



NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

War Scare a Blessing Without Disguise for Prime Minister.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1904, by The Tribune Association.) London, Oct. 29.—The war scare has been a blessing without disguise for the Prime Minister. He was confronted with the necessity for arranging a concordat of some kind between the tariff reformers and the free traders at a representative conference of the Unionist party, but when the hour for the Southampton speech came factional strife was overshadowed by the crisis in international relations, and his followers did not want to hear about the fiscal question, but about the issues of peace and war. He was released from the exigencies of party politics and left at liberty to play with the Chamberlain question without reviving his Edinburgh speech. Mr. Chaplin's recent resolution, based upon the Prime Minister's phrases, was adopted by the party council without serious resistance from the free traders, and the tariff reformers had every reason for satisfaction in controlling the authoritative Unionist caucus. They expect defeat at the general election, but are bent upon having the Opposition in the next Parliament united on the tariff question with not more than half a dozen free trade Unionists. They expect to carry Mr. Balfour with them, and to return ultimately to power with him there.

The party questions over which the politicians have been intriguing for weeks were forgotten when Mr. Balfour rose at Southampton to explain that the nation had been on the verge of war the previous night, but that peace had been made that morning by a timely Russian surrender. As he spoke he excited tumultuous enthusiasm, for the truth was revealed that he had acted like a great Prime Minister with strength, dignity and courage, and had not only given the nation peace with honor, but taught the world an object lesson in the defence of neutral rights. Russia had been allowed to save her face by consenting to an inquiry based upon the Hague arbitration principle, but the surrender was complete without being humiliating.

The fleet delivered from attack by the Channel squadron has a temporary harbor of refuge at Vigo and will probably return to the Baltic as soon as the tidings are received of the fall of Port Arthur. The main object of the inquiry for which French mediation has opened the way is apparently the discovery of the sources of the Russian admiral's hallucinations. The czar, while acting like a sincere peacemaker, could not be expected to throw over his own admiral without official inquiry, especially as the mystery of the fantastic battle of the Dogger Bank has not yet been cleared up, and possibly two unknown vessels having been reported by Swedish and German craft as bombed and sinking. The cruise of the Baltic fleet has shown how easily abuse of belligerent rights may involve the terrible risks of war for the defence of neutral commerce. It enforces the moral that the new Peace Congress is urgently needed in order to provide international guarantees for the security of private property at sea in war, and to prohibit wanton attacks upon neutral commerce. What the world requires is not the unprecedented act of policing the seas by the Channel fleet, involving a declaration of war, but another conference at the Hague with President Roosevelt's prestige behind it, magnified by his triumphant election.

The halfpenny press has been making a new record in circulation this week. Time limits had been set, ultimatums issued and reprisals by the British fleet ordered without a Cabinet meeting until Friday, and with no authoritative statement by the government of its policy. With the enterprise of cheap journalism so remarkable, it was strange that the Stock Exchange was not affected before Thursday, and even then there was uneasiness rather than panic, and the slump in prices on Friday was caused as much by speculative dealings on the forecasts of Mr. Balfour's Southampton speech as by apprehension of war. While the newspapers have been selling briskly, the national conduct has been admirably cool. As always in a crisis in foreign relations it has been a united nation without a note of dissent from the demand for full reparation from Russia for the act of war in the North Sea. The Opposition leaders have been as strong and uncompromising as the Ministers themselves in condemning the lawless warfare of the Russian fleet upon neutral commerce.

The Russian government had not the slightest pretext for misunderstanding the British temper when the nation, by her Ministers, present and future, and by the press of all parties, spoke as one man.

The financiers were not impressed at the outset by the seriousness of the affair. The conduct of the Russian fleet was so clearly unwarrantable that full redress was considered a foregone conclusion. It was not until Lord Selborne emphasized at the Pilgrims' dinner to the American squadron the necessity for punishment against the guilty officers as a safeguard against the recurrence of the outrages that fears were excited on the Street lest the British government might present demands which the czar's advisers would regard as an affront to the imperial sovereignty and a dangerous impasse would be created with France, committed by the terms of the secret alliance to support Russia. These considerations exercised a sobering influence upon the press comments on the Russian admiral's amazing report of the operations of a flying Dutchman torpedo craft and irresponsible cruisers, during which vessels under four flags were fired upon. The excitement in London was intense on Friday while the report of the Southampton speech was being awaited, but confidence was everywhere felt in Mr. Balfour's coolness and sound judgment, and the repeated conferences of the French Ambassador with Lord Lansdowne were regarded as a hopeful promise of mediation at the last moment. Among the gravest signs were the dispatches from Russia, indicating that war with England would be welcomed. The tidings that Lord Balfour's fleet had sailed caused general satisfaction, but nobody could explain how he could hold up the Russian fleet without firing upon it.

The publishers are grinning over the disturbance of the holiday book trade by alarms and excursions of war, especially men like Mr. Heinemann, who are issuing immense editions of books like Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son." A large sale was also expected for Mr. Cheyne's book, "Bible Problems," with a fresh statement of the results of literary criticism. Mr. Abbey's coronation picture is highly commended by the art critics as a masterly ceremonial work, equally fine in composition and color.

The Italian opera is going well at Covent Garden.

Continued on fourth page.

MR. HAY AND PANAMA.

He Cordially Approved the President's Course.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, Oct. 29.—Democratic misrepresentations and misstatements have ceased to occasion surprise in Washington, although it is a matter of regret that prominent Democrats and leading representatives of the Democratic press, even in their desperation, should descend to the methods which have characterized the last weeks of the campaign.

A striking instance of this sort of misrepresentation was called to the attention of The Tribune correspondent to-day by a member of the Cabinet, who pointed to the recent editorial in "The New York Times" on Secretary Hay's speech of October 26. "The Times" said:

"Multitudes of Mr. Hay's countrymen have been induced enough to doubt whether he approved the President's unlawful doings on the Isthmus. His attempted defence of that transgression is so lame and unsatisfactory as to confirm the belief that he entered upon it with a reluctant mind."

"Such a misrepresentation of the facts is unpardonable in a metropolitan newspaper," declared the member of the Cabinet, "for 'The Times' must have known that Mr. Hay had effectively demonstrated his entire approval of the President's course in Panama in his great speech of July 6, when he said:

"I venture to say that no eight years of government in our history have been purer from blame . . . than the eight years of McKinley and Roosevelt which claim your approval to-day."

"And referring particularly to the President's part in the Panama incident, Mr. Hay said: 'He struck while the iron was white hot on the anvil of opportunity and forged as perfect a bit of honest statecraft as this generation has seen.'"

"Certainly Mr. Hay left no ground here for doubt as to whether he approved the President's course in Panama, and no occasion for 'The Times' belief that he entered upon the Panama negotiations with a reluctant mind."

PARKER'S IGNORANCE VS. THE FACTS.

REMOVES P. O. CLERK.

Roosevelt Acts on Charges That He Collected Campaign Funds.

Washington, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt has directed the removal from office of Jacob W. Bunn, finance clerk of the Philadelphia Post-office, for what he terms pernicious activity in collecting campaign funds from employes of that office. The charges against Bunn have been under investigation for some time by the Civil Service Commission, which recommended that Bunn be dismissed. The President's order was in accordance with this recommendation.

STOLE PROF. ROLFE'S MSS.

Says He Knows Culprit, Who Was Animated by Revenge.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 29.—Professor J. W. Rolfe, of this city, announces that the original manuscript of his new "Life of Shakespeare," to consist of five hundred pages when printed, was stolen from his library while he was away on a vacation, and that he has had to spend the last four months in rewriting the work from his notes and memory.

The manuscript had been kept in a safety vault in Cambridge, but the professor took it out one day, and when he came to look for it on his library table it had disappeared. The theft was committed by a man close to Professor Rolfe, but the latter flatly refuses to divulge the name of the guilty person, which, if known, he admitted, would cause a profound sensation in literary and social circles. Professor Rolfe says that the manuscript was stolen and probably destroyed for revenge.

PARKER'S IGNORANCE VS. THE FACTS.

THINK WARSHIPS WEAK.

Officers Believe Six Could be Riddled from the Quarters.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) San Francisco, Oct. 29.—Naval officers here are discussing the lack of armor around the after end of the superstructure of the battleship Ohio, within which are mounted ten 6-inch rapid fire guns. This omission, experts say, makes the big ship dangerously vulnerable in a vital part to shots coming from either quarter. That this defect should have been permitted to go unremedied is puzzling the officers here.

The superstructure, which incloses the two armored turrets, has six-inch walls except at the after end, and while the after turret, several feet away, protects the superstructure from fire from directly aft or sharp on the starboard and port quarters from any point of which shots might be poured into the superstructure with nothing to prevent except a thin shell plating. A single shell of large calibre entering here would put out of action one 6-inch gun and its crew, and might do great damage to the engine room, the hatch of which is well inside the casement.

This omission, the officers believe, could be rectified at slight cost, but unless this is done the whole superstructure of the Ohio is vulnerable to rapid fire guns aimed at the port or starboard quarters. The same defect, the officers say, exists in the sister ships Maine and Missouri, as well as in the Alabama, the Wisconsin and the Illinois.

PARKER'S IGNORANCE VS. THE FACTS.

KNOW ABOUT HOLD-UP?

Police Arrest Suspects in Connection with Astoria Shooting.

Detectives Burden and Orpheus, of the Astoria police precinct, late last night arrested two men who, they think, may know something about the hold-up and shooting of a week ago on the Shore Road, Astoria. One of the men gave his name as Nino Orto, and said he lived in East Sixty-fourth-st., Manhattan. The other man arrested said he was Antonio Schanfo, of No. 25 Hoyt-ave., Astoria.

The detectives took the men in custody as suspicious persons. They are now locked up in the Astoria police station. Although nothing was found on the prisoners, the police believe the men may know something about the hold-up of Samuel Dunham, paymaster for the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, while he was on his way to Riker's Beach in a cab with a large sum of money to pay off the employes of the company. The driver of the cab, when also shot Leroy Williams, the driver of the cab, when he failed to halt at their command.

PARKER'S IGNORANCE VS. THE FACTS.

DEWEY'S (1904 VINTAGE) GRAPE JUICE.

The Best we have ever pressed. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., N. Y.

Electoral Votes.

ROOSEVELT, . . .	314
PARKER,	151
DOUBTFUL, . . .	11

This is a summary of THE TRIBUNE'S forecast of the election. For full details and explanations see Part II of to-day's TRIBUNE.

DOUBLE PARK TRAGEDY. AUTO CLUB JOINS FIGHT.

WIFE SHOT THREE TIMES. VICTIMS OF SPRINKLING.

Husband Tries Suicide—Wounded, She Stumbles to His Side.

Morris Sacks, a Russian weaver, thirty-two years old, shot his wife and himself yesterday afternoon in Stuyvesant Park when the crowds of women and children which frequent it were greatest. Three of the bullets lodged in the woman's head. She will probably die, but he, with two bullets in his head, is expected to recover.

Jealousy and misunderstanding were the cause of the tragedy, according to the brother of Sacks.

The greatest excitement was caused among the women and children in the little park. It is the breathing spot of the neighborhood, and the fine weather had induced all the nurses and mothers of the neighborhood to take their charges into the air.

Emil Waters, of No. 540 East Fourteenth-st., told the police that he noticed the couple go into the park from Second-ave. about 4 o'clock. They seated themselves on a bench near the avenue. Sacks rested his head in his right hand and talked in a low voice to his wife. She turned her face from him, and seemed not to agree with what he was saying to her.

Waters says that the man attempted to turn the woman toward him, but that when she felt his hand on her shoulder she repulsed him and drew further away from him. They were talking in Russian, so Waters could not understand the conversation. The man seemed to be pleading with his wife.

When she turned from him Sacks arose from the bench, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, fired three times at the woman as she sat on the bench. She had no chance to escape. One shot tore out her right eye, another entered the left side of her jaw and the third penetrated the neck to the side of the jugular vein. She fell to the ground.

When Sacks noted the effect of his bullets he turned the weapon on himself. The first shot took effect in his right ear and the second in the left side of his jaw. He then staggered across the walk and fell on the lawn a dozen feet from where his wife lay.

She managed to arise and stumble across to where her husband lay, and threw herself on the ground beside him. Sacks was conscious and put his arm about the woman.

Waters and others who had seen the tragedy ran to the couple and pulled them apart, Sacks protesting feebly. Policeman Kassing, of the East Twenty-second-st. station, pushed the crowd away and called an ambulance. Dr. Pearce responded from Bellevue and, seeing the desperate nature of the wounds, hurried man and wife to Bellevue in the same ambulance. The woman was put at once on the operating table, and the surgeons probed for the bullets. The husband was taken to the prison ward. He revived while his wounds were being dressed and begged the surgeons to give him poison.

In his pocket they found a letter addressed: "Please notify my brother, Bernard Sacks, No. 1931 Second-ave, pharmacist." The police at once communicated with the brother. After seeing his brother in the prison ward he said he could give no explanation of his act. The letter addressed to him was written in Russian, and he refused to tell the police its nature.

He said that his brother came to this country six months ago from Odessa. The day he left home he married the woman whom he shot, and they had not lived together as man and wife. The wife arrived in this city four days ago on the steamer Kroonland from Rotterdam. The couple had been living with him.

He admitted that the couple had not been happy, and said he believed his brother entertained unfounded suspicions of his wife. They had luncheon with him yesterday at his home and went out for a walk. Morris had been continually talking of the happiness that was in store for him when his wife arrived, but for the last two days he had seemed moody and restless. Mrs. Sacks was twenty-two years old. She was well dressed and wore several valuable diamond ornaments.

The surgeons at Bellevue say that there is little hope for the woman's recovery, but they do not consider the man's case critical.

PARKER'S IGNORANCE VS. THE FACTS.

BET MINES ON ELECTION.

One Is Staked on Parker Valued at \$600,000.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Silver City, N. M., Oct. 29.—Perhaps the largest bet that has been made so far this season on the result of the Presidential election was recently made here between V. C. Place, general manager of the Pinos Altos Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Grant County, New-Mexico, and Charles M. Shannon, proprietor of a newspaper at Silver City. Mr. Place bets the new gold mill recently erected at a cost of \$600,000, and all the company's mines and property, including the mercantile house, on Roosevelt, the Hughes and Shannon property, consisting of large copper mines and buildings at Clifton, on Parker. The necessary papers have been made out and placed in escrow pending the result of the election.

The Hughes and Shannon property at Clifton is valued at \$600,000, the present owners having refused \$600,000 for it. The property of the Pinos Altos Gold and Silver Mining Company is in fine condition and is producing heavy monthly shipments of gold bullion. Mr. Shannon was an officer under Cleveland.

DEWEY'S (1904 VINTAGE) GRAPE JUICE. The Best we have ever pressed. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., N. Y.

TRAMPLE, SAYS WARNER. ANOTHER STEP TO PEACE.

"ADS" IN SUBWAY ILLEGAL. ANGLO-RUSSIAN INQUIRY.

Well Known Lawyer Advises Public to Tear Them Down.

The storm of indignation against the advertising signs in the subway stations grows almost hourly in intensity and volume. By yesterday's indications it bids fair to swell into a hurricane.

Not only is the flagrant character of the signs assailed, but the very legality of their existence in the stations is hotly challenged. Authorities last night seemed agreed that the stations were exclusively public property, and that the Rapid Transit Commission, the Interborough operating company or anybody whatsoever had no right to authorize, much less install, the outrageous eye-sores.

On every hand, apparently, the public surprise at the presence of the signs has given place to disgust and indignation at the vandalism betrayed by those responsible for the precious exhibits.

In conversation with a Tribune reporter last night John De Witt Warner not only forswore the counsels of perfection, but deliberately urged the public to take the law into its own hands, and to disfigure, tear, kick, smash and trample the offending advertisements undertook.

As the deliberate counsel of a man who is not only chairman of the Municipal Art Commission and a trustee both of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Municipal Art Society, but also a sane, level-headed lawyer and a member of a well known legal firm, Mr. Warner's advice, which he declared might be followed with impunity, is of startling significance, and tends to confirm the impression that the public sentiment of fitness and propriety has been stirred to the depths.

VIOLATION OF RIGHTS, SAYS WARNER.

"On this subject," Mr. Warner told the reporter, "you cannot possibly quote me too strongly. The operating company has no more right to let out advertising contracts in the subway stations than it has to give concessions for candy stores or peanut stands. The stations are the property of the public, and theirs alone. For advertising facilities under the city's lands to be let in this manner, and so as to obstruct the ingress and egress of passengers, or in any wise to lessen the space accommodation, is as impudent an objection as can possibly be imagined. These stations are as exclusively public places as are the highways and sidewalks. Such obstructions or litter are as much a nuisance as are the advertisements on the walls of the stations. They are entitled to precisely the same treatment as would be meted to them outside."

"What would you advise the public to do?" asked the reporter. "Would it not be better to wait and institute legal proceedings looking to their abolition?"

"I would advise the public," said Mr. Warner, "summarily to turn them to the wall, knock them in, kick them out of the way—do anything that will cause their disappearance."

"I know what legal proceedings might mean,—contests of the suits, delays and so forth."

"Could not any person be legally arrested for following this advice?"

"He could not," said Mr. Warner. "The advertising signboards have no more right there than they would have if placed in the middle of a sidewalk or in the public streets."

"Would it not be well to institute a taxpayer's suit?"

"Yes, let that be done, too. I am sure that the suit could be maintained."

"How about the advertisements in the subway cars?"

"That is another story. But the advertisements have the same right to appear as they have in the elevated trains and on the elevated platforms. There is here no analogy between the two systems."

"But a provision in the Interborough's lease," observed the reporter, "provides that the contractor shall not permit advertising in the stations or cars which will interfere with easy identification of stations or otherwise interfere with efficient operation."

"Ah, that's one of those 'jokers' that almost invariably creep in," said Mr. Warner. "Its purpose was not to permit advertising at the stations, but simply to forbid certain abuses. The advertising signs at the stations are a clear violation of the law."

Calvin Tomkins, the president of the Municipal Art Society, said it was improbable that his society would take any action until the next meeting, about the middle of November. With Mr. Warner, he said that, from what he had heard and read on the subject, the provision in the Interborough's lease was designed rather to restrict abuses than to permit advertising in the stations.

When told of the indignation expressed by Mr. Warner, he added that Mr. Warner might be said to reflect the society's opinion on questions of this nature.

Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough company, declined further to discuss the subject.

PARKER'S IGNORANCE VS. THE FACTS.

AT ONE STATION, 15,000.

Ticket Choppers Overflow After Football Crowd Is Handled.

To accommodate the big crowd at the Yale-College football game yesterday the subway officials threw open the incomplete subway station at One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. and Broadway and arranged for a number of special trains. The crowd came.

Ten minutes after the finish of the football game Broadway was black with a mass of people moving from the American League Park to the subway station.

The police estimated that the crowd consisted of between fifteen and twenty thousand people; the ticket seller's records showed a sale of over nine thousand tickets, but many of the passengers had taken the precaution of purchasing their tickets beforehand, so that the crowd was really greater in excess of his figures.

Police Captain Halpin was at the subway station with fifteen policemen, in expectation of a tough time; but when he saw the alarming proportions of the crowd he had to cope with he sent in a hurry call for twenty more bluecoats, and they came on the run.

For half an hour the crowd, blocking Broadway for blocks from sidewalk to sidewalk, sought to get to the trains below through the narrow entrance to the subway station.

The narrow passageway was blocked with a struggling crowd of men and women, thrown into a state bordering on panic by the shoving of the masses behind them.

For a time it looked as if many casualties.

A TRIP TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

by the New-York Tribune takes you up the Hudson River and by Niagara Falls. Ask ticket agents for rates.—Adv.

Agreement on Obligation to Carry Out Commission's Findings.

The members of the international commission which will fix the blame for the Dogger Bank affair have not been selected, but an agreement has been reached to recognize an obligation to carry out the findings of the judges. The Board of Trade inquiry at Hull is expected to begin early this week.

Four armored Russian vessels and several torpedo boats and colliers arrived at Tangier, where the warships coaled. Admiral Rojstvensky remains at Vigo. Six British warships reached the latter port, the Lancaster's captain paying a visit to the Russian flagship.

The positions of the hostile armies on the Shakhé remain unchanged. There are occasional exchanges of artillery firing which seem to be ineffective. The Japanese have changed the gauge of the railway from Yentai, and are rapidly sending supplies to the front, using the Yentai mines to supply coal to the army.

COURT NOT YET CHOSEN

Russian Ambassador Again Confers with Lord Lansdowne.

London, Oct. 29.—Lord Lansdowne and Ambassador Benckendorff to-day further discussed the composition of the international commission, but no final decision was reached. It is thought possible some British naval officers may take part in the inquiry going on at Vigo, such a courtesy being similar to the one extended by Great Britain to the Russian Embassy to send a representative to the inquiry at Hull.

The Foreign Office thoroughly agrees with the Russian understanding as to the moral obligation to carry out the findings of the international commission.

The Board of Trade inquiry is likely to be opened at Hull early next week, and will be presided over by a naval officer, probably Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, assisted by a leading lawyer, the case being in charge of the solicitor of the Board of Trade. The inquiry will be confined to ascertaining the circumstances from the fishermen's point of view and assessing the damage. The Russian Embassy has not yet decided to accept the government's invitation to send a representative. A report of the findings will be forwarded to the international commission. The Board of Trade inquiry will express no opinion on the action of the Russian squadron.

How hard Ambassador Benckendorff worked for peace will probably never be known. When almost every English paper, especially "The Times," was demanding what would undoubtedly have led to war; when he was hooted in the public streets and followed, much against his will, by a detective on a bicycle, Count Benckendorff preserved not only the calmest and most friendly demeanor, but frankly admitted to Lord Lansdowne that Russia might be in the wrong on every point. The Ambassador did not stand on his dignity or even resent the bitter ridicule of Admiral Rojstvensky's report, merely reiterating that, whether the report was right or wrong, neither he nor Lord Lansdowne was the authority to decide. In this view Franco and Germany sympathized, and Lord Lansdowne eventually acquiesced.

The Admiralty to-day rescinded its order stopping all naval leave. "The Pall Mall Gazette" says that, although all danger of war has passed, a great naval demonstration, in the nature of practice, is being planned as a sequel to the hostile mobilization.

RELIEF FELT IN RUSSIA.

An Outline of Procedure in the Selection of a Court.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—Freed from the severe tension over the trawler incident through the agreement to submit the case to an international inquiry, and relieved by the removal of the prospect of war with Great Britain, the Russian people are soberly realizing the advantage of a peaceful and honorable solution. The widest interest is displayed in diplomatic circles over the arrangements for the investigation.

According to a high authority the two governments will draw up a series of questions which will serve as bases for the investigation of the facts in the case by the mixed commissions at Vigo and Hull. The reports of the commissions will be handed to Russia and Great Britain. For the award an international court will be created by special treaty, in conformity with the provisions of the Hague convention. It is believed that this court will be composed of a foreign naval official and a juriconsult appointed by each of the two powers. These four members will select a fifth, who will have the casting vote.

The treaty to be signed will specify the powers and composition of the court, the main purpose of which will be to give a verdict on the basis of the testimony supplied by the mixed commissions. It will possibly also be given the right of passing sentence in the case.

EFFECT OF FINDINGS.

Further Demands Possible—Rojstvensky May Be Relieved.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 29.—The details of the convention for the constitution of an international commission to establish the facts in the North Sea incident are being worked out in London. The agreement between the two governments, it is authoritatively stated here, goes no further than to have recourse to a commission, under the Hague convention, to determine the facts. This, in the language of Article XIV, "leaves the conflicting powers entire freedom as to the effect to be given to the statement." The findings of the court, however, will constitute a binding, moral obligation upon each power, which is expected to take the action called for without further representations from the free, but leaving the aggrieved government free, in

BIJOU, MAY IRWIN, NEW COMEDY, SALE TO-MORROW.—Adv.