THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

ROYAL BALL, YES; GARDEN PARTY, NO

Elimination of Outdoor Festivities Due to Militant Activities.

DUCHESS OF SOMERSET RETURNS TO LONDON

Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Visit Duchess of Albany at Claremont.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 27.—Considerable disappointment followed the announcement that the royal garden party at Windsor had been abandoned, though when it was stated that the decision had been rendered necessary as a result of suffragette threats but little surprise was expressed.

The discovery of a dangerous explosive in the possession of a suffragette at Nottingham just previous to the arrival of the King on Wednesday makes more evident the reasons for the elimination of outdoor festivities.

Their majesties' second and final ball takes place on Monday. The royal birthday celebrations were last week's principal feature, bringing together on Queen Alexandra Day five queens.

On Monday the King witnessed the trooping of the colors at the Horse Guards' parade, when the dazzling military spectacle resulted in one of the finest recruiting days in the history of the British army. The midnight ball on Thursday at the Savoy was another big feature of the week's attractions.

The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with their four small children, arrived at Claremont Palace, Esher, from Germany on a visit to the duke's mother, the Duchess of Albany. They will also pay a short visit to Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, the latter being the duke's sister.

The Duke of Roxburghe is paying a fortnight's visit to the land of the midnight sun.

The Khedive of Egypt is expected in London on a private visit at an early date.

King George will hold an investiture on Monday for the recipients of the birthday honors.

Lady Scarisbrick has arrived in London from Scarisbrick Lodge, Southport.

Ex-King Manuel and his wife will be present at the horticultural festival on July 1.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have returned from Paris to their home, No. 35 Grosvenor Square.

The Duke of Northumberland has left London for Alnwick Castle.

The Earl and Countess Cadogan have returned to Chelsea Hall for the remainder of the season.

The Earl and Countess of Cranbrook are leaving London for America.

Sir Gerald and Lady Ryan are back from a visit to America.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is back from a visit to Norway.

HOTEL SEES ITS 150TH BIRTHDAY

Buckland's, in London, in Catering to Americans, Shows Amusing Partiality.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, June 20.—In connection with the celebration of its 150th anniversary, Buckland's, one of the oldest and most aristocratic of London hotels, has installed in that part of the establishment known as the Royal Corridor four engravings of American leaders in the field. The management tells The Tribune correspondent that the pictures were obtained as a compliment to the many American visitors in London at this time. It does not occur to Buckland's that there is anything amusing in the fact that the engravings are portraits of four distinguished Confederate warriors—namely, Lee, Beauregard, "Stonewall" Jackson and "Jeff" Davis. The pictures are hung directly opposite interesting depictions of past and present members of the royal family.

Buckland's, which was started in the early years of George III's reign, was formerly known as the Old Brook Inn and was famed as the domicile of many patrician brides-to-be, owing to its proximity to St. George's, Hanover Square. It was, indeed, from Buckland's that Miss Edith Kermit Carow drove to St. George's to become the bride of Theodore Roosevelt, on December 2, 1886. A copy of the marriage certificate is framed in the office of the hotel.

There are many quaint anecdotes connected with the establishment and its guests, past and present. One of Queen's Alexandra's bridesmaids, Lady Diana Huddleston, frequently stopped there, and the old servants of the hotel still tell of the care bestowed by her ladyship on a small urn in which were contained the ashes of her late husband and which never left her room.

In the early days of Queen Victoria's reign many Scottish pers were wont to put up at Buckland's. It is related of one countess who came to town to attend a court function that she brought with her from her country place a huge bouquet of buttercups, daisies and bluebells, which she sent to a florist, to be made up into a bouquet to wear to court, to the great amusement of ladies accustomed to buying the most expensive flowers for such occasions.

Another Scottish lord saved his pennies by always wearing his last year's hat to London, buying a new one there and presenting the old one to the hotel servants in lieu of tips.

PORTRAIT OF LEONARDO BY RAPHAEL FOUND?

Russian Art Collector May Find Himself the Possessor of Unique Treasure.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

St. Petersburg, June 27.—The Russian art world is excited over a remarkable discovery just made in the private museum of Dr. Pogorjelski, who owns one of the finest art galleries in Russia. One of his most cherished Raphael canvases, a Madonna, which was showing signs of decrepitude, was recently sent to the imperial emitage, or museum for repairs.

Examination with a special apparatus first showed that the Madonna was painted over another picture representing St. Joseph, St. Anne and an angel; but, more extraordinary still, under this was found a number of studies of heads, all representing important personages in Italy about the year 1500, cluding Pope Julius II and Leonardo Vinci.

picture will be sent to Florence ion by the greatest Italian discover, if possible, if portrait of Leonardo by been found.

PROMINENT IN LONDON SOCIETY.

THE DUCHESS of SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA

THE DUCHESS of SOMERSET

COUNTESS CADOGAN

HENLEY REGATTA; HOW TO SEE IT

First Have a Friend Who Is a Junior Carlton or Auto Club Member.

THEN GET INVITED TO PHYLLIS COURT CLUB

Latter's Exclusive Lawn Provides the Only Really Adequate View of the Race.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 27.—Those whose duty or pleasure it will be to be present at the Royal Regatta at Henley next week know how difficult it is to obtain any adequate view of what is generally regarded as the most famous rowing event in the world. The splendor of Henley as an athletic spectacle and the beauty of its surroudings have been extolled on many occasions, but usually the glorifiers of the regatta fail to dwell on the fact that it is an occasion arranged for the benefit of the favored few and not for the "man in the street."

From the viewpoint of the spectator, the arrangements for the regatta leave a great deal to be desired. As a matter of fact, there is only one place along the whole of the course—the length of which is 1 mile 550 yards—that provides a really adequate view of the race. This is the lawn of the Phyllis Court Club, and that institute happens to be quite inaccessible to the ordinary rowing enthusiast, because it constitutes the river headquarters of two of the most aristocratic clubs in London's West End—the Royal Automobile Club and the Junior Carlton Club. On regatta day the close-clipped lawns of Phyllis are quite invisible beneath the throng of fashionables of either class come there to get a really good look at the international oarsmen. Sloping, as they do, to the very edge of the Thames, the Phyllis lawns, which are set in a lovely frame of fine old trees, form a most attractive grandstand aloof from the pressure of the proletariat and within a few hundred feet of a luxuriously equipped clubhouse. Just as the royal inclosure has become for society the beginning and end of things at Ascot, so the grounds of the Phyllis Court Club are the one spot from which the smart set deigns to gaze upon the struggles of all the contesting crews.

Even in this ultra-exclusive establishment, however, one finds closely drawn the lines of caste so dear to the heart of the Englishman. There is, for instance, a small but comfortable stand at the end of the lawn nearest the finishing point, and to this are admitted only actual members of the club. Their guests, no matter how high their rank may be, must content themselves in the comfortable chairs scattered about the greensward, but there is no hardship in this exclusion, for from one's seat on the lawn one can behold almost the entire course and the finish as well, and, in addition to that, one has only to raise one's hand to summon the club servitor and obtain whatever refreshment one may require.

The clubhouse itself is a big white building standing gracefully among the trees, and its boast is that it possesses the most magnificent restaurant and the daintiest cuisine to be found along the whole length of the Thames. That is how the aristocracy takes in Henley Regatta.

On the opposite bank of the river, where is gathered the less favored multitude, a very different story is to be told. In the first place huge trees effectually screen all but a few hundred yards of the river from the spectators, even those who are lucky enough to have places in the front rows of the crowd. In the second place, the one public grandstand, for reasons never made known by its builders, is constructed in such a way that it faces almost with its back to the direction from which the shells come, and thus those who pay exorbitant prices to get seats in it see practically nothing of the race save the actual finish. Furthermore, should it chance to be a hot day the occupants of the stand are likely to be very warm indeed, for they have no protection whatever from the sun's rays.

Perhaps the most popular, although it is by no means the most comfortable way of seeing the race, is to embark in a punt or rowboat and then, with infinite endeavor, wedge the craft among the hundreds of other punts and rowobats jammed together along the edges of the course. Once one does manage to get one's boat into this tangled mass, one must remain stationary till long after the regatta is at an end, and then again one must be prepared to suffer whatever form of weather the elements choose to give. And there is no earthly chance of navigating into a position where both the contest itself and the finish can be seen unless one is prepared to set forth either the night before or about dawn of Regatta day.

LONDON FIRES FURNISH THEME FOR TRUE TALE OF TWO CITIES

Annual Brigade Report Shows 3,371 Blazes, 41 of Incendiary Origin.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, June 20.—The annual report of the London Fire Brigade shows that there were 3,377 fires in London last year. A reduction, both in the number of fires and in the loss occasioned thereby, compared with those of the year immediately preceding, is noted.

In view of the large number of proved incendiary conflagrations in New York in recent years it is interesting to observe that only forty-one of the total number of London fires are set down as having been due to "suspicious causes," the remainder having been caused by carelessness and structural defects—in any event to known causes.

There was a loss of 101 lives in ninety-four fires. Twenty-six of the latter were due to children playing with matches, twenty-seven to clothing having been set ablaze through contact with gas stoves, ten to sparks from kitchen fires and eight to accidents with oil lamps.

Forty-nine of the 101 victims were children of less than twelve years of age, and only twenty-one persons were rescued from burning buildings after the arrival of the firemen.

The London brigade continues to be considerably exercised over the number of malicious false alarms, which last year totalled 436, the highest on record. In consequence of the recent rapid increase the London County Council has offered a reward of $4 for information leading to the conviction of the offenders.

New York Shows 12,958, Says Commissioner Adamson, 40 Per Cent Incendiary.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, discussing the London Fire Brigade's report yesterday, said:

"We had 12,958 fires in this city last year, nearly four times as many fires as they had in London. The London report shows there were forty-one incendiary fires there. Of course, no one knows how many incendiary fires we had here. The number has been variously estimated, some persons placing the number as high as 40 per cent of all our fires. This is undoubtedly an exaggeration.

"We had ninety arrests for arson in this city last year and fifty-four convictions. Thirty-one arson cases were undisposed of at the end of the year. Of course, these ninety cases represent only a fraction of all the incendiary fires.

"Of the total number of our fires, the causes of 3,580 were put down as 'Not fully ascertained,' and 355 were put down as 'Not ascertained; suspicious.' We had 899 false alarms last year, being more than double the number reported in London, and 880 unnecessary alarms.

"The New York figures show that a large number of fires are due to carelessness and that a large proportion occurs in homes. For example, we had 6,220 fires in tenement houses last year, whereas the fires that occurred in places rated as hazardous were comparatively few."

FASHIONS AGAIN DECRIED

Critic Told Not to Study "Papers Intended for Ladies."

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, June 20.—London is passing through that ever-recurrent form of agitation known as fighting the fashions, and in the newspapers and from the pulpits scathing denunciation is levelled at modern modes. The outcry has reached its height in a savagely critical letter penned by the Rev. Richard Free, vicar of St. Clement's, Fulham, in which not only the styles of the Rue de la Paix, but music hall turns and theatrical posters are denounced as indelicate.

In consequence of Mr. Free's outburst "The Standard" has been seeking interviews with every class of Londoner from clergyman to chorus girl on the subject of fashionable frocks. There seem to be few women of any class who consider the fashions of the day either vulgar or inartistic, although H. B. Marriott Watson, the novelist and playwright, informed "The Daily Mail" that "the fashion plates of to-day kindle shame in any honest man."

Cecily Hamilton, one of England's most distinguished women dramatists and an actress as well, replied to Mr. Watson's utterances by informing him that if he abstains from studying "papers intended for ladies" he will understand that fashion plates are not representative of the dress of the day.

"I have just returned from the Strand to my home in Chelsea," Miss Hamilton observes, "and during my trip of three miles there and three miles back I have met not a single woman whose garments resemble a fashion plate. Let Marriott Watson take such comfort as he can from the fact that he is not the only bewailer of feminine fashions. Many, in all ages, have lifted up their voices and wept at them. He has a long line of angry and lugubrious predecessors. Wails went up to heaven over the indecency of the Empire gown, and Petruchio's remarks anent Katerine's confections were doubtless received on the first night with guffaws and applause by the masculine portion of the pit."

TRIBUTE PAID TO GERMAN MEDICAL RESEARCH WORK

American Doctor Declares Institute at Hamburg Outdistances Those of England.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Berlin, June 18.—Henry G. Beyer, of Washington, ex-Medical Director of the United States Navy, who crossed to Germany on the first eastward voyage of the Vaterland, has returned to Berlin after stopping in Hamburg to investigate the new German Research Institute for Tropical and Ship Diseases. Dr. Beyer finds the new institute the last word in the scientific campaign against tropical disease, even outstripping the celebrated institutes in Liverpool and London. He points out that while the Panama Canal stands out as the shining example of what applied science, if energetically applied, can do, Germany nevertheless carries the palm to-day for scientific research in relation to tropical diseases.

Dr. Beyer believes that while General Gorgas has achieved a stupendous triumph in cleansing Panama, it will require eternal vigilance to keep the isthmus territory clean. He prophesies the establishment before long of a Panama institute for tropical disease research, which he thinks would do well to take the Hamburg institute as a model.

As for ship diseases, the only legitimate "ship" disease, Dr. Beyer thinks, is seasickness. And that, he says, the Imperator and the Vaterland have practically overcome.

Dr. Beyer, who is stopping at the Kaiserhof, will spend a couple of years in laboratory study in Berlin and Hamburg before returning to deliver university lectures in the United States.

Carnegie Statue in Scotland.

Dunfermline, Scotland, June 27.—A statue of Andrew Carnegie was unveiled to-day at Pittencrieff Glen, one of the city parks presented to the municipality in 1903 by Mr. Carnegie, together with an endowment of $2,500,000. A feature of the exercises was the singing by a choir of 500 voices, accompanied by a band, of an anthem, "Let Us Praise Famous Men."

LONDON GALA DAYS ALLURE AMERICANS

Visitors Enjoy Doffing Hats to Queen Mother at Rose Festival.

FUTURIST COSTUMES AT MIDNIGHT BALL

Ambassador Page Still Besieged for Permits for Museums Closed Owing to Militants.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 27.—With the last days of the London season at hand a considerable number of Americans have arrived here, attracted by the royal birthday celebrations. This gave hotelmen and tradesmen cause for rejoicing, though the invasion was of short duration. Americans were interested in the flag-bedecked city, with the consequent reviewing of the troops, and also in Alexandra Day, with its sale of eight million roses, many of which were bought and worn by Americans. Also, they enjoyed as keenly as their British cousins doffing their hats to Queen Alexandra as she went through the city.

Miss Lida Louise Fleitman, riding Walter Winans's horses at the Olympia and at Richmond, captured five cups, which are to be taken to America and insured for $1,500.

Some amusement was created in American circles this week about a commotion caused by five girls, under the chaperonage of Miss Mary Benson, president of the Girls' Friendly Society. The scarfs worn by most of them were of the suffragette colors, and this proved highly disconcerting to the hotel manager, who told them they must depart unless they were taken off. Also, they couldn't visit any historic shrines thus decorated. Also, they might bring trouble on themselves, and conceivably might be attacked by rowdies.

Grosvenor Square Reception.

While the futurist costumes at the midnight ball for the benefit of the blind on Thursday impressed Americans, there was much disappointment at the banning of the tango.

Ambassador Page is still besieged by his countrymen for permits to enter the National Galleries and other places closed on account of the suffragette outrages.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Page held a reception at their home, 6 Grosvenor Square, on Thursday, which was largely attended by the diplomatic corps and Americans in London.

Captain Wood, American military attaché in Madrid, is here from the Continent on leave.

Americans at the Ritz include Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington; Mrs. Julie Thompson, of Philadelphia, from Paris; Colonel R. M. Thompson, from Paris on Thursday; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dougherty.

At the Berkley—L. Trevis, of Philadelphia, from the Continent; E. A. Carolin, who arrived from Paris on Monday; H. A. Osborn, Dr. A. C. Palmer, Lieutenant Meyers, Dudley McDonald, who arrived by the Vaterland; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Smith, who arrived by the Mauretania, and J. R. Sheffield, who left for Paris on Wednesday, all of New York.

At the Savoy—A. Baldwin Sloane, the composer; C. T. Newberry, Mrs. William Stanley Coe, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Wagner, Miss Clara Davidson, S. A. Parsons, D. E. Talley, E. Belmont, William Young, A. De Buys, the composer, with his daughter; Harry E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clark, Judge David Leventritt, Nathan Berkan, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Shubert, Louis Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Al Jolson, Melville Ellis, D. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cox, Gilbert H. Montague, D. P. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Holmes and J. W. French, all of New York.

At the Cecil—F. Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Monal, Miss Mildred Dubow, Miss Priscilla Lockwood, Nelson Edwards, Carl Heller, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ogden Sherwood, Mrs. J. F. Olnstead, J. H. and E. C. Roberts, Mrs. Spencer Lockwood and Alex R. Whitaker, all of New York.

At Claridge's—Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Proctor, who arrived from Paris on Sunday and who sailed on the Imperator; W. H. Goadby, Mrs. Everard Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Ben Duveen, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, all arriving by the Mauretania; Philip Dodge, E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan Frick and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Kendall.

At Buckland's—William H. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., and Harry Falmadge.

At the Carlton—R. H. Fleming, American Consul in Edinburgh; J. C. Patterson, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has arrived in London to prepare for the amateur athletic championship next month, and N. J. Cartmell, winner of the 220-yard championship in 1909.

At the Piccadilly—Felice Lyne and her mother and Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti.

DIPLOMAT WORRIES BRYAN

Minister Williams's Activities in Albania Cause Misgivings.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 27.—Officials here are mildly amazed and in some doubt over reports from abroad that the American Minister to Greece, George Fred Williams, of Boston, has officially condemned in emphatic terms the present government of Albania.

The Department of State officials say that no such report as was said to have been made by Mr. Williams regarding conditions in Albania has been received. Until official confirmation of the press reports about the alleged utterances is received the department will make no comment, but information has been sought on the subject.

Owing to the fact that a recent report that Mr. Williams had offered his services in behalf of the United States as a mediator in the Albanian troubles was found, upon investigation, to have had no basis, the latest report about his activities is doubted.

State Department officials admit that Mr. Williams recently was given permission to make a personal investigation in Albania of the status of the American commercial interests in that country. The result of the investigation has not yet reached the department.

GOTHLAND OFF THE ROCKS

Belgian Steamship Beached in Scilly Island Bay.

Hugh Town, Sicily Islands, June 27.—The Belgian steamship Gothland, which went ashore on the Crim Rocks on June 23 while on her voyage from Montreal to Rotterdam, was refloated to-day.

The Gothland later in the day was beached in St. Mary's Bay.

Prince of Wales's Health Gives Cause for Anxiety

Doctors Prescribe Long Voyage, but Heir-Apparent Hates the Sea.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 27.—The health of the Prince of Wales is becoming more and more a matter of anxiety to the King and Queen. Before going to camp with the Oxford cadet corps last week the Prince was medically examined with the rest of the corps and he was among the six declared unfit for training. The Prince's name was not put on the official list of those whom the cadets' surgeon refused to pass, but the fact was communicated to the King and the Prince was summoned to Buckingham Palace, where he was examined by one of the household physicians, who declared him to be in sufficiently good health to go out with the corps, and the Prince accordingly joined, but was not allowed to take part in the long marches or other really hard and heavy work which the cadets perform in camp.

The prince has been specially warned against the danger of chill, as his chest is not strong and he tires very easily. It is feared that a bad chill would develop chest complaint and make the prince an invalid for a considerable time, if not for life. The King's medical adviaers have constantly recommended a long sea voyage for the prince, and the intention has been to send him on a cruise to Australia. Early in the year details of the tour to Australia and Canada were planned for the autumn. Political reasons also rendered a visit by the prince to the colonies desirable, but his detestation of the sea seems likely to prevent the materialization of these plans.

Early in the spring the prince went for a short cruise in the Collingwood with Prince Albert, with the result that the contemplated tour of the colonies was abandoned. In fact, the prince, after his return from the Collingwood cruise, positively balked at the weeks at sea which a tour of the colonies would mean. The King is now seeking a way to give the prince the benefit of sea air without renewing the argument over the detested cruise.

THE PRINCE OF WALES
In the uniform of naval officer.

OPEN SEASON FOR SOCIAL CLIMBERS

Advertisements in "The Times" of London Bear Witness to Strange Facts.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, June 20.—Any one doubting the widely advertised fact that that hardy annual, the American social climber, attains its fullest flower in London at this time of year need only read the "agony column" in "The Times." The following is a sample of the studied efforts of the Old World aristocracy to promote transatlantic snobbery:

AMERICANS PLEASE NOTE—Daughter of Marquess, with invalid mother, needing great care, will sell her right to old European title. What offers?

This handsome scheme to transfer an old and probably very decrepit patent of nobility to the highest bidder is by no means an original method of delicately withdrawing dollars from American pockets. One would be amazed, however, to know the number of supposedly intelligent newly rich who will lend ear to an appeal of this kind.

More inexplicable still is another advertisement which appeared in the same "agony column" on the same day—June 10. The second "ad" read:

INTRODUCTION—Will some one undertake to introduce visiting American woman to the fashionable society of London?

The strange part of this touching plea is that no American woman would think of breaking into the English smart set unless she had money, and if she had money she would undoubtedly be stopping at one of the biggest West End hotels. And if she was stopping at such an hostlery and betrayed the slightest symptoms of a yearning to mingle with the elite, she would find the path smoothed for her without any necessity of inserting an advertisement in "The Times" to satisfy her craving.

Impoverished peeresses and other high lights of English society are almost as plentiful and quite as insistent as money lenders in their readiness to advance the ambitions of the climber at the expense of his or her bank account. They study the list of arrivals from the United States with a discerning eye, and it is never long before Mrs. O'Grady, of Terre Haute, or Mr. Noo Veau Reesh, of Kansas City, gets the hint that she or he can go to ——'s garden party or the countess's ball, if they will only dig down deeply enough into their letters of credit.

LONDON ADOPTS AMERICAN WAYS

Notably in Baggage Transport and in Matter of Ice Consumption.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, June 20.—This season's American invasion of Britain's metropolis has led to two innovations that cannot but be pleasing to transatlantic visitors here. One encounters the first of these on one's arrival at Euston Station, where in place of the antiquated and cumbersome system of having baggage wheeled about in hand barrows by porters motor trucks of the type found at all big American terminals have been installed. The truck, which is known as a "lorry" in England, can travel at about four miles an hour. To it are attached as many ordinary trucks as are necessary to transport trunks and handbags from the train to the luggage room in the station.

The other novelty of American origin is the use of ice, which hitherto has been comparatively unknown in London, even in the warmest weather, except in the big hotels and restaurants and in the private houses occupied by Americans. Even the ultra conservative West End clubs have been ordering a total of from fifteen to twenty tons daily. One of London's biggest ice dealers states that the growing fondness for ice is not due to the adoption of "the American habit of consuming vast quantities of ice water," but simply to the knowledge on the part of housekeepers that a small quantity of ice in a refrigerator will keep milk and meats from souring and freshen up certain vegetables to a marked extent.

There are still, however, hundreds of thousands of Londoners who have never so much as beheld a piece of ice save possibly in a fishmonger's establishment.

SAYS CAPT. KENDALL TOLD FALSE STORY

Lawyer for Storstad's Owners Declares Empress Skipper Lost His Nerve.

Quebec, June 27.—Contentions that the story submitted to the Empress of Ireland wreck commission by Captain Kendall and officers of the lost liner was false, that the present heading of the sunken hull proves the Storstad's owners' convictions as to how the collision took place, and that Captain Kendall of the Empress, unnerved by the appearance of the collier after his steering gear had broken down, lost his head, formed the main part of the address made this morning by C. S. Haight, summing up for the collier's owners. He attempted to show that the collier was not to blame for the collision, which was caused solely by the Empress being stopped directly in the path of the Storstad. His speech lasted four hours.

One of the two vessels, Mr. Haight argued, changed her course in the fog, thus violating a rudimentary navigation law. Upon that ship, he went on, must fall the blame for the tragedy.

"No ship could change her course seven points without knowing it," said Mr. Haight. "I shall never believe that Captain Kendall deliberately turned his fine ship across our bow, stopped his engines and waited for us to run him down."

What had happened, he suggested, was due to a fault of the Empress's rudder. It had been altered after she had made a few trips, he pointed out. He then referred to the testimony of the pilot of the steamship Alden, who swore on the stand that the Empress had been "wandering around the river."

Counsel for the Storstad then took up the evidence of the collier's officers and crew. He maintained that any man who could have coached that crew, a great many of them not able to speak English, into telling a unanimous story would have been a prodigy. In his defence of the Storstad's log he claimed that no attempt had been made to conceal the fact that it was not written up at the moment of the disaster. Officers on duty, he said, had been occupied with other duties.

Mr. Haight made an attack on the testimony of Captain Kendall, declaring that the fact that he had faced death in the water, lost his ship and over one thousand lives were not guarantees that he was telling the truth, as had been suggested by Mr. Aspinall.

Haight said these facts were more likely to be reasons for Captain Kendall falsifying his story.

Lord Mersey, addressing Mr. Haight, said:

"Your case involves the conclusion that Captain Kendall and his witnesses have deliberately placed a story before us that is false."

"That is the effect of it," Mr. Haight replied.

POL PLANCON ILL

Weakness Causes Anxiety, but Doctors Are Still Hopeful.

Paris, June 27.—Some slight improvement was noted to-day in the condition of Pol Plançon, the noted opera singer, who has been ill for some weeks past. M. Plançon appears to be suffering from general debility, and during the last few days had shown symptoms of weakness, which had caused anxiety. The attending physicians, however, to-day said that they had not given up hope for his recovery.

Vessel Driven Ashore by Seismic Movement

Batavia, Java, June 27.—The British steamer Kintuck, of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, reported overdue yesterday after a violent earthquake in Sumatra, was found to-day by the steamer sent out to search for her. She had been driven ashore in the Straits of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, by heavy seas caused by a submarine seismic disturbance.

"Is there much competition in your office?" asked Miss Skittles. "Sure!" replied the facetious Miss Skids. "Between the mirror and the clock."—Judge.

BRADY HOPEFUL FOR N. Y. STAGE

Says Too Much Tea Is Served in British Plays and Too Little Whiskey.

BACKBONE NEEDED IN TO-DAY'S DRAMA

Finds Censorship in England Less Rigid, Owing to Decline in Playwright's Craft.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, June 27.—The big plays of the future will be written by Americans, according to William A. Brady, who left London for the Continent on Thursday after an almost fruitless search here for good plays to reproduce in America. He succeeded in finding a few plays in the possibilities of which he believes, but he is jealously guarding the same at present. Speaking of stage conditions here, Mr. Bracy said:

"Things are deplorable in England, but are much brighter in America, where some great plays will be written. Too much tea is served on the stage in English plays. It should be whiskey, to give backbone to the now spineless drama. While young playwrights in America are working on big and new ideas, the younger men here have been following the footsteps of Shaw, Pinero and Jones, not one of whom at present is doing his best work.

"The censorship here is less rigid because of the lack of good plays." Mr. Brady also says that America has more dramatists than all the rest of the world and that producers look hopefully to unknown playwrights for great plays, adding in this connection:

"American managers come to London for plays, but are beset everywhere by the English managers. Since my arrival here more than twenty have been after me for American plays, and it is the same with other American managers here. When London can enjoy 'Potash and Perlmutter' that fact alone shows the dependence on New York."

Mr. Brady regards pessimistically the movies situation here, and remarked that he had been informed that fully one-half of the movie theatres of England had liquidated within the last six months. Stringent fire regulations prevent the production of movie plays in the biggest theatres, and this prevents the presentations on a large scale, which the people want.

Mr. Brady has gone to the Continent for three weeks, looking for French plays. He explained the reason for his trip to Italy also. During his stay there he will make arrangements to stage in movies such Shakespeare plays as "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Cæsar," with true Italian settings. Robert Mantell will be seen in the leading parts. Mr. Brady said:

"I expect to stage these plays next spring. It will be like the big production of 'Quo Vadis,' and I feel they will succeed. The time has come when the big stars lose nothing by appearing in the movies.

"The lid is off in London, which is now more Americanized than ever," declares Mr. Brady. "To my surprise," said Mr. Brady, "there are tango teas here, the same as in New York, with the lid off. I danced a tango in the basement of a tea room at sunrise. London is getting Americanized to a conspicuous extent."

"Too Many Crooks," the play by Frank Craven, is coming to London shortly, Mr. Brady announced. Miss Grace George is here hunting for a play for herself. Mr. Brady said she was anxious to appear in London again, but only in a great play.

Louis N. Parker has completed his adaptation for the stage of Dickens's "David Copperfield," which is to be produced on August 29 at His Majesty's Theatre, with Sir Herbert Tree doubling the roles of Old Peggotty and Wilkens Micawber, following in this respect the example set many years ago by the American comedian George Fawcett Rowe at the Adelphi.

Determined to take time by the forelock, Sir Herbert has lately had under consideration the question of the festival to be given at His Majesty's two years hence in celebration of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death. This is to be quite an important affair, extending over a considerable period. It will consist mainly of a cycle of the chronicle plays, starting with "King John" and ending with "King Henry VIII."

These will constitute Sir Herbert's personal contributions to the festival. But his endeavors do not stop there. His ambition is to widen the area so as to include the presence of many of the leading American and Continental actors and producers. Already he has been in communication with Professor Reinhardt, who has replied, telegraphically, expressing his deep interest in the project, and his willingness to take part in it. With this object he suggests a meeting between Sir Herbert and himself, to take place in August, when the matter can be fully discussed. It is hoped, also, that several of the principal members of the Comédie Française will cross the Channel for the occasion, and that at least one famous Italian actor, possibly Novelli, may be persuaded to do the same.

HUERTA ASKS AID OF UNITED STATES

Outpost Commander at Vera Cruz Seeks Assistance in Capturing Bandits.

Vera Cruz, June 27.—The co-operation of the American authorities in Vera Cruz was sought to-day by the commander of the Mexican Federal outposts, who asked for aid in capturing fourteen desperadoes who have been marauding at night in the country between the American and Mexican lines. Lieutenant Colonel Izunza, commander of the Federals at the gap in the railway, sent in a list of fourteen names, said to be those of men who escaped from San Juan de Ulua prison after the landing of the American troops at Vera Cruz.

The Mexican officer asked for the arrest of the men and suggested they be held in Vera Cruz or turned loose at the gap, and he said he would assure the American authorities that he would promptly hang the marauders to the nearest telegraph poles.

The men accused are said to form part of a band numbering about thirty who recently murdered and mutilated a woman in a lonely cabin in front of the American lines, and also murdered the owner of a Spanish ranch within the lines.

Colonel Izunza said he had caught and lynched thirteen of the men two days ago, but the others had slipped through his fingers and entered the American lines with the milk and vegetable sellers. They are said to have hidden their arms before going into Vera Cruz.