



ENDS ALL POOLROOM SERVICE.

WESTERN UNION ISSUES SWEEPING ORDER EMBRACING ALL ITS WIRES IN THE COUNTRY.

Understood to Follow Conference of Directors with George J. Gould—'Exchanges' Crippled at Once.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, through its executive committee, yesterday ordered the discontinuance of the collection and distribution of its wires throughout the United States of racetrack reports.

As a result of this order poolrooms throughout the city were practically without service. They declared, however, that they would be running as usual to-day.

The Central Federated Union committee appointed to take steps to have the Western Union charter annulled declared it would demand the stopping of betting at the racetracks or the removal of the State Racing Commission, of which August Belmont is chairman.

A representative of the New-York Telephone Company told Police Commissioner McAdoo that the company would refuse to allow its wires to be used for poolroom service.

'PHONES TO BE REMOVED. NOW AFTER RACETRACKS.

Jerome Satisfied Western Union Order Is in Good Faith.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, through its executive committee, early yesterday ordered the discontinuance of the collection and distribution of racetrack reports on its wires throughout the United States.

It is understood that Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff and Senator Depew, as well as other directors, consulted with George J. Gould, and decided that the Western Union service to poolrooms must cease, whatever the cost.

The order followed a meeting of the executive committee, of which Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, John T. Morris, Russell Sage and Samuel Sloan are members. It was as follows:

New-York, May 18, 1904. B. Brooks, General Superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York; Theodore P. Cook, General Superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Jaynes, General Superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Levin, General Superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

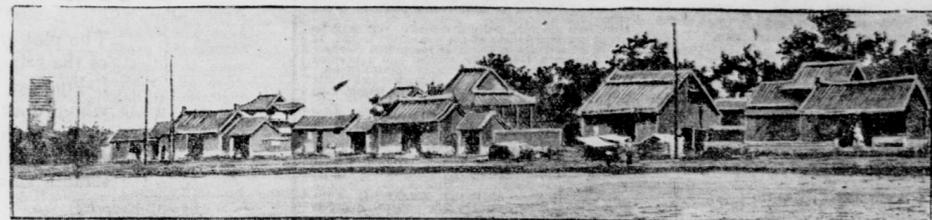
Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.

Resolved, That the Western Union service to poolrooms be discontinued, and that the company be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to effect such discontinuance.



LIAO-YANG, THE IMPORTANT POSITION BETWEEN MOKDEN AND HAI-CHANG. The storm centre of Japanese-Russian operations in Manchuria.

ESCAPE GRIGGS PROBE. AN INQUIRY BLOCKED.

Aldermen's Probing Body Won't Call Railroad Committee.

Because of the signing of a judgment in favor of W. C. Gotshall against the old New-York City and Westchester Railroad, by which President Gotshall of the Port Chester regains ownership of a majority of the stock of that concern, there is great doubt, his lawyer says, whether or not he doesn't own the present Westchester road.

The judgment signed by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court on Tuesday orders Mrs. Mary R. Bergholz, as executrix of the estate of her husband, Major W. R. Bergholz, of New-Rochelle, who obtained the original New-York City and Westchester franchise, to turn over to Mr. Gotshall 260 shares of the stock of that road.

Through his lawyer, Frederick W. Sherman, Mr. Gotshall set forth that when he bought these shares of the New-York City and Westchester road he delivered them to Major Bergholz, the organizer of the company, to be transferred, Bergholz, he alleges, struck out his signature on the back of the certificates and kept the stock.

President Gotshall then got an order restraining the company from receiving a vote of this stock or taking any action where a vote of stock was necessary. The project, however, had encountered difficulties, and the stock and assets were sold by a receiver, on an order by Justice Dickey to the present New-York, Westchester and Boston company, for \$2,500.

At the second session of the aldermen's probing committee yesterday W. Wirt Mills told the full story of his information regarding the story that \$300,000 had been demanded for consideration of the Port Chester franchise, which story was printed in The Tribune. His statement was termed a lie by Harrie Davis, the reporter from whom Mills said he got this information.

Then Davis said to me, "I went on the witness stand over at City Hall and told the \$300,000 in stock of the Port Chester was distributed up at Albany, and they want the same amount before they'll take favorable action." He identified Davis, who was reporting the proceedings. He had used this remark to draw further information from President Gotshall, the witness said, but President Gotshall told him that "no one had asked him, and he didn't care to discuss that affair. Mr. Mills said that he wasn't interested with President Gotshall in the Port Chester road, but he was deeply interested in Bronx transit affairs, particularly in getting a road through certain property which he didn't own, but in which he had an interest."

DAVIS DECLARES MILLS' STORY LIE. Davis voluntarily took the stand. "It is absolutely a lie," he declared, "and if I knew any word more definite I'd use it. I don't believe I've seen Mills in a year, and I've never met him at the Press Club, to my knowledge."

President Gotshall was the first witness. He was sworn, and excused on his promise to appear at the inquiry on Friday. Louis A. Cuvillier also promised to attend on Friday. He will probably give the names of men from whom can be obtained the name of the alderman who is said to have talked "boodle" to President Hayes of the Mount Vernon aldermen.

W. A. Thayer, city editor of "The World," said Frank Hughes was the reporter who had written a story that "The World" learned that \$125,000 had been demanded by the aldermen for favorable consideration of the Port Chester franchise.

Mr. Hughes testified that he didn't know this of his own knowledge, but he wrote it after an hour's conversation with President Gotshall, from which he came with the distinct impression that money had been demanded. This impression he gained from some answers he received and from questions which President Gotshall refused to answer. He fixed the sum, at \$125,000, after many conversations with many people. He thought that more information could be obtained from Mr. Cuvillier or William F. Maxon or James P. Hayes, the last two being members of the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen. He had never talked to Mr. Hayes, but he had heard Mr. Maxon make the public statement that at a hearing in Albany he was approached by a man "interested in the other side," who said that the Mount Vernon people were a "lot of d— fools" for passing the Port Chester franchise for nothing.

"We'll have Mr. Maxon explain that," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr.

William F. King, of the Merchants' Association, told his organization had gone into the fight. Of itself, it had collected no evidence. He had talked with almost every newspaper man who had worked on the case, he said, and found that all these vague reports of corruption and hold-up came from one man, W. C. Gotshall, president of the Port Chester road.

Mr. Burr thought it would be "unwise to go further with the inquiry until the testimony of Mr. Gotshall, who seems to be responsible for the misinformation as published, could be taken."

James P. Hayes, ex-president of the Mount

GROUT DEFIES MURPHY. STANDS WITH M'CARREN.

Warns Tammany Leader to Keep on This Side of the Bridge.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, made another offensive move in his fight against Senator Patrick H. McCarren yesterday. Through Dock Commissioner Featherston he brought about the dismissal of Conrad Hasenflug, the Deputy Dock Commissioner. The Tammany men say it is now "up to" McCarren and Grouse to take care of him. Just previous to this move on Murphy's part Controller Grouse made public a statement defining his attitude and declaring his hard and fast alliance with Senator McCarren in his battle to maintain the autonomy of the Brooklyn organization.

It was a day of interesting developments. Charles F. Murphy left town early in the day and went to Hot Springs. It is said that he will not be back until next week. Shortly after his departure Mr. Featherston removed his deputy, shielding himself behind the phrase, "for the good of the service." Mr. Featherston would say nothing, but Hasenflug announced frankly that for some time things had been intolerable in the department, that he had been short of all power, that some clerks had more swing than he in the management of the affairs of the department, and that he had held on for removal. He said plainly that he had been removed because he was loyal to McCarren and for no other reason, adding, "Job or no job, I am with McCarren."

Featherston could not be found to discuss the matter last night, and Tammany men were kept silent. Senator McCarren, seen at the Hoffman House last night, smiled grimly and said: "I have nothing to say. Matters will adjust themselves all right in the end." The Senator would not say whether he would be able to take care of Hasenflug or not.

Controller Grouse, after he had made public his statement, was asked if he had anything to say about the removal of Hasenflug. He replied that he had nothing to add to what he said in the statement. When Tammany deposed Thomas F. Byrnes from the Department of Gas, Water Supply and Electricity on account of his loyalty to McCarren Mr. Grouse promptly made a place for him in his department. It is believed he will make a place for Hasenflug. The Controller's statement is as follows:

I did what I did on last Saturday after mature reflection, and I think it timely now to state my position more fully. In the first place, I have had no negotiations with anybody about the nomination for Governor, nor any promises, and am not seeking such a nomination. Nor have I acted under the influence of the probable effect of what I have done upon nomination or eligibility for nomination. Indeed, I might go further and say that I have thought all along and still think that the course which I have taken is more likely to lead away from future nominations than toward them.

There are some things much greater at stake in Brooklyn than the personal interests of either Senator McCarren or myself, or of any other man. Last fall, when the Willoughby-st. leadership abandoned the party, the rank and file chose Senator McCarren to the post, and to-day there would be no opposition to him worthy of the name if it were not instigated by Mr. Murphy and nurtured and sustained by removals and threats of removals, and promises of appointments. I have no hostility to Mr. Murphy in his own jurisdiction, but when he seeks to invade Brooklyn and seeks to subject it, to make it a mere Roman province, a Philippine Island territory or a Persian satrapy, when of right it should be free and independent, I deem it the duty of every Brooklyn Democrat to resist him, at whatever cost to his own personal interests.

Not alone is this reduction of Brooklyn sought, but the integrity of its support of Judge Parker at St. Louis is aimed at. If any new leader can be evolved out of the discord and inharmonious opposition to Senator McCarren and can step into his shoes, he will do so only by aid of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Murphy's patronage. His tenure of office will depend upon the will of his creator. His aid at St. Louis will thus be commanded by Mr. Murphy, and he will be put into opposition to Judge Parker. Brooklyn cannot permit this. It is immaterial to me, therefore, if my course be hurtful to myself or not. I have no right to sit by quietly and acquiesce in such a revolution as Mr. Murphy proposes. The public need not fear, however, that I will abuse my office or the public trust committed to me. There will be no need of that.

I very much misapprehend the spirit of Democracy in Brooklyn if it be willing to accept any more promises or assurances of autonomy and independence when it sees how easily those given has fall have been broken this spring, and when it now has it within its power to assert its independence as a right, instead of accepting it at any man's hand as a favor.

The act of last Saturday, referred to by the Controller, was the appointment of Thomas F. Byrnes, removed by Tammany from the Deputy Commissioner of Gas, Water Supply and Electricity, to a lucrative place in the Controller's office as superintendent of markets.

William A. Doyle, the man Murphy has made leader in Kings County, after a talk with Murphy yesterday issued the following statement:

There always has been an understanding that the autonomy of Brooklyn should be strictly maintained. No one opposed to McCarren's leadership has ever taken any other position. The first violation of the idea of autonomy in attempting to disrupt and destroy the local organization in two strongly Democratic districts, simply because they would not stand for his domineering tactics, his recommending incapable men for office, and his reading out of the party many men who have always supported the Democratic ticket.

The autonomy of Brooklyn had been more injured by the men placed in office by McCarren than anything else. Personally I have no feeling against any of the officeholders. Some of them no doubt are competent to fill other positions than those they now hold, but he must not claim that Brooklyn has been attacked because Hagersty was not in accord with the well defined policy of Mr. McAdoo. It would be interesting for Mr. Hagersty to state really just why Mr. McAdoo differed with him.

The removal of Byrnes was preemptory de-

Continued on second page.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE AND GRAPE JUICE. Are superior for your sick ones. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York. Adv.

HARD FIGHT AT KIN-CHOW. JAPANESE TAKE HEIGHTS

Losses, 146—Nine Officers Killed—To Evacuate Liao-Yang.

Hard fighting took place near Kin-Chow, about forty miles north of Port Arthur, on May 16. Japanese troops of the second army drove southward from a line of hills a force of three Russian battalions with eight guns. The Japanese lost 146 men killed or wounded, nine officers being among the dead.

A report reached Che-Foo from Dalny that in a bombardment of Port Arthur on Monday a Japanese battleship and a cruiser struck mines and sank.

General Kurapatkin, according to the Russian general staff, has decided to abandon Liao-Yang and fall back to Harbin. The reports of a Japanese force northeast of Moukden lack confirmation.

The Japanese troops which landed at Kai-ping, driving the Russians out of the town and marching on New-Chwang, re-embarked, according to a dispatch from the latter point, and sailed southward. Russian troops re-entered New-Chwang.

Reports from Russian generals throw little light on the Japanese operations in the interior of Manchuria. The Japanese advance guard on the Liao-Yang road from Feng-Cheng retreated on May 17. Siu-Yen has not yet been occupied. Taku-Shan has been evacuated. Heavy rains have made the roads almost impassable. The remainder of the dispatches relate chiefly to the movements of small Japanese detachments.

CLOSING ON PORT ARTHUR. Second Army's Landing and Engagement at Kin-Chow.

Washington, May 18.—The Japanese Legation has received the following dispatch from Tokio giving a report of the commander of the landing forces in the Liao-Tung Peninsula:

After serious fighting on May 16 the Japanese occupied the heights three and one-half miles from Kin-Chow. The Japanese casualties were 146, including nine officers killed. The Russian losses were 3 and 19 there have been daily skirmishes. Japanese detachments successfully driving the enemy back and destroying the telegraph and railway lines at Polan-Tien and vicinity.

Tokio, May 18.—The official report of the landing of the second Japanese army has been received here. It is as follows:

The army arrived at the prearranged place on May 5, and under cover of the navy began landing at 8 o'clock in the morning. None of the enemy were observed. According to native reports, there were about 300 of the enemy at Polan-Tien, 100 on the Pitsu-Wo road, 200 at Pitsu-Wo and 600 in front of the landing place. Immediately detachments were sent to Pitsu-Wo to destroy the telegraph line and to Polan-Tien, to destroy the railroad.

On May 6 detachments of our men dispersed small detachments of the enemy from the eminence south of Polan-Tien and from the railroad station to the southwest. Simultaneously the engineers destroyed the bridge and the telegraph line. The Russians, who were dispersed, had 300 infantry and 100 cavalry. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. Two hundred of the enemy's cavalry posted at Pitsu-Wo retired, and without resistance we cut the wire and captured the instruments.

On May 7 we sent a detachment to destroy the railroad and telegraph wires between Polan-Tien and Sanchilipi. This detachment dispersed the enemy's cavalry, one hundred strong, and cut the railroad and wires to the northeast of Sanchilipi in two places. One lieutenant and three men were killed and nine men wounded.

On May 13 the railroad was destroyed to the northwest of Polan-Tien. On May 16 we took possession of a line of hills four miles from Chichaton, driving the enemy to the southward. The enemy consisted of three or four battalions and eight guns. Our losses were 146 men killed and wounded. A Red Cross train was sent forward on May 13.

TWO WARSHIPS SUNK? Japanese Battleship and Cruiser Reported Lost in Attack.

Che-Foo, May 19.—Russian refugees who arrived here to-day on a junk from Port Dalny say that the Japanese bombarded Port Arthur last Monday. Russian officers who were on Golden Hill declared, according to the refugees, that in the bombardment a Japanese battleship and a cruiser struck mines and sank.

The warships reported sunk are the battleship Shikishima and the armored cruiser Asama. The story is not believed here, but the Russians who brought the news insist that it is true.

REPUBLICANS WINDING UP MANY CONVENTIONS HELD

Harmony and Roosevelt the Keynote of Most.

Republican conventions were held in many States yesterday, and for the most part were harmonious and enthusiastically for Roosevelt for President.

In Wisconsin the general scheme of harmony was broken, and Senators Spooner and Quarles led a bolt from Governor La Follette. The result is expected to be two Republican tickets in that State this year, while contesting delegations will be sent to the national convention.

The "stand patters" won in Iowa in the tariff fight, and Ohio was for Roosevelt with a hurrah, as was Michigan. The Far West and the South joined in the general demand that Roosevelt be the next President.

BOLT IN WISCONSIN. Spooner and Quarles Lead Revolt Against La Follette.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Madison, Wis., May 18.—There will be two Republican tickets in the field in Wisconsin this year, for the anti-La Follette men to-night bolted from the State convention and will nominate a ticket headed by either ex-Governor S. A. Cook, of Neenah, or Judge Emil Baensch, of Manitowish.

Early this morning the State Central Committee began its work of hearing the cases of the contesting delegations, and unseated enough delegates of the anti-La Follette forces to give La Follette a majority of about ninety-five votes in the convention. Both factions took part in the convention until every method had been tried by the anti-La Follette men to get their delegates seated. Then, finding opposition useless, they left the hall, and at 8 o'clock called to order a separate convention in the City Opera House.

Before this action was taken the La Follette men tried to conciliate the opposition by promising to elect Senators Spooner and Quarles delegates-at-large to the national convention. The Senators, however, announced that they would not accept election by a convention organized illegitimately, as they believed, in the interest of the La Follette slate. The Governor will head the delegation to the national convention to be elected by the La Follette convention, and the two Senators and Congressman Babcock that to be named by the anti-La Follette men.

The anti-La Follette men look to the national convention to decide; that they had a legitimate majority over the La Follette men in the State convention and recognize the Cook ticket as the real Republican State ticket.

When the delegates reached the convention here in the morning they were made to pass through a double line of football players, game warden and State employees, who roughly seized and minutely examined each delegate before accepting the genuineness of the badges. At the outer entrance there was a double line of twelve, leaving a passageway less than eighteen inches wide. Inside there was another guard, where the inspection was scarcely less rigid. The anti-third terms marched in a body, 550 strong, but only those who could display badges were admitted. Captain "Ben" Dally, of Milwaukee, an anti-third term delegate, was struck by a guard, presumed to be one of the game wardens.

City officials interfered to prevent the delegates from being obliged to sit behind the high wire fence which had been put up because of the dangers that might result from panic of the crowd. The fence was raised, and a lower one put up in its place. A double line of guards was stationed, however, to prevent any attempt to break through or over the barrier.

The district delegates to the national convention, with the 1st and 11th lacking, follow: Ed. ex-Governor R. D. Hoard and F. W. Hall; H. G. Clark and W. B. Perry; 17th, General F. C. Warden and E. J. W. Fisher; 18th, A. W. James and J. I. Green; 19th, Dr. W. G. Saries and E. J. Foster; 21st, William Rahr and G. A. Whiting; 22nd, Frank S. Bradford and H. P. Bird; 23rd, J. W. Cochran and L. Hanson; 24th, A. W. McLeod and D. C. Colledge.

IOWA "STANDS PAT." State Convention Declares Against Tariff Revision.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Des Moines, May 18.—The Iowa Republican State Convention here to-day instructed for Roosevelt and elected the following delegates-at-large to the national convention: Governor Albert B. Cummins, of Des Moines; Senator William B. Allison, of Dubuque; Joseph W. Blythe, of Burlington, and Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge.

The district delegates are: 1st District, M. W. Bailey, of Washington; C. A. Carpenter, of Louisa. 2d District, George M. Curtis, of Clinton; G. W. French, of Scott. 3d District, E. S. Ellisworth, of Hardin; O. M. Gillett, of Buchanan. 4th District, Harry Green, of Howard; A. H. Gale, of Cerro Gordo. 5th District, E. E. Clark, of Linn; J. W. Dosses, of Jones. 6th District, John A. Demuth, of Monroe; H. L. Waterman, of Wapello. 7th District, John Y. Henderson, of Warren; Dr. Hostetter, of Story. 8th District, R. F. Jaqua, of Taylor; W. M. Peetman, of Appanooske. 9th District, George S. Wright, of Pottawattamie; W. S. Ellis, of Montgomery. 10th District, E. K. Winnie, of Humboldt; Mahlon Head, of Green. 11th District, A. Vandermeide, of Sioux; R. L. Cleaves, of Cherokee.

Representative J. A. T. Bull was permanent chairman of the convention, and Lafayette Young, of Des Moines, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The "Stand Patters" won a complete victory in the platform. The resolutions adopted contain no sentiment whatever in favor of tariff revision, but declare that the protective principles "found its high fulfillment" in the Dingley law. As to reciprocity, the platform declares that it is "unwise to seek markets abroad by sacrificing some parts of the markets at home." Twenty of the twenty-six delegates are "Stand Patters."

The resolutions indicate the adjustment of the Alaskan boundary dispute, the work done in China, praise Secretary Shaw and Secretary Wilson, endorse President Roosevelt, oppose trusts, praise the American navy, and declare the following on the tariff question:

We believe in the protective tariff, which builds American factories, creates possible great and small American industries and gives employment to American labor. We believe in the American home market for the products of American farms, factories and shops. We believe it unwise to seek markets abroad by sacrificing some part of the markets at home, and equally unwise to legislate in a manner to provoke American industries to make war upon each other. Under the protective system, newly inaugurated in 1892, the country has enjoyed unusual prosperity. Protective duties have kept work and wages at home and have furnished

Continued on third page.

Continued on sixth page.