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If hits had some other manager than Newlin there is no telling how many votes he would have got.

There is no better time than the day after an election to enforce the idea that public office is a public trust.

Whoever started the story that a large number of women would turn out yesterday to elect a woman to the city council probably forgot to consult the women.

Mr. Bookwater has shown himself a forceful and aggressive leader. No candidate for mayor in this city ever impressed his personality on the campaign more distinctly than he.

Former President Cleveland, who is getting too old to enjoy long trips, has paid the Commercial Club of Chicago the compliment of coming to that city to speak at its banquet to-night.

It is always a great mistake to construe a victory at the polls as a popular endorsement for the victor to do as he pleases. It simply means that the people are willing to give him a trial.

Beginning with last Monday, the Alaskan boundary commissioners are holding a severe session each day in the hope of reaching a decision. London papers are of opinion there will be a compromise.

The Australian ballot law is all right, but it is not carried out in a very dignified manner. Our voting booths are cheap and tawdry, and the outside arrangements for keeping bystanders fifty feet away from the polling places are ineffective.

One of the best features of the modern political machinery is the operation of party polling getting on a full vote. Whatever the result may be, a full vote is always desirable, and the voluntary polls of both parties contribute distinctly to this.

One of the most regrettable things about the strained relations of Russia and Japan in the East is the opportunity given to the "fake" news bureau at Shanghai to begin to grind out woolly stories. It is able to give the press agency of the Macedonian committee a close race.

Former Governor Boies, of Iowa, has issued an address to the people in which he says the next battle will be one of "a tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection." We seem to have heard something of that kind before, but what is the matter with a tariff for protection and revenue at the same time?

The rector of the leading Episcopal church in Richmond, Va., where Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee formerly attended, started his congregation on Sunday by declaring his opinion that President Roosevelt is the purest man in politics to-day and the highest ideal of an American. The rector evidently does his own thinking.

Everybody knows that betting on elections is a foolish and vicious practice, yet the number of those who engage in it increases from year to year. Hundreds of persons lost money on yesterday's election who could not afford it, and many of those who won will be led by their imagined superiority of judgment to bet again and lose. It is a bad habit and should be "cut out" altogether.

The superintendent of the Illinois Reformatory says, in a public address, that "lack of home life is responsible for most juvenile criminals, and that education is the keynote of reformatory training." The statement regarding the lack of home life is undoubtedly true, but that relative to education needs qualifying. There is nothing particularly reformatory in mere scholastic education. There must be education of the hands, the heart and the conscience as well.

The effort to reform a party by using a club from the outside has never proven very successful. The trouble with the average reformer is that he wants to accomplish in two or three months the overthrow of all that the politician has been building up in a number of years. If men want good government they must work for it, make sacrifices for it and devote the same amount of time and study to their purpose that is necessary in any other field of achievement.

Hon. John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, makes an interesting contribution to current history in a magazine article. He pays a very high tribute to the services of Theodore Roosevelt, who was assistant secretary of the navy under Mr. Long, and says that before war with Spain was de-

clared Mr. Roosevelt advocated sending warships abroad to be ready to take the offensive and destroy the naval vessels of Spain. Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's resignation of the assistant secretaryship of the navy to accept the lieutenant colonelcy of the Rough Rider regiment in the army, ex-Secretary Long says: "He took the straight course to fame, to the governorship of New York and to the presidency of the United States." It looks that way.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the returns indicated the election of Mr. Holtzman to the majority by a plurality approximating 1,000. It is possible that the remainder of the Republican ticket is elected and that a majority of the Council will be of that political faith.

The defeat of Mr. Bookwater will be a severe disappointment to Republicans who stood faithfully by their party, but it is not much of a surprise. It was apparent from the beginning of the campaign that the Democrats were making an aggressive fight, with the advantage of considerable disaffection among Republicans. While most of the charges against Mr. Bookwater's administration were untrue, it cannot be denied that some things had been done which handicapped the party. The early primaries and the so-called "snap convention" of last spring caused a degree of dissatisfaction among Republicans that made it difficult to explain or defend other mistakes. The Journal endeavored to break the force of these mistakes, but their influence continued to be felt. Many Republicans voted against Mr. Bookwater in order, as they expressed it, to rebuke the party managers, without stopping to weigh the possible effect of putting a Democratic administration in power. Mr. Bookwater's first administration was nothing like as bad as his enemies represented, and the Journal believes that if he had been re-elected his second one would have been a distinct improvement on the first and would have fully vindicated the expectations of his loyal Republican supporters. By failing fully to meet public expectations in his first administration he threw away a great opportunity, and has paid dearly for it. Under ordinary circumstances no Democrat could have been elected mayor of Indianapolis at this time. Mr. Holtzman had the advantage of an earnest party support, supplemented by considerable disaffection among Republicans, and he has won by a political "scratch."

EFFECTS OF BRITISH PREFERENTIALS.

The Journal's Washington correspondent yesterday announced that all the legislative bodies of the British colonies in South Africa, comprising the South African Customs Union, have now ratified the recommendation of a preferential tariff, giving a rebate of 20 per cent. of the duties levied in goods from the United Kingdom. This is not quite so bad as the Canadian preference of one-third the whole duty, given to goods of English manufacture, but it will doubtless have even a more repressing effect than the Canadian preference has had, for there are some lines in which we have little or no English competition in Canada, but in South Africa we are in direct competition with England on everything we sell.

In Canada the preferential tariff did not stop American imports, but it stopped their growth. Our exports to Canada have been stationary since 1897, while our imports from Canada have grown steadily, and the Canadian imports from the United Kingdom have almost doubled in six years. The American manufacturer of heavy iron products finds himself practically shut out of the Canadian market by the combination of the British preferential tariff and cheap water transportation from England.

In South Africa, though the preference is only one-fifth, instead of one-third, the chances are that we shall fare even worse. Since 1898 our exports to South Africa have grown from \$4,000,000 to \$44,000,000—a very respectable item in making up the grand total of our exports. This trade we have won in some measure on our superiority in agricultural implements and heavy mining machinery, but in the latter field the English manufacturers are now doing quite as good work at the same or less cost than Americans, and, with cheaper and surer transportation and a preferential tariff, it seems practically certain that they will take not merely the lion's share, but practically all the trade in heavy machinery. It would not be at all surprising to see a decrease of our sales in South Africa.

Our experiences of the last six years with Canada and the present move of the South African colonies should give a fair forecast of what we may expect if the Chamberlain plan of preferential tariffs is ever made effective all over the British empire. More than half our exports go to British territory, and while it might not seriously reduce the present figures, it would certainly check expansion.

THE BOY WHO RUNS AWAY.

Hardly a day passes but that from some home in the city or State a boy is reported missing. As often as not he is a boy who has had pleasant home relations and has no cause that any outside observer can discover for running away. Sometimes he comes home of his own accord when he finds that the world into which he has penetrated is a cold place; sometimes he is discovered and brought back by his distracted parents; occasionally he is heard of no more for years. Eventually, however, he is pretty sure to come back in search of the family he deserted. The question forever being raised in connection with such boys relates to the lack of feeling they show for their parents. Those who speculate concerning their movements understand that it is the nature of youth to yearn for the unknown and to look forward so anxiously to the time when they may discover the mysteries beyond the home horizon that sometimes they cannot wait, but take their freedom prematurely; it is not the wonder that they go, but that they are so heedless of their mothers and fathers that causes bewilderment to the outside world. And yet there is no mystery about it. It is simply that the boy who runs away is an undeveloped creature; he is not necessarily bad in any sense, but has simply not acquired all the mental qualities that will come to him in later life. He lacks sympathy, for one thing. In the whirl of new sensations, when he finds himself free, he does not miss his mother greatly, and it does not occur to his heedless, half-grown soul that she is breaking her heart over his unexplained absence. Probably most boys who disappear in this way lack imagination; they are unable to project themselves into the minds of others,

to comprehend any mental attitude but their own, and so, out of utter incapacity, fail to realize the enormity of their conduct and its effect upon others. Later in life, perhaps when they are themselves parents, an actual understanding of the character of their act comes to them for the first time. Therefore it is that in considering the behavior of such runaways their natural juvenile limitations must be considered. Their power of affection is not what it will be in later life; they are simply unable to understand the distress of their fathers and mothers—and the wide world draws them beyond their ability to resist. No, boys who run away from good homes and loving parents are not, therefore, bad or even ungrateful. They are simply children who do not know and cannot understand and are to be judged as such.

THE VOTING MACHINES.

The record made by the voting machines in yesterday's election is detailed elsewhere in this issue of the Journal, and it is impressive, though it should be a matter of no surprise that the machines did their work quickly and accurately. The fact that there were many scratched tickets offered no difficulty. When the last vote was in the work of the machine was done and all there was left to do in the precinct was to make and sign a written record of the vote. At numerous points in the East and at numerous club elections in Indianapolis the voting machine had in the past demonstrated its great usefulness and yesterday's demonstration should therefore occasion no surprise.

The advantages to be gained are very obvious. It means, in the first place, practically no disfranchisement, though honest mistakes, which is one of the greatest drawbacks of the Australian system. There have been numerous elections, city, county and township, in Indiana since the adoption of the Australian law, in which there have been enough mutilated ballots to have changed the result, had they been counted, and in all these cases it has been a question if the will of the majority has not been defeated through ignorance or carelessness. With the machine there can be no ballot vitiated by distinguishing marks, and it is mechanically impossible for the voter to vote for two candidates for the same office. The very worst he can do is to neglect to vote for some candidate he had intended to vote for.

Another advantage lies in a considerable saving of expense. Not only can the number of officers required to conduct a precinct polling place be reduced, but they will draw pay for but one day, instead of for two or three days, as under the old system. The expenses of an election are reduced more than half, and in most cases as much as two-thirds. The machines will pay for themselves in a very few elections, and afterwards result in a great saving to the people, for they should last many decades with proper care.

But the great advantage, and the one that should determine the adoption of voting machines, regardless of expense, lies in the elimination of fraud they must work. It has been demonstrated over and over again that it is possible to "beat" the Australian law, and every election brings the same old charges by each party that the other is perpetrating wholesale frauds by the use of carbons in envelopes, an exchange ballot or some other of the numerous means of defeating the vote of the purchasable voter. With the machine there is no possible way of doing this. Probably the commonest method of fraud is by the purchase of election boards, and there have been elections in which this was done on a very large scale. With the machines there could be no advantage in this, and it would not be worth while to corrupt the boards. Furthermore, the promptness with which the returns are made up and brought in is not merely a great satisfaction to the public, but is in itself a preventive of fraud. Indeed, it seems that the only loophole for corruption left by the machine is the possibility of bribing voters to stay away from the polls, and this is something that could only be reached by a compulsory voting law.

THAT "FORGERY."

That Keach "forgery" is a very mysterious bit of business. So far as the Journal knows, Mr. Keach was the first to disclose the "forged" letter in its existence. The Journal was apprised of it Monday evening, Oct. 12, by Mr. Keach and his attorney, who furnished this paper with a certified copy of Mr. Keach's affidavit for publication as an advertisement. This affidavit was executed Saturday, Oct. 10, as the original copy in possession of this paper shows; and corroboration is had in the fact that the other morning papers yesterday, and the handbills got out by Mr. Keach's committee show the same date.

Thus it would appear that Mr. Keach was aware of this awful crime on Saturday, but did not make his discovery known until Monday evening, when he suddenly broke loose with it, advertised it in all the newspapers and with handbills, awakened the postmaster to get the "forged" letters back from the mails, and all that. And then those hysterical editorials in the Democratic organs yesterday! Can it be possible that they were merely a part of Mr. Keach's astute little game, which seems to have been spoiled by that stupid little blunder about the date? Perish the thought!

Since Mr. Keach was so anxious to have the government detectives look into the matter, it is sincerely to be hoped that they will run it down and find out not only whether or not Mr. Keach got out the letter himself, but whether there were others mixed up in the fraud.

CONDEMNING THINGS.

The following paragraph, from a long editorial published in yesterday's issue of the News, affords evidence that if the strenuous campaign had lasted a few days longer there would have been a genuine case of hysteria and nervous collapse on the part of our esteemed contemporary: "The Journal has not heretofore been backward in condemning crime. Even the snap convention was enough to rouse it to protest. But now that it is face to face with this crime committed by some one in the interest of its candidate, it stands mute. What does it all mean? Do the Organ and the Gang, by their silence, intend people to believe that they approve the crime?"

The crime referred to was a letter purporting to have been written by James L. Keach, chairman of the Democratic city committee, explaining his party record, declaring that he pronounced for the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896 and for the Republican ticket in 1898, and had no apologies to make therefor. It would have been a very stupid thing for Keach to have issued such a letter, and it was scarcely

less stupid for any of his political opponents, whether Republican or Silver Democrats, to issue it, for probably every sane man that got one recognized it as a forgery. But, notwithstanding that the Journal gave space in its local columns to Keach's statement that the letter was a forgery, and gave half a page of advertising space to his affidavit to that effect, it did not deem it incumbent on itself to tear up the plates for its editorial page to get in a ringing denunciation of the stupid piece of business.

But, none the less, the Journal condemns the letter and the kind of politics it represents, just as it condemns the villainous cartoons of Bookwater published during the campaign by the Democratic organs, the News and the Sentinel; just as it condemns an effort to bribe an officer to get campaign material; just as it condemns various and sundry lies published by the News—and not corrected by the News—such as its story of the sale of a liquor organ, its story that the city treasury was empty, and others too numerous to mention. The Journal indiscriminately denounces the whole mass of roboracks, forgeries and lies incidental to a very vicious and very foolish campaign conducted by the old Democratic party.

The Republican Independents protested from start to finish of the campaign that they were none the less Republicans because opposed to the party nominee in the local campaign, and there is no reason to believe otherwise. A party is not a close corporation. It stands for certain principles, mainly related to national policies. The only real reason for applying it to municipal elections is because it offers practically a ready-made working organization. On a purely theoretical basis there would be no reason whatever for the toleration of national political parties in matters of purely local concern, but practically there is the reason existing in the customs of the people and their habits of thought. It is the part of common sense to take things as they are and not to dream about how, in our opinion, they ought to be—and then do the very best possible with the instruments at hand. And since the people are in the habit of conducting local government through party organizations founded on national policies, it is the part of wisdom and good sense to seek the best possible results through the agency of party. Taken by and large, the Republican party in Indianapolis offers the best possible opportunity for permanent good government, and it is through it that the hope of permanent reform must lie. The good men, with good purposes, are an overwhelming majority in this party, and they can control it for the nomination of good men and the inauguration of right policies. The Journal, therefore, believes it unwise to try to get reform by straying off to another party, but it has no club in reserve for those Republicans that took a different course in this campaign, and hopes to see them next year working within the party ranks as usual.

A pulpit attack against women's clubs, which was recently delivered by a Chicago preacher, started a spirited discussion of the question pro and con. The first of the city preachers to pronounce in favor of the women's clubs is Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, formerly pastor of Tabernacle Church, in this city. In an address on "Social Service in Neighborhood Life," he said:

"In many directions there is opportunity for social service to women. In the great common school system, in parents' clubs, in literary societies, in the great work of the building of libraries, the collecting of exhibits for museums, and all organizations for the benefit of the community, the woman has made her competence to exercise great usefulness in cementing the friendship between nations, in the civilization and the hopes of all mankind depend."

Some thought, continued Mr. Root, that the American and Canadian came to London because Alaska was a wonderful field for the greatest object lesson in the world. The whole purpose of the United States had such trust in Great Britain that she would not only discuss a question vital to her, but in a neutral capital, but in a capital belonging to the body of the world, and in the presence of the English people. The admirably graceful, tactful and correct way in which the British government has handled the trust has made us feel at home in the trust we have reposed in you."

Secretary Root followed with a brilliant speech and the audience was so impressed that Sir Michael Herbert's "sweet reasonableness" and the loss suffered by both nations by an amicable settlement, and the friendship with many public men in the United States and his wide experience," said Mr. Root, "has made him competent to exercise great usefulness in cementing the friendship between nations, in the civilization and the hopes of all mankind depend."

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By thus ranking women's clubs among the modern factors of social progress Dr. Rondthaler has won a high place in the esteem of Chicago club women.

THE HUMORISTS.

Most Likely. She—There goes the American girl who snubbed a prince. He—The prince was already married, I presume. Refinement. A lazy laborer suffers now. From a lack of vim. A wooden leg is nowadays. An artificial limb. —New York Evening Sun.

An Echo of the Stamp.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Two months ago he was worth a million." "In rain checks or street-car transfers?" "No, in stocks." "Same thing."

Called Back.

"Conan went me, and I must go." Said Sherlock, with volucious mirth. And he packed his ghostly carpet bag. And hid him back to earth. —Chicago Tribune.

Progress of the Expert.

New York Times. "And he was a great handwriting expert?" "Great! I should say so! Why, he had not the slightest difficulty in proving to the jury that for the last ten years I have been forging my own signature."

How She Felt.

The Smart Set. Mrs. Black—Sam Johnson done left his wife 'bout six months ago. Mr. Black—Do she 'ink he am nebbah comin' back? "Wal, she jest beginnin' to hab hopes."

The Larger Part.

Philadelphia Ledger. "I wonder who owns the smaller portion of Rhode Island?" "The smaller portion? What do you mean by that?" "Jenkins told me to-day that he had bought fifty acres of land there."

All Arranged.

Philadelphia Press. "And now," whispered the lover as he caught her in his arms, "what shall we do about the rope ladder?" "We shouldn't leave it hanging there." "Don't worry about it," replied the sloping dandy. "Papa said he'd pull it up again so we couldn't get back."

His Suspicion.

Washington Star. "I am sorry," said the earnest citizen, "to see the love of money exerting so much influence." "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "I'm sorry to hear you talk that way. When I hear a man greiving about the love of money I take it as a pretty good sign that he is suffering from unrequited affection."

Mary's Whereabouts.

Washington Post. Mary MacLane has accepted a position on the Denver Post, just for the purpose of making an analytical study of the difference in the way in which the "kind devil," and Proprietor Harry Tammen

FEARFUL DECISIONS.

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS COM-MEND ARBITRATION. Alaskan Boundary Commissioners Speak at the Lord Mayor of London's Banquet.

ELIHU ROOT TALKS PRETTILY.

AND LORD ALVERSTONE RESENTS CANADIAN CRITICISM. Band Plays "The Star-Spangled Banner" and President Roosevelt is Tosted.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—With what Secretary Root described "All the ceremonies and regalia from childhood have been more a fairland than a real land to all Americans," the members, counsel and attaches of the Alaskan boundary tribunal, were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Marcus Samuel, at a banquet at the mansion house to-night. Almost all those associated with the case were in the balance, from Lord Chief Justice Alverstone down, were present, though Attorney Finlay and Sir Edward Carson were notable absentes.

It was a memorable occasion, attended by all the ancient customs, loving cups, city liveries and gorgeously apparelled footmen. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of President Roosevelt, who had been played "The Star Spangled Banner." Then his lordship proposed the toast of "The Alaskan Boundary Tribunal" with which he coupled the names of Lord Alverstone, Secretary Root and Sir Louis Jette. He declared that the present method of the submission to a tribunal of a dangerous dispute between two great nations would be a saving lesson of peace to the world.

"This we may say," said the lord mayor, "that the verdict will be loyally accepted and acted upon and what might lead to serious trouble will be averted." Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, in reply to having testified in the past to the death of Sir Michael Herbert, said that, though the tribunal was not an illustration of arbitration, it was "an honest and patriotic attempt to solve by mutual discussion the subjects which might become serious, have no fault to find with all that has been said and done. We have proceeded with great unanimity, and I only wish that those who do not understand the motives of the tribunal would abstain from attributing motives to its members which do not exist."

This open reference to Canadian criticism of Lord Alverstone's supposed predisposition towards the American cause caused no little sensation. It was followed by Lord Alverstone's reply, in which he declared that in a long public career he had never objected to criticism after he had given a certain amount of evidence, but he bitterly resent criticism beforehand. Secretary Root followed with a brilliant speech and the audience was so impressed that Sir Michael Herbert's "sweet reasonableness" and the loss suffered by both nations by an amicable settlement, and the friendship with many public men in the United States and his wide experience," said Mr. Root, "has made him competent to exercise great usefulness in cementing the friendship between nations, in the civilization and the hopes of all mankind depend."

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THE FALL IN REPUTATIONS.

"The Only Thing Wrong with Wall Street" Rather a Serious Thing. New York Financier. The fall in reputations in the Wall-street district lately has been quite as marked as the fall in stocks. The testimony of Capt. Leroy Dresser in the United States Shipping case seemed clearly to show that high finance as practiced by some of the leading exponents of industrial promotion is only slightly removed from the old-fashioned thimble-rigging games with which the public is familiar. The shameless manner in which deals were made for transferring water-logged properties from one syndicate to another, and the equally reprehensible agreements, that the chief promoters should have the first opportunity of plundering the lambs through sales at fictitious valuations are flummative although perhaps not edifying revelations to those who have been wondering why the stocks they bought a year ago on such strictly first-class recommendations have declined so persistently in price. The methods of mendacity set forth in Captain Dresser's case are not new, but the creditable, but sober reflection will turn to show that the whole movement in Wall Street for the last few years has been leading up to such a culmination.

Does any sane man believe for a moment that the naturalists of the United States have been going on there since 1890 had for its object, or was inspired, by any other motive than the enriching of insiders? There is no philanthropy in Wall street; that never has been, and nobody who is acquainted with the district expects that there ever will be. At the same time there is a code of ethics to which some of the more pretentious of Wall-street interests have professed allegiance. Now that the trials in a mad scramble for power, and who among men holding to the tenets of high moral principles would be willing to step into their shoes? For the lambs

ROSEBURY'S OBJECTS.

HIS LORDSHIP RIDICULES CHAMBER-LAIN'S FISCAL POLICY. He Denounces Protection as a Famine Producer and Says Free Trade is England's Salvation.

CAUGHT POACHING.

Erie Fishing Tug Captured by the Canadian Patrol Boat Petrel. ERIE, Pa., Oct. 13.—This afternoon while several Erie fishing tugs were engaged in setting or drawing nets on the Canadian side of Lake Erie they were pounced upon by the patrol boat Petrel, which a few weeks ago put several shots into the Silver Spray when it was engaged in poaching. The Petrel succeeded in capturing The Star, which was carrying a large quantity of fish, both of whom were on board, as was also the engineer, Leander Stewart, and two deck hands.

BLOW AT FAITH CURE.

CONVICTION OF A NEW YORK CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST AFFIRMED. Court of Appeals Says the Law Was Violated by a Man Whose Child Died for Lack of Medicine.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Especially interesting attaches to the decision handed down to-day by the Court of Appeals in the case of the People vs. Pierson, declaring dependence upon faith healing in the case of sickness to be criminal negligence. Pierson lives at White Plains, and early in 1901 was sentenced to 500 fine or 600 days' imprisonment for criminal neglect in failing to provide a licensed physician to attend his sixteen-month-old adopted daughter in a case of bronchial pneumonia which after several weeks of treatment had failed to get better. To-day, however, the Petrel succeeded in capturing The Star, which was carrying a large quantity of fish, both of whom were on board, as was also the engineer, Leander Stewart, and two deck hands.

The Star, which is one of the smallest and slowest of the bunch of tugs caught fishing, gave the Petrel a three-mile chase.

Justice Bartlett, in the prevailing opinion of the appellate division, held that the "medical attendance" referred to in the statute, does not mean exclusively the attendance of a medical practitioner in the general meaning of the word. The appellate division reversed the conviction. In its opinion written by Judge Haight, it is stated that the legislature intended to see that the legislative intent is reasonably clear, although possibly more precise language could have been employed. The section of the code under which the indictment was found contemplates that a person who omits without lawful excuse to perform a duty by law imposed by law upon him to furnish food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance to a minor is guilty, etc.

Lord Rosebery made no attempt to refute Mr. Chamberlain's contentions by arguing that the United States is a free country, which would lead the empire in its contest with every nation in the civilized world, a contest to which Armageddon would be a friendly joust. He held that free trade had not failed, but had been a great success. The new policy, instead of solidifying, would tend to dislocate and probably dissolve the empire.

His lordship warned his hearers that they could not try a new policy and drop it if it failed. From the moment that a policy is adopted it is irrevocable and would be irrevocable and would bring in its train trusts, monopolies and probably corruption. If the country wanted to better itself, he continued, let it cultivate a scientific spirit and higher education, and, above all, keep the universities free from the influence of food and raw material. He ridiculed the idea that the countries would consent not to establish new industries for the benefit of the United Kingdom. He was very doubtful about the proposed fiscal policy. A fiscal should precede a political union. In any event, what Mr. Chamberlain's friends ignored was that everything in the empire had been strong and successful because it was free and spontaneous. Lord Rosebery quoted Sir Michael Herbert's statement that no restricted trade, but only the most absolute freedom, political and commercial, would succeed in building up the empire.

In conclusion his lordship said that he could not forget the long agony with which the empire has been passing through a system, which had brought it to the verge of famine and ruin, into the better and freer conditions of the United States. He did not risk this splendid result on a hazard of the political die. They could not leave the brilliant prospect of the United States, or prophesied for the dark unknown. A storm of cheers greeted the earl's closing remarks.

HAVE PLENTY OF PESOS.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS NOW WELL SUPPLIED WITH CURRENCY. Governor Taft Advises Against Purchase of More Silver, and Coinage Will Soon Be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Colonel Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, who has been managing in this country the finances of the Philippine government and carrying out the policy of the United States in applying the Philippines with currency, recently called the Philippine commission that there should now be in the islands 15,328,250 pesos and that the amount yet to be coined and shipped amounted to 1,000,000 more, this amount being at the mints or contracted for. A reply has been received from the commission stating that the amount of coin now in the Philippines, together with some 5,000,000 pesos in paper money, to be increased to 7,000,000, to which should be added from 8,000,000 to 5,000,000 pesos in Spanish coin, would be sufficient, and advising against the purchase of any more silver for the purpose of coining Philippine pesos. This action has been taken by the insular bureau and no more silver will be purchased for the islands. It is necessary to fulfill the existing stipulations with mints.

It is said that the Philippine commission will demote the Mexican dollars on Jan. 1, 1904, but at the rate Mexicans are now leaving the islands it may be that the action will have very little effect. For the first nine days of Oct. 200,000 Mexican dollars have been exported from the islands, and none has been imported. The Philippine commission will take steps to get into the Philippine treasury by Jan. 1 all the Spanish coins in circulation, the intention being to issue the new Philippine pesos in their stead.

A cablegram received to-day from Governor Taft stated that