

RUSSIA THINKS WE MAY FIGHT

Empire Would Remain Neutral Should War With Japan Come.

HER SYMPATHY HERE Would Take Opportunity to Strengthen Own Interests in Far East.

U. S. ON THE DEFENSIVE

St. Petersburg Military Experts Say Our Army Couldn't Hold Coast.

From a Special Correspondent of The Sun. ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—Racial questions are almost everywhere the order of the day. In Europe the Slavs and the Teutons are sharpening their swords and making ready for the coming struggle for hegemony of the continent. In the Balkans the Osmanli and the Aryan have already tried issues, with the result that the former has been practically ousted from Europe. Again between Turk and Arab a serious tussle seems impending in Asia.

In the West the people of the United States who have long been confronted with one racial problem are now seemingly threatened with another. State legislation in California, by forbidding Japanese settlers to own land, has, it is alleged, technically violated an international treaty. Whether this is a fact or only a fancy it is assumed in Tokio that the law in question really put an affront upon the national honor of Japan. And the dispute which this slight offenders may ultimately lead to...

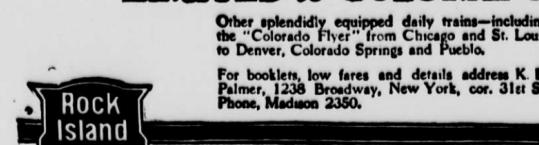
Russia, who has several racial questions of her own to tackle, none of which is particularly acute or pressing just now, is watching the development of the alien land law dispute with a clear and concentrated gaze and commenting on its various phases with caustic wit. The Russians who are themselves a very mixed race—Mongol, Tartar and Semitic blood flowing in their veins—fall to see the elements of the quarrel from the same standpoint as the people of California. If it were a matter of prohibiting the Japanese from owning land on a frontier which was liable to be attacked by a formidable enemy in war time, they would feel sympathy with Americans for they themselves refuse to allow foreigners the right of holding immovable property near the borders. They would go a step further and endorse California's objections to the agricultural or mineral wealth of the country fall into the hands of foreigners. But they have no objection whatever to internarrriage. Chinese take Russian women as wives and Russian men wed Mongolian women.

War a Possibility. From the political point of view Russia has had some thoughts on the matter and will have some more in accordance with them. The opinion prevailing in diplomatic circles here is that the Japanese Government, if it considers the compromise of 1907 to have been broken by the alien land bill, can either appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and ask it to declare that measure unconstitutional or else call upon the United States Government to submit the issue to the Hague Tribunal. A Democratic President with a pacifist like Mr. Bryan as his propher could hardly decline arbitration. And if the award were adverse he would have to find ways and means of enforcing it. And that is precisely what President Wilson is and doubtless will be unable to do. Nothing less drastic than military force would be efficacious, and against the Western States of the Union the employment of violence for the sake of Japanese emigrants would be an impossibility. Consequently pacific means of settling the dispute are seemingly foredoomed to failure. And to these the alternative is war.

That in brief is the situation taken into account. It does not mean, of course, that it is regarded as unavoidable. Nowise. It is looked upon as a contingency that has to be taken into consideration by the Powers interested in the Pacific. For each disputant has a strong case and is bound by every consideration that can weigh with a Government. The men of California, in fact all the white men who dwell on the Pacific slope, are determined to keep those intruders who can and may march them out. And that description applies to the Japanese. Frugal, enterprising and persevering, they can under the Westerner and take away his bread. They have already done so to some extent in California where so many of the low wages, hard work and a standard of living which the American citizen regards as inadequate the Japanese have taken control over a wide stretch of the low front growing slope. Being clanish they stand by each other steadfastly. Their ideals which are not those of the West they cannot join freely in the same and political life of those around them. The result is that Americans find a compact body of aliens in their midst whom they regard as a possible danger. Hence they would fain adopt measures to displace this peril and the only measures likely to prove efficacious are certain to provoke the ire of the Japanese, who are a high spirited, sensitive race. If, therefore, the affront cannot be wiped out to-day they will continue to wait and wait until they can effect it later on.

Some of the reasons why Russians regard an American-Japanese war as not perhaps impending but somewhat more than possible. And having had experience of the Japanese people and knowing something of their ways they are not perhaps bad judges. Russia would remain neutral. Russia will not take an active part in the war if it breaks out. She will lend a hand either to Japan or to the United States. For the present that may be taken for an axiom of Far Eastern politics. For the present, Ten years hence the conditions may have changed fundamentally and with them Russia's

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policy. But so long as they remain what they are the Czar's Government will eschew bellicose adventures in the Far East and in the West. There is an idea afloat that Russia and Japan are prospective allies, each one being actually bound to come to the help of the other in case of real need. And for that reason alone, were there none other, Russia would assist Japan against the United States. Now that belief is unfounded. In the St. Petersburg treaty of 1910 there is a clause—Article 3—which provides that in the status quo were the two Governments would enter into communication with each other in order to concert measures for its maintenance. That is all. It does not define the nature of the action to be concerted. But if the people of the United States were at war with the subjects of the Mikado about the anti-Japanese legislation of California Russia would be bound by no known treaty to chime in and espouse the cause of the Japanese. Moreover her interests would drive her to support Japan in the opposite direction. For Japan, although the friend of to-day, is surely the foe of to-morrow. All symptoms point to that inevitable change and Russia is making ready for it. And if Japan and the United States go to war they are bound to weaken each other considerably, whereby Russia would stand profitably. If the two rivals on the Pacific could be got to cripple each other, so much the better for her. She would be the tertius gaudens. Hence to lend a helping hand to either and thus injure one at her own expense would be sheer folly.

See U. S. on the Defensive. The current belief here is that if Japan declares war against the United States the latter would be compelled to keep on the defensive throughout the campaign. And those tactics would be a source of certain loss to the nation which adopted them. America's land army is looked upon by all Europeans as a defectively organized mass of excellent units. The individual is brave, resourceful, full of dash, but the army lacks unity. If a Japanese, who possesses a splendidly equipped navy, effected a landing in San Francisco and other important places on the Pacific shore, the consequences to the United States would be pernicious and far reaching. And considering the enormous extent of coast exposed to attack and the difficulty of protecting it effectively, little doubt is entertained here that the Japanese navy could win the campaign on those lines and conduct it successfully. With this consideration Russia would have ample reason to be satisfied. Consequently she will take good care not to depart from her attitude of strict neutrality.

Against the United States Russia entertains no such grudge as would move her to overt acts of hostility. She certainly resents the recent American attempt to interfere with her domestic legislation under the guise of a protest against her discriminating passport laws which impose disabilities upon Jews travelling in the empire. So long as the present restrictions upon native Jews are in vigor the movement organized in the United States to compel their repeal has not the slightest chance of success. In this and kindred cases force is the worst means of action. It calls forth resistance even where acquiescence was resolved upon. American Jews threatened to constrain Russia to knuckle down to them, and the result has been a sharpening not indeed of the passport laws, but of their application. At level headed people in the Czar-dom look dispassionately at things and bear the Americans no ill will. The threat that Russian exports would be boycotted in the United States unless the passport legislation were modified has not been carried out because it would have inflicted greater losses on the Americans than on the Russians. In truth the very opposite has come to pass: trade between the two nations has increased since the passport quarrel. For example, from the official statistics published in the United States and reproduced here, one learns that the importation of Russian roastskin for the manufacture of gloves rose from 638,000 pounds in 1910 to 729,000 in 1911-12. Plank, wood and hemp have likewise been bought in greater quantities than before by American manufacturers. And trade relations between the two peoples are becoming yearly brisker. Under these circumstances political animosity cannot thrive.

What Russia Means to Do. What Russia will do in case of war is this: She will proclaim and observe strict neutrality, but will endeavor at the same time to strengthen her political position relative to that of Japan. To put the matter more clearly: Russian diplomacy will seek to have a number of obscure matters cleared up in a sense favorable to her interests. For in spite of treaties and conventions there are quite a number of issues which have never been formulated. They are the sleeping dogs of politics. When a country is at war and hard pressed its competitors generally raise one or more of these issues and get them settled in their own way. Treaties are thus interpreted officially under constraint and acted upon. That is neutrality tempered by diplomatic pressure.

concrete instance is supplied by Japan's relation to Corea. By the Portsmouth treaty Japan obtained a large power of control over Corea, but nothing more. And even this was bestowed unwillingly. Only later on was the question raised in another form and Russia's assent to annexation obtained. But in the treaty itself there was no mention made of the absence of that of the Sorbonne today. The Agnes Roland Bonaparte, who presided, referred to the achievement of the Rear Admiral at the climax of four years of polar exploration. Rear Admiral Peary spoke for a few minutes and then while some one translated his words into French pictures of his discoveries were shown after which Mr. Peary concluded his speech.

Paris Conference in Lively Debate on Wage Question. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, June 6.—There was hardly standing room at to-day's session of the International Congress of Women. This was in strong contrast with the poor attendance of the earlier days of the meeting. The attendance of men is increasing every day. M. Gierdon, Inspector of Child Labor, and M. Verone, the husband of the woman lawyer, who is a director of child education, spoke. Mme. Vidard of Geneva presided. Lady Aberdeen was present. Mme. Maria Verone made an impassioned opposition to children working in theatres and factories at night. The congress adopted a resolution in favor of children's work stopping at 9 P. M. and that of young domestic servants at 8 P. M. Marguerite Durand, the former editor of the women's daily La Fronde, made an address against the long hours which women work. A workwoman made a strong speech of the danger of their pay being decreased if their hours were shortened. She believed that it would be better to leave things as they are. A discussion as to whether women should claim equal pay for doing the same work as men and how to obtain the best results for women's work grew so hot that the secretary was compelled to remind the assembly that it represented an intelligent and peaceable body of women.

\$1,500 FOR A GOLDSMITH. First Edition of "Threnodia Augustalis" Sold at Sotheby's. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 6.—Quaritch, the collector, paid \$1,500 for Oliver Goldsmith's "Threnodia Augustalis," first edition, dated 1772, at the continuation of the sale at Sotheby's of the Huth collection of printed books and illuminated manuscripts. Other prices were as follows: "Geistlich. Straus" with a hundred woodcuts, said to represent the Stations of the Cross, \$195, bought by Quaritch; "Gesta Romanorum," an edition of 169 leaves of what is esteemed as the earliest of this famous collection of tales by some biographers, but by others that honor is assigned to the edition printed at Utrecht by Nicholas Koster, \$300; Other Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," first edition, \$455; another copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield," printed on vellum, \$355; S. Gurnson's "Quappes for Vpstart Newfangled Gentlewomen," the only copy known, \$900; Edward Gossynbill's "The Prayse of All Women, called Mullerum Pean," \$425; John Gower's "Confessio Amantis," first edition, \$875.

PARIS WELCOMES PEARY. Prince Roland Bonaparte Presides at Sorbonne. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, June 6.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary received an enthusiastic welcome at the Sorbonne today. The Agnes Roland Bonaparte, who presided, referred to the achievement of the Rear Admiral at the climax of four years of polar exploration. Rear Admiral Peary spoke for a few minutes and then while some one translated his words into French pictures of his discoveries were shown after which Mr. Peary concluded his speech.

NEW ENVOY TO JAPAN PRAISED BY CHINA

Pittsburg Gives a Farewell Banquet for George W. Guthrie.

SECRETARY BRYAN THERE

Mikado's Representative Says Peace Between Two Nations Will Long Endure.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—A great number of representative citizens and men of note gathered this evening at McCree's to bid Goodspeed to George W. Guthrie, the newly appointed Ambassador to Japan, and to welcome Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to this country, and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan.

Secretary Bryan, who arrived from Washington at a late hour, made a short address in which he praised highly the new Ambassador to Japan and the Japanese Ambassador to the United States. Secretary Bryan said that owing to the fact that men of such character as the two who have been selected to represent the two nations friendly feelings will be maintained.

Ambassador Chinda made a short address, in which he praised President Wilson for his diplomacy in selecting Mr. Guthrie to the Tokio position and assured the newly appointed man that Japan would welcome him with open arms.

Col. T. J. Keenan, chairman of the entertainment committee, read a letter from President Wilson expressing his regret that he could not be present at the dinner. Ambassador Chinda offered a toast to President Wilson. Mr. Guthrie lifted his glass in honor of the Emperor of Japan. Grape juice was the beverage served at the banquet.

Ambassador Chinda said in part: "I gladly make use of the opportunity afforded me to say that both the United States and Japan are to be sincerely congratulated upon the appointment by which the important mission of representing the United States in Japan has been placed in so able and distinguished a hand. Once more has our illustrious and respected President shown his high qualities of statesmanship in the choice of a right man in the right place."

Predicts Closer Relations. The constant improvement in the means of communication and transportation and the reduction of geographical distance which intervenes between different parts of the world. The United States and Japan, separated as they are by vast and unfathomable waters of the Pacific Ocean, are destined to be brought into closer contact with each other in all branches of peaceful activities. I do not deny that such contact is liable to give rise to some misunderstandings and complications, but I do deny the existence or the possible existence of any phase in these difficulties which is substantially redemptive and timely processes of diplomatic treatment—the treatment of justice and fair play and of a sympathetic understanding of the problems of each nation by the other.

Secretary Bryan's speech was as follows: "I am here for a double purpose. First, to extend to the distinguished gentlemen, His Excellency, Viscount Chinda, who with such ability and distinction represents Japan at the capital of our nation, and Ambassador Guthrie, who has been given the honor of representing the United States at Tokio."

"The second purpose of my visit is to pay my respects and to express my personal regards for these gentlemen who are entrusted with the honorable and responsible mission of representing the two countries so long and intimately united in the bond of friendship and good will. It is a privilege to renew in this country an acquaintance with the Japanese Ambassador which began nearly eight years ago in his faraway home. I feel that both in the past and in the future, in having in the diplomatic service one so fully equipped for the duties that fall to an Ambassador."

While no one could surpass him in devotion to the interests of his country, men it would be equally impossible to surpass him in the courtesy and kindness of spirit which are so valuable in international affairs. He has set so high a standard that the President has been careful as to select as our representative to Japan a man of the highest character, of large experience and sincerely appreciative of the progress of the progress of the country to which he goes."

In the course of his speech Mr. Guthrie said: "I desire especially to thank His Excellency, the Ambassador of Japan, for the honor of his presence. What you see here will, I have no doubt, convince you as a whole nation of our faith and desire to live in peace and friendship with the Emperor whom you are justly proud to represent and the people to which you are justly proud to belong, as well as with all the nations of the world."

"May there be peace—the peace that comes from the confidence of each in the other—and fair dealing of the other—between these two great nations, neither jealous of the other's fame or prosperity, but each striving to fulfill to the utmost the duty and obligation to its own people and the people of the other."

JAPAN PUSHES ARGUMENT. Note Alleges Violation of Constitutional Amendment. Tokio, June 6.—In its latest note to the United States Government Japan, it was learned to-day, advances a new argument in support of its protest against the California anti-aliens land law. Regarding the note, which was issued on the 4th, the Japanese Government violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The California act, says the note in substance, violates article 1 of the Japanese-American treaty of 1911, which authorizes citizens or subjects of the contracting parties to own or lease houses which are inseparable parts of real estate, and it also violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which requires the States to grant equal protection under the laws to all persons within their jurisdiction.

The note points out that, even if the question is an economic one, it enters the domain of international relations and thus becomes a political one. The Japanese Government has postponed its reply to Secretary Bryan's international arbitration proposal and the question of Japanese participation in the San Francisco exposition is left in abeyance owing to popular feeling in Japan against California.

NEW MOVE THOUGHT WEAK. Japan Should Stick to Treaty Argument, Washington Holds. WASHINGTON, June 6.—The statement from Tokio that the Japanese note in the California anti-aliens land law dispute contains the charge that the State law is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, was received with great interest here. It was generally concluded that it was this contention to which President Wilson referred when he said the Japanese note opened the way to "interesting" negotiations.

The amendment in question provides among other things that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Despite the interest manifested in the disclosure, from Tokio there was little disposition here to believe that Japan had struck firm ground in basing her protest on the alleged violation of the provisions of the constitutional amendment. It is the general opinion that Japan would make out a stronger case by sticking to the treaty and claiming that the California law is discriminatory against the Japanese race in principle and intent.

The Japanese note was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Secretary of State Bryan left at 1 o'clock for Pittsburg to speak at the dinner tendered to George W. Guthrie, new United States Ambassador to Japan. Ambassador Chinda also left for Pittsburg to attend the same function.

JAPAN BARS FOREIGN CASH. Loan of \$60,000,000 Must Be Financed at Home. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. TOKIO, June 6.—The Government has refused to allow a loan of \$60,000,000 for Tokio's public services to be floated abroad.

LOWER CALIFORNIA TO JAPAN? San Diego Paper Contains Protest Against Huerta's Alleged Design. SAN DIEGO, June 6.—El Clarin del Pacifico, a local paper published in Spanish and devoted to Mexican news and comment, will give in its issue to appear to-morrow a protest, said to be backed by fifteen of the most prominent merchants of Ensenada, against an alleged design of President Huerta to pawn Lower California to Japan as security for a loan of \$300,000,000.

MR. PAGE IN LONDON

Sir Edward Grey at Pilgrims Society Dinner Praises Peace Plan.

ENGLAND WELCOMES IDEA

Ambassador Reads His Speech, Much to Disappointment of Hearers.

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Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 6.—Walter H. Page, the new American Ambassador, got a great reception from the Pilgrims Society at their welcoming dinner at the Savoy Hotel to-night.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided. There was a crowded attendance, which included Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, Augustine Barrill, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Halsbury, the former Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Cowdray and several other peers, Sir William Osler, Sir Thomas Lipton, Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton and many persons who are prominent in art, literature, science and the drama.

Sir Edward Grey made a speech in which, after touching reference to the late Ambassador Whitehall, he said that it was fitting on the eve of the celebration of the centenary of peace to remember that peace was not based on community of interests, kinship or religion but to a feeling of downright repugnance on both sides to any disturbance of the peace. He continued:

"If Mr. Page comes as I suppose he does, seeing that his Government has taken an initiative of its own in the matter with proposals and the desires of his Government of making more remote the appeal to the blind force between nations he will find this country and Government ready to respond. Of all the great Powers of the world the United States is most fortunately placed in taking such an initiative. It is beyond reach of menace or aggression by any neighbor on the American continent. The idea of menace or aggression on land toward the United States is both physically impossible and intellectually unthinkable. On either side they enjoy the protection not of a channel but of an ocean, and with all their natural advantages they have also the capacity and resources if they desired it to create both a military and a naval force greater than anything that the world has ever seen."

"Now if from such a quarter peace proposals come they come beyond the suspicion of having been inspired by any feeling of pusillanimity, any national necessity or any desire to secure advantage in disarming or placing at a disadvantage any other nation who can injure them. It is beyond any proposals to make war between other nations more remote it is from the United States most certainly that these proposals could be made to the world at large with full dignity and with good faith beyond suspicion."

Mr. Page followed in a speech which was constantly interrupted by hearty applause. It was a discursive, pleasant, well written essay appropriate to the occasion. But it must be confessed that its delivery was somewhat of a disappointment. Mr. Page read it all, and turned over leaf after leaf of the manuscript.

Price Collier, the author, replying to the toast "A Century of Peace," scored a great success. Some of his most appreciated phrases were better to hear than to read, but he drew big laughs when he said he had not been asked to speak of peace for certain reasons which he scorned, among which he mentioned "thermoprodite cosmopolitanism." He also spoke of the futility of "dabbling his fingers in Carnegie body water and then attempting to pass it along as symbolic of something real."

The most general remark of the whole company was: "It is a pity the Ambassador read his speech." The Times editorially commends Mr. Page's speech as "refreshingly free from the clichés, kitten style of most Ambassadors' oratory."

LA LORRAINE TRIP CANCELLED. French Liner La Touraine Will Substitute for Her. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, June 6.—Officials of the French Line announce that the next scheduled voyage of the steamship La Lorraine from Havre for New York has been cancelled and that La Touraine will take her place.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE. LONDON.—The police are investigating an unexplained robbery at Christie's, where two unframed colored prints signed "J. Marin," and a framed colored engraving by P. W. Thompson were stolen.

ATHENS.—The Belgian steamer Kurand, from Antwerp, struck a mine near the Island of Phylia, in the Gulf of Athens. She was seriously damaged and had to be towed to Phaleron and beached.

HONOLULU.—The French steamship Robert Lebaudy, engaged in the West River trade, was attacked by pirates, who secured \$30,000, according to reports received here. A passenger on the steamship was killed and the engineer and several members of the crew were wounded in a fight with the robbers.

CASEL.—Reports from the districts swept by the heavy storms Wednesday say that five persons were drowned and seven killed by lightning. Damage aggregating several millions has resulted from the storms.

MORE DUBLIN RIFLES SEIZED. Arms Were Consigned to Lord Farnham in Ulster. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 6.—The seizure of 500 rifles by the customs officials at Dublin to-day was the result of a tip sent from London. It is said that big consignments of arms are arriving from the continent for Ireland.

The vigilance of the officials prevented the success of attempts to send the rifles and ammunition to Ireland by land from London. Two or three small vessels, which are suspected of gun running, have been closely watched.

The arms, it is reported, were concealed in a furniture van and were consigned to Lord Farnham at Farnham, County Cavan, Ulster.

Lord Farnham is one of the largest landowners in Ulster and hundreds of persons opposed to home rule live on his estates. He is also a Lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars.

It is suggested in Orange quarters that the Irish Nationalists know more than the Unionists both at Dublin and Belfast of the consignments of arms, as the Ulster men have for a long time been amply provided with arms.

PHYSICIANS ORDER HIM TO TAKE EXERCISE.—Cruiser Cuba Returns. HAVANA, June 6.—President Menocal's physicians have ordered him to confine his work to the mornings and devote the afternoons to driving and outdoor exercise. President Menocal has always been accustomed to the most active outdoor life and is now run down by overwork and close confinement.

The cruiser Cuba, which represented Cuba at the recent unveiling of the Maine monument in New York city, arrived to-day. President Menocal boarded her and congratulated the officers on their splendid conduct. Rain prevented the ovation, which had been scheduled for the officers and crew of the Cuba.

Today at \$1.45 An extraordinary offering of 1800 Men's Summer Shirts \$2 and \$2.50 Grades

Whether you are going away or staying in town, in no wise alters the fact that you need some soft negligee shirts for Summer wear. We therefore suggest that you get in on the opportunity furnished by today's splendid sale.

These Shirts are beautifully made, in Madras and mercerized cloths of excellent quality. The selection of patterns includes plain blues, whites and tans, as well as white shirts with neat and effective colored stripes. Some have collar to match. Starched or soft cuffs. All sizes and sleeve lengths. And the best shirt values hatched in months.

Today at 29c 6000 Pairs Men's 50c Silk Hose

The assortments in this sale contain some very handsome novelties. There are plain colors with clock effects keeping time on the side, and stripe designs that are extremely smart. All two-color combinations, but with many combinations that will be new to you. A fine light weight silk hose, seamless, and lisle heels and toes. Don't miss them. They are just what you want, and they are a big value.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street.

J.M. Gidding & Co.

Offer for Special Sale, Saturday only— \$10.50 Voile Trotteur Blouses—\$6 Cool and dainty for warm weather wear—a smart but simple Blouse of plain voile, trimmed with bands of fancy voile, and finished with neat Ascot tie of piquet ribbon in any color. Flat collar with hemstitched effect and piquet edge. Dress Hats, trimmed with Ostrich Novelties; values to \$50—at \$14 Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

BIG WELCOME FOR MR. PAGE IN LONDON Sir Edward Grey at Pilgrims Society Dinner Praises Peace Plan. ENGLAND WELCOMES IDEA Ambassador Reads His Speech, Much to Disappointment of Hearers.

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CELESTINS VICHY Natural Alkaline Water Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and Relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid. Ask your Physician. Note the Name CELESTINS

V. V.'s Eyes A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "QUEED" IS NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSTORES.