

GOLOVIN TO VISIT CZAR.

Debate on Terrorism Postponed—
The Liberal Attitude.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The discussion in the lower house of parliament of a motion disapproving of terrorism, which was expected to result in a stormy debate, has been postponed in the belief that the personal interview between M. Golovin, President of the House, and Emperor Nicholas, which takes place to-morrow, will throw some light on his majesty's attitude toward the Douma.

The Constitutional Democrats have steadily refused to commit themselves for or against terrorism, and they would gladly shelve the entire question if this were possible. Up to the present time the Centre party has been unable to draft a formula for a motion on terrorism on which the majority could be united. Fears are expressed that the debate may lead to dissolution.

Premier Stolypin to-day informed M. Golovin that M. Ponomareff, chief of the government detectives attached to the Douma, would be removed from his post.

The first steps toward the erection of a new building of parliament were taken to-day. The house adopted a motion to appoint a committee to report on the matter and to set aside funds for the construction of the new building from the 1907 budget.

FACTORIES LACK FUEL.

Far Reaching Effect of Strike on
Caspian Sea.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—Russian industry is menaced by the continuance of the strike of sailors on the Caspian Sea. The efforts of Baron Taube, chief of the Gendarmes Corps, who has been detailed to deal with the strike, have not been successful. Only ten of several hundred tank steamers are in operation. The oil residue, known as mazout, is the principal fuel used by the factories in Central Russia, the stocks of which are now exhausted. Navigation will open in a few days, but owing to the strike the reservoirs below Astrakhan, which supply the river steamers, are empty, and the ships are unable to take advantage of the short period of high water. A panic has been precipitated on the Kazan Bourse by the announcement made by the representatives of the oil companies that no mazout is available even for steamer fuel.

The president of the Moscow Bourse, in an interview to-day, expressed the opinion that a continuance of the strike would force most of the factories to suspend, which would throw hundreds of thousands of men out of work.

Nationalists at Lódz captured one of three Socialists who murdered a fifteen-year-old girl, took him to the outskirts of that city, tried him, sentenced him to death by hanging and carried out the sentence.

Last week's victims of Nationalist and Socialist fights at Lódz were twenty-three killed and fifty-seven wounded. Most of the casualties were among the Socialists.

THIRTY-NINE DROWNED IN NEVA.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—It was definitely established to-day that thirty-nine persons lost their lives through the foundering of the ferry steamer Archangel, while crossing the Neva on Saturday night. Divers this morning recovered several bodies. The old ferryboats have been replaced by larger vessels, and the owner of the line will be prosecuted on the charge of gross negligence.

DEADLOCK AT AMAPALA.

Nicaragua Wants Salvador's Liability for Damages Arbitrated.

Washington, April 22.—Advices received here to-day from Central America indicate that the peace negotiations at Amapala, have come to a deadlock, and it is feared that a renewal of hostilities is impending. The difficulty appears to lie in the Nicaraguan demand that Salvador shall be held responsible for what has occurred, which condition is not acceptable.

DAVILA PRESIDENT.

Provisional Government Formed at Tegucigalpa.

Puerto Cortes, Honduras, April 17 (via New Orleans, April 22).—A new provisional government of Honduras was to-day organized as follows, according to telegraphic dispatches from Tegucigalpa:

President, General Miguel R. Davila; Minister of War, General Dionisio Gutierrez; Minister of the Treasury, General Miguel O. Bustillo; Minister of Justice, Dr. E. C. Fiallos; Minister of the Interior, Colonel Ignacio Castro; Vice-President and Minister of Public Works, M. B. Rosales.

The dispatch said that this government was formed by "unanimous consent."

The invasion from Salvador reported in the dispatches from here two days ago has proved unimportant. So weak were the invaders that the Nicaraguan commanders did not send into the interior the troops which they had collected here for the purpose of meeting this invasion, and it now appears that all Nicaraguan soldiers along the Caribbean coast are to be speedily sent home.

According to the best information obtainable the invaders were all Honduran troops, which had been defeated at the battle of Choluteca and had retired temporarily into the territory of Salvador. It is reported that no Salvadoran soldiers took part in the invasion.

GERMANS APPROVE NEW TARIFF.

Report That Economic Committee Has Accepted Agreement with America.

Berlin, April 22.—The Economic Committee, composed of thirty leading Germans, met at the Ministry of the Interior to-day, and it was reported to-night accepted the provisional tariff agreement with the United States, after a debate lasting seven hours.

THE DEATH OF PERCY JANIS.

London, April 22.—The members of the theatrical company who are to present "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" at Terry's Theatre here arrived in London to-night by the steamer Minneapolis. The report that Percy Janis, who was to play the cripple in this piece, had jumped or fallen overboard the night of April 17 was confirmed. No reason could be found for suicide. He was of a cheerful disposition, popular with the members of the company, and he looked forward eagerly to his appearance in London. Mr. Parker, a fellow actor, who occupied the same stateroom, said Mr. Janis came in soon after midnight of April 16 and prepared to go to bed. He seemed restless, however, and, donning slippers and overcoat and a cap, he went for a promenade on deck. He never was seen again. His clothing was found on deck.

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"THERE'S A REASON."

BOURNE FOR THIRD TERM.

Says People Should "Command"
President to Serve.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 22.—"In my opinion a great crisis now confronts this country," said Senator Bourne, of Oregon, to-day. "The reactionaries are determined, if possible, to obtain control of the government and use it for their own personal advantage and to the detriment of the people."

"True Republican policies, as promulgated by Lincoln and enlarged and exemplified by Roosevelt, are the rights of man and the absolute sovereignty of the people. The issue now before this country is, Shall the advocates of the rights and liberties of the people and of the power and majesty of the government or shall the enemies of both prevail? The people must decide."

"I know that President Roosevelt is not a candidate to succeed himself. I realize that he would greatly prefer that the people select some other person to succeed him in 1908. I am, however, convinced that the exigencies of the situation demonstrate the necessity of the people commanding President Roosevelt to accept the nomination for a second elective term. The President, equally with any other elective officer of this government, is, after all, but the servant of the people. If the people command him to serve a second elective term he certainly must deem it his duty so to do. How could he do otherwise? He can no more decline to accept a nomination made by a convention instructed by the people than he could refuse to serve if we were engaged in war with some foreign power and was drafted. No man can put his personal wishes or desires above the command of the people, especially no person who has been honored as President Roosevelt has by the American people."

In conclusion, Senator Bourne said: "I wish especially to state that this interview is given on my own responsibility, and without the President's knowledge."

Senator Bourne, it will be recalled, was the host at the "conspiracy" dinner.

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE TOO CRITICAL.

Justice Bischoff Refuses Incorporation Because of Petition's Wording.

The National Roosevelt League failed to get a certificate of incorporation yesterday because Justice Bischoff believed the petition contained reflections on existing political parties and on many prominent men. These reflections, the justice said, are out of place in an article of incorporation.

The petition gives the purpose of the organization to be to unite citizens of the nation and state in true citizenship, regardless of party affiliations, and to aid in inducing President Roosevelt to succeed himself.

The petition says "he represents the highest and best aspirations in the matter of maintaining the government of the people for the people and by the people, instead of the doctrine of governing the people for a party and by a party, or of a class for a class and by a class, which latter doctrine the present political parties and large numbers of public men are entirely too much attached to, notwithstanding their public professions."

The would-be incorporators of the proposed league are Bela Tokat, of No. 124 39th street, Brooklyn; William H. Boyce, of No. 22 Boerum Place, Brooklyn; J. Philip Berg, of No. 235 Halsted street, Brooklyn; Maurice Kahn, of No. 1069 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, and Paul Krenner, of No. 124 4th street, Brooklyn.

BRYAN AND DOUGLAS DISCUSS TARIFF.

The Former Puts in Busy Day in the Bay State.

Boston, April 22.—In his second visit to Boston this year William J. Bryan held conferences to-day with several Democratic leaders, including Governor William L. Douglas, and later delivered an address on "Problems of City Government" at the Mayors' Club, an organization of chief magistrates of Massachusetts. Mr. Douglas stated that his conversation with Mr. Bryan related to the tariff.

At the Mayors' Club Mr. Bryan advocated the granting of corporation franchises by the people instead of by the Mayor or City Council, and also favored the limiting of such franchises, as well as the maximum dividend paid by the corporations.

He left here for Fall River late in the day, but will return to-morrow, when he will be a guest of Governor Gould at breakfast. Later he will make a short address at Harvard, and then go to Lawrence and Lowell for other addresses. Mr. Bryan's lecture on "The Old Ways" at the Academy of Music, Fall River, to-night, was largely attended.

RULING FOR MRS. ALFRED R. GOSLIN.

Gets Permission to Serve "Get Rich" Husband by Publication.

Mrs. Una R. Goslin, of No. 667 West End avenue, obtained permission yesterday from Justice Bischoff to have the summons in her suit for separation against her husband, Alfred R. Goslin, served by publication. Mrs. Goslin declares that her husband is now in Paris, and that the only word she has heard of him for some time was through a copy of an order of the French court, saying that her home was with her husband and that he lived at No. 165 Avenue Wagram, Paris. This notice also informed her that her passage had been paid, and that she could receive the tickets at the office of the French line in this city.

Alfred R. Goslin, after his appearance in Wall Street in 1906 in connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit scandal, was connected with almost every "get rich scheme" of the following years, among them the "get rich" plan of the Western Gold Mining Company out of \$25,000, until he disappeared a little over a year ago. He had a \$25,000 mortgage on his home, as well as \$25,000 in cash, and was covered by three mortgages amounting to over \$35,000.

THE MONGOLIA FLOATED.

Pacific Mail Steamer Continues Her Voyage West.

Mojil, April 22.—The Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia, which went ashore in Hayatoma Strait, near here, this morning, was floated at high tide this evening and proceeded on her way. She apparently sustained no serious damage.

FIRE AT TOULON ARSENAL.

Soldiers and Sailors Fighting Flames—The Loss Reported Heavy.

Toulon, April 23.—A serious fire broke out in the arsenal here shortly after midnight. Soldiers and naval men are engaged in fighting the flames. Up to the time of filing this dispatch the damage appears to be heavy.

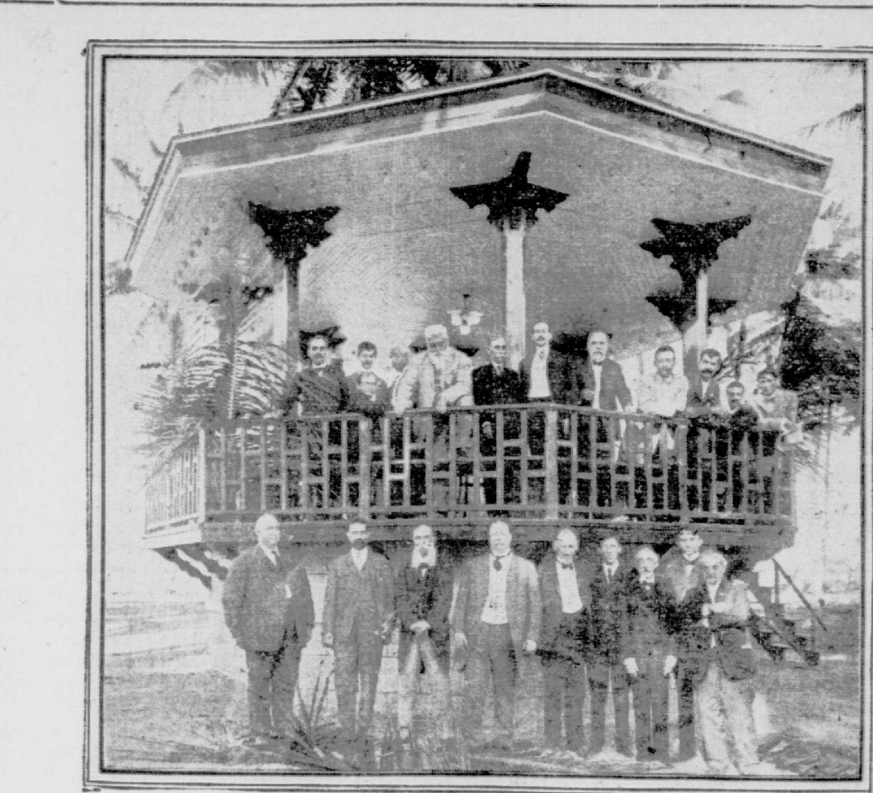
NEW CHINESE MINISTER HERE.

Report That Yale Graduate Will Be Appointed to the Post.

London, April 23.—In a dispatch from Peking the correspondent of "The Times" says that Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister at Washington, is to return to Peking. He probably will be appointed to the post left by Tang-Shao-Yi—namely, president of the Board of Foreign Affairs and controller general of maritime customs. Sir Chentung Liang Cheng will be succeeded by Liang Tuiyen, at present customs taster at Tientsin. Liang Tuiyen is a Cantonese and a graduate of Yale.

STRIKE ON BOARD LA CHAMPAGNE.

St. Nazaire, April 22.—The stewards of the French line steamer La Champagne struck last night before her departure for Vera Cruz, with many emigrants and other passengers on board. Other stewards were engaged and the vessel sailed, and she was obliged to return to port this morning owing to the fact that the strikers struck in sympathy with the strikers on the La Champagne. The strikers are subject to naval discipline, as they belong to the Naval Reserve.



TAFT PARTY AT BORINGEN PARK, SAN JUAN.
Secretary Taft is easily distinguishable in the centre of the group.

INDORSE STEAD'S PLAN. COMMITTEE FOR COLT

Harvard Students Pass Motion Münsterberg Refuses to Put.

Cambridge, Mass., April 22.—In spite of the refusal of the presiding officer, Professor Hugo Münsterberg, to put the motion, a mass meeting of Harvard students in the Union to-night indorsed William T. Stead's plan of sending an American peace delegation to Europe, and furthered Mr. Stead's request that Harvard should take the lead in raising money for the movement by the appointment of a college committee to consider the matter.

Professor Münsterberg, who is the professor of psychology in the university and one of the delegates at the recent peace conference, in refusing to entertain the motion for the appointment of a committee, said that the meeting which Mr. Stead had just addressed was a chance gathering, and not a representative one, and that it was not his duty to put the motion. He said that he did not believe that the meeting had authority to start such a movement on the part of Harvard, and that he would leave the chair before he would put such a motion. When he stepped from the platform, Professor William James, the professor of philosophy at the university, took his place, and the plan was quickly adopted and the committee appointed.

JAPAN AT THE HAGUE.

Report of Introduction of Important Points in Warfare.

Tokio, April 22.—According to "The Japan Mail" the Japanese delegates at the Hague peace conference will present a series of independent proposals, among them being the conclusion of conventions for the conduct of battles on land and at sea, the use of mines in commercial routes, the use of wireless telegraphy between besieged fortresses and points in neutral territory, the use of neutral ports for belligerent purposes, methods for declaring the opening of hostilities and the limitation of armaments.

THE DELEGATES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Edward Fry, Sir E. M. Satow, Lord Reay and Sir Henry Howard Chosen.

London, April 22.—The British delegates to the peace conference at The Hague are as follows:

Sir Edward Fry, former Lord Justice of Appeal and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Sir Ernest M. Satow, formerly British Minister at Tokio and Peking and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Lord Reay, president of the Royal Asiatic Society and University College, London, and a member of the Privy Council, and Sir Henry Howard, the British Minister at The Hague. Naval and military experts will be added to the delegation later.

GENERAL PORTER SAILS TO-DAY.

General Horace Porter, one of the American delegates to the peace conference at The Hague, goes out to-day on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. After visiting his daughter in Switzerland and making an automobile tour through Germany he will proceed to The Hague. The sessions begin on June 15. The other delegates and the technical staff will leave here about the middle of next month.

H. J. REILLY RECOVERS CONTRACT.

Governor of Santa Clara Annuls Action of Cienfuegos Council.

Havana, April 22.—Governor Telles of Santa Clara Province has issued a decree annulling the resolution taken on February 15 by the Municipal Council of Cienfuegos revoking the contract made by a former council with H. J. Reilly, of New York, for the construction of an aqueduct and sewer system for that city. The Governor says that the action of revocation is illegal and unconstitutional.

PORTO RICAN CROPS SUFFER.

San Juan, P. R., April 22.—The drought is affecting the sugar plantations. No rain has fallen in the southern districts of the island for six months, and the loss is estimated at 40 per cent of the values of the crops. Next year's crops will also be affected. The establishments dependent on mountain streams for power have been forced to shut down.

BUNDHAUS HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Samuel T. Bundhaus was arraigned yesterday in the Tombs court and held in \$3,000 bail for examination, charged with swindling Julius Hackman, of No. 144 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, out of \$3,000 through a "partner wanted" advertisement, and with falling to perform a contract made with Charles M. Applegate, private secretary to John H. Starbuck. Applegate was not in court, and his complaint, charging Bundhaus with failing to float some stock of the John H. Starbuck company on the Wall Street market, for which he had accepted \$50,000, was filed in a short affidavit made by Lieutenant McCouville, of the Central Office. The prisoner, in default of bail, was sent back to the Tombs.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN SPAIN.

Madrid, April 22.—The returns from the elections of members of the Chamber of Deputies, held yesterday, are all in, and show a sweeping victory for the Conservatives. Out of a total of 404 seats in the Chamber, Conservatives have been elected to 260; the Liberals won 63, the Republicans and Catalanists 60, and other political groups 21 seats. There was practically no disorder.

JUSTICE FITZGERALD GETS STAY.

Justice Thomas W. Fitzgerald, of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday obtained an adjournment of one week for the argument on the order procured by the Brooklyn Bar Association, commanding him to appear before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and show cause why he should not be removed from office and disbarred. Colonel William C. Beecher, chairman of the association's grievance committee, and Colonel Beecher and the association's attorney, Charles J. McDermott, objected to the postponement, but Fitzgerald's counsel, Eugene Conran, urged that it be granted, on the ground that his client had been allowed insufficient time to prepare his defense. Having been served with the court order only last Wednesday evening.

TAX ON U. S. BONDS.

Supreme Court Decides Iowa Tried to Impose One.

Washington, April 22.—Deciding several cases brought to it by savings banks in Des Moines, Iowa, the Supreme Court held to-day that government bonds in which the capital stock of such banks is invested are exempt from taxation. The test opinion was delivered by Justice Moody in the cases of the Home Savings Bank against the city of Des Moines.

The Iowa Supreme Court in deciding the cases laid down the general doctrine that "the general exemption from state taxation with which the bonds of the United States are clothed does not entitle the bank to deduct the amount of such bonds from the value of the shares of their stock, which are assessed to it for the purpose of taxation." Justice Moody's opinion reversed that ruling on the ground that the course outlined is "clearly a direct tax on the securities of the United States" and therefore not permissible. The Chief Justice and Justices Brandeis and Peckham dissented. In his opinion Justice Moody said:

We regret that we are constrained to differ with the Supreme Court of the state on a question relating to its law, but holding the opinion that the law directly taxes national securities, the duty is clear. If by the simple device of adopting the value of corporation shares as the measure of the taxation of the property of the corporation that property loses the immunities which the supreme law gives to it, these national securities may easily be taxed whenever they are owned by corporations, and the national credit has no defence against a serious wound.

WANT \$2,000,000 FROM P. R. R.

Coal Companies Take Rebate Cases to Supreme Court.

Washington, April 22.—Ex-Archbishop General Griggs presented a petition in the Supreme Court to-day on behalf of the Western Coal and Coke Company and the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in the cases brought by these companies against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, asking that they be referred to the Supreme Court for a review of the decision rendered by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, which was favorable to the railroad.

The two mining companies are engaged in coal mining in Cambria, Blair and Indiana counties, in Pennsylvania, and they charged the railroad company with discriminating against them by limiting the number of cars supplied and with granting rebates of 15 cents ton to rival mining concerns. Damages to the extent of about \$2,000,000 are asked. The court took the petition under advisement.

LARCHMONT'S PILOT RESPONSIBLE.

Inspectors Report Collision Was Due to Violation of Sailing Rules.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
New London, April 22.—William E. Whitney and John Stewart, United States local inspectors, have forwarded their report on the collision on February 11 between the steamer Larchmont, of the Joy line, and the schooner Harry Knowlton, to Supervising Inspector Ira Harris, Second District, New York. The inspectors find that First Pilot John L. Anderson, of the Larchmont, being in full charge of the details of navigation of the steamer, was solely responsible for the collision, in that he navigated the ship in direct violation of the sailing rules and sailing laws.

The report finds that, while Captain George W. McVay, of the Larchmont, cannot be commended for his judgment in his efforts to save the lives of the passengers and crew of the ship, there was not sufficient evidence adduced to warrant charging him with incompetence or misconduct. The report further finds that the schooner Harry Knowlton was navigated in full compliance with the sailing and steering rules, and was in no wise to blame. "Misconduct on the part of the schooner may befall him," came to George W. McVay, master of the steamer Larchmont, in large measure, the report says, "while we cannot commend or censure his approbation the judgment displayed by him in his efforts to save the lives of his passengers and crew, evidence is wanting in our report to warrant charging him with incompetence or misconduct."

TRAIL OF WALKER GETS HOT.

Pinkertons After Him in Foreign Lands—Gondorf Held for Trial.

The Pinkerton detectives after William F. Walker, the missing banker of New Britain, Conn. They've been after him for several months, ever since he fled the thriving town, leaving behind a shortage in his accounts of about \$35,000, but the chase has got warm the last few days. Norman T. Bailey, superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, said yesterday afternoon that his men were following up a clue which seemed good to him. If the absconding banker is caught the United States government will be called upon to ask for his extradition, as the trail at present being followed is somewhere outside this country. It may be in Canada or Europe, or yet again in South America, that Walker is being sought. Mr. Bailey would not tell where, but said the tip seemed a good one and likely to lead to something.

Charles F. Gondorf, after his examination yesterday before Magistrate Barlow was held for trial in \$20,000 on the charge of swindling Walker out of part of his stolen money. The amount refused to answer any questions, and lacking a bondsman was sent back to jail.

Gondorf was confronted yesterday with a complaint signed by Charles B. Oldershaw, secretary of the New Britain bank, charging him with possessing bonds valued at \$85,000 which he knew had been stolen. Mr. Oldershaw said he had not seen the bonds since June 1, 1906, but knew they had disappeared on February 12, two days after Walker fled. Charles H. Noble, Bank Commissioner of Connecticut, said yesterday that he had examined the bank on August 1, 1906, but had not taken down the number of the bonds held, and would not say the bonds were stolen. He said he had examined the bank on August 1, 1906, but had not taken down the number of the bonds held, and would not say the bonds were stolen. He said he had examined the bank on August 1, 1906, but had not taken down the number of the bonds held, and would not say the bonds were stolen.

WHOLESALE BLACK HAND TRIALS.

Effort to Rid Pennsylvania of Alleged Organization of Blackmailers.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., April 22.—Twenty-two foreign charged with being members of the Black Hand and responsible for a large number of crimes in this neighborhood were placed on trial here to-day. Thirteen cases of shooting with attempt to kill, thirteen of conspiracy, six of dynamiting and two of robbery by threats and menaces are charged against the men who are alleged to be the leaders of an organized band. Hundreds of foreign families in this section have lived in a state bordering on terror for several years as a result of threats made by this mysterious organization, which in many cases have been followed with murder. The Pennsylvania constabulary has given much attention to the Black Hand.

OLD POSTAL EMPLOYEE ARRESTED.

Caught Rifling Registered Letters—Trusted for Nineteen Years.

Postal Inspectors Jacob and Meyer arrested yesterday afternoon, after four months' constant watching, David E. Stedman, one of the oldest and most trusted employees in the registry division of the general postoffice. According to their report, they caught him opening a letter, from which, according to his own confession, he took a \$2 bill. Stedman broke down and made a signed confession, in which he admitted rifling registered letters returned to this country from European postoffices. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and in default of \$2,500 bail was sent to the Tombs. He lives with his wife and children at No. 424 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

CAPTAIN KNIFE IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Thomas F. Knipe, a son of Police Captain William Knipe, of the Fort Hamilton police station, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon for the alleged stealing of clothing valued at \$70 from a Fulton street store. He had the goods charged to his father, who refused to pay. Thomas is twenty years old and lives at No. 8 Irving place. Captain Knipe has had much trouble with his children. A son, John, and a daughter, Grace, had him in the Gates avenue police court last Friday for beating them and turning them out of his home at No. 12 Jefferson avenue.

ELOPERS BURIED SIDE BY SIDE.

Clifton Forge, Va., April 22.—Miss Mabel Pendleton and Stuart Gay, who started for Washington on Thursday last to be married, were buried side by side here to-day. They were apprehended by officers on complaint of the sister of Miss Pendleton, crossing Jackson River in the way back. Miss Pendleton jumped into the river and Gay sprang after her. Both were drowned. Miss Pendleton's body was soon recovered, but Gay's body was not found until last night.

Sad Irons:

Many needed—heavy flat irons—roasting-iron—steaming room—sweltering summer heat—exhausting and enervating labor

One needed—light in weight—constant in heat in iron at whatever temperature desired—cool, airy room—from another socket an electric fan—a summer breeze—ironing no longer a drudgery but a pleasure.

Electric Irons:

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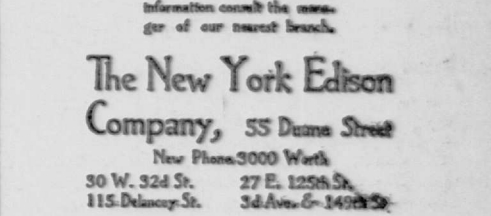
changes this barbarism to modern enlightenment. The cost to change is trifling—the convenience not to be measured in dollars and cents—but even here it doesn't.

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Regular and half sleeved shirts; regular and stout drawers. Regular \$1 quality.

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258 at 1260
at 13th at 32nd
Warren st. 13th st.

MR. BRYCE DEFENDED.

British Houses Inspired of Character of Carnegie Dedication.

London, April 22.—In view of dispatches published here at the time of the opening of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, and generally credited to Moberly Bell, of "The London Times," in which the British government was criticised for not being officially represented at the ceremony and leaving Germany to monopolize the most prominent position among the foreign representatives, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, was asked in the House of Commons this afternoon regarding the reason for this omission. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Henderson, in behalf of Sir Edward, said that the invitation to the Carnegie ceremony had no official character. They were issued to the heads of foreign missions and Ambassadors. Bryce, who then had just returned from Canada, had important business to transact at Washington, making it impossible for him to absent himself, especially as he had to attend the peace conference at New York the following week.

Mr. Runciman pointed out that the German, Austro-Hungarian, French and Russian embassies were not represented at Pittsburgh, Oxford and Cambridge universities were represented, and Mr. Runciman thought that the presence of representatives of the leading educational institutions of this country was the most suitable and most convenient form of representation on such an occasion.

The question also came up in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Leith, of Fyvie, complaining of Ambassador Bryce's conduct, saying that Great Britain had stood aloof, and it would be most disappointing to see the late Lord Pauncefote's great work of re-establishing a good understanding between the United States and Great Britain endangered by an act of indifference which might be misconstrued into something stronger.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, repeated the explanation made by Mr. Runciman in the House of Commons, adding that he was glad to have the opportunity of stating publicly how much the government and its ambassador appreciated the importance of the occasion. There was no man in the whole diplomatic service to whom a great educational occasion like this would more appeal than Mr. Bryce, who deeply regretted that he had been unable to attend the ceremony at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 22.—Samuel Harding Church, secretary of the board of trustees of the institute, to-night issued a statement in which he said:

I have just been informed that a question was raised in the House of Lords and the House of Commons to-day in regard to the non-official character of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. I was very careful to have this question cleared up by a statement in the House of Commons, and also before the President of France, ministers and also before the President of France, his majesty King Edward VII notified me in a most gracious and considerate way that he did not think it entirely within the limits of official procedure to take an active participation in the dedication, while the President of France, probably for the same reason, wrote merely a formal letter of congratulation, which was signed by his private secretary.

The German Emperor exhibited the liveliest possible interest in the dedication, and with one exception the guests in attendance from Germany were chosen directly by the Emperor. However, the character of the guests from Great Britain and from France was of the highest standard represented by our civilization, as was that of Germany also.

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