

WARHOUSE OF LORDS BEGUN

KING'S SPEECH DRAWS FIRE IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Premier Denounces Peers' Treatment of Reform... The King Praises Swettenham but Thanks U. S. for Naval Aid at Kingston.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The House turned out to witness the opening of Parliament today. The King and Queen went in state to the Houses of Parliament. The spectacle, which was witnessed by large crowds, was marred by the inclement weather, which from severe cold had turned into rain. The streets were therefore covered with umbrellas to the number of spectators, awaiting forlornly beneath dripping umbrellas the passing of the procession.

The King, in his speech, stated that Great Britain's relations with foreign powers continued to be friendly. Continuing, he said: "The earthquake at Kingston adds one more to the series of calamities that Jamaica and the other colonies in the West Indies have experienced. I regret the deplorable loss of life and the destruction of property. I have seen with satisfaction that the emergency has been met by the Governor and his officers with courage and devotion and by the people with self-control. The occasion called forth many proofs of practical good-will from all parts of my empire, and I recognize with sincere gratitude the sympathy shown by the people of the United States and the assistance promptly offered by their naval authorities."

When he thanked the people of the United States in his speech, the King turned and bowed slightly to Ambassador Reid, who was seated among the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The speech refers to the visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan to India in congratulatory terms. It states that serious questions affecting the working of the parliamentary system have arisen from unfortunate differences between the two houses. The Ministers have the important subject under consideration with a view to the solution of the difficulty.

The speech mentions various legislative measures that are to be brought forward, including one further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs and otherwise improving the system of the government of Ireland in its administrative and financial aspects, and effecting reforms in the educational situation in Ireland. Among other coming legislative measures mentioned is one enabling women to serve on local bodies.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, explaining in the House of Commons the paragraph in the King's speech relating to the House of Lords, said that the upper house's treatment of the education bill and the plural voting bill, matters urgent in the present state of things, was discreditable, dangerous and demoralizing. There must be such a re-adjustment of the relations between the two houses as would enable the Government to carry out the wishes of the people with reasonable harmony. He admitted that the Government was opening enormous questions, but said it was quite aware of the importance and seriousness of them.

Sir Henry said the question they wished to raise was the question of the relations between the houses, not the question of the constitution of the House of Lords. It was sometimes thought that the House of Lords acted as a sort of watchdog in guarding the statute book against mischievous and undesirable measures. If this theory were properly carried out, it might be so; but when the prolonged somnolence of the watchdog was succeeded by a sudden access of bitter ferocity one looked about for the cause.

He did not know whether somnolence or ferocity furnished the better ground for complaint, but the combination of the two was perfectly intolerable. It was working there was some fatal vice in the working Constitution. When the Government was of a certain complexion of politics, the House of Lords held its hands and abdicated its powers as a revising body, but when the Government was of the opposite complexion it became aggressive and un-bushing in its aggressiveness.

The phenomena of December, when the House of Lords destroyed two great measures demanded by the country, which were elaborated by the House of Commons with infinite pains. They ought to be careful in dealing with the question because it was an enormous one, full of importance and seriousness. They must be careful not to be led into a labyrinth of constitutional fallacies, pedantries and niceties. The clue to which everybody must hold in order to avoid them was the recollection that the essential and inherent nature of the country's constitution is that it is representative.

"He was not sure that he would not rather have a constitution where the representative body was very much under the control of the sovereign than under the control of another chamber. He did not need and did not wish to attribute to the upper house any unworthy or sinister motive or intention; but the events of December had raised the question in such a form as to put into glaring contrast the constitutional rights of the electors and the asserted rights of the peers."

"The Government did not shrink from the problem. It was not sure that when it came into close quarters with it it would not turn out to be easier of solution than was supposed, but at all events it must be settled."

In the House of Lords Baron Castletown, Liberal in moving the address in reply to the speech from the Throne referred to the difficulty which has arisen between the two houses of Parliament. He urged that some change was necessary in the Constitution. It was, he said, undoubtedly the duty of the Government to try to discover means of relieving the present deadlock.

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Unionist party in the House of Lords, replying to Baron Castletown, said that the House was left in entire ignorance of the direction in which a solution of the question was to be sought. It was deeply rooted in the public mind that whatever dangers were to be apprehended from an unreformed House of Lords were nothing compared with those arising from an unrestrained House of Commons.

The Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal, said that nobody denied that the House of Lords required reform. The fact that the House was largely composed of members of one party was a grave and dangerous thing, which the Government proposed to do. Nothing is yet known of the manner in which the Government will attack the House of Lords. The political newsworkers furnished numerous guesses and suggestions. It seems clear that the Government does not intend to countenance Baron Newton's bill. Meanwhile, Mr. MacNeill, Irish Nationalist, has tabled an amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech, representing the Marquis of Ripon's views.

MONTRUSS GALLERY

5th Ave. & 35th Street NORTHWEST CORNER

The Exhibition of Pictures

BY EDMUND C. TARBELL

CONTINUES THROUGH THE WEEK

for dealing with the position or composition of the House of Lords, either by the initiation of legislation for that purpose or by the exercise of your Majesty's undoubted right or prerogative to withhold or to issue writs of summons to the members of the House of Commons in Parliament on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the House of Commons and through the House of Commons to the people, or by both these methods, so as to secure that the accident of birth will no longer confer rights over a free, self-governing people."

Mr. MacNeill's motion is a personal one and does not bind the Irish party.

WOULDN'T PRAY FOR THE KAISER.

Schoolboy Expelled From Berlin School—Father a Socialist Deputy.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Herr Hoffmann, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, who is also a city councillor, has a son attending a grammar school here. As Hoffmann is a dissenter the boy was excused from attending religious instruction. He did not attend the school's celebration of the Kaiser's birthday on January 27, his father considering the function as a religious one because prayers were offered on behalf of the Kaiser.

The head master complained to the authorities, who insisted that he dismiss the boy on the ground that he purposely absented himself on a patriotic occasion. The affair has created a sensation in Socialist and Liberal circles because, although the school is supported by municipal rates, it is controlled by the royal educational authorities and the Municipal Council is unable to interfere in its management.

NOTED ART TEACHER DEAD.

Rodolphe Julian Had Marie Bashkirtseff and Many Americans as Pupils.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 12.—The death of Rodolphe Julian, the noted art teacher, is the occasion of many anecdotes in the newspapers, which lay emphasis upon the number of foreigners, especially Americans, who attended his school.

Julian studied in Paris and was so successful at the School of Fine Arts that he was expected to win the prix de Rome, but he failed in several attempts. He painted portraits for several years and after the war with Germany opened a school. In this he was so successful that he soon needed three buildings. Two of his most noted women students were Marie Bashkirtseff and Breaux.

He married a painter, who managed one of his studios, which was exclusively for women. He was 66 years old.

KAISER'S FRIENDS' WOES.

Daughter of Prince Zu Eulenberg Weds a Mere Rumanian Secretary.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Countess Augusta, second daughter of Prince Philip zu Eulenberg, an intimate friend of the Kaiser, has been married to a Rumanian of the name of Jorlinski, who was formerly Prince Philip's private secretary. It is stated that Prince Philip has laid a complaint before the Kaiser. It is stated that Prince Philip will allow the pair an adequate income on condition that they remove to a distance and do not communicate with himself or the family. The Countess will lose her title.

REJECTS BRIAND'S LEASE.

Cardinal Richard Notifies French Bishops of the Pope's Disapproval.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 12.—La Croix publishes a note from Cardinal Richard to the French Bishops saying: "I am charged by the Pope to inform the Bishops that the clause introduced by M. Briand into the lease contract cannot be accepted, and the model must be retained as established by the Pope for safeguarding the principle and the right of the hierarchy. This model should form in all dioceses the base for contracts."

MUSIC HALL ARBITRATION.

Managers and Employees to Accept Decision of G. R. Askwith.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The contending parties in the music hall fight have accepted the arbitration of G. R. Askwith, K. C. agreeing to abide by his decision. The banned halls will stay banned pending this, but the National Alliance undertakes to abstain from further aggression against the managers.

FORTY DEAD IN RUSSIAN MINE.

Fire Breaks Out in Petromarie if Shaft Near Bakmut.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. BAKMUT, South Russia, Feb. 12.—A fire broke out to-day in the Petromarie coal mines. Up to the present time forty dead bodies have been brought to the surface.

Miss Marion Raegener to Wed in England.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The betrothal is announced of Marion, daughter of Louis C. Raegener, of New York, and Lorenza C. Raegener, youngest son of Dr. Mitchell Henry, formerly a member of Parliament.

Louis C. Raegener is a member of the law firm of Dickinson, Brown, Raegener & Binney at 141 Broadway. He lives at 4 East Sixty-sixth street.

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NEW SANTO DOMINGO TREATY.

THE CHANGES WILL PROBABLY MAKE RATIFICATION POSSIBLE.

The United States Not Bound So Closely in Revised Convention—Financial Scheme Continued—Bond Issue to Be floated to Clear Country of Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt to-day sent a new Dominican treaty to the Senate for ratification. It was transmitted as a substitute for the pending convention which failed to meet the approval of two-thirds of the Senate.

The Administration has made a thorough investigation of the chances of the new treaty and officials feel certain that the Senate will take favorable action. When this is done Santo Domingo will be placed upon a firm financial basis and, in the opinion of the Administration, a prosperous future for the republic will be assured.

The new treaty is much simpler in form than the old and does not bind the United States so closely. Its main feature is the provision for the collection of the customs revenue of the country by Americans. This is now done through a modus vivendi which has been in operation for nearly two years. The treaty provides for a practical continuation of the modus vivendi. Fifty-five per cent. of the customs collections go into a trust fund and the remainder into the Dominican treasury for current expenses. In a year and a half under this system more than \$2,300,000 has been put into the trust fund.

With the ratification of the new treaty immediate steps will be taken for floating a \$20,000,000 issue of Dominican bonds. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York have agreed to underwrite the issue at 96. The bonds will be for fifty years, with a provision that at the end of twelve years the Government of Santo Domingo may redeem them at 105. The foreign debt of the country has been scaled down to about \$17,000,000, and as an increase of yearly collections is expected it may be only ten or twelve years before Santo Domingo is free from debt.

The treaty just sent to the Senate was negotiated by Thomas C. Dawson, the American Minister to Santo Domingo, who about a month ago stepped out of Washington and went back to that country to do the work. It was not expected that Mr. Dawson would return to Santo Domingo, as his appointment as Minister to Colombia had been confirmed by the Senate. While he was waiting here for instructions, however, it was deemed necessary that he should go back to Santo Domingo.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee will take up the new treaty at its meeting to-morrow morning, and it is expected that the session will develop whether the modifications will be acceptable to the Democrats so that it can be ratified at the present session or whether an extraordinary session of the Senate will be necessary.

The Dominican Senators have been making a canvass of the situation in the Senate with regard to the chances of ratification of the treaty, and they are now confident that the convention can be approved before March 4. The Democratic opposition to the measure, led by Senator Bacon, has weakened somewhat, and the Republicans now calculate that they need but two Democratic votes to confirm the treaty, and as they feel sure of obtaining four the result does not seem in doubt.

HANKS AND HARRIMAN CARGO.

Four Horse Truck Load of Statistics Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In response to the resolution of inquiry in regard to Hanks and Harriman filed by the Senate at the Interstate Commerce Commission the Senate got its full answer. The response consisted of twenty-two exhibits, which came to the Senate in a wagon drawn by four horses.

In transmitting the exhibits the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission sent a letter to the Vice-President in which he said: "In order that the Senate may be promptly furnished with the information called for by the resolution, the original papers, documents and figures turned over to the commission by Messrs. Hanks and Harriman are herewith transmitted, as it would be impossible with our present clerical force to prepare copies during the present session of Congress."

The balance sheets, lists, classifications, card index systems, letter files and maps, all stored away in boxes, were carried into the Senate corridors and interfered with the movement of Senators and clerks in the discharge of their duties. There were many inquiries during the day as to what the pretentious packages were.

Now that the Senate has the exhibits there is much curiosity to know to what use they can be put. Nobody can tell them or is disposed to break the seals and reveal their mysteries. Mr. Hanks frankly admits that he doesn't understand the layout but believes Mr. Harriman does.

The cargo has been turned over to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, where it will probably remain undisturbed as long as Senator Ekins, the committee's chairman, will permit.

Depew Wants \$1,250,000 Spent on the Hudson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Depew introduced to-day an amendment to the River and Harbor bill authorizing an expenditure of \$1,250,000 for improving the Hudson River by extending the twelve foot project from below the Troy dam, through this dam and to the large canal entrance at Westford in accordance with the report and recommendations of the local engineer officer, approved by the War Department engineers.

BIG TRADE IN CANARIES.

12,000 Birds Shipped From England to Norfolk, Va.—Record Price \$125.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It was announced at a meeting of canary breeders at Yarmouth that 12,000 canaries were exported to the United States during the last year, consigned to one Norfolk firm alone.

Breeding the birds is a profitable hobby among workmen, who supply dealers, receiving good prices. The record price of \$125 was obtained for a Yarmouth canary in November.

KER-STEARS CASTLE FOR SALE.

Count Rodolphe du Porzio Puts Scum of Blue Diamond Scandal in the Market.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, Feb. 12.—Count Rodolphe du Porzio is offering for sale Ker-Stears Castle, in Brittany, where his wife charged that M. Alexander Greger, a Russian diplomatist, stole from her a blue diamond valued at \$10,000.

The charge was subsequently withdrawn. The price asked for the place is \$400,000.

Nebraska Legislature Refuses to Ask for Tariff Changes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—The Nebraska House to-day tabled, by a vote of 52 to 38, a joint resolution memorializing Congress to remove the tariff on lumber, steel and other building materials. Eleven Republican members joined with the Democrats in voting for the resolution.

Advertisement for The SHIRT SHOP and JOHN WANAMAKER. The SHIRT SHOP is holding a fabric display for men who like fine shirts. It features imported materials for men's custom shirts and overcoats. Men's OVERCOATS are priced at \$17.50, formerly \$25, \$28 and \$30. Low Prices on FURS for men and women. Women's Fur Coats are also featured. JOHN WANAMAKER is advertising more new spring hats at \$5 to \$8. The ad also includes a list of various goods and prices, such as coats, suits, and accessories.

THE SHIRT SHOP Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Today We Present One of The Most Popular Features of These Periodic Furniture Sales-- The Offering Of BOX COUCHES Made To Order For this semi-annual event we take several of our regular styles of popular Box Couches, on which, for a limited period, we take orders at very decisive reductions from regular prices. This is done by agreement with the manufacturers, to provide one of the great offerings of each February and August Sale. We show only the sample couches--giving you wide choice of coverings for each--and each couch is made up to order, and delivered in about a week's time. The couches offered are as follows: \$20 Box Couches at \$15, \$22 Box Couches at \$17, \$25 Raised-head Couches at \$18, \$30 Raised-head Couches at \$23, \$35 Raised-head Couches at \$27. Blankets and Bedspreads At Lower Prices. Stamped Patterns for Embroidery. Remarkable Values. More New Spring Hats At \$5 to \$8. FINANCIAL BILL CHANGED. SAUNDERS CROSS-EXAMINED. STEVE ADAMS'S TRIAL BEGINS. COAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES. MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS. ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

FINANCIAL BILL CHANGED. Senate Committee Allows \$9,000,000 Withdrawals of Bank Notes Monthly. SAUNDERS CROSS-EXAMINED. Hadn't Told Certain Things to Gen. Garlington Because He Wasn't Asked. STEVE ADAMS'S TRIAL BEGINS. It is the Preliminary skirmish in the effort to convict Steuermann's slayers. WALLACE, Idaho, Feb. 12.—The great legal battle over the life of Steve Adams has begun here. COAL FOR THE PHILIPPINES. Must Go in American Bottoms, the House insists, Though It Costs More. MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The gunboat Don Juan de Austria has sailed from San Juan for Portmouth, N. H. ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—These army orders were issued to-day: Second Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers, New York, to Fort Leavenworth, receiving Major John B. McDonald, Fifteenth Cavalry, New York, to New York, to receive Capt. G. Seward Turner, Seventh Infantry, to Jefferson barracks for duty at recruit depot.

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