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Since Mayor Johnson's convention the stock of the reorganizing Democracy has fallen fifty points.

The gist of Commissioner of Labor Wright's report on the anthracite coal strike is that there is need of more common sense, fair dealing and sweet reasonableness on both sides.

Such an absolute autocrat never appeared in politics as was Mayor Johnson in the Ohio Democratic convention. Even the elder Cameron in the day of his power, or Quay, or any party boss never exercised such absolute control.

It must now be apparent that no political influence can bring the mine operators in Pennsylvania to take any step to settle the strike by the offer of a compromise. If any one man can influence the operators that man is Mr. Morgan.

As President Roosevelt is himself a Spanish war veteran it is appropriate that the arrangements for his reception when he visits this city should be in the hands of that organization, but other organizations and all classes of citizens should co-operate to make it general and nonpartisan.

No Republican senator or representative is going about the country vaunting his opposition to the proposition to help Cuba by the enactment of a reciprocity act, but some of them are spending time in explaining their action in a manner which betrays their unhappiness over their mistake.

To-morrow, Sept. 6, will be the first anniversary of the day that President McKinley became the victim of an assassin. The hairbreadth escape of his successor brings the tragedy of a year ago to mind, emphasizing the fact that there are other perils which endanger the lives of Presidents.

William Jennings Bryan must be feeling quite happy over the result of three Democratic State conventions held this week. Wisconsin made no allusion to his leadership; Iowa showed half the party in his favor, but Ohio, after turning its back on him last year, gave his platform and his leadership full indorsement.

A communication in a city paper by some person who says he is not a Southerner and is a Republican advocates not only the political ostracism of the negro, but, apparently, his elimination from the earth. The writer says he hopes "this topic will be kept constantly before the American people until it has been thoroughly accomplished." This is a beautiful sentiment to adorn the twentieth century.

The fact that the Republican candidates for Congress in Vermont received the usual majorities shows that no change has taken place on national issues. In a State largely of native population more than a third of the Republicans and more than a half of the Democrats voted for local option as against a prohibitory law which has been on the statute books more than a generation.

The Chicago Record-Herald tells the compilers of the Democratic campaign book that they have made a mistake in assailing protection, as "it is idle to suppose that there will be a general and sweeping change in the present tariff, so firmly is protection established." But the Democratic party could scarcely admit the soundness of protection even if it faces backward and forward on other issues.

After careful deliberation Mayor Bookwalter declares his purpose to recommend an increase of the city tax levy for 1903 to not less than 85 cents, and possibly to 90 cents. It requires some courage to make this announcement, but the reasons given by the mayor are sound from a business and financial point of view. The revenues of the city have not been equal to its needs for some years past, and a point has been reached where, in order to meet current demands and make necessary improvements and repairs there must be either an increased tax levy or an issue of bonds. The first is the better course.

Hon. James S. Harlan, attorney general of Porto Rico, who is visiting his former home in Chicago, says the island is enjoying a degree of prosperity never known under Spanish rule, and that the people are rapidly adopting American ideas and methods. As for the judiciary, with which he is in close contact, he says it is in fine condition. "When we went there," says Mr. Harlan, "it was apparent that there was a lack of confidence among litigants, due to Spanish traditions. But now the bench has the highest respect of the people and litigation is attended to promptly. Property and liberties are secure."

A REMARKABLE CRITICISM.

Gunton's Magazine notes the report that the leading packing firms will unite to form a colossal concern to control the meat business of the country in order to escape prosecution on the charge of "conspiracy in restraint of trade," and says "this might easily have been anticipated as the result of the administration's policy of chasing monopolies." It then proceeds to criticise the President for "turning Attorney General Knox loose on the beef trust," and declares that "the anti-trust policy of the administration has stimulated monopoly, the very thing it was intended to prevent, as playing to the galleries often does." The "beef trust," as the tacit combination of meat packers is called, has discovered that it was proceeding in violation of law as it was interpreted by the Supreme Court in the agreement of several corporations to parcel out the territory to different companies manufacturing iron pipe. That the different packing companies have proposed to unite in one combination is a confession that they have been doing business in violation of law. The Department of Justice has enjoined the different companies from doing business in violation of law, and for thus proceeding to enforce the laws designed to prevent restraint of trade the President is denounced for "chasing monopolies" and competing with Mr. Bryan in attacking trusts, the "bad-dog" name given to all corporations.

If the criticism of Gunton's Magazine means anything it means that the President should not enforce the anti-trust law or that the officers of the Department of Justice should not bring suits when they think this law is being violated. If the present administration should be denounced for prosecuting combinations violating the anti-trust law, the McKinley administration is open to the same censure, as the Addyston pipe case was begun by federal prosecuting officers. It has been charged for years—as long ago as during Mr. Cleveland's first term—that the meat-packing concerns had entered into a combination to control the meat industry of the country. Those combinations set up their branch houses in every part of the country and adjusted prices so that those who were in the business independent of them could not sell to retailers. Having thus secured the trade they agreed upon the prices and controlled the market. These packers have been doing this for twenty years. It is not probable that they generally made prices extortionately high, but they so managed the business as to prevent competition. Even if their prices were always very low compared with the price of cattle it was "in restraint of trade." While the packers made the prices of meats in cities they were able for a long time to compel cattle-raisers to take whatever price they saw fit to offer, because no other purchasers appeared in the market. It is now well known that they could have no competitors in the Western cattle markets or in the Eastern meat markets because they demanded and received of the railroads rebates on their shipments by which from 15 to 25 per cent. of the money paid for freights was returned to them.

The administration has enjoined the railroads from making rebates, and it has also enjoined the packers from combining to make prices of meats in the distributing market. This outrageous system of rebates has been stopped and the suit against the packers to enjoin them from putting up and down prices in a manner to prevent competition is pending. It was the present high price of meat that called public attention to this injustice, even if the packers are not responsible for the present high prices of meats.

The President has undertaken to put an end to such combinations in restraint of trade as that which the meat packers seem to have made. Those who publicly criticise him for so doing will have few sympathizers.

THE INCORPORATION OF LABOR UNIONS.

It is somewhat remarkable that with an almost universal demand and a multitude of plans for the regulation of trusts there is no suggestion from any quarter for the regulation of labor unions. It is admitted on all hands that labor has as much right to organize as capital, and that it must do so if its interests and rights are to be properly protected, yet it does not seem to occur to anybody that organized labor may become a means of oppression or a menace to the common weal, as well as organized capital. Without asserting that it is such a menace or means of oppression no one can deny that it may become so. Organization implies power, and power originally designed to be used for beneficial purposes may sometimes be used for oppression or illegal purposes. A hundred thousand workingmen without organization or leadership, or a hundred thousand citizens of any class unorganized, could not work very effectively to a common end, and each person would be answerable under the law for his individual acts. The same number of persons organized and with leaders of unquestioned authority may become a great power for evil as well as for good. The argument against trusts and corporations is based on the theory that capital, when distributed in many hands and operating on independent lines, is harmless and legitimate, but when combined and directed by a single executive head to a single objective point it becomes dangerous. No such theory is applied to labor, and yet it is difficult to see why it should not be. If combination and organization make capital dangerous, why should they not operate the same way with labor, and if combinations of capital should be regulated by law, as in fact all corporations are, why should not labor unions be equally?

The foregoing view of the subject furnishes an argument in favor of the incorporation of labor unions, and there is reason to believe that the trend of public sentiment is in that direction. Incorporation would be a step towards bringing labor unions under the regulation and control of law, the same as other corporations, and would really give them a firmer standing and better position than they have now. A labor union organized under the laws of our State could do business in any other, could make and enforce contracts, could sue and be sued, could buy and hold real estate and do many other things that an unincorporated organization cannot do. But a stronger argument than this in favor of the incorporation of labor unions is that it would be a protection to the public against the abuse of organized but unincorporated power. Bringing the unions under the law as corporations would not imply that they were to be interfered with in any manner whatever, unless they violated the law. An incorporated union, for instance, could be held in damages for the performance of a contract entered into by its officers, whereas now there is no legal recourse against members of unions who repudiate contracts made by their leaders. In the eye of the law every labor union in the United States is an irresponsible organization because not one of them is incorporated.

There are indications that the idea of compulsory arbitration is growing in public favor. Whether compulsory arbitration is practicable or not, the suggestion involves bringing labor unions under legal control, much in the same manner that incorporation would do. No compulsory arbitration law can be passed that will not place labor unions on the same footing and bring them under the same degree of legal control, as far as labor disputes are concerned, as corporations. If labor unions were incorporated there would be fewer labor controversies, fewer strikes and less need of compulsory arbitration.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT'S REPORT.

When it was announced, soon after the anthracite coal strike began, that the President had directed Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, to investigate and report upon the situation, it was hoped he would throw much light on it and perhaps discover a way to end the strike. His report is interesting, but it does not do much more than disclose the existence of a very difficult problem, and one in which the President has no power whatever to intervene. As Mr. Wright says, "The whole problem is an extremely complex one, and involves many practices that have been built up through long years." Mr. Wright did not visit the coal regions himself, but sent a representative there. He conducted his part of the inquiry in New York, and he says: "All the facts required have been gained from presidents of coal operating roads, independent operators, capitalists thoroughly familiar with the coal business, but not engaged in it, presidents of railroads not operating coal mines, officials of the miners' union, foremen, superintendents, business men, miners and laborers."

If the report shows anything conclusively it is that the present strike, and, in fact, all serious troubles between the operators and miners are due to distrust of each other, caused by the use of harsh and unjust methods by the operators, by the violation of agreements by the miners, and by the failure of both to confer together for the settlement of grievances. The blame seems to be distributed pretty nearly equally. The operators disclaim any antagonism to labor unions as such, while the miners blame them for refusing to confer with representatives of the union. "The mine owners," says Mr. Wright, "too often have regarded the average miner as unreasonable, and likely to be unruly when occasion offered. The miner has come to regard the average owner as greedy and ready to do anything to take advantage of him." Such a condition of distrust as this is fatal to industrial peace.

Mr. Wright thinks the present bad relations between the operators and miners call for radical reform, and he recommends, first, the formation of a separate anthracite coal miners' union, to be independent of all other unions in relation to its own affairs, and to be financially responsible for its agreements; second, that the operators concede a nine-hour day for an experimental period of six months; third, the creation of a joint committee on conciliation to investigate and report upon all grievances; fourth, that mining be paid for by the ton; fifth, that there be no interference with nonunion men; sixth, that the rate of wages be settled by time contracts. All these are good suggestions, but as nobody has power to enforce them, and as the parties to the present controversy are not likely to adopt them, they will probably have no effect.

In its quiet manner the Cincinnati Enquirer remarks that there are things in the Democratic platform "on which all Democrats cannot agree, and to which possibly a great many will object." In its report of the convention the Enquirer says that Mayor Johnson dominated the gathering. It says that the efforts of the "new machine" to get control of the State committee by getting rid of two members who are hostile by compelling a second vote was attended by plays of "clean politics that would have caused Quay to blush with shame." As to the convention, the Enquirer says that "it was largely a perfunctory acting body whose work was practically completed before it began." Mr. Johnson made no effort to win his opponents. When an intoxicated man in the Cincinnati delegation made a noisy demonstration in favor of Johnson, who was presiding, he replied: "We welcome Cincinnati; you show the first signs of shaking off the political boss who sent you," meaning Bernard, who was a delegate. Mayor Johnson seems to have brought to the front a number of wild young men to take the places of discarded wheel horses. The Enquirer loses no opportunity to strike at Johnson. For instance, it says that when Johnson came out of the hotel to take his seat in his automobile a slight attempt was made to get up a cheer, but the crowd was too intent looking at the automobile to cheer its owner. The Enquirer declares: "Lead on; we will follow," but those who know the opponents of Johnson suspect that the following will be so tardy that some of it will not get to the polls in time to vote.

Col. Tom Johnson's speech at the Ohio Democratic convention foreshadowed his purpose to make trusts and monopolies the objective point of attack in his hippodroming canvass of the State. He said that although opposed to free silver he acted with the free silver men because he regarded the movement as the first great protest of the American people against monopoly. Of "imperialism," he said that question also is at bottom a monopoly question, as "there could be no subject colonies if colonies could give no monopoly franchises." Thus, whichever way he looked, the colonel saw monopolies in the air. His allusion to the Philippines as a new field for the exploitation of monopolies was unfortunate. The provisions in the civil government bill relative to the granting of franchises are based on the corporation laws of Massachusetts, and the restrictions are very rigid. However, it is not likely the colonel knew anything about this. He is a man of limited information and utterly unscrupulous in his political methods. As he made every dollar of his wealth out of monopolies his attack on them is not the result of any honest conviction on the subject.

When the Iowa Democratic convention declines to indorse the Kansas City platform by a vote of 384 to 344, it shows that the strength of Bryanism is not broken. It is probable that more than half the voters of the party are devoted to Mr. Bryan. How would it be in Indiana had there been a chance for the delegates in the last State convention to vote on the Kansas City platform?

THE HUMORISTS.

Slightly Discourteous.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Yes, I always do my thinking when I walk."

"It's a pity you gave it up."

"Gave up what?"

"Walking."

Would Never Be There, Then.

New York Weekly.

Mr. Gumpss—That boy will never be good for anything until he marries.

Mrs. Gumpss—I suppose not.

Mr. Gumpss—No. He's got to get over the habit of hanging around the house.

Amenities.

Washington Star.

"Miss Gabbins says she loves the truth above all things."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "she realizes that, as a rule, the truth is the most disagreeable thing you can say about anybody."

Little Tim's Idea.

Chicago Tribune.

The caller wore a pair of those spectacular shoes with soles projecting half an inch beyond the uppers.

Little Tim looked at them for a few moments in silence.

"Mr. Squilford," he said at last, "what you got cowcatchers on your shoes for?"

Hard Lines.

Philadelphia Press.

"Pop," said Farmer Korntop's boy, insinuatingly, as he leaned on his hoe, "Tommy Perkins says the fish are bitin' right lively up the creek to-day."

"Well," replied the old man, "you tell him if he'll come over here an' help you with yer hoein'——"

"Yes, sir."

"They won't git a chanst to bite him."

The Baffled Poet.

A long-haired man once sat him down,
And took his pen and ink,
And said he'd write a poem that
Should simply be sublime.
He had the inspiration, too,
But it is sad to tell,
That, though he struggled for an hour,
He could not find a rhyme.
But, after all, he won success,
And got a lovely check.
He wrote the thing just as it was
For some big magazine.

—Baltimore American.

"TEDDY," JR., THREATENED.

Warned by Populistic Farmers to Look Out for Buckshot.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Record-Herald's Arlington (S. D.) correspondent says: "Theodore Roosevelt, jr., son of the President, has been forced out of this section of the country and compelled to go elsewhere for his hunting. The Populistic farmers all along the railroad line passed the word along that the President's son was coming to hunt. The people were advised to watch for trespassers, to patrol the fields and drive off all intruders. The news spread rapidly and a bitter feeling was soon aroused. Young Roosevelt applied at a farmhouse for a drink and was driven off the place by having the dogs set upon him. Wherever the private train of H. R. McCullough and Marvin Hughitt, jr., passed the eyes of these two and their young guest from the White House were met with threatening notices to 'keep out or look out for buckshot.' These notices could not be slighted without danger, and the railroad officials were obliged to move on. In this vicinity young Roosevelt had vainly tried for two days to find a hunting ground where he himself would not be one of the hunted. The private train has moved north, where the hunting party believe they will have better luck."

REUNITING OF CHURCHES.

Revision of Presbyterian Creed Produces Harmonious Feeling.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 4.—Action has been taken by the Decatur and Lincoln presbyteries of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church that is expected to result in the reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian and Presbyterian churches, which separated in 1810. Dr. W. J. Darby, of Evansville, Ind., educational secretary of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, said to-day the action was the result of the revision of creed by the Presbyterians, and he had no doubt the presbyteries of the Cumberland Church all over the country would take up the matter and demand an opening of negotiations for a reunion of the churches. The Decatur and Lincoln presbyteries both adopted resolutions declaring the creed of the Presbyterian Church, as revised, removed all doctrinal differences over which the churches split, and there was no reason why they should not reunite. The Lincoln Presbytery went further and adopted a memorial to the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians at Nashville demanding that the matter of union be taken up, and negotiations to that end be opened with the Presbyterians.

POISONOUS "FLAG SALT."

Deadly Headache Powders Sent Through the Mails.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 4.—Berry Kerekas, a Lowell veterinary surgeon, was to-day arrested by officers of Ionia county, charged with sending a poisoned headache powder to George Merritt, of Saranac. Merritt received through the mails a powder purporting to be a "flag salt" sample. About a month before a similar powder was received through the mails by Mrs. William Klump. She took it and was made seriously ill, and soon after died. The officers believe they have traced the package received by Merritt back to Kerekas. Merritt formerly lived on the farm where Mrs. Klump died, and, like Mrs. Klump, he was Kerekas's nearest neighbor. The powder he received was postmarked Lowell, and the writing on it has been identified as identical with that on the package received by Mrs. Klump and Mrs. Miller, of Lowell. Kerekas is about thirty years old and single. The arrest is the result of an investigation covering several months.

SITUATION COMPLICATED.

Business in Jamaica Suspended on Account of Political Wrangle.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 4.—Letters received from Haiti, dated Sept. 1, say that the situation in that republic is becoming more complicated. In the Chamber of Deputies, as now constituted, M. Pierre, one of the candidates for the presidency, has a majority over his rival, M. Fouchard, while M. Firmin's revolutionary party is making headway in the field. No settlement of the difficulties is in sight, business is entirely suspended in the chief towns and the public employes are leaving their work because they have not been paid since General Sam resigned the presidency and left the country. According to these advices those who are guilty of burning the town of Petit Goave have sought refuge on the island of Curacao and are bound for Jamaica.

KAISER GIVES ADVICE

URGES GERMANS AT POSEN NOT TO ENGAGE IN PARTY STRIFE.

Diplomatic Speech by His Majesty to the Members of the Provincial Diet.

ATTEMPT TO PLACATE POLES

LITTLE PROBABILITY THAT WORDS WILL HAVE ANY WEIGHT.

Germans See No Hope of Living in Peace with the Natives—Baldwin's Expedition.

POSEN, Prussian Poland, Sept. 4.—A statue of Emperor Frederick was unveiled here to-day in the presence of Emperor William, Empress Victoria, the Crown Prince Frederick William, Count Von Buelow, the Cabinet ministers and many other notabilities. Their majesties and their party subsequently proceeded to the provincial Diet House, where they received an address from the provincial authorities. The president of the provincial Diet presented the Emperor with a loving cup. His Majesty replied to the address with a speecch of some length. There were similar functions at the provincial Assembly House, where the Polish members were conspicuous by their absence.

Replying to the address of the provincial Diet Emperor William enjoined the Germans to lay aside the inherited tendency to engage in party strife and to work together for the good of the country. His Majesty said:

"The patriotic words in which you have conveyed to me and to the Empress the feelings of the province fill our hearts with joy and thankfulness. They find their confirmation in the patriotic welcome extended to us by the people of this place. We are here among a loyal German population, in a loyal German town, and loyal is the work the Germans here have to accomplish for the improvement of the country. If this work, the end and object of which are the elevation of the people and the country for the good and benefit of the whole, is to succeed it is necessary that the Germans lay aside their inherited party rancor and that each shall be prepared to sacrifice his own particular individuality in order to labor with all alike in the community, just as in days of yore that knights of the Teutonic Order, renouncing their political independence and convenience, rallied to the firm bond of the order for the purpose of spreading German civilization by incessant, hard toil.

"Furthermore, my officials, as a matter of course, must carry out the policy I have recognized as the right policy in the interest of the province, following my directions to the letter and obeying my orders without hesitation. The co-operation of the people and the officials, under the guidance of the crown, will not fail to bring about in the course of years the prosperous development of the province."

Refering to the Poles, his Majesty said: "I deeply regret that a section of my subjects of non-German origin appears to have difficulty in falling in with our conditions of life. The reason for this may probably be found in two misapprehensions. Firstly, the fear of interference with their religion is kept alive among them. He who asserts that difficulties are placed in the way of my subjects of the Roman faith in regard to the exercise of their religion or that they will be forced to depart from it is guilty of telling a downright lie. My whole reign and my words and actions prove how highly I value religion, by which I mean the personal relation of every man to his God, and such a person insults by a calumny of this nature the successor of the great King who said: 'Every one is entitled to obtain blessedness in his own fashion.'

"The second misapprehension consists in the fact that the fear is kept alive that their racial peculiarities and traditions are to be extirpated. That is not so. The kingdom of Prussia is composed of many races who are proud of their former history and their individuality. This, however, does not prevent them from being first of all good Prussians. It should be the same here. Traditions and recollections may live in peace, but they belong to history, to the past. This day I recognize only Prussians here, and I owe it to the labors of my forefathers to see that this province shall remain irrevocably bound to the Prussian monarchy, and that it shall forever be good Prussian and good German soil. I empty this goblet, filled with the juice of grapes ripened on the banks of the beautiful Rhine, to the welfare of the province of Poland and its capital on the Warthe."

Emperor William's speech to-day was designed to conciliate the Poles, in so far as this could be done by phraseology that did not imply weakness, and to reaffirm the continuance of the present policy, including making German the only language of the schools and the administration.

Polish newspapers have received the Emperor's speech in silence. Inquiries made among the Poles and Germans of this city indicate that both elements consider the race quarrel in the province as likely to continue and it will result in hard feeling and hard usage on both sides, trade and social boycotts, secret societies and the employment of spies.

Only one arrest, that of a woman who was talking on the street has been made for lese majesty.

EXPLORER BALDWIN EXPLAINS.

Cause of His Failure to Reach the North Pole.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In response to a request Evelyn Baldwin has telegraphed from Tromsoe, Norway, an explanation of the causes of his failure to reach the pole, and the cause of his dispute with Captain Johannsen, of the America, as follows:

"The public has been deceived by false reports regarding the expedition. Nearly every member has been faithful, and my comrades ought and must have due credit for their work in establishing large depots at Camp Zeigler during March, April and May. Sometimes they had to traverse the same route ten times. Fifty sleighs were destroyed in this work. Open sea near the depot at Teplitz bay prevented us from reaching the Duke of Abruzzi's headquarters, and poor ice conditions in 1901 prevented us from establishing depots north of 80 degrees, 22 minutes. In this connection the death of half our dogs necessitated the postponement of going to the pole. Nothing favored returning via Greenland. I believe the record of being farthest north could have been broken, but would have exhausted our supplies and destroyed the hope of finally reaching the pole.

"Sailing Master Johannsen's demands to become captain of the America was untenable and unbearable. His threat Dec. 15 to take possession of the ship as captain and deal with the crew in accordance with his own will might have spoiled the expedition's plan if enforced. The ice pilot, as well as the first mate, who had long experience in polar ice, were entitled to recognition. Johannsen's refusal to obey the ice pilot's orders and his declared unwillingness to take the advice of my representatives on the sleigh expedition, together with other well-founded reasons stated to the American consul now here, caused his discharge and the promotion of three of his countrymen, who all followed me in the sleigh expedition and obeyed with pleasure the orders given by myself, my representatives and the ice pilot."

Return of the Frithjof.

TROMSOE, Norway, Sept. 4.—The Baldwin-Zeigler Arctic expedition steamer Frithjof, with William S. Champ, secretary of William Zeigler, in connection with his Arctic expedition on board, arrived here this afternoon. Ice conditions compelled the Frithjof to return to Tromsoe without having approached Franz Josefland nearer than 78 degrees 23 minutes north. The Frithjof was fast in the ice for two days and finally forced her way through four inches of new ice. The first news of the return of Mr. Baldwin on the America was received on board the Frithjof at Havtesund Sept. 3.

The crew of the Frithjof shot thirty-three polar bears and saw thousands of seals during the last days of the trip. The prevalence of fog and the shyness of the seals prevented the Frithjof's men from catching any.

Great Britain Too Slow.

DUSSELDORF, Rhenish Prussia, Sept. 4.—An interesting discussion took place here to-day during the session of the Iron and Steel Institute. A paper was read by Selby Biggs, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, dealing with British tardiness in adopting electrical power in the manufacture of iron. Mr. Biggs pointed out the narrow scope of the initiative allowed the iron works managers of Great Britain compared with that enjoyed by such managers in the United States, and several English and German delegates confirmed his statements.

Herr Stueckler, of the German General Electric Company, said: "Nowadays the managers of Scotch and English iron works go to America for expert advice, although the Americans formerly came to Scotland for this help."

The speakers generally agreed that Great Britain was not keeping pace with the industrial development of to-day.

Gen. Cronje at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 4.—General Cronje, who has lately returned here from exile at St. Helena, said in an interview to-day that during the war he had lost, from wounds and disease, twenty dear relatives. He expressed himself as prepared, however, not only to forgive, but as far as God had given him power, to forget, and said he believed the British and Dutch races would work amicably together for the development of the country.

Boxer Proclamation Posted.

HONG-KONG, Sept. 4.—A Boxer proclamation has been posted at Canton, inciting the slaughter of foreigners. It was ascribed to the commencement of work on the Canton-Hanchow Railroad, and to the collection of funds for the payment of the foreign indemnity.

Foreigners to Be Decorated.

PEKING, Sept. 4.—The Empress dowager has ordered that decorations of the Order of the Precious Star, which is limited to foreigners, be bestowed on the ministers and secretaries who were concerned in the tariff protocol negotiations.

Sixteen Miners Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An explosion occurred to-day at the Tredegar Iron Company's colliery, near Rhymley, Monmouthshire, while 112 were under ground. Sixteen were killed and seventeen seriously injured.

Secretary Root Starts for Home.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—Elihu Root, United States secretary of war, left here for home to-day. He had been here one month.

PRESIDENT IS BETTER.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

to which you came near falling a victim has just reached me and I hear that you have happily escaped. I wish to express to you my very sincere felicitations and to renew to you the assurance of my constant friendship."

President Roosevelt's reply was: "I cordially appreciate your friendly congratulations upon my providential escape."

The Shah of Persia cabled from Paris: "I am infinitely sorry for the untoward mishap, and happy to hear that the injury is slight. Wish your Excellency speedy recovery."

The President replied: "I thank your Majesty for your solicitous message."

Minister Wu called in person at the State Department early to-day to inquire from acting Secretary Adee if any other serious consequences had followed yesterday's accident, and also to extend his congratulations to the President.

TRIAL WILL BE DELAYED.

Case Against the Motorman and Conductor Postponed.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—Less interest than was generally expected was shown in the apearance in the District Court to-day of Motorman Euclid Madden and Conductor James Kelly, who had charge of the car that struck the President's carriage yesterday. Not more than fifty persons were present. The case was not even called, and after a conference of counsel for the street-railway men and the court it was decided to postpone the case for two weeks. Bail of $5,000 for Madden and $2,500 for Kelly was furnished. Former State Representative Turtle, the legal adviser of the Pittsfield Street-railway Company, appeared for the defendants. The presiding judge was Joseph Tucker, president of the street-railway company. Had a meeting been held he probably would have given place to an associate. It is believed that two weeks hence another postponement will be granted and that the preliminaries and action by the grand jury, if the case should come before it, will take up so much time that actual trial will not be reached before January.

At the House of Mercy, this morning, it was stated that the condition of D. J. Pratt, the driver of the President's carriage, was satisfactory and that nothing had developed to make his recovery seem less probable than it did last night.

The body of William Craig, the secret service officer, was taken to Chicago this afternoon. Shortly after the accident yesterday it was carried to an undertaking room. Upon the arrival of the two brothers of the dead man last night it was decided that the body be taken to Chicago and after a conference with Chief of Police Nicholson and Governor Crane the arrangements were completed. This afternoon a delegation of citizens appeared at the undertaker's rooms and later followed the casket to the depot.

Congressman George P. Lawrence, in an interview regarding the President's trip yesterday, said that just after the accident the President called him and the Governor into an adjoining room and told them that under no circumstances was the trip to be abandoned. He stated that he felt it his duty to continue the trip and hoped that the people would not consider him heartless for so doing. The President wished very much to remain with Craig's body for some time, but felt it his duty to push on."

"Extremely Discourteous."

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—With the excitement which followed the accident to President Roosevelt in this city yesterday in a great measure abated, the citizens to-day were discussing the question of responsibility for the occurrence which, on all sides, is considered as having marred the city's fame, in that a street car, in disputing the right of way with the President of the United States, at least was extremely discourteous. That the attempt to do this resulted in a fatality and in the very narrow escape from death or injury of the President himself and of the Governor of the commonwealth are considered as only adding to the gravity of the offense. It is argued, also, that the Pittsfield Street-railway Company should not have disregarded the request of the mayor that no cars should be run while the President was in the city. It is said the city government takes this view of the case. At any rate, at a meeting last night, a committee of investigation was appointed, including members of both branches of the city government, with the mayor at the head. In addition with this body, which will deal primarily with yesterday's accident, the Common Council also appointed a committee to investigate the question of the speed of the street cars in general and to report concerning how it may be regulated.

Praise for the President.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4.—El Diario del Haogar, of this city, an old-fashioned Liberal organ, praises President Roosevelt and commends his going about the United States and meeting his fellow-countrymen face to face. He presents himself, it says, to the people as the exponent of grand democratic ideas, and in every speech gives an account of his stewardship. The paper also praises the action of the United States in giving genuine freedom to Cuba.

Guilty of Killing a Boy.

OLATHE, Kan., Sept. 4.—Bessie Hickland, who killed Allen Bailey, a twelve-year-old boy, last July, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree in the District Court of this county. This gives her a sentence of from ten years to life imprisonment. Her plea was transitory mania.

Obituary.

MANSFIELD, O., Sept. 4.—Dr. Herman L. Wiles, a prominent clergyman and pastor of the First Lutheran Church in this city and for many years trustee of Wittenburg College of Springfield, O., died here to-day of heart failure.

BIG BANKING SCHEME

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION TO BE CAPITALIZED AT $10,000,000.

Mexican Trust Company Bank and the Corporation Trust Company to Combine.

WILL HAVE MANY BRANCHES

IN MEXICAN, CUBAN AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CITIES.

Main Business Will Be to Facilitate Remittances of Exchange Between All American Cities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Plans were made to-day at a meeting of the directors of the Mexican Trust Company Bank for the formation of an international banking institution, capitalized at $10,000,000, and designed especially to operate in Latin American countries. The scheme involves the consolidation of the Mexican Trust Company Bank and the Corporation Trust Company. The combination is to be known as the International Bank and Trust Company of America. The directors of both the merging corporations have signed the consolidation agreement. A majority of the stockholders of both concerns already have signified their approval of the plan informally, and a meeting of stockholders to give formal approval of the merger will be held within the next three weeks. It is expected that the combination will become effective about Oct. 1.

Both the Mexican Trust Company Bank and the Corporation Trust Company have broad charters under the laws of Delaware. The new company's charter will embrace the features of both of them. Branches of the Mexican Trust Company Bank are established in several cities in Mexico, as follows: Guadalajara, Pachuca, Monterey, Tampico, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi and Puebla. It also has agencies in New York and Chicago. The new company will utilize the branches already established, and it is planned to establish branches at sixteen leading cities in Mexico. Branches are to be located also in Havana, Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and other South American and Central American cities as the opportunities develop.

The general clearing house for the various branches of the corporation will be located in New York city. The company will not do a local banking business, but its special effort will be to facilitate the remittance of exchange between all the cities of the American hemisphere. The purpose will be to divert to New York the very large amount of Latin American exchange that now goes to London, Berlin and Paris.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

W. H. Hunt, who was the organizer and is the president of the Mexican Trust Company Bank, will be president of the new corporation. Charles Francis Phillips, now president of the Corporation Trust Company, will be first vice president. The board of directors will comprise substantially the two existing directorates and will contain several other men in addition. The directors will include: J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; C. F. Carrier, Elmira; W. J. Hilands, Chicago; Julius C. Birge, St. Louis; Silas B. Dutcher, Brooklyn; Frank B. Robinson, New York; William T. Watson, former Governor of Delaware; Joseph G. Deane, New York; Russell Whitcomb, New York and Baltimore; John G. Maughan, New York; I. C. Mitchell, Minneapolis; Dr. J. B. Murphy, Chicago; Frank L. Torres, New York; Isaac M. Hutchison, Mexico City; J. O. Rice, treasurer of the Mexican Trust Company; P. H. Sercombe, Mexico City; James Virdin, Dover, Del.; Ignacio De La Torre, Mexico; Frank R. Crocker, Chariton, Ia., and R. M. Nelson, Baltimore, Md.

The Mexican Trust Company Bank was incorporated last year, with a capital of $1,000,000, this amount being soon increased to $5,000,000. The bank opened its principal office in the City of Mexico on June 18, 1901. Senor Don Yagnacio De La Torre, one of the foremost capitalists of Mexico, and son-in-law of Priesident Diaz, became one of the directors of the institution. The Corporation Trust Company is allied with another corporation whose title is the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware. The former institution was the first corporation created under the present corporation laws of the State of Delaware.

In regard to the consolidation W. H. Hunt said: "The Mexican Trust Company was the first banking institution to be organized in the United States for the transaction of an exclusively foreign business. It was also among the first of American institutions to establish a system of branch banks. Soon after opening our business in Mexico we realized that the banking business in that country was in its infancy and that it was susceptible of development to a marked extent. The condition of our bank at the end of its first year clearly demonstrated the practicability and the profit of international and branch banking from New York city as a center. The policy of our bank has been in thorough harmony with the financial methods of the United States, and it has conducted its system of banks in Mexico in accord with the requirements of that government.

"It is a well known fact that up to very recently there was almost no banking communication between the Latin American countries and the United States, but our manufacturers are rapidly developing a Pan-American trade, although their efforts have largely been hampered by the inadequacy of international banking arrangements. We are thoroughly convinced that New York is to be the future financial center of the world. It is preposterous that the settlement of trade balances between American countries should continue through the banks of Europe. The American banking system must be developed in foreign countries along with this country's industrial expansion. It will be our purpose to afford a means by which American manufacturers and exporters may settle their balances through a banking house pledged to American interests and to the financial and commercial supremacy of the United States, with New York city as its clearing house. The increase of our capital to $10,000,000 will provide means for the expansion of our business. We shall expect to do not only a banking business, but to afford assistance in the building up of those American countries whose natural resources are so well known, but which hitherto have lacked the organized capital necessary for their greatest development."

RACE AGAINST DEATH.

Remarkable Time Made in Special Train by Mrs. A. C. Dake.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 4.—A special train bearing Mrs. A. C. Dake and daughter from Winslow, Ariz., to Denver, in response to a message that Mr. Dake was dying in Denver, covered the 820 miles between the two cities in twenty hours and twelve minutes. The average speed for the entire distance, half of it through a mountainous country, was forty miles an hour. This beats all long-distance records of the West, with the exception of that of the Maaham special on the Burlington from Chicago to Denver, which ran 1,026 miles at the rate of forty-seven miles an hour. Mrs. Dake found her husband still alive and conscious, but very low. Mr. Dake is a wealthy mining man.

Mrs. Dake was in California when she heard that her husband was stricken. She and her daughter started for Denver on the Santa Fe. At Winslow, Ariz., she received word that her husband had but a few hours to live, and she at once ordered a special train of one engine and two coaches, paying $1,000 for it. The track was cleared and an expert engineer placed in charge of the locomotive. The train pulled into Las Vegas, N. M., five hours ahead of the regular train. Engineers were changed there and the race continued.