

RIBOT BECOMES FRENCH PREMIER

Held Same Office 19 Years Ago—Poincaré Then His Lieutenant.

NEW CABINET CAUSES A FRESH ALIGNMENT

Its Formation Means a Check to the Manoeuvres of Clemenceau and Caillaux.

Paris, June 9.—The Cabinet formed by Alexandre Ribot is a Ministry of advanced republicans of the Left. It creates fresh party divisions and brings new parliamentary issues to the fore. M. Ribot during his long public career has never followed blindly any political group, and this fact today is his great strength.

His ministry, containing as it does MM. Bourgeois, Delcassé, Jean Dupuy and Etienne Clementel, a sound financier and rapporteur general of the budget, constitutes a formidable parliamentary rampart against the 200 United Socialists, who are now being helped by Georges Clemenceau and also by Joseph Caillaux. These two, by dividing all their opponents, hoped to secure control of the chamber and eventually compel President Poincaré to resign.

A Ribot ministry means the energetic enforcement of the three year military service law and also a national loan somewhat on the plan adopted by the Barthelemy Cabinet but knocked on the head by MM. Caillaux and Doumergue.

M. Ribot, although an indefatigable worker as a Deputy and subsequently as a senator, has been neither Premier nor even Cabinet Minister since 1885, at which date Raymond Poincaré was Minister of Public Instruction in the Ribot Cabinet.

The new Premier is seventy-two years old, and has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior. His wife is an American (Mary Burch, of Chicago), and he is a warm personal friend of Ambassador Jusserand. This is the first time in the history of France that a President of the Republic, a President of the Chamber of Deputies and a Prime Minister have all three been members of the French Academy.

The existence of a Ribot Cabinet does not modify in any way the friendly attitude of the French government in regard to President Wilson and the diplomatic efforts of the Washington Cabinet to bring order out of the Mexican chaos.

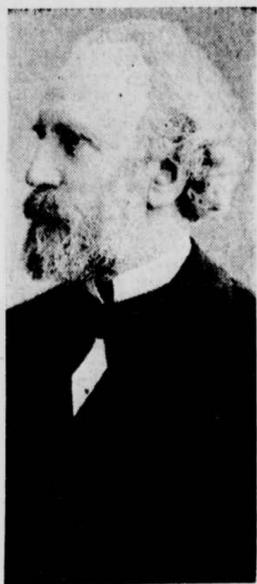
Since M. Ribot's last tenure of the Premiership fifteen cabinets have been formed by fourteen politicians. Aristide Briand having put that achievement to his credit on two occasions.

The greatest difficulty in the organization of the new Cabinet was in finding a man to be head of the War Department who was a supporter of the three-year military service law, which President Poincaré strongly favors, and at the same time with sufficient prestige to meet the opposition from the Socialists and from MM. Caillaux and Clemenceau in that matter.

The selection therefore of M. Delcassé is admirable from every point of view. As Ambassador in St. Petersburg M. Delcassé enjoyed the confidence and confidence of the Russian Emperor, and there is no doubt that the Russian government will feel gratified and reassured at the appointment. The interests of the navy will be adequately safeguarded by M. Chaumetens, who has already had considerable official experience.

The Ribot Cabinet is in detail as follows: Premier and Minister of Justice—Senator Alexandre Felix Ribot; Foreign Affairs—Senator Léon Bourgeois; Deputy Etienne Clementel; War—Deputy Emile Chaumetens; Navy—Deputy Théophile Delcassé; Interior—Senator Paul Poyrat; Public Instruction—Deputy Arthur Desjardins.

Public Works—Senator Jean Duruy; Colonies—Maurice Maunoury; Commerce—Deputy Marc Reville; Agriculture—Deputy Adrien Darrieu; Labor—Deputy Jean Baptiste Abel.



ALEXANDRE FELIX RIBOT, New Premier of France.

SCHUMANN-HEINK DIVORCE GRANTED

"Have Chance of Celluloid Dog in Gehenna," Rapp's Statement.

Chicago, June 9.—Mrs. Ernestine Schumann-Heink was today granted a divorce from her husband, William Rapp, Jr., whose ardent epistles to Mrs. Catherine Dean, of New York City, were the sensation of the case.

The victory for the contract came when Judge Sullivan instructed the jury to return a verdict in favor of the complainant.

The divorce hearing was marked principally by the emotional letters written by Rapp to Mrs. Catherine Dean, of New York, and the repeated intimations that the defence would prove allegations that would offset the conduct charged against her husband.

No attempt was made to contradict the authenticity of the letters credited to Rapp, and the evidence of the defence failed to show moral obliquity on the part of the opera singer.

Mrs. Schumann-Heink showed her joy at the verdict and declared that she would go at once to the Bayreuth Wagner festival, in which she is engaged to take a leading part.

"I've got about as much chance as a celluloid dog chasing an asbestos cat through Gehenna," said Rapp, after a colloquy with his attorney, former Judge Ben M. Smith, before the case went to the jury. After the verdict was returned he would make no statement.

'LET 'EM DIE,' SAY PASTORS

Boston Ministers Indorse London Slogan for Hunger Strikers.

Boston, June 9.—Boston pastors today indorsed the suggestion of London clergy that militant suffragettes be allowed to die in jail instead of being forcibly fed during hunger strikes.

"If they don't eat, it's up to them," said the Rev. A. H. Nazarian, pastor of the Peoples Temple.

"Let them die, they have a right to," said the Rev. P. Gifford, pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church.

The Rev. C. F. Dole, of the Jamaica Plain Unitarian Church, said the hunger strikers were bluffing.

WRIGHT BAN ON FOREIGN AIRMEN

Inventor to License "Infringing" Machines, but Rebuffs Visitors.

FLYERS FROM ABROAD FACE STRICT TERMS

Heavy Financial Conditions Imposed—Marblehead Firm May Contest Trade.

The Wright Aeroplane Company yesterday afternoon announced its willingness to license the use of "infringing" machines at the rate of \$1,000 a year, \$5 a day in addition to be paid for any exhibition or prize flying. Almost in the same breath, A. F. Barnes, secretary of the company, declared that these licenses would not be given to foreign aviators, who must meet more stringent conditions.

According to Barnes, Peugeot, the French flyer whom Leo Kronau is trying to bring to this country, must put up a \$4,000 bond and hand over 20 per cent of his gross receipts; and these conditions will obtain for all other foreigners who would fly here in exhibition. Wright's antipathy to foreign flyers is well known, and he is quoted as having admitted his intention to keep them out of the country.

Wright's action, according to Henry Woodhouse, editor of "Flying," clears up the aeronautical situation and opens the way to future competitions.

"Four prizes, aggregating \$22,500, have already been put up," he said, "and these will shortly be competed for. Aviators now know where they stand and I look for a great boom in flying. The proposed New York to Boston race was really to have been held on Decoration Day; a \$10,000 prize had been guaranteed and all arrangements completed, but the Wright company didn't grant its permission and the thing fell through.

"No such fiasco is possible in the future, however, and the Wright announcement will do more for flying than anything on record."

Mr. Woodhouse refused to state the nature of the contests which the Wright announcement has made possible, nor would he say who had offered the prizes. The license is good until December 31. To obtain it the licensee must agree, in addition to observing the financial conditions, "to keep a correct record of all exhibitions, flights or contests in which said machine may participate, which shall be at all times subject to the inspection of the Wright company, and agrees to render to the Wright company, on the first day of each month, a sworn statement setting forth the days during the previous month on which said machine was operated." Payment to the Wright company for the use of the machine in exhibition purposes is to be monthly.

The Dayton concern, moreover, reserves the right to cancel the agreement.

The Wright control of trade is threatened in but one quarter. The Burgess-Dunne machine, which is manufactured by the Burgess Company, at Marblehead, Mass., is not only automatically stable, as a special committee of the Aero Club has affirmed, but is also said to be non-infringing. Its stability does not depend on wing-warping or allons. It is said, but inheres in the structure of the planes, each of which offsets any undue fall or rise on the part of the other. Fore and aft stability is also automatic. It is said, but this is not in any case covered by the Wright patent.

At City Island Mr. Morgan was evidently actuated in making his purchases by another motive than that of profit. He had a yacht anchorage nearby, and some of the cup defenders of which he was a part owner found a mooring place there. The value of the thirty-five City Island properties is not yet known.

Hip Camp Uncas, in Hamilton County, is taxed at \$26,450. It comprises about 1,500 acres. His country place, known as Cragston, is taxed at \$90,000; his home site, at 219 Madison av., together with the library at 33 East 36th st. and the house at 225 Madison av., are appraised by the city at \$1,323,000, and for both land and buildings at \$1,578,000.

Mr. Morgan also owned the following buildings: Highcliffe Hall, at 14 Park Hill av., Yonkers, taxed at \$41,300; 13 and 15 East 38th st., taxed at \$221,000; 104 East 35th st., appraised at \$435,000; 33 East 35th st., at \$62,000; 135 East 36th st., at \$60,000, and 8 East 33rd st., at \$117,000.

The flathouses in East 47th st. are valued by the city at \$271,000.

Colorado's Grain Crops.

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AIDS 'JACK' ROSE; RESIGNS

Vestry Asks Pastor Who Coached Ex-Gambler to Quit.

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The government views the movement with anxiety, as it is believed to be supported not only by the Socialists but by the Radical party, which is anxious to embarrass the Salandra Ministry. The Premier was subjected to strong criticism in the Chamber for prohibiting anti-militarist meetings on June 7. In reply he said there had been no trouble except at Ancona and that none regretted more than he the loss of life. He said that the policemen who fired the fatal shots would be prosecuted, but he pointed out that, according to the report of the official sent to make an investigation, the police at the time of the shooting were surrounded by rioters and fired only after several of them had been struck down by bricks.

In Rome to-night a thousand strikers tried to march to the Quirinal and came into violent contact with the troops and police, who fired nine volleys in the air before the mob gave way. A large number of soldiers and strikers were injured. The strikers attempted to reform their shattered ranks and another fierce engagement with the police took place before they were dispersed.

From many parts of Italy come reports of disorders. No newspapers appeared here today except the "Popolo Romano," which was printed by non-unionist workmen.

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Special Privileges in Electing Members of Upper House to Go—Woman Suffrage Voted.

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When the bill was sent again to the Upper House today the Conservatives acted in accordance with their decision of June 2 and absented themselves from the House. The coalition of Socialists, Radicals and Moderates in favor of the bill was not sufficiently strong to carry the measure, as no vote of the Upper Chamber is considered valid unless more than half of the sixty-six members participate. Premier Zahle announced that the government would advise the King to dissolve the Upper House and issue writs for a new election.

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The existence of a Nationalist force must add to the difficulty of reaching any settlement on the Home Rule question. Premier Asquith was asked in the House of Commons yesterday when the bill amending the Home Rule bill might be expected. He said he was not in a position to state, and could not commit himself to any precise date.

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Postal checks was another question dealt with by the congress and it was decided that it should be fully considered at the next congress when an attempt should be made to place international payments upon the most solid basis. It was decided that besides the postal check system the discussion should take into account note issuing banks and their relation to payments by citizens of one country to those of another. A resolution was adopted that an international bureau similar to the International Postal Bureau should be organized to facilitate relations between governmental banks and between government banks and private institutions.

A reception for the American delegates to the congress was given today by Ambassador Myron T. Herrick at the embassy.

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Washington, June 9.—The Secretary of the Navy has signed the order abolishing wine messes aboard ships of the navy. It is being printed, and within a few days the faithful instruction will be sent from the Navy Department to all officers of the navy. Until now Mr. Daniels's order has only been announced, and not promulgated. Lingering hopes that something might arise to alter Mr. Daniels's intentions proved false, and even the report that the President would reverse his Secretary of the Navy proved wrong. The order is to take effect on July 1. On that date it will no longer be possible for officers to have on board ships of the navy beer or wine or spirituous liquors of any sort. Mr. Daniels has apparently ignored the question whether his order must, according to law, be approved by the President, as many navy lawyers believe. An old statute states that all orders, regulations and instructions for the government of the navy must be approved by the President. In this instance the President was not asked to give his approval. Mr. Daniels's order prohibits the introduction of all liquor aboard ships or on naval reservations. There is hope that the regulation will sometime fall into disuse, but it is generally predicted throughout the service that it will not occur in this administration. No regulation within the memory of officers now on duty has aroused such antagonism in the service as this wine mess order, and there are many officers who have threatened to resign on account of

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Locally Speaking
The Equitable Building begins its career with a world-wide reputation for size, but what it is out to acquire is a local reputation for service.
This wonderful structure is not being built for the purposes of notoriety or fame, but to furnish New York with a building so advantageous in its facilities and its service as to attract to it the most representative business and financial institutions in this city.
And nothing will be permitted to change that aim or interfere with its fulfillment.
Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.
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Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

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BOSTON
A RESTFUL, ALL-NIGHT'S SLEEP
Through LONG ISLAND SOUND then
UP WITH THE SUN!
feeling fresh and bright
Have a good breakfast, a view of Massachusetts Bay and you are ready for a hard day's work.
Steamer leaves every day including Sunday from Pier 18 North River foot of Murray St. at 5 P.M.
Due at India Wharf Boston 8:00 Next Morning
Fare \$4.00, Staterooms, inside 2 Berth with Electric Fans, \$1.00; Outside 2 Berth \$2.00
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
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