

UNIONISTS ARE IN DESPAIR

MAY SACRIFICE THE LORDS TO DELAY HOME RULE.

Asquith's Anti-Veto Message Gives Power of Two Years Obstruction—Surgeon, Sultana and Plain Patient—Coronation Prices—London Society Doing.

LONDON, March 25.—Week after week of late events such as the reciprocity treaty with Canada and the Taft arbitration scheme have come to the front to absorb public attention here, thus putting the fight over the change in the Constitution into the background. The fact is that at the present moment it looks as if there would be no fight.

The Radical stalwarts together with the Irish Nationalists refuse to listen to even a suggestion of a compromise. This week a rumor was floated to the effect that within five weeks Parliament would adjourn until after the coronation so as to get that event over quietly and perhaps arrange a basis of compromise before the houses could reconvene. Immediately there was an outcry and without delay the rumor was officially denied. It is probable now that there will be an adjournment for ten days only during the festivities.

The attitude of the Unionist party seems to be one of frank despair. The veto bill must pass the Commons. Then the Lords must either give the measure their sanction or defeat it outright. The Spectator, lamenting the situation, says that in the event of the defeat of the bill by the Lords their action will be followed by the creation of enough new Radical peers to overcome the Conservative majority and force the measure through.

The Unionists cannot form a government and it is generally believed that an appeal to the country would give the present Government from twenty to thirty more seats than they now hold in the House of Commons. In this dilemma the Spectator goes so far as to hint that it would be preferable for the Lords to accept the veto bill as its defeat would be followed by the formation of an upper house that would immediately pass a home rule measure, which could be held off for at least two years by the present chamber.

Under the Asquith Government's bill the Unionists have the choice of two evils, and the Spectator recommends that they choose the lesser, which it apparently considers the acceptance of the veto measure in the hope of securing two years delay which might enable the Unionists to come back into power.

QUEER APPENDICITIS SUIT.

From Constantinople comes an account of a strange lawsuit which is proceeding in the court of Pera against a well known physician. According to the papers in the case, one of the Sultan's daughters was suffering from appendicitis and the doctor who is being sued was called in. He recommended an operation, but to this the Sultan demurred. He said that he would not allow the use of the knife until he saw a patient who had been operated on recovering from the effects of it. He did not believe, he said, that such an operation could be safely performed.

A Miss Keyser was at that time a patient in the Hamidieh Hospital at Salonika and the doctor who is now being sued was attending her. She alleges that the doctor told her that she was suffering from appendicitis and that he operated on her to show his skill to the Sultan, who upon seeing that Miss Keyser was on the road to recovery allowed his daughter to undergo a similar operation. The story leaked out afterward and Miss Keyser brought civil action, saying that she had never suffered from appendicitis, but that she had been made use of by the doctor for his own selfish purpose.

CORONATION WINDOW PRICES.

The usual stories are going the rounds as to the extravagant prices which are being charged for seats along the route of the coronation procession. Some certainly have already been booked at remarkable figures, but in every case they are for very rich people who do not care what they pay so long as they get a good view of the great show.

WORRIED BONDHOLDERS.

James P. Cooper, secretary of the Foreign Bondholders Council, is a passenger on the steamship Mauretania, which sailed for New York to-day. Negotiations are reported to be proceeding between Guatemala, Honduras and Ecuador and various American bankers for loans and debt settlements without consulting the opinions of the bondholders first. Mr. Cooper will place the council in closer touch with these affairs.

THE COMMONS AS A CLUB.

George Lansbury, Laborite member of Parliament for Tower Hamlets, has been giving out some candid comment on the House of Commons. He says: "Don't get it into your head that we are overworked and overburdened. The House is the most delightful club in the world. Every one is nice and pleasant. Don't make any mistake; the so-called upper classes know how to get the soft side of you, but when they are so kind I feel that they have their tongues in their cheeks the whole time."

ANTI-CLERICAL POLICY IN ROME.

Giulitti Cabinet Takes in Radicals and Socialists, Reforms Promised. ROME, March 25.—Signor Giulitti has formed a Cabinet in cooperation with the Socialists and Radicals. Official announcement will be made either on March 29 or March 30 of the policy of the new Cabinet. It will be anti-clerical, but will include electoral and fiscal reforms and a bill for workmen's pensions.

JAPAN LEADS TO CHINA.

Yokohama Specie Bank Provides \$5,000,000 for Railroad Building. TOKYO, March 25.—The Yokohama Specie Bank has concluded a railway loan of \$5,000,000 yen, or about \$5,000,000, on terms identical with those offered by the American and European banks.

ROYALTY'S EASTER.

The King and Queen have arranged to spend Easter at Windsor, but will return to London immediately after the holidays, when they will commence en-

ULTIMATUM SENT TO CHINA

RUSSIA GIVES THREE DAYS FOR ABSOLUTE SURRENDER.

Charles Evenson and Delay Says Further Negotiation is Futile—Emphatic Threat as a Climax—Berlin Hears That Manchurian War is Inevitable.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The following ultimatum was transmitted to the Chinese Government yesterday (Saturday) through the Russian Minister at Peking.

"The negotiations of recent months have convinced the Imperial Government that the Chinese Government is seeking by means of cryptic and evasive answers to reject the points set forth in Russia's note of February 16.

"For instance, on March 19, the Chinese Government in a memorandum handed to the Russian Minister yielded on the one hand to our repeated representations and agreed that the establishment of a Russian Consulate at Kobo should not be made dependent upon the introduction of customs duties, while on the other hand it remained silent with regard to the establishment of other consulates for which provision is made in an article of the St. Petersburg treaty, and with regard to monopolies which, contrary to the treaties with the Powers, had been introduced in the province of Singkiang.

"It is also intimated in the matter of trade in local products that Russian traders would have to observe the same conditions as the Chinese, thus entirely ignoring the treaty provisions exempting Russians trading in Mongolia and western China from the payment of any duties or other taxes whatsoever.

"In view of the absolutely futile character of such negotiations in the course of which China only sought to restrict Russia's treaty rights by advancing arguments which it afterward abandoned, the Russian Government sees itself obliged to put an end to this procrastination, for which there is no justification, and to request the Chinese Government to admit formally that all points of the Russian note of February 16 are valid, in conformity with treaty stipulations.

"Only after such an admission shall have been made can the Imperial Government agree to enter into negotiations on the question of the introduction of customs duties and the establishment of a special régime for the tea trade or for the modification in any other way of the treaty of 1881.

"The Imperial Government agrees to wait for an answer to this note until March 28, but it would point out that if by that date an exhaustive and satisfactory answer to all points of the note of February 16 shall not have been received it reserves to itself the right of action and will make the Chinese Government responsible for the obstinacy displayed."

ROSENKAVALIER AND OEDIPUS.

New York and London Productions of Strauss's Opera—Greek Play Draws.

BERLIN, March 25.—Richard Strauss has spent the week in Berlin conferring with Fred C. Whitney in regard to the English production of "Die Rosenkavalier" in England. Mr. Whitney, it may be recalled, has bought the English and American rights to the opera. Strauss does not think the opera can be produced in London before the autumn, as he wishes to superintend the arrangements in person and cannot go to London before that time. The New York production will probably take place about six weeks later.

For the London production Strauss suggests the engagement of Fraulein Margarete Siems and Eva von der Osten, who made hits in the Dresden production in Germany, are also being considered, including Edith Walker of the Hamburg Opera, Frances Rose of the Berlin Royal Opera and Miss Fay of Munich. The London orchestra will contain 122 instrumentalists, thirty-two of whom will be on the stage.

Nothing definite has been decided upon in regard to the American production of "Oedipus." Max Reinhardt's great spectacular Greek play, which still draws big money at the Circus Schumann, where two or three performances are given each month.

WILL SWAMP HOUSE OF LORDS.

If Anti-Veto Bill Be Rejected Asquith Will Rush in New Peers.

LONDON, March 25.—Sir Henry Lucy, writing in the Observer to-day, says that if the Lords throw out the Parliamentary bill on the second reading, or fatally emasculate it in committee, Parliament will forthwith be prorogued, but only for a single day, and twenty-four hours after King George's first Parliament dies the second will be at work at Westminster.

He adds that necessarily there will be all the formalities of a new session, including a speech from the throne. Then the Parliamentary bill will be reintroduced and for a second time sent to the Lords.

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STOLYPIN BLUFFS THE CZAR.

Defeats Bureaucratic Intrigue to Master Him by Threatening to Resign.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The crisis this week in the Russian Government belongs definitely to the region of bureaucratic and palace intrigue. The comparative indifference of Premier Stolypin to making new laws until he had reorganized the administrative system of the country lent superficial justification to the charge that he was reactionary. But the evidence that he was proceeding step by step toward genuine constitutional rule has been observed with growing anger by the court and bureaucratic combination.

These wished him to reduce the elective elements of the Russian Government to harmless. They did not wish him to resign, but wanted him to remain as Premier while bending to their will. For a long time Stolypin held his own, though the attitude of the Czar hampered him. But the national campaign for the 1912 general election for both the Duma and the Council of the Empire is now actively opening and the question had to be decided whether Stolypin would face the country as a defender of the old system. He refused and for a time the intrigue against the Prime Minister seemed likely to succeed.

M. M. Treppoff and Durnovo, reactionary members of the Council of the Empire, and their groups, who were nominated to the Council by the Czar and not elected, succeeded in defeating the Ministry on the bill for the government of the western provinces on the zemstvo system. Premier Stolypin thereupon told the Czar that there must once and for all be a clear understanding as to what latitude the Czar's nominees had in relating to the measure which the Emperor had authorized the Ministers to carry.

M. Stolypin offered personally to dismiss the offenders from the Council, as he had personally dissolved the first Duma. The Czar took fright at the idea of antagonizing his military household and sought to do nothing. Then Stolypin, to the dismay of the coalition, which thought that he would yield, decided to resign. The result was that the Czar had to come down to Stolypin's side and ask him to remain.

ZIONISTS RAISE AN UPROAR.

American Preacher's Voice Drowned in Russian Meeting in Vienna.

VIENNA, March 25.—An American preacher of the name of Russell had an unpleasant encounter with the fanatical section of the Zionists last Wednesday evening, when he attempted to address a meeting at the Hotel Continental. It was attended by the chaplain of the British Embassy and numerous members of the American and English colonies.

As soon as the Rev. Mr. Russell, with his interpreter, ascended the platform the Zionists, who were present in large numbers, created such a deafening uproar that only those who were close to the preacher could hear his opening remarks. He began with the assurance that it was not his intention to Christianize the Jews, but the tumult continued and threatened to lead to serious results.

So ominous did the situation become that Mr. Russell was finally compelled to leave the hall under the guard of the church stewards. They left the hotel by a back door. The fact that the officials in charge of the meeting took the precaution to remove the tables and chairs before the meeting opened, probably averted scenes of physical violence. As it was, order was only restored when a police inspector appeared and threatened to summon a platoon of men to clear the hall.

NEGLECTED A SEISMIC SEER.

Father Alfani, Who Foretold Earthquakes, to Leave Italy for America.

ROME, March 25.—Father Alfani, the celebrated seismologist who predicted the earthquakes at San Francisco and Messina, is reported to have accepted the offer of a chair of seismology in a university of one of the Western States of America. Prof. Alfani is now director of the observatory at Florence, which he built at his own expense.

For the last two years he has tried repeatedly to obtain a Government subsidy, as he cannot afford to maintain the observatory, but he has only succeeded in getting the use of a telephone free of charge. It was suggested that he collect funds under Government auspices and Father Alfani accepted the idea, but only got \$10.

VENICE COOL TO THE KAISER.

Italians Resist Refusal to Visit Rome for the Jubilee Celebration.

VENICE, March 25.—The Emperor William of Germany, the Empress Augusta Victoria and their daughter, the Princess Victoria Louise, arrived here from Vienna to-day en route for Corfu. The royal party was met at the station by the Duke of the Abruzzi, the civil and military authorities and also by German residents and tourists, who cheered enthusiastically as the royal family embarked on the imperial yacht.

The German and Italian men of war fired the usual salute. Contrary to the usual custom the city was not decorated or illuminated for the occasion. The Venetians gave the royal visitors a lukewarm reception. They are offended because of the declaration of the German royalties to visit Rome during the celebration of the jubilee of Italian unity.

HOME AND OUTSIDE WORK.

Women in Germany Want to Show That They Are Not Content—Big Show Planned.

BERLIN, March 25.—The members of the International Lyceum Club are organizing an exhibition of work "inside and outside the home" which is to be held in February and March, 1912. The proposed exhibition was suggested by a speech of the Kaiser in which he deplored the fact that so many women are employed outside the home in various professions and industries. The women now want to show that they can look after their homes as well as take care of outdoor employments.

ITALY'S JUBILEE AT HAND.

Gun at Midnight Tonight, Fired From the Janiculum, the Opening Signal.

ROME, March 25.—The official celebrations to commemorate the jubilee of Italian unity will begin Monday next. At midnight on Sunday a gun will be fired from the Janiculum hill and the bell on the capitol will be rung at dawn to announce the opening of the celebration.

PARIS COOL ON ARBITRATION

HARDLY NOTICES TAFT-GRAY PEACE DISCUSSION.

Not Even a Franco-American Phase Wakes Up Newspapers—Confiscated Church Property Shrinks From \$200,000,000 to \$50,000,000—Army Riding.

PARIS, March 25.—Apparently the much discussed proposal to negotiate an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain has aroused little interest in France except among the radical advocates of peace. Chief among these is M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, who welcomes the possibility of an arbitration treaty as in perfect accord with the doctrines of his party.

Not a single Paris newspaper has yet commented upon the subject and even when the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail on Thursday printed a Washington despatch to the effect that negotiations would be taken up between France and the United States when the treaty with England was out of the way, no French newspaper reprinted the despatch or referred to it editorially.

The parliamentary committee of inquiry into the liquidation of the property of the religious orders, of which former Premier Combes is president, examined M. Marraud, Director of Registration, to-day. He said that the property would realize \$60,000,000 francs (\$18,000,000), with liabilities of \$60,000,000 francs (\$12,000,000), leaving only \$30,000,000 francs, or \$6,000,000.

This official declaration caused surprise to the members of the committee, as it may be recalled the value of the church property was originally estimated at a thousand million francs, or \$200,000,000. The various officers of the reserve and territorial forces—that is, France's second and third lines of defence, have successfully undergone the riding test organized by the Ministry. The course was 312 miles long and the time allowed to complete it nine days, one day being allowed for rest. Four equidistant points north, south, east and west of Paris were taken as starting places, the routes meeting at Etampes.

One hundred and ninety-nine men started and 1-6 reached Etampes. Of the latter number 100 had not been penalized and so were allowed to make the last stage of the journey from Etampes to Paris at whatever speed they liked. As the test was intended to prove capability in taking proper care of horses the speed was limited during the first five days to eight miles. This was afterward increased to nine miles an hour.

Snow fell and it was bitterly cold during the first three days of the trial, so many of the officers trudged along on foot beside their horses. The competitors included men of all walks of life—country gentlemen, doctors, magistrates and manufacturers, all of whom are just reaching middle age.

DENMARK EXPECTS ROOSEVELT.

Copenhagen Hears He Is Going to Attend Olympic Games at Stockholm.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—It is reported that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will revisit Scandinavia during the coming summer. It is said that he will attend the Olympic games at Stockholm and afterward be the guest of Maurice F. Egan, the United States Minister, at Copenhagen.

"77"

Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Breaks up Colds and

A Hard Cold.

It is not easy to tell the Grip from a hard stubborn Cold, nor is it necessary, the treatment being the same.

"Seventy-seven" taken early shortens and moderates the attack in either case.

Don't wait till your bones begin to ache and you have Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever, or the cure may be too late.

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Small Boys' Shoes

10 to 18 1/2—Value \$3.00.....\$2.25

6 to 11 11 1/2 to 2 2 1/2 to 3 1/2

\$1.75 \$2.25 \$2.75

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Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.—Adt.

Vantine's The Oriental Store. Announce A Rug Sale—Offering Values Extraordinary!! A number of bales of fine quality Rugs received last week were bought to great advantage by our unrivalled organization in the Orient. We have priced the entire collection for INSTANT sale. Note the unusualness of these values: Shirvan & Beluchistan Rugs. Average size 3.0x5.6. Good value at \$18.00. \$10.00 Cabistan, Daghestan & Beluchistan Rugs. Average size 3.8x5.8. Formerly priced up to \$30.00. 16.50 Antique Persian Hall Strips. Sizes from 3x10 to 3.6x13 ft. Former prices up to \$45.00. 25.00 NOTE—Owing to the extremely low price at which these Rugs are offered none will be sent on approval or C. O. D. Any Rugs purchased for future delivery will be stored free of charge. Sale continues right through this week. Good selection promised for every day. We fill special orders for Turkish Carpets. Color designs submitted and Rugs made in exact size and color combinations desired. Ask for details. Please remember that though the Vantine goods ARE exclusive, though they are the FINEST of the kind, though they do have an INDIVIDUALITY, yet Vantine prices are moderate, as a comparison will always prove. This applies to Oriental Dress Silks, Draperies and Wall Fabrics, to Lamps and Domes, to our Basement Section containing Canton Furniture, Table Porcelain, Brasses—in short, right through the store. A. A. Vantine & Co. 877-879 Broadway, New York. Bet. 18th and 19th Sts. Also Boston and Philadelphia.

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