

# A PAGE OF NEWS FROM LANDS ACROSS THE SEAS

## IRISH MEMBER SPOUTS CLASSICS

### Mr. Field Turns Loose Thunders of Rhetoric in Parliament—Whitechapel Is Mecca of the Pre-Raphaelites

Special Foreign Service  
LONDON, April 15.—Mr. William Field, one of the Irish members of parliament, this week established his claim to be regarded as the greatest authority on the classics at present in the house of commons.

A bill to provide compensation for Irish town dwellers who effect improvement in their property was under consideration. Upon this unwelcome topic Mr. Field brought to bear the thunder of impassioned eloquence. The house listened in mute astonishment as he rattled off names of authors and water-pourers he wrenched a garland of flowery rhetoric.

He made a picturesque figure. A shock of fluffy hair encircled like a dark gray aureole his handsome brow, his finely chiseled face was aglow with the light of inspiration, although only kindled upon brick and mortar; his chest, under its wide expanse of shirt front—he looks to be in a personal state of evening attire—heaved with the impatient fitness of a man in the presence of an illustrious and strikingly reminiscent to Victor Hugo, Mr. Field conducts the unpoetic but thriving business of a butcher in Dublin, and is honorary secretary of the local victuallers' association.

His own eloquence at last failing, Mr. Field fell back on what he called the "classics." He quoted, and again, "A man ought not to grow rich at the expense of his neighbor."

"Ah, you can have more," he cried, shaking a quivering forefinger at the new chief secretary and the attorney general, "but I hope you are well up in your classics."

Thereupon, with no other warning, he shouted across at those distinguished and lonely occupants of the treasury bench: "Stamma, stamma In-juria," which, according to a Latin phrase book, means, "The extremity of the law is the extremity of injustice."

The house cheered heartily this exhibition of learning.

"But," said Mr. Long subsequently, "the honorable member has revealed to me terrors other than those usually associated with the study of the classics. It appears that he may have to be prepared to undergo a careful examination in the classics."

Whitechapel is for the moment the temple of the mid-Victorian and pre-Raphaelite artists, and the local art gallery was thronged with east end patrons of the fine arts. The members of the Whitechapel smart set—young Jews in frock coats and top hats in feathers and purple and Israeliish young men, wearing jaunty neckties, leisurely strolled through the galleries in the afternoon. East end factory girls paid a flying visit in the dinner hour, and at night the gallery was crowded with all sorts and conditions of Whitechapel workers. The visitors were on the whole appreciative, and many who came in a critical mood remained to praise. Burne-Jones and Rossetti they were pronounced "a fair treat" and "a bit of a treat." Brown were declared to be "a bit of a right." The east end art patron has, however, a predilection for a picture which tells a story, and many visitors who turned away from the Turners lingered by Goodall's telling picture of "The Emigrant Ship" and W. P. Frith's "Railway Station." The women gazed with critical eyes at the various pictures and studied early Victorian fashions attentively. In order to convey the proper early Victorian atmosphere to Whitechapel gallery authorities have got together an astonishing collection of clothes, chiefly remarkable for their extreme ugliness. Old fashioned wardrobe has been ransacked for skirts with ruffles and lace, long lines, 1840 bonnets lined with roses, gorgeous hand painted scarfs, a tremendous white moose carried by the famous artist in the "Blowington," and the tiny parasol used by ladies in fashion in the fifties. The early Victorian idea of evening dress shocked the crowd. Whitechapel maidens, who also made a fine and graceful figure in another fashion monstrosity of the period, the calèche, a voluminous and thickly padded hood, which early Victorian ladies wore over their hats and caps.

The spring exhibition of the Society of British Artists was opened in its hall, in Suffolk street, this week. No fewer than eight new members have joined this year, among whom Mr. Frank Salisbury is perhaps the most important. His portraits shown at the exhibition have attracted much notice for their freshness and charm. One is a lively circular picture of a girl's head, entitled "Spring," while in another is a mother whispering a secret to her child, who gazes out of the picture with a surprised expression. Mr. Palin, another new member, sends a clever picture of a boy in brown velvet. Mr. Collins' pictures—a gay cavorting couple, a lover's embrace, a style, peacocks and a peacock, are all in water color, very humorous and exquisitely finished. Among older members are Mr. W. P. Frith, Sir Wyke Baylis, an usual but a fine interior of cathedrals, with processions of priests and choristers. Mr. MacLean's large picture, "Moonlight—Over the Sea," is full of brilliant but subdued color; while Mr. Lenfesty's "Coast of Cornwall" is a masterly rendering of a very fine bit of rocky coast. Mr. Foster's very poetic impressionist effects of boats on French rivers, and Mr. Demorest's no less impressionist, but very beautiful peach blossoms in France, are obviously inspired by a study of Claude Monet's work. Mr. Rex Vicar Cole sends an exquisite beechwood in Chardafede. Mr. Hal Hurst's best picture is a group of the three daughters of Mr. Waseley, and Mr. Adam Proctor's old Dutch waterway is very small, but brilliantly painted in cool tones of gray and green, with a clear saffron horizon and heavy storm clouds.

Responding to the toast of "The Guest" at the annual dinner of the Foreign Press association at the Hotel Cecil this week, the courtesies of Warwick said she appreciated the honor done her in coupling her name with the toast because it was international in its character. There could be no higher vocation than that of bringing about peace and good will among nations which they had the power to influence. As a socialist, she felt the importance of the growth of international comity. In this period of stress and strain, when nations were still dominated by the old bad ideas of rivalry and conquest in the fields of war and commerce, she wished to emphasize the conception of a united Europe and friendly terms of all nations. There

was something inspiring in the ideal of peace on earth and good will toward men, and we could not do too much toward securing its realization. Personal freedom was of small value unless it was accompanied by social and economical freedom as well. The world was daily shrinking, we were brought nearer and nearer together by discoveries and inventions, and night in hearts be brought closer together at the same time, and might the influence of international journalism ever be exercised in that direction.

A third claimant to the earldom of Milltown has arisen in the person of Mr. Charles Herbert Leeson, a Liverpool insurance manager, who lives at Russborough house, Neola, near Southport. The earldom has lain dormant since 1691, when the seventh earl died unmarried. He succeeded his elder brother, who was married but had no issue, and he succeeded his elder brother who never married. Thus the fourth earl was the father of the fifth, sixth and seventh earls. The committee of privileges has yet to decide who, if anyone, is to be the eighth earl. The three claimants to the title are: Charles Herbert Leeson, who claims was descended from a cousin of the first earl John Leeson, who claims was the third son of the second son of the third earl and Robert William Frederick Leeson, who claims was a grandson of the third son of the third earl. Mr. C. M. Leeson says that his branch of the family left Ireland for Lancashire twenty years ago and started in business in Manchester. They afterwards returned to Liverpool. Mr. Leeson is now seeking for certificates and other documents in order to lay his claim before the committee of privileges.

The king has approved the appointment of the Hon. Alan Johnstone, C. V. C., councillor to his majesty's embassy at Vienna, to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary to Copenhagen, plenipotentiary in Copenhagen, in succession to Sir Edward Goschen, K. C. M. C., K. C. V. C., promoted to the embassy at Vienna. The British minister to Denmark, who was born in 1856, is the second son of the first Baron Derwent. He entered the diplomatic service in 1879, and was appointed to the embassy at Vienna in the following year. Thence he was transferred to Washington, and in 1885 was temporarily attached to the legation at Belgrade, where, after a short period of service at the Hague, he acted as chargé d'affaires in 1887. After serving at Kobe, Washington and Athens, Mr. Johnstone was promoted to be secretary of legation at Copenhagen in 1895, and at various times acted as chargé d'affaires at Copenhagen, and in 1902 was appointed secretary of the embassy at Vienna. In 1895 Mr. Johnstone married Antonette, only daughter of Mr. J. K. Pinchet of New York.

Mr. John Morley has lately declared that the day has passed when the main duties of women lay in the kitchen and the nursery. It is to be understood that this is cause for congratulation. Nevertheless, infants are still born, and people are still being brought up. It was perhaps, memory of these elemental facts which stirred Mr. Henry Hobhouse, M. P., to protest at Taunton against the proposed bill for the education of children. In that happy land it appears that the girls should be taught matters domestic, and he told one story more, a fine old Georgian mansion in Norfolk, which is their family residence. Wallerton was designed by Ripley and built by Horace Walpole at about the time as Houghton hall was built in the same county by his brother, Sir Robert Walpole. The house was not occupied for fifty years, but the present Lord Oxford, who was born there, has had the place entirely renovated and redecored, the work occupying two years. Wallerton stands in the midst of a beautiful wooded park surrounded by pleasure grounds.

Lord Walter Kerr, G. C. B., formerly first lord of the admiralty, and Lady Isabel Kerr have taken a lease of Coughton court, Sir William Throckmorton's fine old place in Warwickshire, for six months, and will go there immediately after Easter. Coughton was built in the fifteenth century, added to in Henry VIII's reign and practically reconstructed by Sir Robert Throckmorton in 1780. It has been the principal seat of the ancient Catholic house of Throckmorton for hundreds of years, but the present baronet now resides in Berkeley in his seat in Berkshire, not far from Oxford.

The craze for the fashion of the new direttore period has caught on astonishingly in London, where the long coat is infinitely more becoming to tall English women than to the tiny Parisiennes who have brought about the revival. The duchess of Portland, Lady Helen Farnham, Lady Crossley, Mrs. Rupert Becket and Lady Evelyn Guinness are among those who have favored the new style, and at recent dinner parties look beautiful in the all white, light colored, length coat made in light colored taffeta with embroidered lappels and old diamond buttons.

Princess Christian, who was accompanied by Princess Victoria, paid a visit to Windsor workhouse this week and opened a sale of work. The articles were made by sick men in the infirmary wards and by women in the Edward her royal highness made a tour of the wards and spoke a few kindly words to the sick and suffering. Princess Christian and Princess Victoria wrote their names in the visitors' book and had tea in the workhouse. Subsequently Princess Christian paid a surprise visit to the Windsor royal infirmary.

The king of Spain is expected to pay his visit to King Edward during the first week of June. The duration of his stay is not yet known, and the programme of engagements will be prepared.

## LADY CURZON HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH IN EARTHQUAKE



Wife of India's governor general was nearly struck by chimney which crashed through her rooms in the palace at Simla

## ART INDEPENDENTS GIVE PRIVATE VIEW

### Government of France Recognizes the Salon des Refuges

Special Foreign Service  
PARIS, April 15.—All Paris crowded the conservatories of the city of Paris on the quays at the private view of the twenty-first annual exhibition of the Societe des Artistes Independents. Not many years ago the "independent" salon was completely ignored. But not many years before that, as history records, Manet, Puvion, De Chavannes and Whistler showed only in the "Salon des Refuges." A particular sign of the present times is that the Salon des Independents was officially opened by M. Dujardin-Beaumet, under secretary of state for fine arts. The Independents have no jury of admission whatever, the 4,269 works exhibited this year naturally include much that has no relation to art at all. Of the colored photograph style, F. Rousseau, a custom house officer, is the chief, and now quite famous representative, having shown religiously for years the same pathetically sincere reproductions. But the real humor of the Independents' private views is supplied unconsciously, by those of the visitors who go hither to laugh. And who laugh indiscriminately at everything, bad or good, until some friendly mentor stops them and whispers, "No, that is a serious picture," when they instantly admire solemnly. There is indeed a great deal in the show which they will be wisely instructed to admire. In so large a collection only a few names can be mentioned, these of Mr. Walter Sickert, Mons. Combar, Mons. Charles Guerin, Mons. Robert Nesnard, son of Mons. Albert Nesnard; Mons. Willard, Mons. Paul Signac, Mons. Wermann Paul, Mons. Vallette, Mons. Fernand Picot. The exhibition includes two extremely interesting retrospective shows of works by Emile Sourat (1859-1891), the first of the "Pointillists" and by the extraordinary Vincent Van Gogh (1853-1890), the author of the famous "Letter on Art," who died mad after an unhappy life. One of the best known canvases, the terrible vision of convicts taking exercise in the prison yard, inclosed by a high sinister wall, is lent by the present owner, Mons. Maurice Fabre. Among other things are three portraits of the painter, which for violent tragic force of expression could not be surpassed. One of these, and some other sadder, notably a startlingly fantastic picture of sunflowers, were painted by Van Gogh when he was actually already mad, having lost his reason in all save his faculty of artistic expression.

## RICH INDIAN GIVES AWAY A MILLION

### Big Bequest Is to Be Devoted to Institute for Research

Special Foreign Service  
CALCUTTA, April 15.—Certain conditions attaching to the late Mr. Jansetee N. Tata's offer of an endowment in the shape of properties valued at \$1,000,000 for the creation of an institute of Indian research at Bangalore, which have been the subject of prolonged discussion and correspondence between the government, Mr. Tata, during his lifetime, and his representatives during the past six years, seem to have been overcome by the publication of further papers in connection with the matter.

The papers now published show that guarantees have been offered by the representatives of the donor to secure the full income estimated from the endowment towards the construction of the institute. It is invested in a board whose chairman is to be an officer, selected by the Bombay government. In addition to making a grant of \$5,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings and provision of scientific apparatus, the government will make an annual grant to the institute of half the local assets up to a limit of 1 1/2 lakhs of rupees, provided that the institute is conducted on lines approved generally by the government. The scheme is to be settled by the government under the Indian charitable endowment act bill provides for the formation of a single council, in which will be settled by the government the questions of the advisory committee of the Royal society, or to such other scientific authority as may be appointed for the purpose. The government general disavows the institute as being intimately associated with the actual administration of the institute, or to claim a determining voice in the settlement of the lines of research to be followed or the methods of instruction to be employed. He will in no way interfere with the free growth of whatever forms of intellectual activity and economic enterprise the institute may encourage or create, and the government therefore will exercise no more than that degree of influence and control which is justified, and, indeed, rendered obligatory by the liberal grant in aid that has been promised.

## RUSSIA PRODUCES A MUSICAL FRODIGY

Special Foreign Service  
LONDON, April 15.—The infant musical prodigy is with us again—this time in the person of Mischa Elman, a little Russian who is three portents.

A student under Prof. Fiedelman at the Imperial School of Music at Odessa, the youngster at the age of 6, had so mastered his instrument that Sarasate, who heard him play, predicted that if Elman studied hard he would take London by storm within a few years, and his first appearance at Queen's hall certainly bore out the prediction. Critics foresee a brilliant future for the young Russian, who is now nearly fifteen years of age. He has already performed with great success in Berlin, and has been invited by Mons. Colonne to come to Paris and play at one of the concerts. It is said that Elman was inspired to come to London after having recently heard Vecsey play at a concert at St. Petersburg. He listened with great admiration, but after the concert he said: "I will go to London now, and play better than that." Elman has already composed a few small morsels. His next composition is so difficult that he admits his inability to play it himself.

## HUNGARIAN CRISIS IS VERY GRAVE

### Report Is Persistent That Franz Josef Intends to Abdicate His Dual Throne—Count Tisza Does Not Want to Remain Responsible

Special Foreign Service  
VIENNA, April 15.—The existing Hungarian crisis has aroused grave apprehensions throughout the monarchy. It is significant that in serious political circles in the Hungarian capital the report is being persistently spread that the emperor, tired of continuous conflicts with both sides to the dispute, is determined to abdicate.

Although these rumors need not be taken quite seriously, it must unfortunately be recognized that the situation created by the developments of the last fortnight is the gravest since 1867. At a plenary meeting of the Hungarian coalition majority this week the resolution adopted by the executive committee not to form or support any cabinet unendowed with military concessions was unanimously and enthusiastically ratified, and Count Julius Andrássy was requested to make this fact known to the king. With this request the emperor cut the bridge between the monarch and the majority, he enunciated the opinion that "something new would come, but what he knew not."

The "something new" that Andrássy (the younger) predicts may well be the ruin of the structure so carefully reared and poised by Deak and Julius Andrássy.

By a fitting circumstance it was Count Albert Apponyi who this week presided over an assembly of coalitioners and recommended to its adoption the resolution of confidence in Hungary, though present, was too hoarse to speak and worn out, maybe, by his efforts to teach moderation to the impetuous and prudence to the rash. After explaining in his own fashion the development of the situation and declaring that the coalition had by degrees formulated a programme which Count Julius Andrássy had been able to accept as the basis for a coalition cabinet, Count Albert Apponyi announced that the crown had not only declined to make the slightest concessions to national desires, but had refused to abandon the demands of the military authorities for more money, more guns and more recruits. The coalition programme included a measure of electoral reform, a reform of the administration calculated to safeguard the independence of officials, prudent and gradual provision for the economic independence of Hungary, and in military matters nearly an approximation to the programme of the independent party such as that party

could support and the adherence of the 1867 compact could accept. The king, continued Count Apponyi, had summoned Count Julius Andrássy and had informed him of the conditions under which a coalition government would be feasible. These conditions were that the coalition cabinet should have free hand as to internal reforms, but that as regards the external independence of Hungary the Austro-German commercial treaty must be accepted without modification; and that in military matters nothing could be conceded beyond the natural concessions made in the autumn of 1902 to the military authorities. On the other hand, the military authorities could forego the 450,000,000 kronen already voted by the delegation for the new artillery, the development of the navy and the introduction of a two years' service system with a larger peace footing and contingent of recruits.

Count Apponyi made the most of the "illegal" conclusions of the Austro-German treaty, and he said that his conclusion before the new Austro-Hungarian tariff—an economic compact—had been sanctioned by the parliament. He insisted that the ratification of the Austro-German treaty must be used as a means to prevent the formation of an independent Hungarian customs territory at all. He did not say what he probably believed—that Hungary is presently saved from an economic crisis of the first magnitude. It will be because Count Tisza was courageous enough to conclude this "illegal treaty" but he recommended to the meeting the resolution stating that in view of the attitude of the crown the constitutional idea of forming a coalition cabinet must be abandoned, though the coalition itself must be maintained on account of the difficult situation into which the country had drifted.

It is useless to prophesy concerning the future, but some indications may be given. Count Tisza and his colleagues seem resolved no longer to be responsible for the current business of the country. They must be replaced by some parliamentary or extra-parliamentary nominees of the crown, since the king believes himself unable to sanction the coalition programme without violating the constitutional laws of 1867 which, on his coronation, he solemnly swore to observe and respect. If the majority of the national representatives should be elected on the basis of those laws by putting forward demands incompatible with them, the crown may consider itself released from its obligations to the representatives of the nation who have broken and might feel justified in reverting to the status quo ante 1867.

## NEW NAVAL ORDERS

### Directions Are Issued by Lord Selbourne

Special Foreign Service  
LONDON, April 15.—A parliamentary white paper, just issued, contains some notable naval orders signed by Lord Selbourne, ex-first lord of the admiralty.

The Atlantic fleet is to carry out combined maneuvers with the Mediterranean fleet, twice a year—at the end of August and once a year with the channel fleet—in February, and the period occupied in each of these maneuvers will not be less than seven nor more than fourteen days.

Meantime, the three fleets will carry out individual cruises and exercises, and in June and July the general combined maneuvers will take place. The first and second cruiser squadrons now attached to the channel and Atlantic fleets, will take independent cruises of two months' duration. At an early date the four cruiser squadrons will combine for exercises. The China, East Indies and Australian squadrons will take independent cruises for combined exercises at the conclusion of the summer maneuvers.

With the view of obtaining the maximum advantage possible from the newly introduced nucleus system for torpedo craft at home and abroad, every effort will be made to reserve, of every type and class, is now and henceforth will be in commission in reserve with a crew of two-fifths of the complement of the vessel. The vessels in the depots for that purpose can at once complete full crews required. "These orders," says Lord Selbourne, "have been based on the principle, to which great importance is attached, that the fleets and squadrons everywhere should, as far as possible, be kept together as a whole, and ready for service at any moment. A rear admiral has been appointed to command all torpedo craft and submarines in full commission.

## SLEEP CURE IS FAD OF MENTALLY TIRED

Special Foreign Service  
STOCKHOLM, April 15.—Dr. Otto Wetterstrand, eminent authority on therapeutics, has inaugurated what is termed as the "sleep cure" for those suffering from mental depression due to overwork and kindred causes. His method is to induce prolonged sleep—even to three or four weeks in succession. Dr. Wetterstrand has created a preliminary treatment, the patient goes willingly to bed and to sleep, goes occasionally to a half-conscious state to eat and be tended. No unauthorized person is allowed to enter the room; the sleeper is put en rapport with a sympathetic nurse, and receives the necessary "suggestions" as to eating, etc., from the cases, doctor himself. "The remarkable results," says a great French physician, "which Wetterstrand" has had will considerably extend the limits of suggestive therapy."

## ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED BUTHERS THE SCOTS

Special Foreign Service  
LONDON, April 15.—A deputation representing Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen Wednesday waited upon Lord Lighthgow, secretary for Scotland, and asked that a departmental committee should be appointed to inquire into the question of the recurring and increasing number of the unemployed. The secretary replied that, as the deputation had not submitted a memorandum of the proposals which they had brought before him, he was not in a position to make any statement. His sympathies were with them, but as the question was now under the consideration of the English authorities, he would suggest that they should wait until it was seen what decision the English authorities might arrive at. This the deputation decided to do.

## IRISH ARE STILL HOT

### Rosebery's Recantation Makes Them So

Special Foreign Service  
LONDON, April 15.—Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, M. P., in the course of an interview relating to Mr. Redmond's recantation, said that he had been asked to make "the government of Ireland a sheer impossibility, and it would be the duty of the Irish party to make it so, if it was yearning for a republic."

Lines of Lord Rosebery's dishonorable recantation of his pledges on home rule," said to the correspondent of the Globe Press association might easily be found in the City Liberal club. In that speech he is reported to have made the two following contentions: 1. That a possible liberal government could not pass a measure of devolution in Ireland without a further and pacific appeal to the constituents.

2. That "dual government at the heart of the empire," on the lines that now obtain in Austria-Hungary and Norway—Squadsrons of combined exercises at Singapore for combined exercises at the conclusion of the summer maneuvers.

With the view of obtaining the maximum advantage possible from the newly introduced nucleus system for torpedo craft at home and abroad, every effort will be made to reserve, of every type and class, is now and henceforth will be in commission in reserve with a crew of two-fifths of the complement of the vessel. The vessels in the depots for that purpose can at once complete full crews required. "These orders," says Lord Selbourne, "have been based on the principle, to which great importance is attached, that the fleets and squadrons everywhere should, as far as possible, be kept together as a whole, and ready for service at any moment. A rear admiral has been appointed to command all torpedo craft and submarines in full commission.

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