and things were getting to a pretty pass, with certain charges and counter-charges, when an agreement was reached among the powers to act in concert in extending friendly advice to China. Possibly this agreement may be the first step toward harmonious action in all matters pertaining to China. If it is it will work for the good of China, which all the powers claim to have at heart.

A deep and hitherto highly successful diplomatic game is afoot on the part of some one whose identity is still unknown. To bring the Russians and the Japanese, whose special interests are predominant, into concerted action with the powers was an achievement in itself. It is safe to say that either one or the other of the specially situated powers would rather have run the show for themselves. But no one power has been able at any time to obtain the advantage. The English, it is true, lent the good offices of the British consul at Hankow in the preliminary steps for the arrangement of an armistice and the negotiations, but further than this, as far as is known, no power took separate action or led the procession in any way. And the English, in lending their good offices, did so with the full knowledge of the other powers concerned. It is said, here in gossipy Peking, that the Japanese are much vexed because they have not been able to take the leading part, but as to this no one actually knows.

The old, vexatious question of money is still with us. The imperial government is absolutely, pitiably "broke," and should the peace negotiations fail it will be more than ever the duty of the powers to decide whether Yuan Shih-kai shall have an opportunity afforded to him to carry on the fight. Without a foreign loan, as every one, even Yuan himself, will admit, a continuation of the struggle will be impossible. The rebels are even worse off, for they have not been recognized by the powers, and the chances of borrowing the money which they need so badly on their own credit are less than those of the imperial government.

If the negotiations fail the question will be clean cut and well defined. The powers must either sanction a loan to the imperial government or be responsible for the chaos which is sure to follow. The matter has been under consideration by the foreign governments, but no decision has been reached; the powers hold aloof until they see the outcome of the Shanghai effort at peace. Some nations, it is known here, favor the lending of money, but certain others—or at least one other—have blocked the programme for fear of reprisals on the part of the rebels for this assistance to the imperial government. The rebels have sent message after message to the ministers of foreign nations here protesting against any loan being made. They threaten a boycott of foreign goods. These threats have had their effect in certain quarters and have served for the time being to block the loan negotiations.

The ministers who favor the loan do not fear the threatened boycott as much as the possibility of reprisals being taken on foreigners and their property. This might prove to be a very tangible danger and is one which must be considered. It is extremely unlikely, however, that the rebels would dare to attack foreigners. They have entirely too much respect for foreign gunboats and marines. A peaceful boycott is more of a possibility.

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