

DECLARATION OF LONDON ROW

ENGLAND IN ARMS OVER HIGH SEAS WAR CODE.

Capture of Foodstuffs During Hostilities at Issue—Would Hurt England and Please Germany—Through Authorities at Odds Over Marriage Licenses.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 28. The outcry and agitation against the Declaration of London which has already been mentioned in despatches to THE SUN increased during the week. The Declaration is the code of naval laws put together by the naval conference in London in 1909 to guide the Hague international prize court in the event of war. The most important feature of the Declaration deals with the right of capturing foodstuffs in time of war. The Government was to have introduced a naval prize bill in Parliament to carry out the provisions of the Declaration.

The hue and cry against the Declaration has been taken up on every hand. It is a point which must command the attention of the Government. Chambers of commerce, shipping associations and firms and insurance companies throughout the country add their protests daily against the ratification of the Declaration, but instead of total rejection there is now a tendency among the more reasonable critics to advocate the amendment of the objectionable clauses. It is recognized that the present condition of things is greatly in need of improvement.

One of the items most objected to makes it possible for a belligerent to declare foodstuffs conditional contraband and allows an enemy to capture conditional contraband if it is consigned to a fortified place or any other place serving as a base for the armed forces of an enemy. This, it is urged, permits in effect the capture of all foodstuffs on the way to Great Britain in neutral ships, for no port in the United Kingdom would escape under such a rule, with the result that England would be in a state of famine within not many days after the outbreak of a war.

Thomas Gibson Bowles, who is admitted to be an expert on sea law and sea power, has gone so far as to say that the foregoing is all that Germany wants and that war between England and Germany would follow within six weeks of the ratification of such terms. The declaration, it is also asserted, admits the principle of the destruction of neutral prizes, but fails to forbid the conversion at sea of merchantmen into commerce destroyers, thus legalizing privateering. It introduces provisions as to blockades which make this form of operation a mere farce, in short the opponents say, it benefits every Power except Great Britain.

AMERICAN USE OF ENGLISH.

Lord Morley at the annual meeting of the English Association in a presidential address on English literature and English language alluded regretfully to the general indifference to systematic training in one of the noblest and by far the most widespread and most powerful of languages. Lord Morley said in part: "Not the least stupendous fact in British annals is the conquest of a boundless area of the globe by the English language. There is no parallel of its spread over the globe. We cannot be indifferent to the fate of our language across the Atlantic. Emerson, the most lovable of our teachers, once said we have listened too long to the courtly muses of Europe, but I remember an afternoon long ago at Washington with Walt Whitman, when he made particularly light of Emerson and was all for packing off the courtly muses, European or Bostonian, bag and baggage."

"America has not followed his felonious purpose. George Meredith used to say the high water mark of English prose in our day was to be found in some of the pages of Charlotte Brontë and in some of Hawthorne's 'Marble Faun.' It will not be hard labor to seek in his pages for yourself. I need not mention Lowell and a dozen more Americans, many of whom are living delight to English readers. American novelists, in the way of picturesque and unexpected diction, so piquant and effective in colloquial use, have not lowered the standard of writing oratory."

Lord Morley quoted appreciatively from the new edition of Mr. Bryce's 'Glowing Book,' where he gives us a glowing account of what is being done not only by American workers in every branch of science but by American scholars. ENGLISH SOCIAL DOINGS.

Thirty society weddings took place this week, the most important being on Thursday, when Miss Trefusis, sister of Lord Clinton, was married to Capt. Brassey. Americans were largely represented on this occasion. Cora Lady Stratford, with her daughter, Mrs. Colgate, who recently arrived in London, wore the newest Paris headgear, toques pointed front and back. Ladies Essex, Paget and Newborough and Mesdames G. Cornwallis-West and F. Ford were also present, wearing early spring styles of gowns and hats.

Lady Chylesmore was the winner on Friday last at the charity bridge tournament organized by Lady Tweeddale. It was the first big charity bridge tournament given by the smart set of London, who usually prefer money stakes to prizes, but it proved so successful that it is likely to supersede bazaars as a way of raising money for pet charities.

The Duchess of Manchester, who underwent a slight operation on Friday, is progressing satisfactorily. She will soon leave for Ireland.

Lord and Lady Newborough have taken a house in Park Lane which will be ready for them soon.

Lord and Lady Bateman have taken a house in Grosvenor Square, where they will entertain during the coronation. They are going to the Riviera shortly.

Lady Barrymore has gone to Tenerife. She is in better health, but her doctor forbids her being in London in February and March.

Miss Kerens, wife of the American Ambassador to Austria, has left London with her son. She is going direct to Vienna, where she will have some American guests at the embassy.

Countess Cravan will go to Combs Abbey next week and to the Riviera later. The Duchess of Vieux, who gave a dinner on Wednesday, is staying quietly in Grosvenor Square, with the Duke and his lady daughter, Donna Nady.

Catherine Lady Decies and her son, the Hon. S. R. Boreford, sailed to-day for the Lusitania. Among the other passengers were John Hays Hammond, who has been in Russia getting concessions; Mrs. E. McClure, Princess Hatzfeldt and R. Van Rensselaer.

Mrs. J. Ridgely Carter, wife of the American Minister to the Balkan States and mother of Lady Acheson, is visiting her daughter. She is very proud of her grandson, who is to have Ridgely for one of his names.

BACTERIA IN DRINKING WATER.

There has been a certain amount of

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distrust of the wholesomeness of the water stored in large reservoirs. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Metropolitan Water Board yesterday, when Dr. Houston, director of water examination, said that in order to reassure the public he had drunk half a pint of such water, having first infected it with 218,000,000 typhoid bacilli taken from a typhoid patient. He had suffered no ill effects. He had previously assured himself in the laboratory that bacilli died in stored water. The board will adhere to its policy of huge reservoirs. It has abandoned the idea of bringing water from a distance, such as Wales.

MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS.

The Bishop of London's interference in the setting of licenses for the marriage of a divorced person and for marriage with a deceased wife's sister has got him in trouble. He is threatened with proceedings by the Chancellor of his own diocese. The Bishop a week ago put forward a claim in regard to licenses of this description, forbidding the Chancellor to issue them without the Bishop's written permission in each case.

The Chancellor maintains that this is illegal. He has told the Bishop that unless he withdraws his claim he will move for a prohibition against it in the Court of King's Bench. Whatever may be the outcome of this particular incident, it is evident that the question of marriages between divorced persons and marriages to deceased wives' sisters may lead to a serious quarrel between the established church and the civil power. No clergyman is compelled to perform these marriages if he objects, but neither the Bishop nor the clergy can be permitted to hinder them, it is held.

FLIGHT FOR CUBAN ARMY.

Aviator Ward Shows Enthusiasm for a Special Performance for Gomez.

HAVANA, Jan. 28. (On the occasion of a military review at Camp Columbia this afternoon, it being the second anniversary of President Gomez's inauguration, Aviator Ward as a compliment to Gen. Gomez made an exhibition flight in a wind blowing thirty miles an hour and on occasion thirty-five miles. He flew twice against the wind and made beautiful turns. He used a Curtiss 24-horsepower four-cylinder machine. Gen. Gomez enthusiastically applauded the performance. This was the first flying he had seen.

The Cuban army went wild over the sight. To-morrow the regular met will begin with Ward, Russel and Beachy as the aviators. A huge crowd witnessed the performance, which as part of the national celebration was free.

The torpedo boats Rowe and Paulding arrived here this afternoon from Key West. Aboard one of them was the brother of Aviator McMurtry, who desired to confer with his brother's manager regarding the proposed flight from Key West to this city, which thus far has been delayed by unsatisfactory weather. McMurtry hopes the weather will soon permit him to make the flight.

The commanders of the torpedo boats reported that the wind was high and the sea so rough that it would have been impossible to rescue a rowboat, much less an aeroplane. An attempt to make the flight under such conditions would have been insane.

GAS FOR ARMY BALLOONS.

New Method of Obtaining Hydrogen of Value for Military Purposes.

LONDON, Jan. 28. An officer of engineers has discovered a method of obtaining hydrogen from the reaction of silica and ordinary caustic soda. A balloon inflated with the gas thus obtained revealed great ascensional power. The production of the gas is easy and cheap. It is likely to be exclusively used for army balloons and dirigibles.

JOHN MACWHIRTER DEAD.

Royal Academician and Painter of Scotch Landscapes Passes Away.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—John Macwhirter, R. A., is dead.

Mr. Macwhirter was born near Edinburgh in 1839. He was the son of a paper-maker. His mother was a daughter of Prof. Maclellan of Edinburgh University. He painted many Scotch landscapes and was the author of 'Landscape Painting in Water Colors.'

The Weather.

Jan. 29.—The storm in the lake regions on Friday drew together the unsettled conditions and was moving eastward over Nova Scotia yesterday. Snow was falling in the morning in New York, but elsewhere the weather was clearing or fair save on the Pacific coast, where rain was falling from Oregon to southern California.

An area of high pressure covered all the interior of the country and carried with it colder weather between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies. The temperature dropped six to twenty-four degrees in all the Central States and fourteen to twenty degrees in the West. In the Atlantic States it was warmer in the morning.

There was a stiff westerly wind in the middle Atlantic States and over New England blowing up to city notes an hour.

In this city the day was fair, warmer in the morning, becoming cooler in the evening, wind light westerly, highest velocity, fifty miles an hour, average humidity, 50 per cent, barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 4 A. M., 29.98; at P. M., 30.10.

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

MASCAGNI EXPECTS TO WIN OUT

IS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO PRODUCE "YSOBEL"

Will Present It in Turin if He Defeats Liebler & Co.—Will Give It in Buenos Ayres, Win or Lose—He Expects to Go to South America to Produce It.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Jan. 28.—Although Mascagni is claiming moral and material damages from Liebler & Co., the main object of his forthcoming lawsuit at Milan is to have his contract annulled. He hopes to see the case decided in about a month, and because he does not entertain the slightest doubt of winning he has already made the necessary arrangements to have "Ysobel" produced at Turin. In order to guard against the risks of long delay he has also arranged for the production of the new opera at Buenos Ayres, where the copyright law is different.

In case of an appeal Mascagni would be unable to produce the opera in any European opera house. The offer of the South American impresario is said to be as good as the Liebler contract. If Mascagni wins the case he will produce "Ysobel" both at Turin and Buenos Ayres. If he loses the initial performance will be in the South American capital, where he will go to conduct and assist in the production of "Ysobel," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and two unsuccessful operas, "Ratcliff" and "Amico Fritz."

Mascagni does not intend to refund the \$15,000 which Liebler & Co. advanced him and hopes the damages that he expects will materially increase this sum. He assumes that Liebler & Co. will return to Signor Sonzogno the materials such as scenery and costumes which they rented for a year at \$20,000. If Liebler & Co. delay the return of these accessories until the lawsuit has been decided Mascagni's plans will be considerably upset.

The Rome exhibition committee has arranged to produce D'Annunzio's new French mystery play, "San Sebastian," at the Costanzi Theatre in June. The play besides being immoral is also sacrilegious, as the plot deals with an imaginary love episode of St. Sebastian, who will be impersonated by the Russian actress Rubinstein. There is no doubt that as soon as the play is published it will be placed in the "Index Expurgatorius" and that Catholics will not be allowed to read it or to attend the representation. But as the play will advertise the play, well known Catholics have appealed to Premier Luzzatti, who recently initiated a successful campaign against immoral and obscene literature, to prevent the production of the play.

RIGHT TO FORTIFY CANAL.

German Thinks We Have It and More—Over That We Will Do It.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Jan. 28. German writers are unanimous in recognition of America's right to fortify the Panama Canal. Dr. Theodore Schiemann, who is credited with being one of the Kaiser's advisers on foreign policy, comes to this conclusion and proceeds to prophesy that the pacifists who favor the neutralization of the waterway will be beaten and that the American Government will get the appropriation which President Taft has asked of Congress.

Dr. Schiemann doubts the possibility of such a change of temperament and tradition as would have to precede the erection of a Colombian union which would include Venezuela and Ecuador. He thinks a South American United States, consisting of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, might have better prospects for progress in South America. According to Dr. Schiemann the first necessity is peaceful, friendly intercourse. He adds: "One thing is clear. None of the South American States shows the least inclination to be dependent economically or politically on the United States."

Dr. Schiemann thinks the recent reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, which has not yet been adopted, goes to show that with the growth of the United States there will grow a desire for union with their northern relatives rather than with their Latin neighbors of South and Central America, who are less easy of assimilation.

SAYS HER LETTER WAS "SPOOF."

Interviewer "Harriet" Wanted to Expose Publishing Firm, She Asserts.

LONDON, Jan. 28. A weekly paper professes to have discovered and interviewed the "Harriet" whose alleged methods of obtaining society news for American newspapers excited the wrath of the Times. She is said to be the daughter of a farmer in the Midlands.

According to her, Harriet Churchill is a pen name covering the operations of a syndicate which set itself to expose and bring ridicule upon the methods of a certain firm of publishers. Her letter to a butler offering him a price for information concerning those for whom he worked and others was nothing more than a piece of "spoo."

Harriet hints that the firm in question really used the methods employed by the syndicate which succeeded in making the firm a laughing stock for the world. It may be said that Harriet refused to disclose the identity of her confederates and advanced no proof that her letter to the butler was "spoo." The genuineness of the discovery of Harriet is problematical.

BACKWARD IN RAILROADS.

Russian Interests Protect Against the Present System of Management.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—Industrial and banking communities have protested against the slowness of the Government in availing itself of foreign cooperation in railroad construction. They call attention to the fact that Russia had only one-tenth part of the mileage according to population that exists in the United States. The chief practical proposals of these communities is that the new railroads should be freed of the obligation of carrying Government material, troops and functionaries on duty gratis.

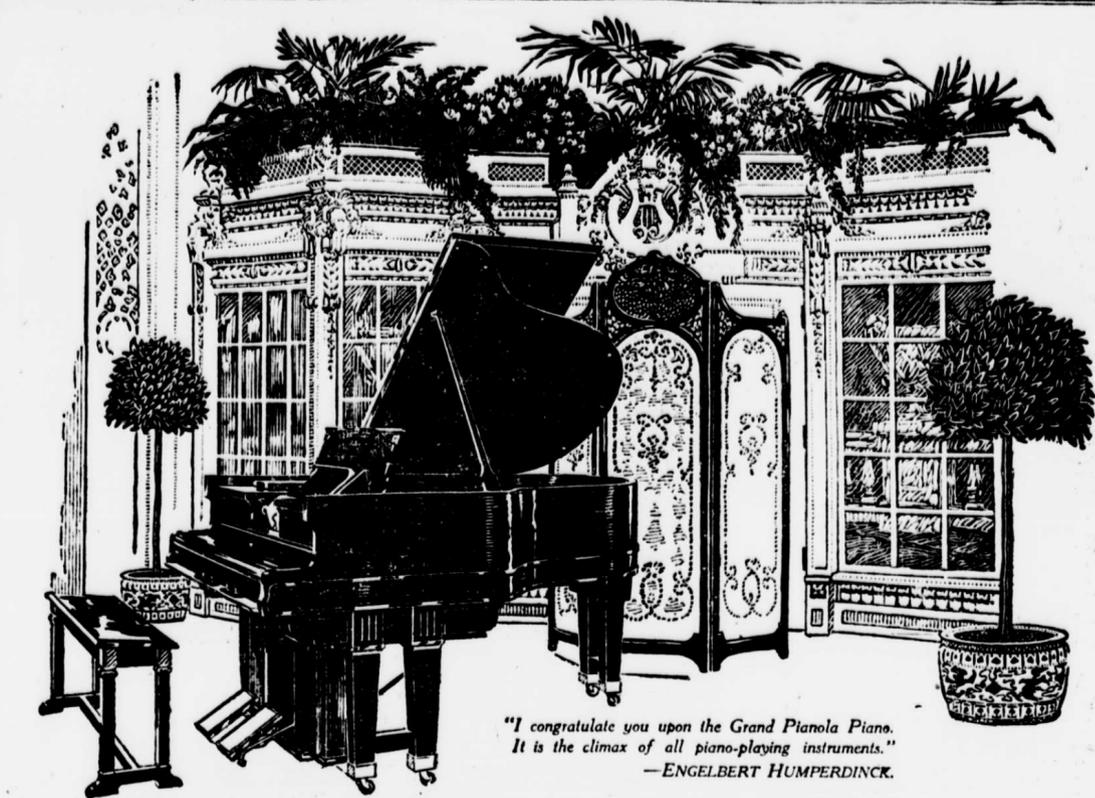
This rule causes most of the deficits on State railroads.

PETROSINO'S MURDER.

Morello's Revelations in Prison Against Constantino Thought to Be Intruse.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ROME, Jan. 28.—It is doubtful whether the revelations of Vincenzo Morello, now in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for counterfeiting, concerning the murder of Detective Petrosino at Palermo in 1909, are genuine. It is believed that they were dictated by a desire to obtain revenge against Carlo Constantino, who was arrested for the crime, but was released.

The case, however, will be reopened. It is doubted that the evidence against Constantino will justify his indictment.



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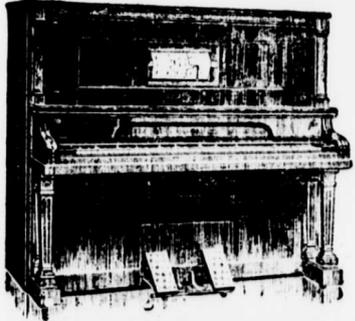
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superiority that the demand for them is international—the only pianos in the world which require and have factories both in Europe and America.

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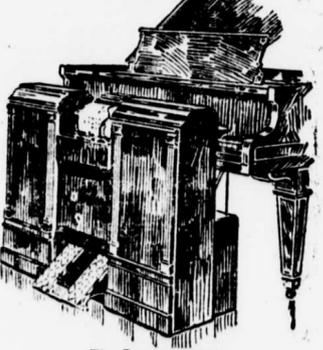
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SUCCESSION TO LOUIS XVII.

FRENCH COMMITTEE FINDS FOR NAUDORFF FAMILY.

Paris, Jan. 28. The Senatorial committee which was appointed to consider the claims of the Naudorff family to the succession of Louis XVII, has presented a report to the Senate which has not yet been published. The report decides in favor of the claimant, as was to be expected from the fact that the committee's president, Senator Boissy d'Anglais, has always been a firm supporter of the legend that the Dauphin was the son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette; that he did not die in the Temple prison, but escaped; that another child was substituted, and that the Dauphin lived afterward under the name of Naudorff, whose descendants are now making the foregoing claims.

The week passed quietly in the champagne district, but the trace is not a permanent peace. The wine growers are willing to await the Government's decision, which will be brought before the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. Meanwhile the wine growers are prohibiting the movement of any wine to Carlsbad from the Midi. Epernay, Ay and other

stations are full of hogsheads which the producer refuses to allow to be delivered because he fears such action would cause trouble.

This paralysis of business has caused discontent among the men employed in the immense cellars, as it takes away their employment. Many of these men work for manufacturers of cheap champagne and are afraid that they will lose their employment if the demands of the wine growers are granted. Troops are still maintained throughout the district, but the regiment which was stationed at Damery, where at first wine merchants' premises were sacked, has been changed on the ground that the wine laborers and soldiers fraternized too well.

Last year's wine harvest yielded 28,500,000 hectoliters, against 5,500,000 in 1909, but the value of the 1910 output is officially placed at 1,110,000,000 francs, or 11,000,000 francs more than the 1909 yield, owing to the increased price.

The Government is sending Dr. Broquet, former director of the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, Indo-China, as quickly as possible to China to vaccinate the members of the French Legation and French soldiers and citizens at Peking against the plague which is now raging in Manchuria. Dr. Yersin, the discoverer of the plague serum, who is in Paris on a holiday, will also go to Manchuria.

Dr. Yersin's serum has proved ineffective against the present plague, which is not bubonic but pneumonic. All cases heretofore have been fatal. A French doctor named Mesny, who was in the

service of the Chinese Government as a professor in the imperial school at Tientsin, was sent to fight the plague. He diagnosed himself as suffering from the disease and refused the aid of his colleagues. He retired to the plague-stricken huts and died in two days.

TALKS ON AMERICAN WOMEN.

Prof. Munsterberg Lectures in Berlin on Employment, Divorce and Coercion.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Jan. 28. Exchange Professor Hugo Munsterberg delivered a lecture to-day before the Lyceum Club to correct a popular misconception in Germany regarding the American woman and her position as regards employment. The professor said Europe usually exaggerated the number of American women who were independently earning their own living. He said that not more than one-fifth of the white women in the United States were thus engaged.

Referring to the serious question of the late Capt. Charles Barr, the noted yacht skipper who died on January 24, took place here to-day. There were sixty captains of yachts and a throng of other persons present. The coffin was covered with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. There was a coachful of plants, the senders including Morton F. Plant and Sir Thomas Lipton. The inscription on the latter's floral offering read:

"In sorrowful remembrance of a firm friend and fair foe who has crossed too soon the line beyond recall."

Cablegrams of sympathy were received from George A. Symnack, secretary of the New York Yacht Club; Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. Oliver Iselin, Wilson Marshall, Newbury D. Thorne and Alexander S. Cochrane, the owner of the Westward.

much freer intercourse between the sexes than was possible in European countries. This led to the question of coeducation. This institution the professor found suitable for the lowest and highest classes of scholars, but unsound and unhealthy for those between the extremes. He found that a regrettable feature of the American system was the excessive influence of women in the scheme of culture, especially the fact that in school the youth was mostly subjected to female influence. True culture, the professor said, requires the joint efforts of men and women.

CAPT. BARR'S FUNERAL.

Tributes From Noted Yachtsmen—Sir Thomas Lipton's Sentiment.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 28.—The funeral of the late Capt. Charles Barr, the noted yacht skipper who died on January 24, took place here to-day. There were sixty captains of yachts and a throng of other persons present. The coffin was covered with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. There was a coachful of plants, the senders including Morton F. Plant and Sir Thomas Lipton. The inscription on the latter's floral offering read:

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