the small traders, intend to remain and exploit the country.

The Seoul and Wiju Railway will soon be extended by way of Feng-Wang-Cheng to form a junction with the Mnchurian Railway at Liao-Yang.

The possession of the Manchurian Railway gives the Japanese the right to settle all the towns along the line with their own people, and other nationalities will probably desire the same privileges of the open door.

'ALL CHEERED PRESIDENT.

Foreigners on the Vaderland Joined Americans at Peace News.

The news of peace was flashed to the Red Star liner Vaderland, which arrived early last night, early yesterday morning when she was in wireless communication with the Nantucket station. There was enthusiastic cheering for President Roosevelt among the passengers when they received the tidings and many foreigners joined heartily.

General Stewart L. Woodford, accompanied by his wife and daughter, was among the passengers. He said:

The cheering for President Roosevelt on board the Vaderland when we heard the news of peace was positively deafening. It would have done the President's heart good to hear the enthusiasm demonstrated on the steamer over his successful work with the peace envoys. All over Europe there is an affectionate regard for him, and they believe over there that he is the peacemaker. I passed through Paris in 1898 and the change of feeling for the United States in that city since that time is nothing short of a miracle.

Captain S. C. Lemly, United States Navy, who was also a passenger on the Vaderland, said:

I believe the peace terms were splendidly brought about. I believe the Japanese did right in giving up the claim for the interned ships.

President Roosevelt is a mighty popular man abroad. He is regarded in Europe as a world man and not merely as a man of the United States.

"JAPAN STOPPED SPOIL."

She Prevented Partition of China, Dr. G. W. Knox Says.

Pawling, N. Y., Sept. 4.—In the course of an address on "Japan, a World Power," delivered at the Quaker Hill Conference here to-day, Professor George William Knox, of Union Theological Seminary, declared that the victory of Japan wipes out the most shameful programme that has ever been conceived by the mind of man. He referred to the proposed partition of China, and said:

We know the lines of partition had been laid down. Russia, had she succeeded in her ambition, would have taken the northern part of China, including Peking, while the remainder was to have been divided between Germany, France and England. Japan, however, has prevented all that. No one can suppose that such a programme of greed could have been carried out in peace, and the attempt to divide China would have meant an endless vista of bloody war.

Victorious Japan is now master of the Far East, and no power will henceforth think of interfering in that quarter without consulting Japan any more than one would interfere in Europe without consulting Germany, or on the American continent without consulting the United States. More than that, it marks an end to that dream that the white race is the natural master of all other races, that dream which has brought curses and kicks for the Chinese and blows in the face for the Hindus, with battleships to back up the bullying tactics.

Dr. Knox, who was for years a missionary in Japan, said that he had seen a German warship enter the harbor of Yokohama, cut the hawser of a German merchant ship which, coming from a cholera infected port, had been placed in quarantine by the Japanese, and had seen the latter discharge cargo and passengers under the guns of the warship.

"Japan has achieved at a bound a position to attain which other nations have struggled for centuries and years. As a world power Japan will not be a menace to the peace of the world. To the contrary, her victory will make for progress, for civilization and for peace."

WAR AGAIN IN TEN YEARS.

Corean Representative's View of the Result of the Peace Conference.

The Rev. P. K. Yoon, who went to Portsmouth to observe the proceedings of the peace conference for Corea, was in Montclair, N. J., over Sunday, and in referring to the outcome of the conference said that his people sympathized with Japan, and believed that in ten years Russia would make trouble again. Japan, he thought, let Russia off too easily, and the result of the conference was not what it should have been.

JAPAN CABLES STILL SLOW.

Unusual Weather Conditions, Not Political Upheaval, Thought To Be the Cause.

The Commercial Cable Company has no further news about the Japanese cable service. The Formosa line is working slowly, but is entirely taken up with the business of the imperial government, and the line to North China is working slowly. From a few words in the dispatches announcing the break down of the direct Shanghai-Nagasaki cable, the company is disposed to think that unusual weather conditions prevail in the Far East and that the interruption of the service is due to this rather than any political cause. There is nothing unusual in the government business taking up all the time of the Formosa line, as the government has always first call on the cables and it is known that the line is working slowly.

Tien-Tsin is not reached by any direct cable from Japan, but by the North China line from Shanghai, consequently any news of the internal conditions of Japan must reach it either by cable by way of Shanghai, which at present is interrupted, or by steamship. The voyage from Japan to Tien-Tsin is a long one, involving the turning of the peninsula of Corea and the sail up the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li to its head.

TO CELEBRATE PEACE IN BELGIUM.

Liege, Sept. 4.—On the initiative of the French Commissioner to the Belgian International Exposition here, a day will be set for a peace celebration, to be held as soon as possible after the signing of the treaty at Portsmouth.

THE RISING IN SHAN-SE PROVINCE.

Strong Force of Imperial Troops Reported Defeated by Insurgents.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—Advices received from Peking by the steamer Athenian yesterday say that the uprising of the Kalchus, an organization similar to the Boxers, is assuming serious proportions in Southern Shan-Se. The insurgents have burned many government offices and yamens. Imperial troops, several thousand strong, were sent on August 16 to put down the insurrection, but were repulsed by the rioters. Several high officers have been killed in Tai-Yuan-Fu, and it is reported a number of missionaries have been murdered. Foreigners are taking refuge in government yamens.

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PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Russians Report Signs of Action on Part of Japanese.

Lidiapudze, Sept. 4, 3 p. m.—The Japanese are continuing preparations for a battle. Their movements cause astonishment, coming at the moment when the peace treaty is on the eve of being signed at Portsmouth.

The Russian advance posts report that the Japanese troops are greatly dissatisfied with the agreement.

The terms of peace are the subject of discussion everywhere. In the Russian army the prevailing spirit is one of lively rejoicing, though general confidence is expressed that the Russian troops would be victorious if they had to fight another battle. The feeling of many of the officers may be summed up in the words of a high commander: "As a soldier I am greatly chagrined, but as a citizen I rejoice at the conclusion of peace."

Three thousand Japanese, who, on August 27, descended on Port Castries, sixty miles northwest of the Saghalien town of Alexandrovsk, set fire to a grass covered steppe. The conflagration assumed serious proportions.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN COREA.

General Linevitch Reports Repulse of Hasegawa's Attacks.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—General Linevitch reports further encounters with the Japanese in Corea. In a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated September 3, he says that the Russians in Northern Corea on September 1 repulsed a series of lively attacks by six battalions of Japanese with twelve guns. The Japanese simultaneously began an offensive movement against the Russian troops in the neighborhood of Kiankeregoui, in Petchongon Pass.

CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

German Baron Loses Life by Accident at Harbin.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Baron Karl von Binder Krieglstein, war correspondent of the "Lokal-Anzeiger," shot and killed himself accidentally while cleaning his rifle at Harbin on Saturday. He began service in the Austrian army, and wrote when a lieutenant a three volume work, "The Psychology of War," which attracted the attention of the German general staff. He was invited to join the Prussian army, and was appointed first lieutenant in the 18th Artillery. In 1893, the baron was called to the general staff, where he did valuable work in the historical division, particularly in his study of "Von Moltke as a Field Commander." He was promoted captain, and later resigned in order to devote his entire time to writing. He served the "Lokal-Anzeiger" with the Japanese and Russian armies.

MACEDONIAN AIMS.

Rebel Leaders Said to Favor Union with Bulgaria.

Vienna, Sept. 4.—Reports from Belgrade say that the Macedonian committees have agreed to change their political programme by favoring a union with Bulgaria, instead of the autonomy of Macedonia, and that the committees will soon publish a proclamation to that effect.

SHAH'S FRIENDLY VISIT.

Trip to Russia Said To Be Without Political Significance.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The visit of the Shah of Persia to Peterhof has no political significance. The Shah always visits the Emperor when he travels in Europe, and considering the friendly relations and commerce between Persia and Russia, not to have done so on this trip would have made an unfavorable impression, particularly in Persia. Three-quarters of the entire Persian trade is with Russia, and not fewer than 230,000 Persian workmen come to Russian territory annually. Most of these workmen return to Persia, but many settle in Russia.

Several high Russian orders have been conferred on the Shah's suite. Orders have also been conferred on his sons and grandsons, and the high Order of St. Andrew has been sent to the hereditary Prince of Persia, who is now Regent at Teheran.

The Shah will leave here on Wednesday for Teheran, going by way of the Caucasus.

FRANCE'S ULTIMATUM.

British Minister May Also Leave Morocco on September 5.

Tangier, Sept. 4.—The French ultimatum fixes a time limit, expiring on September 5. If the French legation withdraws it is expected that the British Minister, who fully supports the French demands, will also withdraw. A popular outbreak is anticipated if France makes a naval or military demonstration. A feeling of panic prevails, and most of the stores are closed owing to conflicts in the suburbs between the followers of Raisuli and other tribesmen.

MASKS FOR CRIMINALS.

Judge Baldwin's Recommendation to Prison Congress.

Budapest, Sept. 4.—At to-day's session of the International Prison Congress, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of Connecticut, professor of constitutional and international law at Yale University, presented a report on the question, "By What Principles and in What Manner May Convicts Be Given Work in the Fields or Other Public Work in the Open Aid?" The objections to the forced labor of convicts in the open air Judge Baldwin stated to be as follows:

It exposes the criminal to public humiliation.
It degrades him in causing him to fall into vile company.
It exposes him to the abuse and tyranny of those who direct his work.
It facilitates escapes.
It makes an unjust competition with the labor of free citizens.

Pointing out that most convicts come from a class of persons unfitted for any trade or occupation except the most unskilled labor, Judge Baldwin suggested that the government should buy up vast tracts of poor, idle, or wild land and send its convicts there to work with shovel and pickaxe, draining and irrigating. Though great expense would be entailed in buying such land, he maintained that the State would be able to sell it at an ultimate profit. Citing the example of North Carolina, where 95 per cent of the condemned are by natural occupation rural laborers, and where this plan is in successful financial operation, the judge concluded, nevertheless, that the new scheme is somewhat more expensive than the ordinary one of putting the convicts at road labor and other public employment where they are constantly before the public eye.

Where the latter kind of work is found unavoidable, Judge Baldwin suggested that the better class of criminals be allowed to wear masks. This privilege he would make dependent on the recommendation of a chaplain or other competent authority, and also on the prisoner's continued good behavior.

The sessions of the Congress are being held in the Hungarian Royal Academy of Sciences. America is represented by ex-Congressman Samuel June Barrows, of New-York; Charles Richmond Henderson, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, and Judge Baldwin, with whom Archduke Joseph Augustus lengthily conversed at yesterday's official reception of the delegates.

Practically all the European countries are represented at the Congress, as well as Cuba, Japan and Mexico.

CANAL LABOR AGENCIES.

Civil Service to Establish Them Here and in New-Orleans and Chicago.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—Civil Service Commissioner Cooley called to consult with the President this afternoon on the employment of labor for the Panama Canal. After his talk with the President, Mr. Cooley said that he believed a plan had been evolved which would result in securing for the Panama Canal just the kind of men required on the work. He continued:

Thus far the Civil Service Commission has not been able to get just the class of men that Mr. Shonts and his engineers wanted. The Commission was about ready to suggest that the Canal Commission hire its own men, independent of us. That is to say, we thought it a good idea to have the canal taken from under our jurisdiction and placed in the excepted class of government employes. Mr. Shonts objected to this, because, he said, he already had his hands full and did not want to go into the labor hiring business. Finally, it was suggested that the employes be selected by labor agencies, say, in New-York, Chicago and New-Orleans, and that those agencies be under the charge of authorized officials of the Civil Service Commission.

This plan has been approved by the President and will be put in force. The labor agents at the three places named will be appointed examiners under the Civil Service Commission. They will, of course, be men experienced in the selection of labor, probably, old railroad contractors, whom Mr. Shonts has known out West. The Civil Service Commission will formulate examination papers and rules for the guidance of these agents, making them reasonably easy, for a high order of literary intelligence is not needed among the canal workers, and we think that the much vexed problem will then work itself out satisfactorily.

CHANGES ON PANAMA RAILWAY.

Mr. Prescott Gets Leave of Absence—Mr. Bierd Talks on Conditions.

Colon, Sept. 4.—H. G. Prescott, former superintendent of the Panama Railroad, who, it is understood, will remain with the company in an important post, has been given three months' leave of absence, with full pay. It is also rumored that Mr. Prescott will become superintendent of the Guayaquil (Ecuador) Railroad.

F. E. Watson has been appointed engineer of maintenance of way, bridges and buildings, replacing F. G. Highbid. Willis Rodman has been made superintendent of telegraphs and telephones, instead of roadmaster.

H. G. Bierd, of Chicago, who has taken over the duties of superintendent of the road, said to-day:

I find the climatic and other conditions more agreeable than I anticipated, and I expect to bring my family here soon. There is not a single case of yellow fever on the isthmus at present. The question of increased dock facilities is now receiving my full attention, and I hope within the next few months to be able to relieve the congestion of traffic.

SIXTY VICTIMS OF BOMB.

Two Women Killed at Barcelona—Criminal Not Found.

Barcelona, Sept. 4.—The number of persons injured by the bomb explosion on the Marine Parade here yesterday afternoon is now fixed at sixty. Only two women were killed. The police have failed to locate the culprit, and the excitement continues at the scene of the outrage. The explosion caused great damage in the vicinity.

CUBAN POLITICAL RIOT.

Gomez Present at Fight in Guanabacoa—Seven Injured.

Havana, Sept. 4.—A street demonstration by Liberals at Guanabacoa last evening, at which Governor Gomez, the fusionist candidate for the Presidency, and other political leaders were present, resulted in fights with Moderates. There was much stone thr wing and several shots were fired. The occupant of a carriage was seriously wounded by a revolver bullet, and six other persons were injured by missiles.

CHINESE NORTHERN TRADE OPENING.

The Boycott Subsiding, the Consul General at Shanghai Reports to State Department.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Consul General Rodgers, at Shanghai, sent a cable dispatch to the State Department under yesterday's date, as follows:

Northern trade is opening and the boycott is apparently subsiding.

Through the mails the State Department has received copies of the boycott placards which have been displayed in the principal Chinese ports. They have been described in the news dispatches, and are much alike, generally reciting the unjust treatment of Chinese merchants and students seeking to enter American ports and giving this as a reason why the Chinese at home should refrain from trading with Americans or buying American products.

A TYPHOON OFF TONQUIN.

Many Junks Lost in Gale—The Coast Strewn with Wreckage.

Saigon, Sept. 4.—A typhoon has swept south of Hai-Phong, and the southern delta of the Tonquin coast is strewn with the wreckage of junks. No Europeans are among the victims.

The damage is estimated at $300,000. Communication with Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin, is interrupted. The crews of many junks and sampans were drowned.

BELLEVUE FINALLY RID OF SNORER.

Asthma Patient, Driven from Other Wards, Rebelled at Alcoholic.

Bellevue Hospital got rid of a man yesterday who was known throughout the institution as "the man with the terrible snore." He was not discharged, but left the hospital of his own accord, because he thought he had been insulted.

About a month ago Collin Smith, sixty-one years old, of No. 22 Coenties Slip, was admitted to the hospital, suffering from asthma. The first night he awakened every one again and again by his snoring. The second night was the same, and the patients entered a complaint. They sent a petition to the night superintendent, declaring that they could not sleep, remarking that Smith's snore "was worse than a boat's fog horn."

Smith was then transferred to open air pavilion No. 2, which is next to the babies' ward. The first night was terrible in the babies' ward. Every child was awakened every now and then by the snore. Smith was the only patient in the ward and bed was moved to the end, about fifty feet from the babies. Everything went along all right until Sunday, when it was found necessary to send some patients into the ward where Smith was. It was the same story again; no one could sleep and every one made complaint.

Dr. Erdwurn then transferred Smith to the alcoholic ward, saying:

"He can sleep there from now on. If he wakes the patients there he is a good one."

Sunday night was Smith's first night there. He made a complaint yesterday, but no attention was paid to it. Late in the afternoon he gathered up his effects and left the institution.

GAYNOR A POSSIBILITY.

MAY BE FUSION'S CHOICE.

Municipal Ownership Faction to Present His Name for Mayor.

Justice William J. Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, is regarded in fusion circles as likely to be the choice of the conference of the anti-Tammany people when they finally pick a candidate to run against Mayor McClellan. The Municipal Ownership League will present his name to the fusion conference on Thursday night.

With District Attorney Jerome no longer a factor in the situation for Mayor, there is lively speculation about the prospective candidate. President Cutting of the Citizens Union said last night at his summer home at Tuxedo Park that he would make a statement to-day setting forth the position of the Citizens Union, now that Mr. Jerome has made it clear that in no circumstances will he accept a nomination for Mayor.

The Citizens Union as long ago as last January officially gave notice that in its judgment only an independent Democrat could be elected Mayor this fall. The Republicans are disposed to be generous in all things pertaining to the makeup of the city and county tickets.

The municipal ownership delegates will be on hand on Thursday night with the names of Justice Gaynor, Justice Seabury and John Ford as eligible candidates for Mayor. Now that Mr. Jerome is out of the race, probably the Citizens Union will not insist upon any one.

If the name of Justice Gaynor is presented to the conference his friends are confident that the Citizens Union will accept it. Justice Gaynor still has three years on the bench before the expiration of his term. His friends said last night that he would resign his office if the anti-Tammany forces saw fit to nominate him. In 1893 he made one of the greatest campaigns in the political history of Kings County. It was Mr. Gaynor who laid the plans that trapped John Y. McKane and his henchmen in Gravesend, and it was Mr. Gaynor who followed up the election frauds and sent McKane and his "pals" to prison.

As a candidate for justice he ran in nine counties, making up the Second Judicial District. In the county of Kings, the old city of Brooklyn, he ran abreast with Charles A. Schieren, receiving more than 30,000 plurality, and overcoming the Democratic machine vote, plus about 25,000 illegal ballots. In the year that David B. Hill ran for Governor he refused the Democratic nomination. On the bench he has not hesitated to criticise mercilessly the police for their alleged arbitrary and cruel practices, shielded by law. Hardly a month goes by without a declaration from Justice Gaynor which causes unusual comment.

The McCarren machine is in bad repute in Brooklyn on account of the work of McCarren on the gas bills at Albany. With Justice Gaynor as a candidate for Mayor, his friends are confident that he would sweep Kings County with a record breaking plurality.

This disposition of the first place on the fusion ticket would make it feasible for the second place to go to a Citizens Union man, and it is believed that some one of the type of ex-City Chamberlain Gould will be named for Controller. It may be Mr. Gould himself.

The Republicans care more for a ticket that will prove a winner than they do for places on the ticket, and the candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen may also be a Citizens Union man.

The Brooklyn Republicans will present the name of ex-Mayor Schieren to the conference on Thursday night, but if the Republican leaders should decide that it is good policy to allow the first place to go to an independent Democrat probably Mr. Schieren's name will be presented only in a complimentary way.

When it comes to framing a platform it is expected that there will be a clean cut declaration for municipal control and operation of all expired and expiring gas and electric franchises.

The Republican conferees are not willing to go further than this with the municipal ownership idea, believing that this is as far as public sentiment will justify it. The estimate has been made for a city gas plant, and the enlargement of this idea to give the consumer gas at reasonable rates is regarded as reasonable and logical. With Tammany on record, from Mayor McClellan and Charles F. Murphy down, as "standing in" with the lighting trust, it is expected that municipal ownership of gas lighting, with 50-cent gas for every householder, will prove a most effective campaign issue.

JEROME SAYS "NOTHIN'."

Silent About Politics on Return to This City.

District Attorney Jerome returned from Lakeville last night, but declined to make any further statement regarding the local political situation.

"Nothin' about nothin," was his answer to all interrogations. He read the morning papers in Lakeville earlier in the day, but would not make any comment. His return was entirely due to affairs in his own office, and had no political significance. His cold is much better, and he is practically well. Alfred W. Hodder, his secretary, came with him. Mr. Jerome went to a restaurant and then home.

SEE WOMAN DRAGGED.

Mother Seeking Children Injured by Train Before Coney Crowd.

While a large crowd looked on, Mrs. Clara Hauser, of No. 436 West 47th-st., Manhattan, was caught in the underbody of a Coney Island express train and dragged for half a block at Coney Island yesterday. Her left leg was so injured that it had to be amputated above the knee, and she was frightfully lacerated.

Mrs. Hauser went down to Coney Island yesterday with her husband and four children. While they were standing near the entrance to Luna Park waiting for a train for home two of the children strayed across the track and became lost in the crowd. Mrs. Hauser started to look for them. Just as she reached the other side the express came in.

The shoe which takes power from the third rail caught her dress and dragged her along the ground. Her screams drew the attention of the large crowd. Women screamed and covered their eyes, and men ran to her, expecting to find her dead.

An ambulance was summoned, and Dr. Morrison, of the Coney Island Reception Hospital, extricated her. Besides the injured leg, she had a deep cut in the thigh and a broken rib. At the hospital it was necessary to amputate the leg last night.

AIRSHIP FALLS TO EARTH.

Propeller Blade Punctures Gas Bag of the Arrow.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 4.—Professor Baldwin was to have given airship exhibitions here this week. In consequence of his tragic death last Thursday Professor Hamilton undertook to take his place and give an exhibition this afternon in the airship Arrow. His programme was to circle Fairyland, an amusement resort near Paterson, and then to sail to Paterson and return at an altitude of 1,500 feet.

About fifteen thousand people were gathered at Fairyland. Hamilton had just begun to shoot into space, and was about fifty feet above the ground, when one of the rear wheels operating the machine broke, and the blade shot through the bag, puncturing it.

The spectators scattered as the airship came down, but Hamilton managed to land at a point where no damage could come to any of them. Hamilton was uninjured. He says he will make another attempt in a day or two.

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BACON IN LOOMIS'S PLACE.

Continued from first page.

the settlement of the coal strike he, with George W. Perkins, aided President Roosevelt from the company's side of the question. In addition to this, Mr. Bacon represented J. P. Morgan & Co. as a director in no less than a dozen of the principal corporations of this city.

Following the settlement of the coal strike, a misunderstanding is said to have arisen in J. P. Morgan & Co. Whatever the friction was, it was kept within the company, and even after Mr. Bacon had resigned, in 1903, no other reason than ill health was made public. Mr. Bacon himself has persistently refused to discuss his resignation from any other point of view.

Mr. Bacon was born in Boston about forty-five years ago, and comes from old New-England stock. His town house is at No. 1 Park-ave., a red brick structure, with many gables and windows. Two years ago he was talked of for Assistant United States Treasurer, but this was only a rumor. This will be the first public office of a national character Mr. Bacon has held. He is a member of the Racquet, Tuxedo, Riding, New-York Yacht, Harvard, Law, Rockaway Hunting and Meadow Brook clubs.

A SHAKE-UP EXPECTED.

Appointment Believed to Show Mr. Root's Intention in Department.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 4.—The appointment by the President of Robert Bacon, of New-York, to succeed Francis B. Loomis as First Assistant Secretary of State proved something of a surprise to officials in Washington, but the selection is welcomed as evidence of the intention of Secretary Root thoroughly to reorganize the State Department and to institute those business methods which he was so successful in introducing in the War Department. The selection for this important post of a man whose whole training has been along business lines, and who has achieved notable success in that direction, is something of an innovation, but one that augurs well for the future of this department, which has for some time been in need of a certain amount of overhauling.

It is regarded as certain that other changes will follow, if not immediately, as soon as the new Secretary has had an opportunity to familiarize himself with the personnel of the department. Those who observed the notably efficient methods of Mr. Root when he was Secretary of War entertain the brightest hopes for the future of the department of which he is about to assume direction.

The necessity of a business regime in the State Department has for some time been obvious to those who come into close touch with it. When the Bowen-Loomis controversy was being investigated, there occurred blunders, including the mysterious disappearance or total loss of important documents, which lead Secretary Taft to comment on the methods of the department of which he was then acting secretary with characteristic forcefulness, and ultimately to bring to the attention of the President the importance of its early and thorough overhauling. When Mr. Root was Secretary of War, he, also, observed defects of the system, for which he suggested remedies, and it is well known that when it was learned that the former Secretary of War had accepted the portfolio of State there was consternation among certain officials of that Department.

There is no reason to believe that any changes Secretary Root finds it necessary to make will effect the second assistant secretary, Mr. Adee, who is not only entitled to the utmost consideration by reason of long and highly efficient service, but whose familiarity with precedents and whose remarkable distinctions in the niceties of diplomatic phraseology must always render him invaluable to the Secretary of State.

Not only in the State Department itself, but in its important auxiliary, the consular service, will Mr. Root find ample scope for his great executive ability. Senator Lodge has for years been seeking to enlist the support of Congress in reform of this bureau, and in his efforts he has had the loyal support and deep sympathy of President Roosevelt. That Secretary Root will lend to the senior Senator from Massachusetts his powerful influence and assistance and that out of the combined efforts of the President, the Secretary of State and one of the most influential members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will come a reform which will revolutionize the consular service and afford material impetus to the foreign trade interests of the nation may be regarded as certain.

In this feature of the State Department work Mr. Bacon is expected to render invaluable assistance to the Secretary. His familiarity with business methods and his knowledge of the requirements of commercial interests in their efforts to extend the foreign trade of the United States will be in constant requisition. Those who have studied the needs of the State Department express unqualified approval of the appointment, which they believe to have been made by the President at the instance of Secretary Root.

While he is one of the most considerate of chiefs, Secretary Root is an inexorable foe of incompetence, intemperance and indolence. It is a knowledge of his views on these subjects and of the high standard of excellence which he is certain to require of his associates and subordinates which warrant the belief that other changes are certain to follow his assumption of his duties as Secretary of State.

Nothing is known here regarding Mr. Loomis's plans. There has been some discussion as to the advisability of his continuing the investigation of the business methods of the diplomatic and consular agencies of the United States, which he undertook in Europe when he went abroad as special Ambassador to receive the body of John Paul Jones. It is also known that the President has had under consideration the appointment of the present First Assistant Secretary to the post of Ambassador to Brazil, in which case Mr. Thompson, now Ambassador at Rio Janeiro, would succeed Mr. Conger, as Ambassador to Mexico.

What decision the President has reached in this regard is not known here, though it is assumed that he communicated his intentions to Mr. Loomis on the latter's recent visit to Oyster Bay. Mr. Loomis is not now in Washington, but is expected here to-morrow. It is regarded as probable, however, that, whatever the President's plans may be, they will be first made public at Oyster Bay.

"CAPITAL APPOINTMENT"—MR. ROOT.

Secretary of State Arrives in Boston on Way Home from North.

Boston, Sept. 4.—Elihu Root, Secretary of State, accompanied by his sons, Elihu and Edward, and Colonel William C. Sanger, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, reached this city at 10:30 o'clock to-night from Newfoundland. The party crossed the city from the north station to the south terminal station and boarded a train for Utica, N. Y. Mr. Root expects to spend a few days at his home.

Referring to the appointment of Robert Bacon as First Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Root remarked that he considered it "a capital appointment." He declined to say anything in regard to the result of the Portsmouth peace conference.

Mr. Root denied a report that while in Newfoundland he had an interview with Premier Bond relative to the fisheries question. He said he had not seen Mr. Bond.

STATEMENT BY MR. LOOMIS

Continued from first page.

ment, although had he gone into the railroad enterprise it is probable that he would have been drawn into some such scheme of securing government aid, or at least a government concession.

Notwithstanding the specific findings that, in so far as the matters under investigation were concerned, I had been guiltless of any improper conduct, and, though it did not appear that I had participated in other Venezuelan enterprises, some suggestion has been made as to a supposed lack of discreetness on my part, which suggestion, whether well founded or otherwise, need not be considered here.

Replying specifically to "The Herald's" latest attack, under the heading "How Financiers Helped Loomis to Get Office," Mr. Loomis says that, like the earlier ones in the same paper, it carefully avoids everything in the way of specific charges against him of moral turpitude, either personal or official, and "seeks by suggestion and inference to create the impression that prior to my appointment as Minister to Venezuela I had entered into some understanding, agreement or compact by which, while in that country, my influence was to be improperly exerted in favor of the company or concessions in which Messrs. Radcliffe & Kurtz either were then or might thereafter become interested." He continues:

Without pausing to comment upon the obviously specious character of the arguments and deductions contained in that article, I take this occasion to again deny, in the fullest and most positive manner, that at any time I have had any personal interest, financial or otherwise, in any Venezuelan concession, or in any diplomatic claim against that country, or its government, or any of its officers. I further deny, in the same emphatic manner, that I have ever profited in any wise through or by reason of any agreement or understanding with any concession hunter or concession owner operating in Venezuela, or having interests in that country.

With respect to the Manoa concession and the affairs of the Orinoco Company, I deny specifically that I had any understanding, agreement or compact concerning it or them with Mr. Radcliffe, or Mr. Kurtz, or anybody acting for them, or in their behalf, or in the interest of either of them, or of the Orinoco Company. Prior to reading the article in yesterday's "Herald" I had no knowledge or information whatever which would lead me to believe that Mr. Kurtz, through whom I was introduced to Mr. Radcliffe, had any interest, direct or indirect, in that concession or the affairs of that company; nor did I know or have any reason to believe that he had any definite intention of becoming interested in that or any other Venezuelan enterprise.

It is true that after my appointment as Minister and prior to my departure for Venezuela Mr. Kurtz, whom I had known in a friendly manner for fourteen or fifteen years, asked me to advise him as to my impressions of that country and its resources and to inform him of any favorable opportunity which presented itself of making investments there. It was in compliance with such request that I informed Mr. Kurtz that there seemed to be plenty of concessions to be had, but that it was desirable for any intending applicant to personally look over the ground himself.

At no time prior to my departure for Venezuela or afterwards that I can recall did Mr. Radcliffe make any request of me for action in any capacity concerning the affairs or business of the Orinoco Company, and, though I have received half a dozen letters from Mr. Kurtz since my appointment as Minister and have probably seen and talked with him a score of times, he has never, to the best of my recollection, ever referred to the Manoa concession or the Orinoco Company, or intimated that he was in any wise concerned in their destinies.

In view of the very evident intention of the article in question to further false impressions concerning my official conduct in connection with the Manoa grant, it is, perhaps, worthy of notice that immediately following the somewhat extensive selection of letters, mutilated and otherwise, appearing therein the article concludes as follows:

Mr. Radcliffe asserts that nothing of a beneficial character to him or his enterprise came out of his efforts in behalf of Mr. Loomis's candidacy as Minister at Venezuela.

That statement is, no doubt, true, and it may be added that at no time prior to yesterday did I have any reason to believe that Mr. Radcliffe expected to reap any favors or reward on such account. If by the further suggestion that "the Orinoco Company, over the straightening out of which Mr. Radcliffe and Mr. Safford had labored for years, passed by some process as yet not quite clear to the Orinoco corporation, with its chief offices at Cincinnati, and Ohio interests in the saddle," it is intended to suggest that I in any wise instigated or assisted at or was concerned in such transfer, I cannot too emphatically deny the suggestion. I have never had and have not now any business relations of any sort or kind either with Mr. Dolge or the "Ohio interests" in such connection.

In conclusion, permit me to say that if in any respect this denial should seem to be incomplete or inconclusive I would be glad to accord to any specific charges for which "The Herald" would assume responsibility the consideration which they would no doubt deserve.

BOY FISHERMEN DROWN.

Lebanon, Penn., Sept. 4.—William Yordy, seventeen years old, and George Snyder, twenty-one years old, were drowned to-day in Strack's Dam, near Myerstown. They were fishing, and their boat capsized. Edward Reich, who was with them, narrowly escaped a similar fate.

TO PREVENT TICKET SCALPING.

Denver Railroad Officials Will Apply for Injunctions Against Brokers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, Sept. 4.—The officers of the Colorado Terminal Association will ask the federal court here to-morrow for an injunction to prevent ticket brokers from scalping the low rate round-trip tickets to the Grand Army encampment, now in session here. The curbs are lined with "scalpers," who are expecting a rich harvest from handling these tickets.

CATSKILL BRIDGES WASHED OUT.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Heavy rainstorms for the last two days here caused much damage in the Catskill Mountains, and near this city. Swollen mountain streams have carried away many bridges. The new iron bridge over Sawkill Creek was washed away this morning. A serious break in the high pressure water main leading to Kingston occurred to-day, and the high points in the city are without water. The flood is the greatest ever known here.

BOND REDEMPTION.
Office of The Natural Food Company.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 1st, 1905.
Pursuant to the provisions of the general mortgage of this Company relative to the establishment of a sinking fund of $100,000.00 per annum, and $34,000.00 having been set aside for that purpose out of the earnings, sealed proposals for that amount of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Coupon Bonds will be received and will be opened at my office on the fourteenth day of September, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M. The offer most favorable to this Company will be accepted.
Under the provisions of the mortgage, no tenders of bonds can be accepted at a rate exceeding One Hundred and Five Per Centum of their par value and accrued interest. Each tender must be enclosed in a sealed envelope endorsed "Proposal to sell bonds of The Natural Food Company" and then enclosed in a further envelope addressed to the undersigned.
ALEXANDER J. PORTER, Treasurer.