MR. BALFOUR'S SCHEME

BRITISH PREMIER'S FISCAL POLICY EXPLAINED AT SHEFFIELD.

Times Have Changed Since Free Trade Was Adopted, He Said, and He Would Alter Traditions.

FREEDOM OF NEGOTIATION

IN THE INTEREST OF BRITISH TRADE IS DEEMED NECESSARY.

He Would Not Tax Food, but Would Retaliate on Countries That Put High Tariffs on English Goods.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Addressing a mass meeting at Sheffield to-night in connection with the conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations, Premier Balfour delivered the speech which has been long heralded as the first heavy gun to be fired in the fiscal reform campaign, which is absorbing attention of the United Kingdom, her colonies, and, indeed, the whole world, and which has caused the present British Cabinet crisis, the result of which it is impossible to foretell.

Mr. Balfour did not even hint at the successors in the Cabinet to Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie. He did not mention the ministerial resignations, ignoring altogether that phase of the situation. The premier confined himself strictly to the tariff question and his speech was to a large extent a repetition of the arguments contained in his secret pamphlet.

To-night's meeting was held in the artillery drill hall. Fully 5,000 persons gathered in the hall and as many more, who were unable to get in, attended an overflow meeting in Albert Hall. Thousands who could not be accommodated at either meeting stood outside in the rain, joining those inside the halls in patriotic songs and cheering the party leaders.

Mr. Balfour, who was accompanied by a number of prominent men, including the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hugh Cecil, Winston Churchill, M. P. Viscount Goschen and F. W. Lowe, M. P., entered the hall a few minutes before 8 o'clock and received an enthusiastic reception.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

The Earl of Derby presided and introduced Mr. Balfour. The premier, on rising, was greeted with repeated rounds of cheers. He began with the statement that since he knew that the audience wanted to hear his views on fiscal reform he would deal with that subject alone. "What is it," he premier asked, "that has brought this topic into exceptional prominence? There are those who would attribute the importance it has attained to that great speech delivered by a great man, Mr. Chamberlain, in May last, but something more is required to account for a phenomenon unparalleled in the experience of any man I am now addressing."

Mr. Balfour attributed this prominence to the fact that the country was in closer touch with the colonies as a result of the South African war. Also because for a long time prior to the development of the present controversy there had been great uneasiness among all parties as to the condition of British trade in relation to the trade of the world. Mr. Chamberlain's speech would not have had the effect it did if it had not fallen on prepared ground, and if Canada's effort to give preference to the mother country had not brought out threats from at least one foreign country in retaliation. This had brought home to many minds the helplessness of Great Britain under such circumstances to meet a situation so dangerous. The last sixty years, continued Mr. Balfour, had been filled with refutations of the prophecies made by the great tariff reformers. He believed that the reforms of 1846 were necessary at that time, but every year of the last thirty years had contradicted the prophecies of the reformers.

TRIBUTE TO COBDEN.

The premier paid a tribute to Cobden who, he said, had an ideal, but he did not foresee the developments of the last half century which had made free trade an empty name and a vain force. For fifty years England without making a sign had watched the wall of hostile tariffs growing up and dividing nation from nation. And our own colonies, our own flesh and blood, the very sinews of the growing empire," proceeded Mr. Balfour, "are building up one of vested interests after another system of protection which when it reaches its logical conclusion will make it as hard to export to them as to America or the other protective countries. And during the whole lifetime of those I am now addressing we have done nothing whatever to hinder a state of things absolutely inconsistent with free trade, as Cobden understood it. I ought to make one exception. One great and successful effort was made by Cobden himself, when he negotiated a commercial treaty with France in 1858. When I consider that treaty I ask myself whether Cobden was indeed a Cobdenite.

Detailing the history of this treaty, Mr. Balfour contended that Cobden and Gladstone, in negotiating it, intended to offer a remission of taxation in return for which protectionist France was to make certain trading concessions, and, failing those concessions, the taxes were to be retained. He continued:

"I consider that there is absolutely no difference between retaining a tax for diplomatic purposes, which you would otherwise repeal, and imposing a tax, which you would otherwise not impose, for carrying out the same object. I confess that when I hear criticisms on American and German policy which caused those great industrial nations to accompany their marvelous commercial expansion with protective duties which must have thrown a heavy burden on the consumer, I feel that they have a retort to which I at least have no reply. They may well say that, although protectionist, they have established permanent free trade within the limits of their own country, where everything which can hamper production or limit the increase of wealth has been abolished by their patriotism and foresight, and they may well ask us whether we in the British empire can point to a similar picture and whether our vaunted free trade includes those great self-governing colonies which we proudly boast are to be the great buttresses of our empire in the future.

WHEN FREE TRADE IS A FARCE.

"Free trade is indeed an empty name and a vain farce if it is a fact that foreign nations are setting themselves to divert our industries, exclude our manufactures and limit the international play of supply and demand. There has been a development of which Cobden and his contemporaries never dreamed, the development of the trust system, under protection. The phenomenon is so new that I dare scarce venture to prophesy what development it is likely to take, but you may be absolutely sure that in the alliance of trusts and tariffs, there is a danger to the capital and enterprise of this country which acts and reacts, not merely on the capitalist, for he is at liberty to go to those regions where his industry will be looked after, but it will fall with its heaviest weight on the artisan and the labor classes, which are incapable of protecting their interests against such a calamity.

"Now, if I have rightly described the evils and dangers we suffer, you are entitled to ask me if I know of a cure. My answer will be disappointing. I know of no cure, but I do know of a palliation. The ill has gone too far. You will not get the great commercial nations of the world to abandon protection. I fear that you will not get the great self-governing colonies to retrace the steps which we, without remonstrance, permitted them to take. I am here, therefore, to recommend a palliation which I believe to be still possible. Cobden hoped and believed in free trade throughout the world. What, in fact, we have to deal with is a world where international commercial relations are regulated entirely by treaty. Is it common sense that we, the greatest commercial nation, should come forward and say, 'We want to arrange treaties with you, but we have nothing to give you, nothing to withhold from you. We throw ourselves on your mercy and consideration. Please remember how good we are to our commerce, how we throw no impediment in its way and how we do all we can for you and please don't forget us when you are making your next treaty?' Are the negotiations between nations which have to deal with duties on manufactured goods different from other negotiations carried on for other purposes? Did any man ever hear of successful negotiations without a nation which having something to give, in case of necessity, might withhold it?"

FREEDOM OF NEGOTIATION.

"My fundamental and essential request to you to-night, to which the rest of my speech is subsidiary and incidental, is that the people of the country should give to its government that freedom of negotiation of which we have been deprived, not by force of circumstances or by the pressure of foreign powers, but by something I can describe only as our own pedantry and self-conceit."

Proceeding to deal with the question of how the freedom he desired was to be used, Mr. Balfour thought that the question was rather unreasonable. No minister could say how the navy was to be used a few years hence. One could say only that it was necessary to have a great navy in case of need. "In my judgment," continued the premier, "it is equally necessary that this country should have its command of those instruments of negotiation for which I am pleading. The German states illustrate how a fiscal union preceded and strengthened a political union, but, as far as our colonies are concerned, we have been content to see fiscal divisions growing up which no man of sober judgment can contemplate without disquiet."

This was an important and difficult branch of the problem, though the speaker believed the evils of the taxation of food had been exaggerated beyond what reason and logic justified. Still, he thought that public opinion was not yet ripe for the taxation of food. Therefore, as an adviser of a great party, he was bound to tell them plainly that it was outside the limits of practical politics. He was not anticipating a general tariff war, but he thought "we might inform any foreign country that we thought it was treating us with outrageous fairness that unless they modified their policy we should take certain steps with regard to certain articles exported by them."

WOULD REVERSE POLICIES.

Concerning the question as to whether it was intended to reverse the verdict of the great case of free trade against protection of 1846, his answer was that the controversy of 1846 was of no interest to the present generation and was utterly inappropriate to 1903. He said: "Our grandfathers fought the battle in view of the actual situation. I ask the nation to-day to follow their example and not to be misled by musty debates. The second question is, 'Do you desire to reverse and to alter the fundamental fiscal tradition which has prevailed for two generations?' My answer is 'Yes, I do.'"

He proposed to ask the country to reverse, to anul and altogether to delete from their maxims of public conduct the constructive rule that it must never impose taxation except for revenue. In his judgment the country ought never to have stood self-deprived of that liberty, and it should publicly resume in the face of Europe and the world the liberty of which it deprived itself, the liberty which every other country in the world possessed and that no country would deprive itself of the liberty of negotiating and of having something with which to negotiate. To the next question as to why they would want to resume this liberty, seeing how well the country had prospered without it, he would reply: "My object is to mitigate to the utmost the injury done us by hostile tariffs. The proposed remedy will not be complete, even if tried in its integrity, because I believe that the country will not tolerate a tax on food, but undoubtedly it will be useful.

"A leader, however unworthy of his party, must lead it, and so long as he held that position he meant to lead. He had given the great question his earnest consideration and he was firmly convinced that the policy which he now recommended was not only in harmony with England's best tradition, and not only found a precedent in the statements of her greatest leaders, but was also the best which the country, dependent solely as it was on its commercial and manufacturing position, could adopt. In that faith and in that belief he recommended it to their favorable consideration."

Mr. Balfour sat down amid loud and prolonged cheering. A vote of confidence in the ministers was adopted unanimously. The premier afterwards addressed the overflow meeting.

MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

Resolution Thanking the Premier for His Proposed Fiscal Changes.

SHEFFIELD, England, Oct. 1.—At the thirty-eighth annual conferences of the Conservative associations here to-day the following resolution, which deals solely with Premier Balfour's proposals, not touching on Mr. Chamberlain's, was presented:

"That this conference, believing that the changes which have taken place during the last fifty years in the conditions under which British trade has been carried on necessitate a reconsideration of the fiscal system which we, as a nation, have adopted during that period, thank the prime minister for having instituted an inquiry into the whole subject and welcomes the policy he has foreshadowed for securing to this country fiscal freedom in our negotiations and commercial relations with foreign countries."

It was agreed that no vote should be taken on the resolution until to-morrow, after Mr. Balfour's speech to-night.

Henry Chaplin, M. P., former president of the Board of Agriculture and a lifelong protectionist, in supporting the resolution, moved the addition of a "rider" thanking Mr. Chamberlain for his patriotic efforts and expressing approval of any practical scheme to promote a closer political and commercial union of the empire.

A vote will be taken to-morrow.

SMALL CHECKS RAISED

MAIL BAG SUPPOSED TO HAVE FALLEN INTO HANDS OF FORGERS.

Thousands of Dollars Probably Realized by Two Clever Penmen—Discovery of Postal Inspectors.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Chief Postal Inspector W. W. Dickson, of this district, and a number of assistants are endeavoring to locate two daring forgers who are said to have realized thousands of dollars by altering checks. These checks were originally part of the contents of a mail pouch which disappeared about Sept. 5 from a westbound express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between this city and Pittsburg. The mail bag's loss was promptly reported to the government officials, and the local inspectors immediately began their search for it. They had no idea at that time of criminal participation. They believed that the pouch, after accidentally falling from a mail car, had either dropped into a creek, or by the tracks.

The missing pouch had contained hundreds of checks sent out by local banks and firms to Western creditors. These orders had been drawn, for the greater part, by depositors in this city and vicinity. They were mainly for small amounts and drawn on a score of banking institutions. A few days ago a local bank received from its Asbury Park correspondent a check for $500. On examination it was found the payee line of the check had been treated with an acid solution and another name substituted. The original value of the check was $5 and the word "hundred" was added. It was later learned that the check had been one of those in the missing pouch. The postal inspectors traced the check to the possession of a man in Asbury Park, who opened an account with a bank there, and later deposited the fraudulent check.

Another bank here found a check for $700 among a batch sent from a New Jersey correspondent. It had been raised from $7, and the indorser was the same as that of the first altered draft. Some of the largest financial institutions in the city have found themselves the possessors of the bad checks.

It is believed the missing pouch fell into the hands of two clever forgers, who utilized its valuable contents to their own advantage. The inspectors admit they are searching for two adroit criminals of this State, whose names they refuse to disclose, but they say they expect to make one if not both arrests within the next forty-eight hours.

THREE INDICTMENTS

BEAVERS AND GREENE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

Scott Towers, of the Washington Postoffice, Accused of Receiving a Commission on Typewriters.

GRAND JURY NEARLY DONE

LAST OF POSTAL SCANDAL CASES NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Army in the Philippines to Encourage Use of the New Currency—$2,000,000 on a Transport.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The grand jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day brought in three more indictments in connection with the Postoffice Department investigation. One was a joint indictment against George W. Beavers, formerly chief of the salary and allowance division of the Postoffice Department, and State Senator George W. Greene, of Binghamton, N. Y. This indictment was brought under Section 5440 of the Revised Statutes, and is on the general ground that they entered into a conspiracy to defraud the government. This, it is alleged, they accomplished in the sale of time clocks, from which sale they were enabled to reap a reward because of Mr. Beavers's connection with the department by which the clocks were purchased. The former indictment against Greene and Beavers was under another section of the statutes and charged conspiracy against the United States.

The other two indictments were against Scott Towers, who has charge of one of the principal subpostoffice stations in Washington. He is accused of having received a commission on the sale of book typewriting machines to the government in contravention of Sections 1781 and 1782 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits officers or employes of the United States from receiving other compensation than their salaries for procuring contracts from the government or for services rendered.

The present grand jury will adjourn finally next Monday, and the expectation is that a number of other postoffice indictments will be returned on that day.

Immediately after receiving information of the indictment of Towers the postmaster general issued an order to Postmaster Merritt, of Washington, dismissing Towers from office.

In the joint indictment against Beavers and Green the specific accusation is that Greene, as the agent of the International Time Recording Company, made an agreement with Beavers to the effect that if Beavers would allow Greene to have the contract for furnishing the Postoffice Department with the time machines Beavers would receive as his compensation 10 per cent. of the sales.

The two indictments against Towers alleged that he received in all about $1,800 for aiding a typewriting company to procure the contract for providing typewriters for various postoffices, and that he received $50 out of every $200 paid by the government to the company. Henry J. Gensler and Henry J. Gensler, jr., are named as the agents through whom Towers did business with the typewriting firm, which is a New York concern. Towers appeared at the city hall this afternoon with his attorney, and gave bond in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance.

Skinner to Visit Abyssinia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt to-day received a call from R. P. Skinner, United States consul at Marseilles, Mr. Skinner being presented by Assistant Secretary of State Loomis. Consul Skinner will leave shortly for Abyssinia, where he will meet and confer with King Menelik in an effort to establish favorable trade relations between the United States and that rich country. Consul Skinner will sail for Marseilles on the 8th inst., and will proceed thence to Abyssinia early in November. On behalf of this government Mr. Skinner will present an invitation to King Menelik to have his country represented by an exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mr. Skinner is the bearer of a message of consideration and friendship from President Roosevelt to King Menelik. After he has delivered that and has established good relations with Abyssinia Mr. Skinner will make an extensive trip through the country to study the conditions and resources. On that trip he will make a full report to the State Department.

Mrs. Shipp Wishes Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Among the callers on the President to-day was Mrs. Margaret Shipp, widow of Lieut. William E. Shipp, of the Tenth Cavalry, who was killed while leading his men in the charge on San Juan hill. Mrs. Shipp was presented to the President by former Senator Pritchard, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. She wants to be postmaster at Lincolnton, N. C. The present postmaster is F. A. Barkley, and he has the backing of the Republican State organization. The President, who knew Lieutenant Shipp well, in talking of him to Mrs. Shipp, said: "He took breakfast with me the morning he was killed. He was as true and brave a man as ever lived." No decision as to the Lincolnton postmastership has been reached by the President, and none will be for a time.

To Encourage Use of the Pesos.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—General Young, chief of staff, has sent a cablegram to General Wade, commanding in the Philippines, directing that he encourage in every legitimate way the use of the new Philippine currency. He is directed to have all army contracts made payable in the Philippine pesos, and when possible to encourage the use of the pesos in the transaction of army business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The United States army transport Sheridan sailed today for Guam and Manila, via Honolulu. She carries the men of the Seventh Infantry, three companies of army engineers and a large list of saloon passengers. In the treasure room are $2,000,000 in Filipino pesos, newly coined, and several hundred thousand of unsigned silver certificates for the Philippines.

Colombia Wants Another Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The State Department to-day received a cablegram from Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, dated Sept. 30, stating that the committee of the Colombian Senate which was appointed during the first debate on the report of the canal committee to prepare the material for the second debate, has submitted its report and it will be debated in a few days. This report approves the rejection of the treaty Aug. 12, but disapproves the proposal to enact a law to empower the President to open up negotiations for the construction of a canal under certain specified conditions. The object, the cablegram states, apparently is to leave the Colombian government at liberty to negotiate a fresh treaty without restrictions. It seems, says Minister Beaupre, that the report will probably be adopted.

Second Cavalry Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Orders have been issued for the movement of the Second Cavalry from the United States to the Philippines to relieve the Eleventh Cavalry. The Second Cavalry is now stationed at Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and two troops are at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Chinese Minister Will Protest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The Chinese minister is awaiting the return to Washington of Secretary Hay, when he will file an official protest against the treatment accorded his brother, Liang Hsun, consul general for the Philippines, and a party of women who accompanied him, by the immigration inspector at San Francisco on their arrival at that city recently. Although the inspector was instructed to facilitate their landing they were detained for some time, finally being permitted to land after the minister had made representation to the State Department.

Texas Wants a "Shotgun" Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Fearing an epidemic of yellow fever a number of persons living along the Rio Grande have appealed to the War Department for the establishment of a "shotgun" quarantine and that soldiers be ordered to this duty. While the officials of the department are alive to the necessity for action to prevent the spread of the disease they have concluded that the present outbreak does not justify such radical steps as contemplated by the request for troops.

Russia Must Move Oct. 8.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The State Department has been informed that Prince Ching has determined to refuse to consent to any terms proposed by Russia for a postponement of the evacuation of Manchuria, which might be injurious to China's sovereign rights or the rights of other nations. China insists that Russia, having given a pledge to move out of Manchuria on or before Oct. 8, should keep her agreement without the imposition of any further demands.

The Towers at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Charlemagne Tower, United States ambassador to Germany, accompanied by Mrs. Tower, called on the President and Mrs. Roosevelt today. The ambassador's mission was simply to pay his respects to the President prior to his departure for his post, after an extended leave of absence spent in this country. Earlier in the day Mr. Tower had a conference with State Department officials. The ambassador expects to sail on next Tuesday, but his departure may be delayed a week.

Bids for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for 16,639 tons of armor for the battleships Vermont, Minnesota, Kansas, Mississippi and Idaho. The bids of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company were identical, namely, $6,944,000, delivery to begin in nine months. The only other bidder was the Midvale Steel Company, whose bid was $6,606,932, delivery to begin in twenty months.

TO SUCCEED M. H. HERBERT

SENATOR KEARNS PROPOSES THE NAME OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

Says King Edward Would Make a Hit by Appointing the Yachtsman to Be Ambassador.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 1.—"If King Edward would bring closer together the English and American people, and if he would weld more firmly the commercial interests existing between the English and American people, and maintain the cordial relations of every character existing, he will make Sir Thomas Lipton his next ambassador to the United States," said United States Senator Thomas Kearns to-day, in speaking of and lamenting the death of Sir Michael Herbert. "Thomas Lipton has done more during the last fifteen months to increase the good fellowship and genuine friendship existing between the American and English people," continued Senator Kearns, "than all the men and women in the British dominion. And he has done it without design, or without knowing it; he has done it altogether by his boating contests. Sir Thomas is a typical representative of England's citizenship. He is one of the most polished diplomats I have ever met and one of the most successful business men in the world. He would make a great success as ambassador from England and I hope King Edward will realize his opportunity."

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton smiled when told to-day that Senator Kearns had mentioned the baronet as being an ideal successor to Sir Michael Herbert. "Thanking the senator very much for his good wishes," said Sir Thomas, "I must say that I am not a statesman and there is no possibility in the world of my representing Great Britain at Washington. If I were an ambassador, however, I am sure I know of no country where I would rather be the King's representative."

Sir Thomas expects to leave Chicago for New York city Friday and may sail a week later for Liverpool.

Date of Sir Michael's Funeral.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Earl of Pembroke, brother of the late British ambassador to the United States, Sir Michael Herbert, telegraphed from Davos Platz, Switzerland, to-day: "Sir Michael was getting better of hemorrhage of the lungs, when he had a sudden collapse from weakness, from which he could not rally. He died peacefully at 1:30 p. m. yesterday. His wife, myself and Lady Pembroke were present. The funeral will be at Wilton, probably Oct. 6."

Ambassador Choate, in accordance with instructions from Washington, has expressed to the Foreign Office the deep sorrow at the death of Sir Michael felt by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay. Other messages of condolence have also been received at the United States embassy and have been forwarded to Davos Platz.

The Associated Press is in a position to say that the Foreign Office has not yet considered the question of a successor to Sir Michael Herbert as British ambassador at Washington, and will not consider it for some time to come.

HE WAS MISTAKEN.

Story of the Young Woman Who Talked Over the 'Phone.

Washington Star.

The manager of one of Washington's large department stores was at his desk, deep in thought over some intricate business problem of the day.

Not far away stood the young woman who has charge of the sheet music department, carrying on an animated conversation over the 'phone.

When the manager came out of his reverie his attention was arrested by scraps of conversation from the small box-like arrangement that holds the telephone.

"I love you dear, and only you—I'm wearing my heart away—can't live on love?—I never was hurt until then—I've a longing in my heart for you, and maybe when the harvest days are over I'll think of you—dreamy eyes—just kiss me good-bye—yes, a dream of the golden past—good-bye forever."

Before he had recovered from his astonishment and wonder the young woman hung up the receiver and stepped out of the telephone box.

"Miss Jones, come here," he commanded sternly. "It's certainly against the rules of this store for salespeople to use the 'phone for personal business. I must forbid you to do it any more. Hereafter when you wish to make love to a young man don't do it over the telephone, where everyone can hear everything you have to tell him. Now go to your department."

"Why, Mr. Brown," she answered, "I was simply ordering some new sheet music which we need from the publisher."

He hasn't stopped apologizing yet.

Col. Hogeland in Town.

Col. Alexander Hogeland, president of the National Curfew Association, is in the city to attend the annual executive board meeting of the association. He says the reform is growing in public favor. The meeting will be held some time during next week. Notice of time and place will be made public in a day or two.

Three Men Killed, Others Hurt.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Oct. 1.—A northbound passenger train on the 'Frisco and a south-bound freight collided head-on eighteen miles east of here to-day. Three trainmen were killed, a fourth was fatally hurt, and a passenger was slightly injured. Responsibility for the wreck is said to lie with the crew of the freight train, which was behind time. The dead and injured were taken to Springfield.

LOCKOUT AT CHICAGO

PRESS FEEDERS IN 400 OFFICES TO BE DEPRIVED OF WORK.

Union Charged with Violating Contract in Demanding Wage Increases Without Six Months' Notice.

SAM PARKS NOT A KNOCKER

MADE NO EFFORT TO FIGHT PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BILLS.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to Elect Officers To-Day—Both Factions Confident.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The Chicago typothetae has decided to declare a lockout of press feeders in 400 book and job printing offices Monday morning. Twenty-five hundred men will be locked out, the employers declaring that the union violated an agreement in presenting demands for wage increase without extending a notice six months in advance that a change was desired. The press feeders' union last week declared old contracts void and presented new demands, which include wage increases ranging from $1 to $8 a week.

Officials of the union who have heard that the lockout is coming declare that the old agreement was to have been signed by individual members of the typothetae as well as by the organization and because individual members did not sign the agreement the union insists that the contract has never been binding.

Late this afternoon the convention settled for all time the affiliation of the inside workers with the International Association by voting that the inside workers shall retain their charter. By a previous act of the convention the inside men were affiliated with the International Association, but those who opposed the measure at that time have made a bitter fight to have the convention reconsider the granting of the charter until the question was brought to a final vote to-day.

BUCHANAN CONFIDENT.

Thinks He Will Be Re-Elected President of His Organization.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1.—Frank Buchanan's re-election as president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is assured, according to his friends to-night, who lay claim to forty-eight out of the eighty-three votes in the annual convention now in session. Not until this morning did President Buchanan make known his desire for re-election and then it was said that he had done so only after his supporters had insisted that he could win.

To-night, after he had succeeded in getting the convention to-day to indorse without opposition the bill of expenses presented on behalf of Robert Neidig, the deposed head of local No. 2, of New York, and to order his own personal expense bills paid, President Buchanan expressed confidence in his final victory over Parks. Previously Samuel Parks had openly declared that he would fight against a granting of this money. To-day he voted with the rest of the delegates to support the president's claim. "I am no knocker," he declared, and the New York walking delegate made no effort to fight the bills. To-night Parks refused to give any figures, but reasserted his claim that H. F. Donnelly, of Albany, would be named for president. "I have said from the start that we would elect Donnelly and you can count on our doing so." The election probably will take place to-morrow.

An important piece of work accomplished at the morning session to-day was the adoption of an amendment to the constitution limiting the power of the president and executive committee in calling strikes. The amendment as adopted provides that in the case of general strikes or in the ratification of national agreements a member from each local shall be called into the executive session and given a voice in determining the action to be taken. This in effect puts the power of ordering a general strike in the hands of the locals themselves.

A resolution providing for a standard initiation fee of $25 in all locals was adopted.

Wages to Be Readjusted.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—Notices have been posted in the Carnegie Company mills at Homestead announcing that there will be a readjustment in wages on Jan. 1. The notices were agreed on when the men went to work in the plant after the Homestead strike in 1892. The company then promised to deal equitably with the men as individuals, and to allow three months' notice of a change in wages, so the men could hunt other employment if they so desired. The men argue that the company would not terminate the scale to increase wages, and that it must be a reduction. The converting mill at the plant was boarded up yesterday, and notice was posted that it would not reopen this year. The assistant superintendent of the mills has been released from duty and all the men laid off. Several other mills are running only single turn.

Want Governor Impeached.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 1.—Resolutions were adopted by the Colorado Springs Federated Trades Council calling on the citizens of the State, regardless of occupation, to demand the impeachment of Governor Peabody for sending the militia to Cripple Creek during a time of profound peace. In the spirit of the resolutions a committee was appointed to arrange for a massmeeting to be held in this city at an early date for the purpose of taking action. The resolutions also denounce the militia and declare that it is composed of the most undesirable elements in society—youths of inexperience and men of low character.

Severe Fighting in Macedonia.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—News from Macedonia to-day gives reports of severe fighting from both Turkish and insurgent forces. After an encounter near Nevrokop the last thirty-four hours, the Turkish troops burned two villages. The insurgents were scattered. The Turks assert that 130 insurgents were killed at Razlog, while the insurgents report that 150 Turks were killed in a fight near Belavoditza, in the Perlepe district.

The vali of Uskub has reported to Constantinople that 15,000 Servian workmen are engaged in road-making near the Turkish frontier under the direction of the chief of the Servian general staff.

Charged with False Arrest.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Oct. 1.—District Attorney Trowbridge to-day filed before Judge Seeds, in the District Court, information against Adjutant General Sherman Bell and Brigadier General John Chase, charging them with false arrest, in the case of Sherman Parker and three other union miners who were held as prisoners in the guardhouse about two weeks, no charges being made against them in court, and who were released last Thursday night on writs of habeas corpus granted by Judge Seeds.

General Labor News.

The Hydraulic Brick Company of Louisville has filed suit for $50,000 damages against the Bricklayers' International Union, on the ground that the labor organization instituted a boycott against the company's product last August.

The coal miners in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, numbering about 300, at a mass meeting, voted to strike because of the refusal of the operators to grant an eight-hour day and a 20 per cent. increase in wages. Six coal mines are idle as a result.

A general strike of the union plumbers in the Pittsburg district went into effect Thursday, and seven hundred journeymen and about four hundred apprentices are idle. The new wage scale calls for an advance of 50 cents and an eight-hour day. Several small firms not members of the association have signed the scale, but only about one hundred men are working.

The Federal Bureau of Labor will shortly issue the result of an exhaustive study of the increased cost of living during the last few years in relation to the increase of wages. The results show that there has been a striking similarity between the advance in wages and the increased cost of living, and that neither has gone forward as much as popularly supposed. The current report that commodities have advanced 27 per cent. is shown to be wide of the mark. It will be nearer 15 or 17 per cent.

All the steamship agents at New Orleans have joined in an address to the general public through the mayor and newspapers, calling attention to the fact that every avenue of trade is suffering through the demands made by the screwmen; that cotton is being diverted from this port, and shippers of cotton and other cargoes are afraid to route through New Orleans, owing to the present levee tie-up. The public is asked to take a hand in the situation and compel a settlement of the controversy by arbitration or otherwise.

STEEL COMPANY BONDS

LIFE OF THE REFUNDING SYNDICATE EXTENDED TO JULY 1.

Withdrawals Said to Be Few—An Extension of Time Asked by Two Important Firms.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The syndicate organized to convert $200,000,000 of United States Steel 7 per cent. preferred stock into 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds expired today, according to the original terms, but by consent of a great majority of its members has been extended till July 1, 1904. Withdrawals from the syndicate, according to a leading member of the steel corporation, have been very small. The terms of the agreement between the steel corporation and the syndicate call for a distribution of between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 on bonds to members of the syndicate. This distribution was made in large part to-day. It is probable that some statement concerning the proportion of withdrawals will be made in a few days.

The sum of $5,000,000 was paid to J. P. Morgan & Co. to-day as syndicate managers. This represents a call for 25 per cent. of the $20,000,000 cash to be paid for a like sum of bonds taken by the syndicate at par.

Semi-annual interest on the $50,000,000 bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company, amounting to $1,125,000, was paid to-day by J. P. Morgan & Co. as fiscal agents.

Two Firms Ask Extension.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—A persistent rumor pervaded the financial district here to-day that J. William Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore and John L. Williams & Son of Richmond, Va., were financially embarrassed. Those interested declined to discuss the question, but late to-night, after a conference which lasted several hours, they gave out statements, saying: "In view of the extraordinary and unexpected financial situation now existing in New York, Messrs. John L. Williams & Son of Richmond, Va., and J. William Middendorf & Co. of Baltimore, Md., have found it necessary to ask temporary indulgence of their creditors." A committee has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the firms.

Change in the Cramp Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 1.—Announcement was made to-day that Henry S. Grove, of Philadelphia, would succeed Charles H. Cramp as president of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company and Mr. Cramp would become chairman of the board of directors. R. W. Davenport will be promoted from his present position of assistant to chairman of the executive committee, to be either second vice president or general manager. Edwin S. Cramp will continue to hold his present position of vice president.

Mr. Groves is a member of the board of directors and is engaged in the cotton spinning business in Philadelphia.

Extension of Subway Opposed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—August Belmont, president of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, to-day sent a letter to Alexander E. Orr, president of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, saying that it would be almost impossible to build the contemplated extension of the subway under Broadway from Forty-second street to Fourteenth street. Because of "the growing spirit of antagonism to any work involving the further opening of the streets," he declared, "no subcontractor, in our opinion, would be willing to undertake the work for us at anything like a reasonable cost."

$10,000,000 to Fight Tobacco Trust.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—The Security Warehouse Company of New York has arranged to lend $10,000,000 to the Kentucky Burley Tobacco Growers' Association, with which to buy this first year's crop from the growers. If accepted the money will be placed to the credit of the Growers' Association, to be checked on as crops are bought. The association is fighting the tobacco trust.

A Boxboard Selling Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—As a result of recent conferences between representatives of the United Boxboard Company and independent companies here, it was decided today to establish a selling company to be known as the Boxboard Products Company. President Barber, of the Diamond Match Company, will be at its head. It will be capitalized at $200,000, and the stock will be taken by the twenty independent companies and the United Boxboard Company in proportions to be decided on later.

Large Cargo of Merchandise.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—What is claimed to be the largest cargo of merchandise ever sent from the United States to the Argentine Republic has been shipped in the steamer Hypatia, which goes from this port to Montevideo direct. The vessel carries 11,395 cubic tons of cargo, consisting of harvesting machines of all kinds, hardware, railway material, oil, dry goods and sundries. Exports from this country to the Argentine Republic have been extensive recently.

Failure of Two Banks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The controller of the currency has received telegrams announcing the failure of two national banks, the Packard National Bank, of Greenfield, Mass., where Bank Examiner Frank L. Fish has been appointed receiver, and the Boliver National Bank, of Boliver, Pa., of which Bank Examiner John B. Cunningham has been appointed receiver. The president of this bank telegraphed the controller that his bank was insolvent and he had closed its doors.

Governor Hunt Welcomed Back.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 1.—Governor Hunt arrived here to-day from the United States and was warmly welcomed, officials and civilians uniting in a demonstration in his honor. There were no attempts to create disorder. The Governor received telegraphic greetings from all parts of the island. The ships in the harbor were dressed and the forts saluted the Governor. There will be a parade here to-night, three bands will play on the plaza, and there will be a reception at the city hall. The socialistic efforts to cause a demonstration against the Governor proved useless.

To Meet in Indianapolis Next Year.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The three-day business session of the national convention of insurance commissioners came to an end to-day. The following officers were unanimously elected: President, John L. Bacon, state treasurer of Vermont; vice president, James V. Barry, commissioner of Michigan; secretary, J. J. Brinkerhoff, actuary of Illinois, re-elected. Indianapolis was selected as the place of meeting next year. After adjournment the delegates participated in a banquet.

Citizens Bound and Gagged.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 1.—Four men blew open the safe in the postoffice at Rouseville, three miles north of here, early to-day, securing the contents and binding and gagging two citizens, Dr. John Tyler and James Strait, who had interrupted them in their work. The force of the explosion aroused the townspeople, who were held at bay by the robbers firing at them and escaping to the woods in the darkness.

Mrs. Margaretta S. Place, an inmate of the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, died at that institution yesterday from the effects of old age. Mrs. Place was eighty-nine years old, and, while a dependent, had many friends in the city. Her funeral was held from Blanchard's Chapel yesterday afternoon.

"Especially the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia."

For Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism and All Diseases Dependent Upon a Uric Acid Diathesis.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, Cal.*, in his "Hand-Book of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," in the citation of remedies under the head of **"Chronic Bright's Disease,"** says: "Mineral waters, especially the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** of Virginia, has many advocates." Also, under **"Albuminuria,"** he says: **"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is highly recommended."

George Halsted Boyland, A. M., M. D., *of Paris, Doctor of Medicine, of the Faculty of Paris, in the New York Medical Journal*, August 22, 1896, says: "There is **no remedy as absolutely specific** in all forms of **Albuminuria** and **Bright's Disease,** whether acute or chronic, as **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2,** accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of pregnancy, where **albumin** is found in the urine, as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet are prescribed, the **albumin** disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against puerperal convulsions."

T. Griswold Comstock, A.M., M.D., *of St. Louis, Mo.*, says: "I have often prescribed **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in Gouty and Rheumatic conditions and in **Renal Calcul