

ENGLAND WARNED OF THE DANGER OF WAR

Lord Rosebery Anxious Over the Situation in Europe.

THE MENACE IN GERMANY

British Army Not Efficient, Lord Roberts Declares—Warlike Spirit in France.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A few years ago at a banquet given in London by the press of Great Britain to the press of the British Empire beyond the seas Lord Rosebery made a speech that gripped the imagination of the whole civilized world. No one who was there that night can ever forget the tense silence in which his hearers hung on to every word as England's greatest living orator spoke of "the ominous hush that hangs over Europe."

Gripped and fascinated by his opening passages, they had with one consent silently left the tables at which they had been dining and grouped themselves in the form of a great crescent before the speaker, anxious to lose not a single word of what each man afterward declared to be the greatest piece of oratory he had ever listened to. After the fine passage in which Lord Rosebery seemed actually to create in the vast banquet hall the very atmosphere of that "ominous hush," he spoke of the silent piling up of armaments, the feverish building of battle-ships, the increase of armies going on throughout Europe, and then quietly, without gesture, with no attempt at fine language, he went on to say that he seemed to hear that sinister hush broken by the sound of cannon.

As he spoke there reverberated through the iron walled room the sound of two great shells. The effect was electrical. It might well have been "the cannon's opening roar." In truth, it was only the report of the two great bombs which announced the opening of the adjoining stadium where, later on, the Olympic games were to take place. But nothing could have better pointed the orator's words than this accidental piece of stage management.

Not since that night has the hush of Europe been broken by the alarms and excursions of war, but it cannot truly be said that the tension is any less today than it was when Lord Rosebery made his famous speech.

Every one knows now how things stood for a while last summer. The British fleet was ordered for action, the men slept by their guns, torpedoes were down, war heads were on the torpedoes, men and officers were called hurriedly back from leave. In France there was similar preparation. And in France too there was a new spirit.

Every one familiar with European affairs knows in what spirit France would have faced such a crisis only a few years previously. Less than seven years ago Delcassé fell because he stood for France. Last summer found the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, France as usual, calm and confident.

Since then England and France, standing firmly together, may be said to have won a bloodless war. The Moroccan crisis has not ended without causing the downfall of the French Ministry which negotiated its settlement. That Ministry has fallen in the evil hour of secret diplomacy and financial intrigue carried on by Delcassé.

At the same moment Germany was electing its new Reichstag. The German elections this year have been called "the English elections" in Germany. Impartial minded men, both German and English, indeed men of all nationalities, who have recently been in Germany tell you seriously that they have never seen such a strong anti-English feeling displayed in all parts of Germany. Many people in England think that the strength of the socialists in Germany, whose interests are well known to be industrial and pacific, will make for reduction of armaments and for a pacific policy. But they forget that before such a party can make its policy effective in the Reichstag it must alter the constitution of the Reichstag.

On the first ballots the socialists have elected sixty-four members. On the second ballots they may secure twenty or thirty additional seats. They cannot at best form more than one-fourth of the House, which consists of 371 members. Even if they formed an absolute majority they could not elect the Chancellor. He is responsible only to the Kaiser.

Then there is nothing to show that the Reichstag, even if it had the power, would in present conditions refuse the Chancellor's demands. These, it seems, are to be for two more army corps and land, an addition of \$10,000,000 to the navy estimate, with 5,000 more men for the fleet, an increase in the number of cruisers and an extraordinary vote for extra destroyers, submarines and fortifications.

With the spirit of France unshaken by the revelations which have wrecked the Caillaux Ministry, and strengthened by the succession of a Ministry which has already been christened the "Grand Cabinet," with the undisputed and indisputable feeling in Germany toward Britain, it is not surprising that there are many in this country who fear that the bloodless victory France and England have recently gained over Germany may merely prove the prelude to more serious things. Bloodless fights, it is widely thought, do not permanently settle differences. Is there a danger that the hush of Europe, as ominous now as when Lord Rosebery made the speech referred to above, may be broken ere long by the din of war?

It seems plain that Lord Rosebery, who has been Foreign Minister in two Administrations, is not more optimistic today than he was before. Speaking at Glasgow last Friday night he showed great anxiety not only as to the continuance of peace but also as to the ability of this country satisfactorily to cope with an outbreak of war.

"We are," he said, "for good or evil involved in the Continental system [of foreign policy], the merits of which I do not pretend to judge, but which at any rate may at any time bring us into contact with armies numbering millions, and our own forces would hardly be counted in such a war as they stand at present. We know little, but at any rate we know that during last summer we were on the verge of a great conflict in Europe in which we were to take a foremost part. I do not know myself exactly on what grounds."

"Now I take it for granted that the nation approves our foreign policy, and if so it must be prepared to back it up,

King George's Tiger Hunt in the Nepalese Jungle in India.



THE EMPEROR OF INDIA MEETING THE KING OF THE JUNGLE.

to make much greater preparations and much greater sacrifices than it has hitherto been called on to make. We have entered into liabilities the nature and extent of which I for one do not know, but which are no less stringent or binding because they are unwritten and which at any moment so far as any rate as I can discern the signs of the times, may land us into a great Armageddon, which has sometimes ravaged Europe and which will be greater than any war which we have known from the fall of Napoleon.

"We have certain vague liabilities connected with the ententes. I would rather they were definite alliances, because after all alliances limit and define. We have certain vague obligations, the nature of which I do not profess to know, but at any rate in regard to which any one can predicate that they involve the immediate likelihood of a gigantic war in certain circumstances which are by means unlikely to occur."

"I do not say this to make your flesh creep. There is no object in that. I have a much more serious and definite purpose in view. It is to try and raise the enthusiasm and the sense of confidence of those whom I am addressing and of those who may read my words outside these walls. I think this position of liability, of unwritten and vague liability, and honorable liability, if you may so speak of it, is one of extreme danger, and one for which we cannot be sufficiently prepared."

"I am not censuring or accusing any member of Parliament," Lord Rosebery concluded. "Our present Foreign Secretary is a gentleman, for whom I have the most unbounded affection and respect. I am not accusing or criticizing any man. I am only putting before you this simple thesis: That if you have deliberately, as I understand you have, adopted a policy of what is perhaps unlimited liability on the Continent you must be prepared at the proper time to make good that liability."

In other parts of his speech Lord Rosebery referred both to Lord Roberts and to Lord Haldane. Lord Roberts from time to time issues a bluntly worded manifesto to his countrymen and tells them that their army is absolutely insufficient in numbers, in efficiency and in every other quality for the "liabilities" to which Lord Rosebery refers. Lord Roberts, while paying all respect to Lord Haldane's work of army reconstruction, says plainly that he cannot but give great weight to so great and experienced a soldier as Lord Roberts. Indeed figures give little ground for Lord Haldane's optimism with regard to the army.

There is probably no better army than, and perhaps even none so good as, the British Indian army. But the work of that army lies in India, must continue to do so and will probably tend in the future to become more rather than less exigent. At home Lord Haldane has staked everything upon the Territorials.

Their strength should be 314,000 men. It is 264,000. The next year will see the expiry of the time of a vast number of men who enlisted during a patriotic boom. It is doubtful if enough of them will sign on again to keep the force even up to its present numbers. Recruiting is on the down rather than the up grade.

Then again all the men should do fifteen days drill in camp every year. Of 264,000 last year only 155,300 did so. There should be 11,300 Territorial officers. There are only 9,500. Last year forty officers and 4,703 men were absent from camp without leave.

Fifteen days drill a year cannot be expected to enable Territorial troops successfully to meet the troops of European or Asiatic Powers who have undergone proper training for war. But none of the British Territorials get even fifteen days training in the year. The camps are in existence for fifteen days, but a great proportion of the men can only get one week's leave, and those who can get only fifteen days do not get fifteen days training.

Two days are taken up with marching into and out of camp. Two are Sunday. One or two are nearly always devoted to athletic sports, or, in the case of Yeomanry, in judging horses. Nine or ten days training at best is what the men can

have if they can get leave from their civil occupations for the full fortnight and a day.

Lord Rosebery then would seem to have good grounds for his undisguised anxiety when the present condition of things in Europe is considered. One gloomy commentator, who is much read and well considered, writes:

"The principal military defence of the British Empire today, thanks to Lord Salisbury, is not the British army but the French army. If the French army is destroyed, Belgium, Picardy and Normandy are occupied by the central European Powers it is all up with England."

More cheerful people find consolation in the European outlook, where Lord Salisbury often found it in times of difficulty. Tradition has it that he used to declare there was less danger when things were bad all round than when there was only one point of peril.

GREEK DRESS WON'T DO.

Parisian Landlady Objects to Raymond Duncan's Wearing It.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Raymond Duncan, brother of Isadora Duncan, the dancer, is having as hard a time of it here as he had in New York when he insisted on wearing his Greek costume in very bad weather. But Paris, which doesn't balk at a good many things, finds Mr. Duncan's dress objectionable.

It is not worried over the danger to his health through the scantiness of his raiment. No, Paris is willing to let him freeze for art's sake. But Paris and this may appear strange to many Americans thinks that Mr. Duncan's attire is not decent. A practical application of this opinion has been made in notice from his landlady to leave the flat which he occupies and the reason given for the notice is that his costume is too scanty to be respectable.

Duncan is lecturing here on Greek music and dancing, assisted by his wife and some others, who show audiences how the ancient Greeks danced and sang. He has become a familiar figure in the streets of Paris. His hair has grown very long. The costume he wears, a loose tunic over bare arms and legs, is similar to that worn by him and his wife and child in New York.

MEMORIAL DATED WRONG.

Correction to Be Made on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Birth.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The inscription on a memorial erected in Westminster Abbey to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, one time Prime Minister of England, is incorrect and is to be changed. The error occurred in the year given for the late Prime Minister's birth, which occurred in 1856, while the inscription placed it three years later. The memorial had not been disclosed for the benefit of the public when Algernon Bennett Langton Ashton, a musical composer, noted the error. In Mr. Ashton's biography in "Who's Who" the following is given under the head of "Recreations": "Visiting the tombs of famous personages was the indirect means of restoring many noteworthy resting places; travelling about the country looking at ancient and memorable buildings as well as criticizing modern edifices, reading newspapers (English and German) listening to the debates in the House of Commons, playing billiards, draughts and chess."

FOES OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORRIED

English Antis Alarmed by the Progress the Cause is Making.

A REFERENDUM PROPOSED

The British Cabinet Divided on the Question of Granting Votes to Women.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The mixup in the British Cabinet on the question of granting the voting franchise to women appears to be as hot as ever. With some of the Ministers openly in favor of conceding the demands of the suffragists and others, including the Premier, Mr. Asquith, opposed to any concession beyond letting a vote for women amendment be proposed when the promised manhood suffrage bill is before the House of Commons, the campaign has become a free for all affair with the advantage on the side of the antis through the attitude of the Prime Minister.

There is a demand in some quarters for a referendum to give the people of the country a chance to say whether women shall vote or shall not vote. Much stress is laid on the result of an unofficial referendum arranged for the borough of Brompton by Col. Seely, M.P., the Under Secretary for War in the Asquith Administration. The voting was confined to adult women.

Of 800 ballot papers distributed most were returned unmarked or were not returned at all. Only 2,885 votes were recorded, with this result: Against votes for women, 1,811; for votes for women, 1,074; majority against granting suffrage, 737. Col. Seely is classed as an anti.

David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the most prominent advocate of woman suffrage in the cabinet. Yet the suffragists are suspicious of him. He came out openly for the suffragist cause in a meeting at Horticultural Hall in London, and Sir Edward Grey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, backed him up. Then Lord Haldane, the War Minister, came forward with a letter congratulating Mr. George and Sir Edward Grey on their course.

Although A. Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader, voted for the so-called conciliation bill, intended to grant limited voting rights to women, there is doubt whether he will endorse the present demand for placing women on an equality with men at the polls. Mr. Balfour, the former Unionist leader, who retains his seat in the House of Commons, voted for

the conciliation bill also, but it is not known what his present attitude is.

The consideration of the forthcoming manhood suffrage bill will furnish a test of the strength of pros and antis. This bill, a Government measure, is to provide for an extension of the franchise to all adult males, although it is uncertain whether the minimum voting age will be fixed at twenty-one or twenty-five years.

Under the present statutes a property or rate paying qualification is necessary to voting. The new bill will remove these restrictions and will make citizenship the sole qualification, and it will provide also for abolishing the system by which a man may vote in every district where he owns property or pays taxes. Mr. Asquith has declined to include in this measure a provision for placing women on an equality with men, but he has promised the woman suffragists that he will afford an opportunity for the presentation of an amendment to the bill embodying their demands. He went even further. He demanded that if a majority of the Commons voted for the amendment he would give it his support in the further consideration of the measure.

In the realization that the cause of those whose battle cry is "Votes for Women" has had a decided advance through its advocacy by members of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet and by the willingness of the Prime Minister himself to permit a test of strength on the question in the House of Commons, the opponents of suffrage for women are getting worried. They are so far convinced of the danger to their side that they acknowledge that a majority of the House of Commons is pledged to the suffragists.

"It is certainly true that the opponents of woman suffrage woke up to the present position of affairs," says the *Morning Post*. "Can it be pretended that such a stupendous change in the electoral system as would be effected by the proposals advocated by Lloyd George and Sir Edward Grey has ever been submitted to the country?"

"There is no 'mandate' for transferring the balance of voting power to women. No doubt a majority of the members of the House of Commons have pledged themselves to support woman suffrage."

"How many of these have even mentioned the question in their election addresses? How many have clearly explained to the voters what is the definite proposal for which they are prepared to go into the division lobby? How many have said: 'Vote for me and the enfranchisement of 8,000,000 women?'"

"It would be an outrage and a scandal if such a revolution were effected without a specific appeal to the country."

Mr. Asquith's views on the matter of taking a referendum are not known. He expressed himself cautiously to a delegation of women, saying that their argument for a referendum had a good deal of plausibility, but he refrained from giving a definite opinion one way or an-

other. He did point out, however, that a very serious difficulty was to be found in the fact that the verdict would be rendered by men alone and if unfavorable to their claims would be resented by the women who asked for the franchise.

While Mr. Asquith has not given any further indication of how he stands on this particular phase of the question there have been some utterances in Liberal newspapers lately that are regarded by interested persons as showing the state of the Ministry's mind. The *Westminster Gazette* puts it that it has been more than once admitted that the referendum might be a very useful expedient for a limited class of subjects outside party lines, "of which class of subjects we have actually given woman suffrage as an example." And now comes the *Liberal Daily Chronicle* with a statement that the only solution of the tangle in which Parliament finds itself on the woman suffrage question is to be found in the referendum. It goes further in saying that not only should women voters be included in the referendum to the people, but that a larger number of women should be consulted.

The *Morning Post*, Unionist in its sympathies, wants the referendum, but it acknowledges frankly that this desire is based on the conviction that the result would be a defeat for the cause of the suffragists, that is if the decision is left to the men voters, and according to the *Post's* view that is the only way. Says the *Post*:

"It rests with the present holders of political power to decide whether they are prepared to share their responsibilities with others. The most ardent advocates of woman suffrage are prepared to accept the verdict of the House of Commons."

"How, then, can they refuse to abide by the decision of the electorate by which the House of Commons is chosen? They may, if they like, agitate in order to make the people change their minds, since it is generally recognized that any referendum would result in an overwhelming defeat of the proposal to give women the vote."

"But it is absurd to deny the right of the existing electorate to be the final court of appeal on all great issues of national policy. The supposition that they would refuse to grant the franchise to women is simply a conclusive argument against the carrying out of so reckless and dangerous a revolution."

PUZZLE OF WHISTLER AND HIS PUPIL

Joseph Pennell on One Aspect of the Case of Walter Greaves.

SOME MISSING PICTURES

Believed to Be Genuine Whistlers—Possible Confusion Which Mr. Pennell Would Prevent.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Joseph Pennell, the authorized biographer of Whistler, laughs at the recent publication issued by William Marchant, a London art dealer, and entitled "A Reply to an Attack," which is an endeavor to bring Mr. Pennell to task for statements and charges he is supposed to have made against Walter Greaves, Whistler's pupil, whose discovery after forty years of obscurity furnished the sensation of the art world last year. Mr. Pennell told a *SUN* reporter that it was curious the publication should appear at the same time the exhibition of Greaves's works opened in New York. He further said:

"Under the guise of a reply this attack has been made on me. It is a ridiculous piece of business because the attack is founded on a cabled interview to an American paper with New York manufactured headlines and an article in another New York paper which I didn't write, and which I never saw until it was sent me from New York. The cabled interview made me say things which I never said, and I am not responsible for the other article."

"I am also made responsible for a number of conversations which I never had and for the statement of an opinion which nobody who knew anything about painting or etching would ever express. The illustrations in the pamphlet only prove that the dealer does not know what he is talking about and should stick to his last, which is dealing in pictures."

"I never attacked either the dealer or Greaves. But I attacked the British art critics, who used Greaves's misstatements to belittle and decry Whistler's work, and they either withdrew them or shut up."

"Now the whole thing comes out just when Greaves's show is about to be opened in New York. All this stuff about 'Battersea Bridge' resolves itself into this, that Greaves was admittedly a pupil in Whistler's studio, and a great number of people, including myself, think that some part of the background was painted by Whistler. Much the same holds true of the portrait of Greaves and also of 'The Balcony.'"

"Greaves says they are entirely his own work. But then he made a mistake of eleven years in his dates and a number of other mistakes in the original catalogue so serious that the preface of the catalogue was withdrawn by the dealer. A man who makes so many mistakes about his own work that the dealer is obliged to withdraw the preface to his catalogue can't be trusted as to what happened forty or fifty years ago."

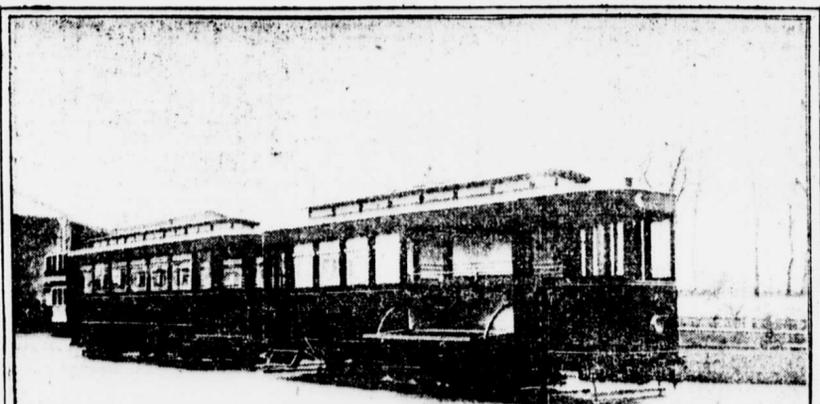
"What I am particularly interested in is that Whistler's work should not be so founded with Greaves's, and there is a great danger of this coming about. There is a picture which last year was in Chicago, where I saw it, pronounced by Theodore Duret and myself to be a genuine Whistler. I still believe it is a genuine Whistler, but I know for a fact that this picture came from exactly the same source from which Marchant obtained most of his Greaves's, and I also know that there are between forty and fifty more of these pictures which have never yet been publicly seen at present in the hands of another dealer."

"The few people who have seen these pictures and who know something about Whistler firmly believe that a large number of these pictures are genuine Whistlers though none of them is signed. Not only this but Whistler's letters to Greaves referring to Whistler's 'Nocturnes' and his bankruptcy which were recently sold in New York came from the same place. There were also a number of drawings alleged to be by Whistler."

"Asked to make his point a little clearer Mr. Pennell said:

"I don't accuse Greaves of trying to deceive any one, but there are a number of pictures about attributed to Whistler, some signed, others unsigned, and as certain of Greaves's pictures which he says he painted entirely bear such a resemblance in certain parts to Whistler's greatest confusion is resulting."

"Narrowed down the thing is this: A number of Whistler pictures and drawings disappeared at the time of his bankruptcy. One roll of pictures that had been removed from the stretchers and that was covered with dirt was afterward returned to Whistler. Many were not returned. The pictures now in a London art dealer's possession to which I have referred as well as others that have gone to America came from the same place."



THE NEW FUNERAL TROLLEY CAR at NOBENT-sur-MARNE in FRANCE.



SOLDIER'S FIGURE on the POINT de L'ALMA in PARIS WHICH MARKS the RISING of the FLOOD in the SEINE.