BRITISH ARMY ROW GOESON

WOLSELEY REPLIES TO THE ATTACK ON HIM BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

Protest by Ex-Premier Rosebery Against Forcing the House of Lords Into a Corners Authority Says Secretary of War Must Be Supreme—Lansdowne to Keep Up the Fight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—The House of Lords today resumed the important debate on the administration of the War Office which commenced yesterday and which promises to develop a war scandal of the first magnitude.

At the opening of the debate yesterday Lord Wolseley, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the forces, indicted the system which was introduced in 1895. He declared it was impossible for everything wrong in the army, which had been administered by a civilian Secretary instead of by a professional soldier. He declared that the Commander-in-Chief had been robbed of the material at his command, which were now scanty, unofficial and useless. Vital and necessary documents in the matter of inquiring commissioners had been withheld by a clerk in the member of the Cabinet, who considered the political exigencies of the Cabinet before the needs of the army.

Lord Wolseley was strictly impersonal and did not give any actual examples to bear out his statements, but he implied plainly that what had proved to be wrong with the army by the experiences in South Africa would have been right if he had had sufficient power or if his advice in the past five years had been taken.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the former Minister of War and now Foreign Minister, replied to the outspoken attack of Lord Wolseley. His statement amounted practically to a defense of a system which he asserted gave Lord Wolseley ample power which he had not used. Otherwise, said the Marquis of Lansdowne, "the gentlemen have told us that Parliament was absolutely for a military system. He might even have warned us that it would take more than one army corps to subdue to the two small South African republics."

Earlier in Minister Brodrick told Sunday that the Commons had a tacked the public spirit of the Lords. Lord Rosebery recall attention to the defects he had found in the working of the present system of administration in the War Office, and in reply they had Lord Lansdowne's unusual attack on Gen. Wolseley. He said he objected to giving the House turned into a cockpit in which the former Commander-in-Chief and the secretary of State for War might settle their difficulties. The real point at issue was whether the order in council of 1895 worked well. He cordially agreed with Lord Wolseley that he had been but a pale shadow behind the Secretary of State for War, but he did not agree with Lord Wolseley that the secretary, when he differed with the Commander-in-Chief, should appeal to the public.

Lord Salisbury said that whatever the opinion of military men might be the Commander-in-Chief must be subordinate to the Secretary for War. He did not think that experts could settle disputed questions, because they were not a concentrated body, always giving one opinion, but often differed. He did not think that the supremacy of the Commander-in-Chief of a military nation, if it were possible to obtain the supremacy, would solve all the difficulties with which the country was surrounded.

Lord Wolseley said in reply to the remarks of Lord Lansdowne, which were a direct reflection on his conduct while holding office, that he was surprised and pained by the personal turn of Lord Lansdowne's speech. He had thought it to give the debate. He could only say that there were no documents to prove or disprove the charges in possession of the House. He hoped that in justice to him Lord Salisbury would lay on the table the memorandum by him upon which comment had been made and also a full statement of the circumstances under which the memorandum had been presented. That memorandum was not voluntarily presented, but was an expression of his opinion which had been drawn up in obedience to a request and which he had thought it was his duty to show to Lord Lansdowne before forwarding. He did not propose to enter further upon the criticisms passed upon him.

Lord Lansdowne asked the House to reserve its judgment, as it was possible that he would call its attention to the matter on a future occasion.

Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate were in the royal gallery of the House of Lords during the debate.

Although the debate was concluded, the question of the division of responsibility between the War Minister and the Commander-in-Chief, around which the debate centred, was not settled. Nevertheless, the discussion is generally regarded as useful in focusing attention on the matter.

As regards the issue between Gen. Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne more is yet to be heard, Gen. Wolseley reserving his defence against Lord Lansdowne's grave charges of neglect. The public takes sides in the dispute, which does not follow party lines. The peers, with some exceptions, seem to be divided into Lansdowne and Wolseley cliques.

NO FRENCH ALLIANCE WITH ITALY.

That Rumor Denied by French Statesmen, Who Suspect the Kaiser of Starting It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 5.—The story that Italy is about to cut loose from the Triple Alliance and join in an arrangement with France and Russia is somewhat coldly received at the Quai d'Orsay. The correspondent of THE SUN to-day received an absolute denial of the existence there of any knowledge that Italy is seeking a French alliance.

An official who enjoys the confidence of Foreign Minister Delcassé said France does not seek to interfere with Italy's policy, and that that country is free to contract German, Austrian or other alliances and make agreements which may be considered necessary for the security of her interests, such as with Austria against the encroachment by Italy on the Trentin district, or Austrian encroachment in Albania. European Turkey. Italy may court German good will as a reward for her neutrality. What France is entitled to seek is that the proposed treaties or engagements shall contain no clause against France, even under cover of defensive measures, nor revive Signor Crispi's policy, which sought to find in the Triple Alliance not protection against foreign danger, but an instrument of aggression against France. Had Crispi remained in power the triple agreement would probably have caused a rupture with France, not because of Germany, but on account of the policy of the Italian statesman. France now only seeks a formal disavowal of such a tortuous policy.

Another French statesman told the correspondent that it was absurd to imagine that the Foreign Office would announce a prospective Italian alliance, if such a thing were contemplated. He said that it was more likely that the rumor had arisen in the German Chancellery, where there is a nervous feeling over the reluctance shown by Italy to continue to bear the heavy liabilities imposed on her through the Triple Alliance, and that the Kaiser is anxious to see and judge how the rumor of such an alliance would be taken.

Three British Warships Launched.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—The battleship Montagu, of 14,900 tons' displacement, was launched today at Devonport, the armored cruiser Drake (14,000), at Pembroke, and the Albemarle at Chatham. The launching of the armored cruiser Kent at Portsmouth was postponed.

GERMAN THREAT TO RUSSIA.

French Statesmen See One in the Speech of Chancellor von Buelow.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 5.—The speech of Chancellor von Buelow in the Reichstag to-day, in which he referred to the commercial relations between Germany and Russia and said among other things that "Germany is no more independent upon other countries than they are dependent upon us," is received with astonishment in Paris. It is considered that the speech conveys covered menaces to Russia, the phrases selected being evidently stronger than would be called forth by a mere commercial disagreement.

BERLIN, March 5.—Chancellor von Buelow declared in the Reichstag to-day that he had been foremost in the endeavors to maintain friendly relations with Russia. He was convinced that German and Russian interests were alike in most matters, and they would never, with mutual good will, cross. There was no antagonism between the two empires, but there must be complete equality. Germany was no more dependent upon foreign countries than they were upon her, either politically or commercially.

Referring to M. De Witte's recent article in the press on the German tariff, he declared it was the duty and right of every country to consider carefully how far to go in the matter of concessions, without jeopardizing its own interests, for this did not imply hostility. He hoped to reach an understanding with Russia, but the basis could only be complete reciprocity and the full independence of Germany. He added:

"In direct our course in all circumstances without distinction, according to the criticism of a foreign power, no matter which, does not imply friendship, but passage. Our foreign Policy, now as formerly, is determined neither by love nor hate, neither by dynastic considerations nor ties of relationship, but solely by calm, sober and deliberate consideration of the interests of the State.

CLEAN BILL FOR MISSIONARIES.

Minister Conger Says They Are Not Guilty of Extortion.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Pekin.

PEKIN, March 4. Official telegrams have been received from the United States, including one from the American Board of Foreign Missions, asking for a statement of the facts in connection with the acts of the missionaries which have been characterized by correspondents and others as looting and extortion. Minister Conger will give a letter to the missionaries here stating that the collection of indemnities was not extortion, but the payment was voluntary on the part of the Chinese officials, and was moderate in amount. Half of the goods taken were abandoned. The seizure of the property was justified by the prospect that a severe famine was inevitable, and there was no government to look after the distressed people. The proceeds of the seizures were used entirely for these people.

In consequence of the protest of Li Hung Chang a compromise will be arranged by which part of the property seized for the legation quarter will be returned to the Chinese. This property includes the yamens of the Board of War, the Board of Revenue and the carriage park.

YU YING LING RESTORED TO POWER.

Friend of the Boxers Reappointed Governor of Hupeh Province.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN Correspondent at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, March 5.—The reactionary Governor Yu Ying Ling, who two months ago was removed because he opposed Viceroy Chang Chih Tung and was sympathetic with the Boxers, has been reappointed to his old post of Governor of Hupeh, with a residence at Wuchang, opposite Hankow. He is now at court for an imperial audience and has succeeded in defeating the opposition of Chang Chih Tung. He is much opposed to schools and all reforms.

It is possible that his reappointment is due to a desire to check any suggestions of reforms by the Viceroy and to watch the latter's friendly relations with foreign nations owing to the Chinese fears of aggression in the Yangtse Valley. Yu Ying Ling was a close friend and supporter of all the officials who have been executed. The native press recently pointed out this fact.

TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

Chancellor von Buelow's Statement Regarding the Policy of Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 5.—In reply to a question in the Reichstag to-day in regard to the Emperor's recent visit to England, Chancellor von Buelow said it was quite natural, under the circumstances, that the English people should receive him with appreciative warmth. He added that if, on such an occasion, a desire originated with England to enter on more friendly relations with Germany, there was no political reason why the Germans should take it amiss. The Chancellor concluded by declaring: "Germany will live in peace with England."

The Chancellor said: "Certainly there have been many occasions when friction existed between the two countries, but it should be remembered that there were many points where their interests came in contact and it was therefore necessary that we should maintain a good understanding.

"There is no political reason why we should not cultivate good relations with England as well as other Powers do. The Emperor's visit to England had nothing to do with our neutrality in the South African war. Mr. Kruger's intended trip to Berlin was to obtain mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal or to force Germany to interfere in South Africa. The Emperor's journey to England was in no way connected with the South African war."

AUSTRIAN DELEGATES FIGHT.

Mix-Up in the Reichsrath Between Czech and German Representatives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, March 5.—The sitting of the Reichsrath to-day was very disorderly. Herr Fressel, a Czech Radical, made a rush to the President's chair and snatched up some papers from the desk. These papers he quickly crumpled up. Observing this, Herr Malik, German People's party delegate, ran at Herr Fressel and belabored him with a stick, while at the same time Herr Berger, a Pan-American delegate, showered blows on Fressel. The combatants were finally separated and the sitting was suspended.

After the excitement had abated the sitting was resumed.

STRIKING DOCK MEN GET AID.

Laborers of Other Ports Refuse to Load Ships for Marseilles.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MARSEILLES, March 5.—The strike of the dock laborers, which has become general, continues, but there have been no disturbances to-day. The soldiers still occupy the wharves.

Several passenger steamships have sailed without their usual freight cargoes.

The dockers at Cette, Genoa and Port St. Louis have telegraphed that they will refuse to unload vessels which were originally destined for Marseilles.

Shamrock Will Be Ready Soon for Launching.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—The *Chronicle's* Edinburgh correspondent intimates that the Shamrock II. is nearing completion and will be ready soon for launching. It is added that the boat is unique, differing in many ways from other yachts.

WROUGHT DREAMS OF HAIR

ARTISTS OF THE LONG AND SHORT WIG DEMONSTRATE.

They Creeped and Lightened the Ladies' Heads and Made Queens the Row—The Artist Too Much Disturbed to Demonstrate Because His Same Had Been Left Off the Bill.

In the centre of a triple semi-circle of chairs in the Teutonic assembly rooms last night were a number of dressing tables, each one surrounded by two curtets grouped together in fine fashion. The band struck up the melody popularly known on the other side of the Mississippi as "Roosters. They Lay Eggs in Kansas," and nine half-dressers' models strolled languidly into the ballroom and draped themselves easily over the chairs before the mirrors. Some of the models were pretty, but it was explained that they were selected rather for the qualities of their hair than for the beauty of their features. Their features, as one enthusiast explained, could not but seem beautiful after the artists had done their work.

Long before 9 o'clock the dressers started in and took up their positions behind the models, further from the audience. After them came the leaders of their calling themselves. They were led by the President and the Vice President of the American Art of Coiffure Association, R. Franciscus and G. Guillotine. Both these men wore small silk badges on their arms. Mr. Franciscus was not so beautiful as Mr. Guillotine. Mr. Franciscus had a wonderful moustache, drooping black moustache and poetic eyebrows. But Mr. Guillotine was a whole poem from the top of his soft head to the ends of his toothpick-shaped patent leather shoes. He had a blonde pompadour beard which harmonized most wonderfully with the studiously careless roll of the early dawn on the top of his head. His moustaches were so poetic in their outward appearance.

Then came Mr. Parsons and Mr. Monkpoo. Mr. Parsons looked as though he might in his less gentle days have been a member of the chorus in a road troupe of the late Hanlon. Mr. Monkpoo, at the top of his form, was a very, very, very,