

Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Best of Friends. BELLEVILLE THEATRE—8:15—The God of Gods.

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New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1903. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Monsignor Merry del Val has been appointed Papal Secretary of State. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena left Paris for Italy after attending a review at Vincennes and the army maneuvers at Lyons.

DOMESTIC.—Much importance attaches to the State elections this year because of their bearing on the national election next year and the future complexion of the Senate. In Ohio Senator Hanna is fighting for his political life.

CITY.—Great satisfaction was expressed from leaders with the results of the registration. Dowie spoke to great throngs in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Grout's letter will be sold at the business discontinued.

PASSAIC VALLEY FLOODS. The promptness and comparative unanimity with which both houses of the New Jersey Legislature adopted Senator McKee's resolution are highly commendable.

Several remedies have been suggested. One is the removal of the Dundee Dam between Paterson and Passaic, which has been long mooted. Another, proposed by M. O. Leighton, United States Geological Survey, is to build a dam across the Pompton River at Mountain View, and by this means control the waters of the Ramapo, Wanaque and Pequannock rivers.

Another fact on which "The Engineering Record" lays emphasis is that the trouble recently experienced was long ago foreseen by the late Lebbeus B. Ward, chief engineer of the Morris and Essex Canal, a member of the State Water Board and identified with various other public commissions. It is asserted, no doubt with perfect truthfulness, that "he was better acquainted with the water resources of Northern New Jersey than any one of his time."

harm was done. In the future a reputation of the past is constantly to be expected, unless protection is afforded. Mr. Ward seems to have been a level headed and farsighted man!

NO WITHDRAWAL OR APOLOGY. At the Tammany ratification meeting on Wednesday night Mr. McClellan said: "I have no desire to ignore or palliate the conditions which existed at the beginning of the present administration."

How unworthy of such a man as he is represented to be was the timid retreat from that defiant position which McClellan made last Wednesday! He showed no regret, but he did suggest anxiety, in that faint intimation of a wish that he had not pronounced his abhorrent eulogy of the Van Wyck regime.

On October 19, 1901, Mr. Edward M. Grout, on the platform of McKinley Hall, Greenpoint, said:

Devery and Sexton and Carroll and Sullivan are four of the five who get the gambling money, who are the gambling syndicate. Timothy D. Sullivan, one of that gambling syndicate, is now the chief collector of funds to be used in the effort to defeat Seth Low and elect the Tammany ticket on which Edward M. Grout is running for office.

Of the future, it is difficult to say anything sanguine. We are well equipped to meet any demand and to keep cost of manufacture down, but the intention of the Steel Trust of America to divert the depression into the hands of a dumping ground here, which will be a disaster to our people, is a matter of grave concern.

I may tell you that during the whole of our last financial year a large proportion of the workmen in our iron and manufacturing departments have regularly been on short time. It has been said, very sad, to me to see willing and capable men anxious to work walking about idle on Monday and Tuesday for no earthly reason except that work which we ought to have had was being taken by foreigners at prices much below their own cost of production.

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of practical interest is this, that under her present system Great Britain is unable to protect herself against such "unfair" competition, if it does occur. Upon iron and steel and manufactured goods in general she imposes no tariff, and so she cannot protect her own market against invasion by the surplus product of foreign lands, at no matter what price it may be "dumped" upon her.

"JERSEY JUSTICE."

In the early hours of last Friday morning a petit jury in the courthouse of historic Freehold declared that David Lamar, "Monk" Eastman, Bernard Smith and Joseph Brown were not guilty of conspiring to kill Joseph McMahon, who was formerly Lamar's coachman.

The mere fact that Monmouth County has been under something of a cloud in recent years is a coincidence, but has, of course, nothing to do with the case. For a considerable period money was freely circulated through the county by the race-track frequenters and camp followers, and the debauchery thus introduced has diseased the body politic.

A UNIQUE NAVAL TEST.

It is announced that before long a squadron of five torpedo boats will leave this country for the Philippines, under the escort of the cruiser Baltimore. Inasmuch as the United States is on friendly terms with all foreign powers, and hopes to sustain such relations indefinitely, this interesting venture cannot be looked upon as a "naval demonstration."

That which gives the incident some special significance is the length of the voyage which is to be undertaken. Originally torpedo boats were designed only for short trips. They were too small and too light for anything else. Coast defense was their mission, and their sphere of usefulness was limited in theory to ports which an enemy's ships might blockade or attack.

Mr. Chamberlain's warning to his Greenock audience, that the United Kingdom is in danger of being made a dumping ground for vast quantities of American and other foreign manufactures, is strongly emphasized by much current news. In a recent issue of "The Statist," of London, for example, we find nearly three pages devoted to the yearly meeting of an important coal and iron company.

As to the great staples there is much encouragement in latest reports. Another good week for securing late crops has resulted in a very largely increased yield of many staples that were in danger, and yet the level of prices holds up firmly, giving a splendid return to the producers. Speculative activity has increased somewhat, but it is unfortunate that the presence of export purchasers should stimulate traders to advance prices beyond their views.

TOO MUCH BETTING.

An estimate is published that when the racing season is at its height more than \$1,000,000 in bets on horses is wagered in a single day. Of course, it is impossible to get exact figures, but it is probable that such a conjecture of the sum total is far too low. At certain times, including all the running, trotting and pacing meetings, and taking State and county fairs into account, there are often scores of different tracks in the United States on which horses are competing on the same days.

Many hundreds of bookmakers carry on lively operations at the many courses, and the multitudes of men—and, alas! of women also—who risk money of the uncertainties of the stakes and the purses are almost innumerable. Under the present local administration the total of poolrooms in the various boroughs of New-York has been reduced wellnigh to the vanishing point. When Van Wyck was Mayor there were hundreds of them in full blast within the city limits, and the legions of their patrons made up a huge army.

money from the professional gamblers by playing "flips" or studying the records. A census of the hordes of professional gamblers in this country who keep their pockets filled at the expense of rash and foolish persons devoted to the practice of betting on horses as long as they have any money to bet with would astound any sociologist not familiar with the facts.

Lord Beaconsfield, who cared not overmuch for sports of any kind, said that the turf in Great Britain was a great engine of national demoralization. Of course he was referring to the gambling on the runners, and not to the spectacle of noble animals vying with each other for honors and laurels; and, so far as the betting was concerned, he was undoubtedly right. Not until the millennium dawns will it be possible to abolish altogether wagers on cards, on dice, on every sort of game of chance; but it is freely admitted by the most enthusiastic supporters of the turf in England, France, America, Australia, and, indeed, in all countries, that too much money is squandered by too many people on the hazards of racing, and that judicious measures of restriction, much more thorough and effective than those now in use, ought to be adopted.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It is a poor week these days when a few stocks do not touch new low records, and the last week has proved no exception to the rule. It is noteworthy, however, that the new low water marks are established by the industrials, which have fallen 23 per cent in a year. While the drop in railway securities has been severe, the sixty most active averaging less than \$83 of late, still they are fully double the average at the low point during the collapse in 1896, and show an even more striking improvement compared with earlier seasons of disaster.

Leading money market reports a somewhat weaker position on the whole, although the Bank of England more than made up for its loss in gold by an extensive contraction of loans. Much encouragement was felt over the increase in the gold output of the Rand, 270,197 ounces being secured in September, the best monthly statement since the Boer war began. The total for nine months of the calendar year is 2,113,331 ounces, against 1,704,414 in the full year 1902 and 238,993 in 1901.

Domestic trade received a somewhat severe setback in those sections visited by the floods, and manufacturing activity was restricted at many points. It has also been unseasonably warm for business in heavy wearing apparel. But the majority of dispatches from the interior are decidedly encouraging in tone. Increased activity in the manufacture and distribution of merchandise is recorded at Chicago, where hardware and furniture are in especially brisk demand.

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of the obligations of their oaths? Such men should be punished as severely as the law permits, as an example to others who may be so unfaithful to sworn duties and who may think so lightly of attempts to take human life.

Malthus thought that with the lessening in the frequency of great wars and the checking of the ravages of destructive plagues the earth would become overpopulated. He failed to foresee the mortality rate from death dealing automobiles, handled recklessly or unskillfully.

Devery bobs around and dances up and down like a bell buoy, making no progress, but ringing jovial carillons all the time, and contributing to the gaiety of nations than many a better man. If he appears in the records of the race, which he swears he will go into if he goes away as one of the ruck who "also ran" he will at least have "put up a fight" for his pretensions and done the best he could.

A teup on the elevated roads would cause enormous business losses, and would be productive of incalculable discomfort, and even misery, to many hundreds of thousands of New-Yorkers. Every resource of diplomacy should be exhausted before such a misfortune should be allowed to befall this community.

After the result of the Tillman trial who can doubt that human life is held at a very cheap rate in South Carolina?

PERSONAL.

The Minnesota Historical Society expects to publish the diaries of Alexander Ramsey, who was Governor of Minnesota, when it was a Territory, and Governor of the State during the Civil War and represented its people in the United States Senate. These diaries cover a period of sixty years.

John Burns, member of Parliament for Battersea, recently took a 250-mile walk with an infantry battalion in the army. He made an average of twenty-five miles a day, and declared at the end of the trip that he enjoyed it greatly.

Professor Albert B. Storms, newly elected president of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, is a University of Michigan graduate of the class of '84. For the last three years he has been pastor of the First Methodist Church of Des Moines, and prior to that he was at Madison and at Detroit. Dr. Storms is forty years old.

W. H. Bagley, of Raleigh, N. C., a brother of Ensign Barton Bagley, who was killed in the Spanish-American War, tells of a Tarheel farmer who was inclined to look on the bright side of things. "The man was at work on land so poor that you couldn't raise your hat on it, when a stranger passed," said Mr. Bagley, "and asked him about the crop prospects. The farmer seemed to be depressed, and finally the stranger of Michigan graduated of the class of '84. For the last three years he has been pastor of the First Methodist Church of Des Moines, and prior to that he was at Madison and at Detroit. Dr. Storms is forty years old.

The Hon. Alfred Deakin, who succeeds Sir Edmund Barton as second prime minister of the Australian Commonwealth, is regarded as the most fluent and graceful orator in Greater Britain. When a young man he was interested in spiritualism, and his wife is the daughter of one of the leading Australian spiritualists. His two daughters, instead of the ordinary feminine titles, bear the unconventional names of Joy and Faith. Mr. Deakin has sworn admirer of the man he succeeds. He has declined a knighthood. He is a democrat of the democrats, but an imperialist through and through.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In Germany, on an experimental electric railway, a speed at the rate of more than one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour has been attained. It is said that the passengers on that radium ray sort of trip had taken out special life insurance policies before they got into the seats in the train. Germans in these days seem to be inclined to dare greater risks and to encounter more serious hazards in such experiments than even the most adventurous of Americans.

"Why do you always occupy two seats?" "To even things up," replied the streetcar hog. "Half the time I don't get any seat at all!" (Cov. Tribune.)

Announcements come hurrying from the banks of the Mississippi and the Missouri that groups of scientific Patagonians will be on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair. Also that the Ferris Wheel, from Chicago, may be set whirling anew in the metropolis of Missouri. Can there be any serious objection by and large to importing the Eiffel Tower, provided Paris will kindly consent to lend it to Brother Jonathan?

"The American language means just what it says. It is a language of plainness, brevity, and directness of action. On the other hand, the purists make many a comical blunder. I recall with my own eyes a young man who had taken to criticize the verbiage employed by President Roosevelt within the hearing of his little daughter. "Mamma, what did the President mean by 'bronco busting'?" asked the child. "It is to break down a wild Western sport," replied the mother. But he meant to say "bronco busting." (Philadelphia Ledger.)

A Missouri Philadelpia has proved her satisfaction that lightning does strike in the same place more than once. Five years ago her husband was killed while standing in a field; two years later she was standing on the same spot, and was struck and killed. A month later her pet cow was grazing there and was struck and killed. This should be a pretty good bit of property to sell.

Six new Bibles have been ordered by the Judge of the Superior Court of New-Hampshire, Country, N. C., while the old ones are to be burned. Back of the Bible is a new development of the race question, for the judge had decided that hereafter the court must use separate Bibles in the swearing of witnesses. There will be a white Bible and a black Bible, or rather, a Bible for white witnesses and another for black witnesses. No reason can be imagined for this device, which is a gross insult to the colored race. The mere arbitrary reason for drawing the color line around Bibles does not seem sound, since the Bible is a book of the same nature to all disease germs as black men. According to strict scientific principles, the court should have a fresh Bible for each witness as much as each church should have individual cups for the communion service. On the whole, the color line in connection with the Bible is a gross insult to the colored race, and a further effort to show black folk their place.—(Springfield Republican.)

EPOCH MAKING SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain at Glasgow—The Murder of Free Trade Out.

When Mr. Chamberlain closed his speech at St. Andrew's Hall last night in tones of solemn earnestness there was a thrill of excitement that was fairly electrical. Men sprang to their feet, looked at one another significantly and shared the consciousness of being witnesses when history had been made. Five thousand auditors had this exhilarating experience, and the effect was intensified by the knowledge that fifty-five thousand applicants for seats had been disappointed. History had been unmade as well as made, for sixty years of Cobdenism as well as weighed in the balance and found wanting; but so masterly had been the processes of luminous exposition that the audience was impressed with a sense of creative energy. Old things had passed away, such as Cobdenism and the insular way of looking at colonies as national investments of doubtful value in comparison with the trade of foreign countries, and there was new heavens and a new earth, with the mother country and the self-governing states of the empire bound together by mutual interests, necessities and sacrifices.

For my own part, I could not help recalling, as Mr. Chamberlain was speaking, one of his own references to Mr. Gladstone as a leader who had broken up his party twice, and thereby discredited his claims to practical statesmanship, but whose right to be considered a great debater could not be challenged. Mr. Chamberlain also has broken up his party twice—once by secession on the Home Rule question, and now by his abandonment of the free trade policy, and although his enemies may describe him as an intriguer and an adventurer, rather than as a statesman, they must concede that he is a great debater. It was in this respect that his performance last night before a hard-headed, critical Scotch audience deserved the highest praise. He was advocating an unpopular cause, but by sheer debating power he disarmed prejudice and commanded respect and admiration. Never have I heard him speak with equal fervor and earnestness. The tones of his resonant voice were deeper and more sonorous than usual; his gestures were broader and more masterful; his pale face was more serious, his manner less jaunty, his bearing more resolute and commanding. Released from official obligations, he was at liberty to speak with the utmost plainness. His voice fairly vibrated with sincerity. There were no faltering tones, no evasions, when he recommended small taxes on food. These taxes he considered necessary whether the nation wanted them or not, and the empire must be saved even if sacrifices were involved. There was not a trace of opportunism in this speech, and while there was aggressive force in his onslaught upon free traders as Little Englanders, dexterity was not the conspicuous feature of his argument. It was pre-eminently a candid speech. Whether he convinced his Scotch auditors or not, he was bent upon telling them the truth as it was known to him, and his uncompromising honesty imparted persuasiveness to his oratory. The Prime Minister might be forced to be a trimmer, since it was necessary to keep the Unionist party together, but Mr. Chamberlain was free from official restraints and had the self-governing colonies behind him, and, as was sturdy John Bright's habit in the agitation for political reform, he could trust the people.

When I saw Mr. Chamberlain after his return from South Africa I fancied that his face showed signs of advancing years, that his figure was bent and that his manner had lost much of its alertness and vivacity. Last night he seemed to have renewed his youth under the stimulus of enthusiasm for a great cause. When he faced an audience which had received him with heartiest acclamations of welcome, he looked hardly more than forty-five, erect, vigorous and confident, and when he began to speak there was not a trace of physical weakness or mental depression. It was the warrior rejoicing in a contest for which he was fully armed, and it was also the statesman swayed by noble ideals and aspirations and recognizing moral obligation to the empire as the highest law of British politics. By force of habit, too, it was the practical debater, who had mastered the art of speaking with unimpeded fluency and of making even abstract and complex subjects luminous and intensely interesting. Without having as strong or as melodious a voice as either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright, his chief rival in oratory during his public career, Mr. Chamberlain has remarkable clearness and resonance of tone, and his delivery, while not deficient in variety, has an unpretentious simplicity and businesslike directness. He described himself last night as a missionary, and in his persuasive moderation and fervor he spoke like one; but he reasoned about the politics of commerce and empire in the same practical spirit which Mr. Cobden himself disclosed sixty years ago, when he was proclaiming in a hard, dry way the bagman's millennium of free trade. Only once he beguiled into using literary phrases and rhetorical embellishment. This was when he answered the question: "Why cannot you leave well alone?" by describing the decline of the commercial supremacy of Venice and the fall of the great tower of the Campanile, "rising above the city which it had overshadowed for centuries and looking as though it was permanent as the city itself." He would not say that he anticipated a catastrophe so great or so sudden for British trade, but he could see signs of decay—cracks and crevices in the walls of the great structure—and he knew that the foundations upon which it had been raised were not broad enough or deep enough to sustain it. That was his one imaginative flight. Otherwise he spoke as a cool observer and methodical business man, who believed that Great Britain and the colonies ought to take measures for making both ends meet and for defending the empire against foreign raiders.

While this was not the speech of a rhetorician, it was a masterpiece of adroit, persuasive pleading, when Mr. Chamberlain was not sure of the temper of his auditors and was seeking to convert them against their will. The exordium, with its references to Glasgow as the city where the free trade took its birth, and to Scotland as the natural home of empire-builders, was a finished example of the advocate's art, and nothing could have been more ingenious than his eulogium of Adam Smith as the broad-minded imperialist who pressed for reciprocal trade between the colonies and the mother country, and thereby disclosed an imperial conception of the duties of British citizenship. Equally timely was his eulogy of the Prime Minister as a statesman of courage and resource, coupled as it was with an emphatic declaration that in no conceivable circumstances would he allow himself to be put in any sort of competition with his friend and leader, whom he was proud to follow. No orator was ever more artful than Mr. Chamberlain in conciliating an audience before entering upon the exposition of controversial questions. Loud and prolonged cheers followed these passages, and when he described himself as a scout going in front of the army, and going back to it whenever it was attacked, and also in his