REFORM, BUT KEEP THE LORDS

ROSEBERY GIVES THAT ADVICE TO HIS FELLOW PEERS.

Much Better Not to Let the Commons Get Complete Control. When Alterations Will Save Some Power—Second Chamber Is Aware of Its Imperfections.

Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 14.—The House of Lords was crowded this afternoon when Lord Rosebery arose to initiate the momentous debate on the reform of the House of Lords. The former Prime Minister gave notice on March 9 that he would move to-day the following three resolutions:

That a strong and efficient second chamber is not merely an integral part of the British Constitution, but is necessary to the well being of the State and the balance of Parliament.

That a second chamber can best be obtained by reforming and reconstituting the House of Lords.

That a necessary preliminary to such reform and reconstitution is the acceptance of the principle that possession of a peerage shall no longer in itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

The scene was a brilliant one as Lord Rosebery arose to speak to his resolutions. The Prince of Wales sat on the cross benches, peeresses filled the galleries and privy councillors thronged the steps of the throne.

Lord Rosebery received faint cheers as he moved that the House go into committee to consider his resolutions as to the best means of reforming the Lords so as to constitute a strong and efficient second chamber. The debate on these resolutions is expected to last until Thursday.

At the outset of his argument Lord Rosebery declared that the House of Lords had attached to it what was most eminent in public life—its antiquity. As such it was a descendant of the Witenagemot. They could not look upon the long list of illustrious men whose names had made up the roll of the House of Lords without seeing that they had, at every stage of the history of England, included a majority of the political and military talent of the country, to which of late had been added a large proportion of the men of literary and scientific attainments.

It was an integral part of the Constitution. Its abolition, according to Freeman, who was a great historian as well as a great Radical, Lord Rosebery said, would be the greatest of revolutions.

Referring to the claim that the result of the recent general election was a conclusive condemnation of the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery proceeded to analyze the majority obtained by the Government. The object of the Irish party in uniting with the Government, he said, was purely temporary. Once they had succeeded in abolishing the House of Lords they would take no further interest in the Government.

The Labourites wanted to abolish the Lords in order to nationalize everything. And as to the Scotch, Lord Rosebery said he was unable to flatter their lordships by saying that the Scots' objections to the hereditary principle would ever be removed. It was in their blood, he said.

Lord Rosebery said there had been for a long time a body of opinion in the House of Lords which was profoundly conscious of its imperfections in its structure and which thought that it would be well in the interests of the upper house to remove them without delay.

They have been conscious first, said his lordship, that they are too many for effective work, and secondly, that they represented too much of one interest, though this latter point had been somewhat exaggerated.

Defending the principle of a second chamber, Lord Rosebery pointed out that the colonies had them. We, he said, have just instituted, with the King's consent, a second chamber with financial control in South Africa. Now, if we were to uproot the Constitution, was not this digging the empire's grave?

Lord Rosebery went on: "Think of the United States of America!" He said he trembled at the scorn of the United States when it contemplated Great Britain's one eyed, one legged search for a constitution. In America, his lordship declared, the Constitution was stronger than ever.

France, with her great democratic experience, had constituted the strongest possible Senate, which possessed a veto over even dissolution; "yet we," said the former Premier, "are to establish a system like that of Greece or Costa Rica, which results in constant recourse to a dictatorship."

He remembered Mr. Gladstone telling him how as a boy he had passed through Dundee and had seen two posters which made his blood run cold. One of them ran like this: "To hell with the bloody tyrants!"

He could not but recall that their lordships were the bloody tyrants to whom that poster referred. But he could not avoid the knowledge that there was nowhere in the world anything less like a collection of bloody tyrants than the somewhat apathetic, sometimes somnolent but always highly respectable body constituting the Lords.

He would not weep for the Lords themselves if, if reduced to the condition which the proposals of the Government implying there was nothing to prevent the summons from abolishing the Lords. It followed that any legislative body might abolish one branch of the legislature might be found dealing with the House itself without any one to intervene between the monarch and the people.

He appealed to the greatest sovereign who reigned without the name of King, Cromwell, who said he would not go without a second house. Then, as to the Government's proposals, he looked to the gallery of the Commons and said: "If they do as they have threatened of whom will this house be composed? What self-respecting peer would sit here if he could find a seat in a nursery vestry?

"Could sit in a house composed of idiots and cripples? The whole world and its interests would be at the mercy of a chance majority, any sudden gust and ebullition of momentary passion has swept the country in 1908." He was told that this was the voice of the country. No one had a greater respect for the voice of the people than he had. A redistribution would make it more effective. He instanced the 1,742 votes as compared with the 53,000 cast in South Essex which returned one man, but "the voice of the people as coming from Kilkenny is quite as loud as from South Essex."

He returned to the subject of the throne, saying that resolutions as a rule were not carried out by the voice of the people, but by a small and determined minority. The very House of Commons that carried the resolutions at the time of Charles I. was a mere rump, a fragment of the original House. The execution of that unhappy monarch was carried out by a very small minority of the British people.

In France the execution of Louis XVI was not carried out either by France or by Paris, but by a comparatively small minority of the Cabinet. Speaking for himself, Lord Rosebery said it was not the voice of the people that he dreaded so far as revolutionary movements were concerned, but the voice of a small, determined and intrepid minority.

Continuing, he said: "There are two vital principles at stake—so vital that without their adoption it is useless to touch the question of reform at all. The first question is that of heredity—the hereditary right to sit in this House and the doing away with which was the unanimous and spontaneous recommendation of your Lordship's own committee."

Lord Salisbury here interrupted the speaker to say that he had not been present when the committee had adopted this principle and so had not voted.

Resuming his argument, Lord Rosebery said: "The hereditary principle was not inserted in the Constitution until the Reformation. Until that time a majority of the peers did not sit by hereditary right at all, but it is now a part of the Constitution the most objectionable to the country, the most resented by the people at large.

"It is the easiest principle to attack, the most difficult to defend. It is insufficient to point out the eminence of the House of Lords. It has given us a great many more peers than are wanted."

It was enlarging year by year, he went on. A fertilizing stream like the Nile flowed annually, almost weekly, into the House but unlike the Nile it did not retire.

The second principle which he asked them to adopt and which was essential to any reform was election to their membership from the outside. Nothing else would give life and strength to the chamber; nothing else would give it that contact with national life and thought which was necessary to the strength of any chamber exercising the functions wherewith they were endowed.

The hereditary principle had not given and could not give the strength that was desired. He had not proposed to add to the Lords by popular election. That would only make them a feeble understudy of the Commons, and, moreover, multiply the horrors of general elections.

But the House of Lords would derive new strength, new grace, new dignity by associations with the corporations, the county councils formed into elective bodies all over the country. He urged their lordships to recognize and to adopt these principles.

"Your Lordships," he went on, "have the opportunity to render the country a greater service than has fallen to the lot of any body of men since the barons rescued the liberties of England from King John. Your Lordships, like the barons, may rescue the nation from the impending despotism, not of a king, but of a single, irresponsible chamber."

In conclusion he said that the Government must soon go to the country with their proposals. Let the Lords go with theirs. He asked them to surrender those powers which were verging on the obsolete. He recalled to the Lords that night when the aristocracy of France surrendered one privilege after another and left the Assembly to private citizens.

If any noble friend told them that the concessions had brought about the French Revolution he would tell them wrongly. The Bastile had fallen, the revolution had already begun. The lesson of it was "Too late had the French aristocracy made their concessions. One hundred years earlier they would have saved the monarchy."

Speaking in deep, solemn tones Lord Rosebery concluded: "Those words 'too late' shall not be repeated here. I rest confident in the wisdom and patriotism of this House, so confident that I am convinced that they will rise to the height of the occasion and vindicate the principles of the constitution.

"You will, my Lords, if I am not greatly mistaken save the constitution by maintaining the guarantees that the constitution demands. You will save the future of our country when nothing less than the future of our country is involved. You will earn imperishable honor and imperishable gratitude not merely from the nation now but as long as the history of this country shall survive."

He spoke for two hours.

Lord Morley followed Rosebery, whose proposals, he contended, did not touch even the fringe of the emergency which confronted the country. Lord Rosebery had admitted that the present constitution of the House of Lords was indefensible and that it needed to be reformed.

It was about as unfit a revising chamber as it was possible to find. It had committed homicide by slaying the budget and now purposed to commit suicide by declaring it was unfit to do what it had done.

The Government still thought it was inexpedient to discuss proposals for reform till provision was made for some effective method of settling the differences arising between the two houses. The most notorious complaint against the House of Lords was the difference in the treatment given to Liberal and Conservative measures.

Internal reform was a secondary matter compared with the question of limiting the powers of the upper house.

Lord Morley's speech left upon his hearers the impression that the Government will take no hand in dealing with Lord Rosebery's proposals.

There were many other speeches before adjournment.

There is a moral-mental greatness about a positive conviction.

LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES

of a "vintage"

SUBWAY TRAFFIC IMPROVED

A FEW HITCHES IN THE NEW SCHEDULE OF OPERATION.

General Manager Hedley Watches Rush Traffic at the Grand Central Station and Says He Is Much Pleased—People Still Crowd Into the Centre Cars.

The public was served so much better yesterday than heretofore in the matter of subway travel that Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the Interborough, said last night that he was pleased with the way in which the increased schedule had worked. During the rush hour last evening Mr. Hedley stood in the office of the trainmaster at Grand Central Station. He stayed there until the rush abated. Then he said to the reporters:

"I am very much pleased with the general result. All the expresses were running four minutes behind their schedule and that tied us up some. One of the uptown expresses gave over its last car to a lot of immigrants. In getting out at the Grand Central they caused a delay with all their baggage and their unfamiliarity with things in general.

"Aside from that I am perfectly satisfied with the way things have gone. It seems impossible to reduce station stops to forty-five seconds, as they would have to be to run trains on a minute and a half headway. Of course through the day everything has worked very well, but people will insist on all crowding into the centre cars of a train. You will notice that nearly always the trains are filled and people standing in the middle when the front and rear cars are only partly filled."

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Public Service Commission came up from downtown on a local train just before Mr. Hedley was seen. Mr. Willcox said if more people going no further than Forty-second street would use local trains it would help some in solving the express problem.

"I have never failed to get a seat in a local train," he said. "I go down every morning between twenty minutes to 9 and twenty after and I always get a seat. I think to-day the subway is doing about as well as it can. We may look for further improvement as the schedule is developed, but we can't expect the subway to go beyond its capacity."

F. G. Connette, transportation engineer of the Public Service Commission, when asked how the new service of the subway was working said:

"The Interborough company, I understand, successfully operated 100 trains southbound in a little more than three hours. The proposed schedule in the non-rush hours of a train every two and a half minutes also seems to have been successful.

"This being the first day, it may be a little uneven and rough, but it has gone so far that we seem justified in assuming that the company will be able to carry out the new schedule. It certainly shows a great improvement in service. If the two minute and a half interval during the day should not be sufficient for public convenience it is still possible to lower the headway to two minutes, as first called for by the commission's order."

JANNEY FIRED AS PROTEST.

Investigation Makes It Appear He Didn't Intend Suicide.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, March 14. The widow of Lieut. Clarence M. Janney of the Twelfth Infantry, who killed himself in her presence and that of several others during a dance at the home of Lieut.-Col. Ames at Fort McKinley on Saturday night, was formerly Miss Madelaine McKissick of San Francisco. Her first husband was Pedar Bruguire, from whom she was divorced.

Investigation into the death of Lieut. Janney leads to the belief that instead of intending suicide or threatening Lieut.-Col. Ames he had merely tried to make a sort of demonstration of protest against the actions of his wife and Ames.

Capt. Jordan, who was the fourth member of the dinner party, was the only one left in the dining room after Janney went away in anger the first time. Mrs. Janney and Ames were in another part of the house.

Capt. Jordan says Janney reentered the building through the kitchen, firing twice. Ames and Mrs. Janney testify to the same things told by Jordan.

OIL IN TRINIDAD.

London Company Developing Natural Resource on Island.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, March 14. Great interest is being shown here in the development of the oil fields on the island of Trinidad. Several companies have already been launched to carry on the work.

Recently a London company erected on the island a tank capable of holding 2,000,000 gallons of oil and this was nearly filled. A similar tank is in process of construction.

The syndicate has acquired 44,000 acres of land and oil now is flowing freely. Experts are arriving on the island to test other properties.

French War Office Gets Wright Aeroplanes

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 14. The Compagnie Générale Navigation Aerienne, owner of the French rights to the patents of the Wright brothers, has delivered to the War Office four Wright biplanes. Two of these are for the artillery and two for the engineers.

The Weather.

March 15. The disturbance which was felt in this city on Sunday night was central yesterday morning over northern New England, attended and followed by light snow in New England, the interior of New York and Pennsylvania and at most points north of the Ohio River. Behind the storm temperatures fell rapidly and freezing weather covered all sections from the Missouri River eastward almost to the Atlantic coast and south into Virginia. The average decline in the lake regions was about 20 degrees. It was warmer in the south Atlantic and gulf States.

In this city the day was fair and colder, wind brisk to high west to northwest, average humidity, 51 per cent., barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.59; at 3 P. M., 29.66.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1910	1909		1910	1909
9 A. M.	35°	49°	6 P. M.	36°	44°
12 M.	39°	47°	9 P. M.	31°	39°
3 P. M.	36°	44°	12 Mid.	30°	36°

Lowest temperature, 29°, at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair to-day, except snow in extreme northern portion; fair to-morrow; with rising temperature; moderate to brisk northwesterly winds.

For New England, fair to-day and colder in eastern Maine; fair to-morrow, with rising temperature, moderate to brisk north to northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day; fair to-morrow, with rising temperature; moderate northerly winds.

For western New York, snow flurries, followed by clearing to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; moderate northerly winds.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair weather and rising temperature to-day and to-morrow; moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

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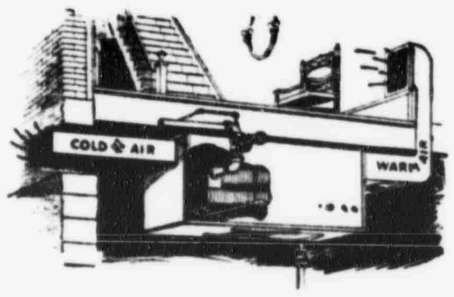

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LUEGER'S GREAT FUNERAL.

Body of Anti-Semite Ex-Mayor of Vienna Buried With Ceremony.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, March 14. The funeral to-day of Dr. Carl Lueger, the anti-Semite leader and former Mayor of Vienna, rivalled that of the Empress Elizabeth in 1898. Half the population of the city attended, including people of all ranks and classes from the Emperor down to the poorest of his subjects.

In the middle of the day business was suspended and all the schools were closed. Mourning flags were everywhere displayed.

A great congregation assembled at the cathedral for the requiem service. Emperor Francis Joseph and several archdukes sat by the altar, while the archduchesses occupied the imperial boxes. The Papal Nuncio was present as the special representative of Pius X.

The body was buried temporarily in the central cemetery. It will be exhumed later on and placed in a vault underneath the high altar of an immense church which is now being built in the cemetery.

The Municipal Council has ordered six weeks public mourning for the late burgomaster.

LAMA VISITS VICEROY.

And the Viceroy Visits the Lama, a Day's Work for Both.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CALCUTTA, March 14. The Dalai Lama, who arrived here from Lhasa yesterday, paid a state visit to Earl Minto, the Viceroy of India, at Government House this morning. He was escorted by a section of Bengal cavalry and received a salute from the guard of honor. On his arrival at Government House the Dalai Lama was met by Earl Minto, who escorted him to the state golden chairs.

The Lama was clad in the richest of yellow silk, with a red silk shauti. He assured the Viceroy that his health had not suffered from the hardships which he had undergone during his flight from Lhasa on the arrival of the Chinese troops at the Tibetan capital.

An hour later the Viceroy paid a return visit to the Lama at Hastings House. The Lama had a private interview with the Viceroy this evening. It is stated that this visit was entirely informal.

EUROPE TO FIGHT U. S.

French Senator Advises a Coalition to Act Against Our Competition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 14. During to-day's session of the Senate M. Jean Ernest Darbot, Senator from Marne, Haute, spoke against a reform of the French tariff. He said it would be easy to bring about an entente with the different nations, to suppress the special tariffs and to adopt a conventional one. He was not in favor of such a proceeding. He proceeded to recommend strongly a coalition of all European countries, in order, as he put it, "to fight against the competition of the United States."

SEEKING $10,500,000.

Remains of Liquidation Moneys in France Is Being Looked For.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 14. The *Echo de Paris* presents to-day a statement in regard to the value of the property of the congregations taken by the Government under the law of associations and the amount of money received by the treasury through the liquidators. The statement is the result of the arrest of Liquidator Duez, who confessed to a shortage of 10,000,000 francs, and his secretary, Martin Gauthier, who before his employment by Duez was receiving a salary of $40 a month, but who later bought a château and lived in style. Gauthier admitted that he stole $400,000.

According to the statement of the *Echo de Paris* the treasury valued the property of the religious orders at 1,071,000,000 francs. On March 11, out of a total of 710 liquidations, 328 had been concluded.

These showed a credit balance of 95,000,000 francs, of which only 5,000,000 francs had been handed in to the treasury, and 24,000,000 francs had been deposited against claims. This would leave nearly 64,000,000 francs unaccounted for.

Duez confessed that he stole 10,000,000 francs. The paper asks the question: Where are the other 54,000,000 francs?

The debate was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day over the embezzlement by M. Duez. The knowledge that the attack on the Government was to be renewed drew a full attendance of Deputies.

The feature of the session was the explanatory speech made by M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, which brought him in repeated conflict with opposition Deputies and led to noisy and excited outbursts. It is seldom indeed that a French Minister undergoes such a heckling as that to which M. Barthou was subjected.

After all, his speech did nothing to mitigate the ugliness of the scandal. He admitted that grave scandals existed in the handling of the funds of the congregations and these must be cleared up. He sketched the proposals which in the end the Government intends to embody in law.

He created a sensation by saying that M. Duez was appointed on the recommendation of his predecessor. Proceeding, he said that the liquidators, Menage and Lecouturier, were named by the public prosecutor.

Barthou's admission of ignorance of the details in connection with the appointments drew forth ironical laughter and angry exclamations. During the debate shouts demanding the arrest of Lecouturier were frequent.

BUDGET UP BEFORE RECESS.

Premier Says Assent on It Will Be Asked Before Middle of May.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 14.—Replying to a question by Lord Hugh Cecil, Unionist member for Oxford University, Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons this afternoon that it is the intention of the Government to obtain the assent of the House to the budget before the spring recess.

The Prime Minister added: "And it is not contingent on anything that may happen elsewhere." This is taken to mean that it is not contingent on anything that may happen to the veto resolutions in the second chamber.

It is to be remembered that the recess referred to is not the usual Easter holiday but the recess which is to be taken about the middle of May.

Looking Up Cost Him His Life.

While painters were putting on the finishing touches to a new six story apartment house at 165th street and Franklin avenue yesterday afternoon, John Spiler, 70 years old, watchman for the building, stood on an eight foot embankment with his neck craned, watching the painters on the sixth floor. He gradually edged over to the brink and slipped, falling and striking the back of his neck on a plank. He died at Lebanon Hospital of a fracture at the base of the skull.

John R. Walsh's Heart Troubling Him.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 14.—John R. Walsh of Chicago, who is in the Federal prison here, is suffering severely from heart trouble and his health has not been good at any time since he entered the prison, according to Warden R. W. McClaughry.

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