

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

FRENCH CRISIS STILL UNSOLVED

Jean Dupuy Failing to Form Ministry, Gaston Doumergue Is Called.

PRESIDENT CONCEDES POINT TO SOCIALISTS

Doumergue, a Political Ally of Ex-Premier Caillaux, Served Under Clemenceau.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, Dec. 6.—The present ministerial crisis is one of the most important in the history of the Third Republic, because it involves not only the political and military situations, but is vital from the purely economic and financial points of view. It is also proving unusually difficult of solution, for the Barthou Cabinet was overturned in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, and down to the time of filing this dispatch no ministerial combination has been formed. President Poincaré seems unwilling to intrust the government to Joseph Caillaux, leader of the Radical section, which has driven M. Barthou from power because of the determined opposition in that quarter to the new three years' military service law, and the only practical way of avoiding a dissolution of the Chamber is by the formation of a Union Républicaine Ministry of the Jean Dupuy mould which will enforce loyally the three years' military service law and obtain from the Chamber the \$260,000,000 loan without fiscal immunity—i. e., without any mention of the liability of rentes to direct income tax or to any other burdens that may be imposed upon them. Consequently, the President intrusted Senator Dupuy with the task of forming a ministry, but the proprietor of "Le Petit Parisien" found himself unable to procure support from sources which he regarded as indispensable to success, and notified the President accordingly.

Enter Gaston Doumergue. M. Poincaré then turned to the Socialist Senator, Gaston Doumergue, who has consented to try to form a Cabinet, thus making a serious concession to the Socialists, for M. Doumergue is in the Senate what Joseph Caillaux is in the Chamber. M. Doumergue opposed the candidature of M. Poincaré at the Versailles Congress last winter, and upon his success in constituting a Cabinet that can command a working majority in the Chamber probably depends the question whether or not the President of the republic will resort to the drastic solution of dissolving Parliament.

It was a bitter disappointment for the Chief Executive and for Moderate Republicans when Jean Dupuy, in the face of the irreconcilable attitude of M. Caillaux, the Radical-Unionist, was compelled at 2.30 p. m. to-day to abandon the task of forming a Union Républicaine Cabinet of conciliation. M. Doumergue is willing to carry out loyally the three years' military service law, but favors the taxation of the new national loan, and his foreign policy is in accord with that of Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Barthou Cabinet. No matter how the next Cabinet may be constituted, it seems fairly sure that M. Pichon will retain his portfolio. In any event it is certain that the new combination will be thoroughly friendly to President Wilson as regards Mexico, for all agree here that, whether President Wilson is right or wrong in his Mexican policy, he must be supported by any French government, for everybody realizes here that all Americans, as far as foreign nations are concerned, will back up President Wilson.

Is a Moderate Socialist. The attention of France to-night, therefore, is fixed upon Senator Gaston Doumergue. He is just past fifty years of age, a lawyer and a former Minister of the Colonies, having held that portfolio in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet. In the Clemenceau Cabinet he was Minister of Commerce. M. Doumergue is a Socialist, but as the French Socialists are divided into various sections his socialism might be called of the moderate type, as compared with the thoroughgoing quality of that of Jean Jaurès. M. Doumergue belongs to the groups which combined to overthrow Premier Barthou, although, as he is in the Senate, he did not take any personal part in the defeat of the government. After he had been asked by President Poincaré to organize a Ministry M. Doumergue arranged to consult with Georges Clemenceau, J. Louis Barthou, Joseph Caillaux, Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot, Aristide Briand and Léon Bourgeois, all of them former Premiers, as well as other Parliamentary leaders, including Jean Dupuy, to ask them for assurances of their support in advance.

PREDICTS SPANISH REVOLT

Madrid Newspaper Declares Monarchy Endangered.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Madrid, Dec. 6.—"La Correspondencia," one of the best informed newspapers on political matters, prints a sensational article in which a revolution is predicted as the outcome of the present split in both of the dominant parties. It emphasizes the fact that with the unprecedented weakness of the Liberal and Conservative parties, which had for a long time been the supports of the dynasty, the Republicans of the different designations, as well as the followers of the pretender, Don Jaime, are becoming stronger, and are now endangering the monarchy.

RAYMOND POINCARÉ, President of the French Republic.



RUSSIAN NOBILITY TO DANCE BALLET

Princess Obelinsky, Losing Bet with Czar, Is Producing \$100,000 Spectacle.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—Princess Obelinsky, assisted by the leading ladies of the Russian aristocracy, is busy preparing for the performance of the new ballet. The music is by the princess, and the production will be given at the Obelinsky Palace, in St. Petersburg, late this month. It is expected that the Czar and Czarina will attend.

The ballet is mythological, the chief characters being Jupiter, Juno, Mercury and Minerva. All the parts will be filled by members of the highest aristocracy, and Princess Obelinsky, who is the supreme manager, has barred from the cast all but the most beautiful women in Russia. This has led to much criticism, and when the princess barred a young Moscow countess, on the ground that she had exaggeratedly large hands, the lady's husband sent a challenge for a duel to Princess Obelinsky's eldest son. The princess's enormous fortune insures the production against loss. The costumes have been designed by Parisian and Roman artists, and several of the titled dancers have already travelled to Paris and to Rome to try on their costumes. Two have gone to Budapest for a few lessons with Nijinsky, and some have even travelled to Madrid for lessons with a famous dancer of the Royal Opera.

Princess Obelinsky pays all the bills. It is estimated the production will cost more than \$100,000, but this seems a matter of indifference to the princess. It is said in St. Petersburg that she made a bet with the Czar, promising if she lost she would present him with an entertainment which would outdo even the court festivities and that she is now proceeding to make good.

Future Rumanian King to Enter German Army

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin, Dec. 6.—Prince Charles, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Rumania, is to enter the German army on January 1 as lieutenant in the First Foot Guards at Potsdam in order to complete his military education. The prince, who is twenty years old, is to remain two years with the regiment.

King Charles of Rumania is a Hohenzollern prince and was born in Sigmaringen, Germany.



GASTON DOUMERGUE, Probable next Premier of France.

SANE DIPLOMAT SENT TO MADHOUSE

Blundering Russian Officials Hold Him in Asylum for Three Days.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] St. Petersburg, Dec. 6.—A distinguished member of the Russian diplomatic corps, M. Petroff, the new councillor of the legation at Bucharest, was the victim last week of an amazing adventure at the hands of Russian railway officials. Petroff was going to St. Petersburg to receive his official instructions, and while the train stopped at Klin, between Moscow and Tver, he jumped out to buy a paper. Before he could return the train started, and the diplomat had to jump on a baggage van. A guard tried to push him off, but Petroff resisted and went through the train to a third class compartment. He had been there a few minutes, when a commissaire, consisting of three guards, came up and asked him to pay a fine for jumping on the train while it was in motion. Petroff showed his diplomatic papers, which the commissaire threw on the floor.

At the next station, Tver, Petroff was arrested. He protested and was finally allowed to send a dispatch to the Chief of the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg. He wrote the telegram in French, and this aroused the suspicion of one gendarme, who said the diplomat was unquestionably mad. Other officials agreed, and Petroff was hurried to an asylum, where he remained several days until he was examined and found perfectly sane. He was then allowed to go to St. Petersburg, where he will appear before the Czar to demand redress.

Sazonoff, the Chief of the Foreign Office, has sent a protest to the railway minister because the train guards would not heed Petroff's diplomatic papers.

KAISER'S TRAIN MUST BE SALUTED

Railway Employees Failing to Obey Will Be Guilty of Leze Majesty.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin, Dec. 6.—Leze majesty is always guarded against in Germany. An order just issued by the Ministry of Railways says: "Switchmen and gate keepers at crossings on the passing of the royal train must face the train and adopt the military attitude of attention, with eyes to the front and holding a covered signal flag by day on the right arm. During the passing of the royal train assistant switchmen and watchmen without service caps must also take up the attitude of attention. At night the lantern must be held in the right hand; by day, the cap. Railwaymen at stations must do likewise." The "Berliner Tageblatt" sarcastically observes: "After deeply contemplating the new ordinance we are sure the safety of the royal train will gain greatly thereby."

IN HONOR OF CERVANTES

Special Hall in Spanish-American Libraries Advocated.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Madrid, Dec. 6.—The Spanish government, at the request of several scientific and literary associations, has invited the governments of the different Spanish-American countries to establish in their public libraries a special hall in honor of Cervantes. For that purpose Spain will contribute reproductions of all editions of "Don Quixote" printed up to the present time.

SAYS U. S. VIOLATES MONROE DOCTRINE

Dr. Kraus, German Writer, Holds the Declaration To Be Merely a Threat.

"DEMAND OF EUROPE MORE THAN WE GIVE"

"Interfere in Her Affairs and Defy Her to Meddle with Our Monopoly."

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin, Dec. 6.—What is said to be a most exhaustive study and the first attempt in any language to give an extended account of its historical development is "The Essential Nature of the Monroe Doctrine," a new work by Dr. Herbert Kraus. The first part deals with the origin and the original significance of the Monroe Doctrine, the second with its history, and the third with the possible reconciliation of the doctrine with the established principles of international law. In the last connection Dr. Kraus states the result of his examination to be essentially negative, and says the law, in fact, is not in any sense juridical but purely political in principle. Dealing with the origin of the Monroe Doctrine, the author's points are twofold. He contends the first principle was the closing of the American continent's colonial settlements by non-American powers, and gives as the second principle the excluding of European powers from interference with the political affairs of American republics.

Principle of Non-Intervention. The corollary principle, says Dr. Kraus, was the declaration that the United States repudiated all right to intervene in the affairs of the old world, thus establishing the principle of the isolation of America, which, despite the entirely altered conditions, still plays so important a sentimental part in the determination of American policy. He asserts, however, that as far as regards the underlying principle of non-intervention of the United States in Europe the record of American diplomacy presents a continuous chain of proofs that this country is engaged in activities in flat contradiction of both the spirit and the letter of this part of the Monroe Doctrine.

Dr. Kraus cites the action of President Taylor in sending secret agents to the Hungarian insurgents, and also the diplomatic intervention of the United States in favor of the Cretan insurgents in 1896. He says: "The underlying principle is not only consistently ignored by American statesmen, but has ceased to have an object. The whole Monroe Doctrine, in its original sense, is in fact in the same case, since, with the growth of the United States from a young, weak state into a great world power, its original raison d'être, the preservation of the integrity of the federal republic, ceased to be."

U. S. Isolation at an End. "With the beginning of American imperial expansion in 1898 the United States entered on a wholly new phase of its history, and the principle of the isolation of America came to an end in 1898 with the treaty by which the United States obtained certain Samoan islands and the annexation of Hawaii during the war with Spain." Dr. Kraus says the exclusion of political influence from the Americas has become a principle, not of defence, but of aggression, under cover of which the United States has attained in other American countries an influence which could never be secured in free competition with the non-American powers. In brief, he holds that the Monroe Doctrine has expanded from a principle intended to secure the integrity of the United States into one intended to protect the development of its material prosperity and supremacy over all American nations. He says the doctrine is really a threat, defying the outside world to interfere with American monopoly in the Western Hemisphere.

To Prevent Aggression. This German expert holds that the principle of intervention, according to the international code, is justified only by two considerations: First, the purpose of self-preservation; that is, the right of a state to take any measures, even to the extent of intervention in the international affairs of another state, in order to maintain its own stability; second, the purpose of preventing the unjust aggression of one state toward another.

Dr. Kraus cites the intervention in the Venezuelan boundary dispute and the attitude of Washington over French intervention in Mexico as rightly included in the second consideration, but, in general, he says, the Monroe Doctrine, even in its original form, sets up claims which have no justification in international law. He argues that this cannot even be considered just from the point of view of the political principle of the balance of power, because, he holds, the doctrine increasingly tends to upset the balance of power in favor of the supremacy of the United States.

ALFONSO HAS NEW CHARITY

First Houses for Poor Workmen Built at Seville.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Seville, Dec. 6.—Great preparations are being made for the visit of King Alfonso the first week in January, for the formal opening of the first houses for poor workmen built at his expense. The King intends to build cheap houses for workmen in the chief cities of Spain, and he selected Seville for the first group when he visited here after the recent floods.

The Mauretania Sails with "Girl on the Film" Company

Emmy Wehlen, Connie Ediss, George Grossmith, Jack Mc-Ardle and Others in Cast.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Dec. 6.—The chief feature of the sailing of the Mauretania was the departure of "The Girl on the Film" company, which is leaving the Gaiety Theatre for a run at the Casino, New York. George Grossmith, Jack Mc-Ardle, Connie Ediss, Emmy Wehlen and others are in the cast.

Lord Dangan, the chorus man, son of the Earl of Cowley, who has been so prominent in the divorce courts, went along, but his fiancée, Pearl Aufrere, the "post card beauty" of England, was not at the train to say goodby. She said she was married last night suddenly.

Jeanne Jomelli, another passenger, will make a five months' concert tour in the United States. On her return to England she will have a house in London.

Mme. Tetrassini was also a passenger. She will open at the Boston Opera House and then make a tour from January to May in the United States, Canada and Cuba. Her hat was adorned with what looked like very expensive aigrettes, but which she declared were merely chicken feathers, her own fowls' plumes, made up with the tails of her horses.

Lewis F. Muir, author of "Hitchhiker" and "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," who has been singing here and has written music for a new revue at the London Hippodrome, also sailed. He will return in March.

H. C. Hoover went to California to attend the annual meeting of the trustees of Leland Stanford University, and also to confer with the authorities of the Panama Exposition.

H. D. Pillsbury, the San Francisco banker, is rushing back for Christmas with his daughter Olivia, whom he took to Switzerland for a throat operation. F. W. Woolworth, before sailing, denied he was going to open a chain of stores in Germany. He said there was a bad business outlook in the United States.

Mrs. James Henry Smith sailed with Mrs. A. J. Drexel, who was accompanied to the station by Armstrong Drexel, the aviator; the Duke of Manchester and others. J. C. Hartzell, the Methodist mis-



MISS EMMY WEHLEN.

sonary Bishop of Africa; Sir William Raynor, John H. McPadden, the cotton king, and his son; J. Milne Barbour, the Marques and Marquesa de San Carlos de Pedrosa and Melville Green-shields also sailed. The Mauretania expects to return to Fishguard on December 21, making the round trip of six thousand miles just over twelve days, and bringing her passengers back to England and the Continent in plenty of time for Christmas.

ber of European royalty, one proof of which is that she is a Russian, married to a Swede, living mostly in Paris and shopping mostly in Berlin, with a penchant for American clothes. She always wears American shoes and silk stockings, and not long since bought the entire stock of American silk stockings at one store and left an order for ten dozen additional pair to be sent to her house.

TO RULE ALBANIA AT CALL OF DUTY

Prince Wilhelm of Wied Gives Up Easy Life to Accept Uncertain Throne.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Berlin, Dec. 6.—"We all advised him not to accept the Albanian crown, but Prince Wilhelm will listen to nobody," was the statement The Tribune correspondent elicited from a close relative of Prince Wilhelm of Wied, Europe's delegate to the Albanian throne. Prince Wilhelm is now at Potsdam, cancelling his commission in the foot-guards and renting his magnificent villa at Wied, on the banks of a beautiful lake. He is a soldier, and this is the real reason why he accepted the throne. He is not actuated by ambition, as the unsuccessful candidates for the throne said of him. When told by Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, that his acceptance of the throne would finally set Europe at rest, he responded to the call of duty in true military fashion.

He has often explained to his friends visits to his commission in the foot-guards and renting his magnificent villa at Wied, on the banks of a beautiful lake. He is a soldier, and this is the real reason why he accepted the throne. He is not actuated by ambition, as the unsuccessful candidates for the throne said of him. When told by Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, that his acceptance of the throne would finally set Europe at rest, he responded to the call of duty in true military fashion.

LEONARDO DA VINCI PORTRAIT FOUND

Owner Fears to Exhibit Lest It Share the Fate of the "Mona Lisa."

[From The Tribune Correspondent.] Munich, Nov. 27.—It is said that a Leonardo da Vinci portrait has been found in Bavaria. It is the one of the Countess Cecilia Barginini, née Galzerani, painted some years before her marriage, about the year 1488, and which has been lost sight of by the public for many years. The picture is that of a young woman, the portrait showing the strong, peculiar style of Da Vinci. It is nearly life size, with a full face, while the shoulders are turned to the light, the lady holding a musical instrument in her hands and about to play upon it. The resemblance in style to the lost "Mona Lisa" is very marked, though the face is far more beautiful and belongs to a much younger woman than was depicted in the "Mona Lisa" picture. The portrait seems to have passed into the hands of the Chancellor of Queen Margaret of France, and is still held by a member of the same family. It is at present in a small, tastefully furnished villa, where it seems a pity that such a work of art should remain hidden from the public. The mere possession of the picture is a source of apprehension to the owner, for fear that some fate might reach it, such as has befallen the "Mona Lisa," but it is doubtful whether the owner will consent to have it exhibited.

DUKE SLEEPS IN R. R. YARD

Governor General of Canada Considerate to Household.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Ottawa, Dec. 6.—In order not to disturb the royal household at Rideau Hall in the early hours of Sunday the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, will to-night undergo the novel experience of sleeping aboard his special train in the Canadian Pacific Railway yard here. The duke, who has been in Montreal for two days, attending several public functions, was present to-night at a performance of the opera "Madame Butterfly" in that city, and left by special train for Ottawa shortly before midnight, attended by his staff.

SPANISH 'RAFFLES'S' GAY CAREER ENDS

Madrid Police Apprehend Bogus Nobleman by Ruse —Victimized Many.

ALWAYS ESCAPED PURSUERS IN TAXI

Promised to Wed Two Well Known Actresses and Carried Off Another's Jewels.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Madrid, Dec. 6.—The police have captured a man known as the Spanish "Raffles." This person, whose real name is Edouard Fernandez, arrived at Barcelona a month ago, saying he was the special correspondent of a Buenos Ayres paper.

He proved to be well informed and a clever talker, and was well received in literary and artistic circles.

Fernandez made the acquaintance of the popular vaudeville artist Aneta Copetogul, and immediately disappeared from her dressing room in the theatre with all her jewelry. He was arrested in Barcelona, but asked permission to change his clothes, and while the officers were downstairs he escaped in disguise to Madrid, where he installed himself in the best hotel.

There he made numerous friends, among them the playwright Jacinto Benavente and Francisco Rodriguez, late Mayor of Madrid, both of whom he victimized.

Representing himself as the son of the Marquis Casa Valencia, a well known Spanish title, he made friends of the two well known actresses, Mario Palau and Nieves Suarez, promising matrimony in both instances. He victimized the Minister for the Argentine, and announced himself as secretary to that legation in several quarters.

Fernandez gambled heavily, hired a luxurious motor car and had many servants in gorgeous liveries, for which he ran up tailors' bills.

"Raffles's" photograph was published in Madrid last week, and a detective, overhearing that the man frequented the Teatro Espanol, discovered that he had ordered photographs of his actress friends to be sent to a Continental express agency. The detective donned the uniform of an agency employe and arrested Fernandez when he entered to claim the photographs.

"Raffles" said the police had been chasing him for three weeks in Madrid, but that he always avoided them by using a taxicab.

REGIMENT QUITS ZABERN FOR CAMP

Kaiser Assures Alsations That Law, Not Force, Shall Prevail.

Zabern, Germany, Dec. 6.—Headed by its energetic commander, Colonel von Reuter, the 93rd Infantry Regiment, whose officers have caused so much strife between the military and civil authorities in Alsace, marched out of Zabern to-day on the way to uncomfortable camp quarters, half of the men going to Haguenau, sixteen miles to the northeast of Strassburg, in the forest, and the other half to Bitsch, a small fortified town at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, in the north of Alsace. Not even the customary detachment was left in charge of the barracks and army property; a guard being detailed for this service from the garrison of Strassburg. Military patrols, which had been a feature of town life since the disorders began, disappeared with the departure of the regiment.

The Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, Count Charles von Wedel, returned to-day from his conference with the Emperor, and the Alsation papers gladly interpret the fact that he has not retired from office as an indication that he received from the Emperor the necessary guarantees of non-interference by the military with civil rule in Alsace-Lorraine.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—The Imperial Chancellor returned this morning to Berlin from Bonn, after conferring with the Emperor on the Zabern incidents, and immediately issued a denial of the unflattering explanation of his unsuccessful appearance in Parliament on Wednesday. The Under Secretary of State Arnold Wahnschaffe, of the Imperial chancellery, was reported to have told the party leaders that the Chancellor had made a mistake in his speech, and had forgotten to mention the Emperor's interposition against the military authorities at Zabern.

It appears Herr Wahnschaffe said to the party leaders that the Chancellor had been unwell and had fallen, therefore, to make clear to the members of the Imperial Parliament that the Emperor had ordered the army officers to keep within the law, and had sent Major General Kuehn to Zabern to take charge of the situation. The Chancellor, he said, had referred only indirectly to the Emperor's intervention in the affair.

It was noted at the time that the Chancellor, in Parliament on Wednesday, spoke without his customary clearness and force.

The constitution of Alsace-Lorraine is not going to be "smashed into fragments," nor is the territory to be made into a Prussian province, as Emperor William was reported to have threatened in a moment of anger last year over the Alsation conduct. Now comes the declaration from him that its constitution shall be upheld. The official "Strassburg Correspondenz," in an article on the transfer of the Zabern garrison, says: "Furthermore, the viceroy has firm assurance from the Emperor of his will that hereafter the constitutionally guaranteed rights of Alsace-Lorraine shall find stricter observance in all respects."

Kaiserin Receives Mrs. Gerard

Berlin, Dec. 6.—Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, was received by the Empress at the palace to-day.