declared that the principles on which the Citizens Union was organized and its future existence were at stake. A reunion with the fusion conference was imperative, he said. Similar sentiments were expressed after the meeting by a prominent member, who refused to let his name be used.

"The first drastic resolution, drawn so that it commanded the committee of sixteen to reopen negotiations with the fusion conference, was defeated only because some of the more cautious members thought it was placing the committeemen in a hard position," said he. "The resolution adopted—that it was the sense of the meeting that the Citizens Union re-enter the fusion conference—has exactly the same effect, but it lets the men who bolted that conference use their own methods of getting back; it gives them their own way to rectify what the union as a whole considers a bad blunder. At the meeting to-morrow afternoon they will work out their plan."

NO FUSION CHOICE YET.

Allies, Minus Citizens Union, Meet Without Achieving Results.

At the conference of the fusion allies held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon no decision was reached as to a candidate for Mayor. No official word was received from Justice William J. Gaynor, and the conference adjourned, to meet again to-morrow night.

Ex-Governor Odell, chairman of the Republican State Committee, reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly before the conference convened, but he would not talk about politics. He was in consultation with William Halpin, president of the Republican County Committee, but neither would talk about the object of the consultation. When the conference did gather the Citizens Union was not represented.

The members of the conference were slow in assembling. Although called for 3 o'clock, at 3:30 the members were still about the corridors. Then they strolled up to Parlor DR, and it was not until 3:50 o'clock that William Halpin, as chairman, called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read. George Cromwell, chairman of the committee on nominations, was then asked to make his report.

That something of moment was expected was evident from the attitude of the listeners. But Mr. Cromwell said that the committee had no nominations to report, and moved that the conference adjourn until 8 o'clock Wednesday night. This motion was carried without dissent.

It was stated afterward that absolutely no name was presented to the conference, nor was there any talk of any candidate during the session. Mr. Halpin was asked: "What about Gaynor?"

"We have received no statement from Justice Gaynor," he replied. Aside from that he would not talk.

Prior to the meeting Timothy Healy, of Brooklyn, representing the labor element of the Citizens Union, was about the corridor and also in Parlor DR, before the meeting was called. He refused to say what he was there for.

Ira Leo Bamberger, who is regarded as a close friend of Justice Gaynor, when asked about the attitude of Mr. Gaynor toward the nomination said:

I am not the mouthpiece of Justice Gaynor, but my own impression is that he will not accept the Mayoralty nomination. I may be wrong, but I gathered from my talk with him that he is unwilling to step from the bench to assume the duties of head of the municipal government. The judge generally does his own thinking, and expresses his opinion in no uncertain tones.

PRIMARY FIGHTS TO-DAY.

Few Contests in Republican Districts—Several in Democratic.

Primaries will be held in every Assembly district to-day. The polls will be open in each election district from 2 to 9 p. m. for the election of members of the general county committee of both parties and delegates to the city, county, borough, Assembly, aldermanic and three Municipal Court district conventions in Manhattan. Public interest centres in the election of representatives to the county committee, as the delegates elected from the various districts will elect district leaders. In many of the districts there will be a small vote, as there are no contests, but where rival leaders are embattled a big vote will probably turn out.

On the Democratic side the most interesting fight is in the 15th District, where ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt is struggling to retain the leadership of the district. He is in alliance with John E. Dordan to defeat "The" McManus. Plunkitt has the backing of the central Tammany organization and is making the fight of his life. He wants to be nominated for Senator next fall and get back the seat Martin Saxe wrested from him last fall. The understanding with Dordan is that whatever way the fight goes, whether Dordan gets the most votes or Plunkitt, the latter will be nominated for Senator next fall. If Plunkitt gets the most votes he will retire as leader on January 1 in favor of Dordan. If Dordan gets the most votes Plunkitt will cheerfully acknowledge his leadership and take the nomination for the Senate. Of course, if McManus gets the most votes Dordan and Plunkitt are both out of it.

In the 5th District William Astor Chanler is backing George S. O'Neill, who is making a fight against Joseph F. Prendergast, who represents Senator Bernard F. Martin. It is a warm struggle, with the odds in favor of Prendergast.

In the 10th, Samuel Maas is trying to wrest the leadership from Julius Harburger, one of the old war horses of Tammany. The Sullivans are lined up with Harburger and his success is practically assured.

In the 28th, James J. Martin is opposed by Thomas L. Reynolds. Martin is strong in his district and will probably win out.

William H. Sinnott is pretty sure to win out in the 30th District. He is supported by Murphy. Ex-Alderman George A. Burrell is making the fight against him.

James J. Frawley, leader of the 32d District, is being opposed by John J. Farnan. Farnan is supported by John J. Ryan, a former leader of the district. Frawley is strongly intrenched and will probably win.

The hottest fight in the Republican ranks is in the 12th District, where John Stiebling, a former leader, is trying to regain control from Jacob A. Neustadt. It is a close battle, with the odds favoring Stiebling.

E. F. Merwin, leader of the 1st, is opposed by Dr. William M. Keen. Merwin will probably win.

Theodore P. Gilman is opposed in the 19th by the friends of William H. Douglas. The fight is really against Lemuel E. Quigg, who is the real leader. Gilman's friends are confident he will win.

REPLIES TO PLUNKITT STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Have read with some amusement your Plunk-itt interview published in yesterday's issue of The Tribune, and I note what he says about one Flaherty being found fighting against his country. Every Flaherty that I ever knew fought for this country and for the only flag we know on this side, the Stars and Stripes. Our ancestors were kings and princes in Ireland when his were barefooted barbarians.

Any person with a grain of common sense would place no credence or belief in his statements. I particularly refer to the portions wherein he makes reference to said Flaherty campaigning for Tammany, and how Civil Service methods turned his head, which is as ridiculous as it possibly can be.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1905. M. E. FLAHERTY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME AT WORK.

After ten days' absence, District Attorney Jerome returned from Lakeville yesterday. He reached his office about noon, and discussed various matters with members of his staff. He declined to talk on the pending political situation. Mr. Jerome's cold is much better, and he plans to stay in town until Friday.

CITY OWNERSHIP PLANK.

TAMMANY PLEDGE EASY.

Organization's Record on the Subject Suggests Inconsistency.

Tammany is going the limit in its city platform with reference to municipal ownership. With four years in which to carry out promises, Charles F. Murphy and his advisers are of the opinion that if the anti-Tammany people can afford to write municipal ownership into their platform Tammany can go them one better. It is generally conceded that Tammany has the advantage when it comes to framing platforms. It can outdo any rival in making promises. Its record is a succession of broken promises, and there is no reason to believe that this year will be different from other years.

Four years ago, when the sins of the Van Wyck administration made it practically certain that Van Wyck and Croker would be retired, the Tammany city convention platform contained the following plank:

PUBLIC FRANCHISES.—We believe the time has come to remove the question of municipal ownership from the sphere of academic discussion to that of practical application. We commit the Democratic party specifically to the municipal ownership of all sources of water supply, of its docks and wharves along the city's water front in all the boroughs, the taking control and management as soon as the law and present contracts will permit of the ferries between the various counties in the city, and particularly to the county of Richmond; and in regard to the new bridges in the course of construction over the East River, we insist that they shall be held and managed by the city, and placed at the disposal of the railroad and other corporations only to the extent of granting them a right of way, for adequate compensation. In enumerating, however, these particulars in which we pledge the Democratic party in the early future to apply the principle of municipal ownership we are not to be understood as limiting it to them. The party, looking to the future, and realizing fully the difficulties, financial and otherwise, that lie in the way of complete application of the proposition that all proper municipal functions should be exercised by the municipality itself, holds to the doctrine that the best interests of the community are to be promoted by steady advances along the lines here indicated.

Two years ago Charles F. Murphy made a hard and fast alliance with the lighting combine, which financed the McClellan campaign, and he was less anxious about municipal ownership. All the signs indicated that Tammany would return to power, and there was little need of saying much in the city convention platform about municipal ownership. When the plank finally emerged from the committee room it was as follows:

We believe in such municipal ownership of public utilities as the financial condition of the city shall permit it to assume.

As evidence that the McClellan administration was not anxious to antagonize its friends, one of the first important things that Mayor McClellan did was to sign the East River Gas bill, which would have validated a lot of doubtful franchises and given the company a perpetual monopoly. That calamity was averted by Governor Odell's veto.

The gas issue became so formidable last year that Mayor McClellan and his associates in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were compelled to take action looking to the building of a city lighting plant for the city's own use.

President Halpin and his conferrees are willforming to go further than this. The anti-Tammany platform probably will declare for the public ownership and operation of lighting franchises, thus eventually insuring gas to the private consumer at about half the present cost.

Fearful that this kind of an issue will defeat the Tammany ticket, the Murphy men are planning to come out strong for municipal ownership—until after election. Then, if McClellan is re-elected, doubtless Mr. Murphy and his friends and relatives in the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company will decide that after all it is hardly in the public interest to try experiments, and platform promises will be ignored, as they usually are by Tammany Hall.

WILL HAVE PROPER BALLOTS.

Commissioner of Elections Says Right Colored Paper Will Be Procured.

Commissioner Charles B. Page, of the Board of Elections, said last night that the primary ballots would be ready for use to-day, although at one time it seemed as if "unofficial" paper would have to be used. The law calls for light yellow paper for the Republican primary ballots, and green for the Democratic.

Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, on the application of Richard H. Mitchell, made an order permitting the ballots in several Assembly districts, where the official ballots to be used in the primary elections to-morrow have not yet been printed, to be printed on other paper than that officially designated for that purpose. The order was made on the affidavit of William Mitchell, who said that the only firm in New-York which could supply the official paper was that of J. W. Pratt & Co., of No. 52 Duane-st., and that he could not get the paper from them. It was afterward that Commissioner Page said that the necessary paper would be procured and the ballots would be printed as planned.

M'CARREN AND LITTLETON CONFER.

Former Wants Latter to Run Again for Borough President, It Is Rumored.

After Senator McCarren had been closeted with Borough President Littleton, of Brooklyn, for more than an hour yesterday, it was rumored that the Democratic leader was trying to induce Mr. Littleton to accept a renomination as Borough President. Neither of the men directly concerned would indicate what the conversation had been about, but the fact that the Borough President took occasion again to state to the reporters that he would in no circumstances take a renomination, it was thought that there was some truth in the rumor. Insomuch as the Borough President has not been close to McCarren for more than a year, the visit of the latter caused considerable comment. It is thought that McCarren is anxious to secure the services of Mr. Littleton in the campaign.

READY TO GET IN POLITICAL GAME.

Leaders of 50,000 Workingmen Ask Representation at Fusion Conference.

Forty of the sixty members of the general committee of the Workingmen's Municipal Ownership Association, representing a promised enrollment of 50,000 workingmen who are voters, met last night in one of the small rooms connected with Beethoven Hall, No. 210 5th-st. James P. Holland, the first vice-president, preseided, in the absence of the president, Alfred J. Boulton.

The association has been in process of formation for the last three months. The sixty members of the general executive committee are all leaders in the local labor movement.

The adoption by a unanimous vote of a resolution addressed to the fusion conference, which meets to-morrow night, asking for representation of the new body in the conference, it is expected, will result in the choice of a fusion candidate for Mayor.

WEAVER MEN ELECT DELEGATES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The City party, the reform body opposed to the regular Republican organization of this city, and the Democrats, held their primary elections to-night to select delegates to nominate county tickets in opposition to the Republicans. Delegates will meet in convention on Wednesday morning to nominate candidates for Coroner, Sheriff and city commissioners. The delegates will go to the convention uninstructed. It is probable that at least eight names will be presented for the four places.

The delegates elected to the Democratic convention, which will be held on Wednesday night, are also unpledged. It is probable that Mayor Weaver will take the stump in the interest of the City party candidates.

FROM THE GRANITE HILLS
of New Hampshire comes
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Soft, light, and absolutely pure.

TALK OF CALLING PARKER.

FUND SECRETS WANTED.

Suggestion That He Should Tell of Contribution Before Committee.

"If ex-Judge Alton B. Parker knows, as he says in his newspaper interview, that the New-York Life was not the only insurance company that made a contribution to the Republican campaign fund last year, but that 'other great life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and Mutual, also contributed of the policyholders' funds for campaign purposes,' I suggest that the latest Democratic candidate for the Presidency be called as a witness before the Armstrong committee and asked to tell what he knows," said a director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company yesterday.

The suggestion will be made to the Armstrong committee, in all probability, when the insurance inquiry is resumed at the City Hall to-morrow. It is expected that John A. McCall, president of the New-York Life, will follow George W. Perkins in the witness chair before the committee and be asked to give more details regarding the alleged contribution of $50,000 by his company to the campaign fund of the Republican National Committee.

Paul Morton, the new president of the Equitable, was asked yesterday if he knew of a large contribution by the company to the Republican campaign fund last year, and he replied: "I cannot say as to that. I am concerned only with the future of the Equitable, not with its past."

"Will the Equitable give campaign contributions in future?" was asked.

"Not while I am here," he said.

Senator Depew attended a meeting of the Equitable's executive committee, and as he was leaving the building he said in reply to an inquiry:

I don't know anything about these contributions alleged to have been given by the insurance companies. Personally, I would be against it. I am against insurance companies making contributions, and have always been so. I am in favor of the English law, which not only compels the candidates to make sworn statements as to their election expenses but also compels the political campaign managers to tell what sums they have received, and how they have disbursed them.

Perry Belmont said yesterday that he was glad to observe a sentiment in favor of amending and extending the law, in order to compel a disclosure of all campaign funds, adding:

The enactment of such legislation as these disclosures imperatively demand was attempted with some success at the last session of the Albany legislature. Mr. Jerome must have been incorrectly quoted in saying that bills of this character had always died in committee. On the contrary, identical bills were introduced on February 28, 1905, in the Assembly by Mr. Palmer, and in the Senate by Senator Brackett. The purpose of those bills was to compel publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures on the part of the State, county and local committees in the State of New-York. The bill passed the Senate, was reported favorably from the Judiciary and Rules Committees of the Assembly, and was defeated in the Assembly itself, in the last days of the session, only on a technicality and not on its merits. Therefore, the measure now stands in an excellent position for action at the next session of the legislature.

"The money of widows and orphans," Judge Cowing said yesterday, "should not be used for political purposes. Life insurance companies should confine their operations with money that they have in trust solely in maintaining that trust. I doubt the propriety of contributions for any such purpose."

Senator Armstrong was not in town yesterday, but Mr. Hughes, of the committee's counsel, had a long conference with persons interested in the investigation. Mr. Hughes would not tell what his plans were for to-morrow's session of the committee.

PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

C. W. Post Explains Purpose of Industrial Association.

C. W. Post, president of the Association of American Advertisers and president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, spoke on "Industrial Despotism and the Remedy," before the first fall meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, held in its building, in Montague-st., Brooklyn, last night.

Mr. Post devoted himself to describing the purpose and operation of the Citizens' Industrial Association. He declared that between organized labor and organized employers the common citizens had been suffering, which had forced them to organize for protection. Speaking of how the association proposed to keep peace in the industrial world by settling differences, Mr. Post said:

The Citizens' Association says to the workmen: "If you are not well treated by your employer, if he insists upon placing over you a tyrannical, arbitrary foreman, if the sanitary conditions of the shop are not correct, or if there is a difference in point of wages or hours, place your case in the hands of the local industrial jury, made up of one-half workingmen and one-half employers. Let this jury hear the facts on both sides, and after careful consideration report its findings to the Citizens' Association, and have that report published in the local papers, in order that all the citizens may know just what the conditions are."

There is nothing in this report that will compel the employer to purchase labor at a price or under conditions that are satisfactory to him. No board or arbitration can force its findings, for such a course would be fundamentally opposed to the principles of human liberty. But public opinion is the strongest force in this country, and neither employer nor workingman can long continue to operate where injustice obtains, if the public are fully advised of the facts.

Mr. Post urged the manufacturers not to reemploy a man who had once struck. He also argued against the justice of the closed shop.

AFTER $5,000 ORCHID.

Boston Man Will Get Specimen of Rediscovered Rare Species.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Sept. 18.—Although a standing reward of $5,000 has been offered for years for a specimen of a rare species of orchid, Oakes Ames, the horticulturist and authority on orchids, has determined to have one of the specimens which have just been rediscovered in Tibet.

"I shall have at least one, just as soon as I can get it," said Mr. Ames to-night. "This discovery means much to science and to orchid enthusiasts especially. This species has been lost for nearly fifty years, and it is said there are only four or five growing specimens in existence. There is only one in the United States. The loss of the species, years ago, and its rediscovery after nearly fifty years, is one of the most striking romances in orchid culture."

COUNCIL OF UNION IN CONTEMPT.

Court Decides in Favor of Complaining Wilkes-Barre Company.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 18.—Judge Ferris to-day, in deciding the case of J. E. Patterson & Co. against the Building Trades Council of this city, declared that President Robert Chesney, John J. Carney, business agent; Daniel Post and Peter Koser, members, were guilty of contempt of court for violating an injunction restraining the council from boycotting the firm and ordering strikes on buildings where material sold by the firm is used.

This violation, it was found, has been deliberate, and attachments have been issued to bring the men into court for sentence. Judge Ferris, in his opinion, severely criticised the men for their action, and stated that they made a decided mistake in placing the acton of their union above the laws of the land.

NEW-YORKER INJURED IN CELL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, Sept. 18.—Isaac Hodson, of New-York, who was arrested last night at the Jefferson Hotel, charged with having defrauded that hostelry of $90, was removed to the City Hospital to-day from a police cell, in which he had fractured his skull. It is not known whether Hodson's injury was accidental, or whether he wilfully dashed himself against the cell's pavement.

Hodson's arrest was caused by J. R. McKelvey, hotel clerk, who declared Hodson had come to the Jefferson a little over a week ago, running up a $90 bill, and then had disappeared with his baggage.

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Restaurants, Cafes and Saloons.

REBELLION UNCHECKED.

OUTRAGES IN RUSSIA.

Martial Law Again at Byelostok—Attacks in Caucasus.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The Emperor has ordered a state of siege to be proclaimed in the town and district of Byelostok owing to the disturbances there.

Baku, Sept. 18.—Outrages continue here, and many of the shops remain closed.

Tiflis, Sept. 18.—General Shirinkin, commander of the troops, to-day received a telegram from the officials of the copper works at Elizabethpol requesting him to send Cossacks to the district. The telegram says that the district is surrounded by bands of Tartars, and that property and the lives of the employes are in imminent danger.

Five wagons filled with Armenian refugees from Shusha were attacked by Tartars. Most of the refugees were killed and women were carried off. Similar outrages are occurring in various districts.

A mob of two thousand persons attacked a mail train at the Abasha station and detached the engine. The troops and police fired and drove off the rioters, who had many killed and wounded. Several other outrages on the railway have occurred in the neighborhood.

TAFT ON TOKIO RIOTS.

Not Anti-American Demonstrations—Japan's Friendship Abiding.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 18.—Secretary Taft, in a cable dispatch from Tokio, has conveyed to the President the assurances of the Japanese government, given to him personally, that the recent riots in Japan were not anti-American demonstrations. Secretary Taft says the rioting has subsided and that the members of his party have not been subjected to the least indignity. He expresses confidence that the friendship of Japan for America is abiding. Following is the text of the dispatch, which was made public by direction of the President:

Tokio, September 17, 1905.

The President: The Japanese government is very anxious that the disturbances in Tokio and other towns should not be considered as anti-American demonstrations. They say they arose as follows: Many of the Japanese people were disappointed because their hopes in respect to the results of the war had been greatly exaggerated by unexpected and uniform victories. These people in Tokio wished in a peaceable manner to protest on the subject; but the police authorities of Tokio unwisely and illegally sought to restrain a legitimate popular demonstration, and so met resistance. This created riot, and at once placed control of the movement in the hands of the lowest element and made a mob without conscience, which was hostile to the police especially and only incidentally to foreigners who got in the way. There was no movement directed against Americans or foreigners as such. The disturbances have subsided entirely, and while the government is maintaining at hand sufficient forces to restrain further acts of violence there is not the slightest evidence of a condition of continued riot. Meetings held in other cities to protest against peace, permitted by the police, have been peaceable. Members of our entire party visited all parts of Japan since the riot at Tokio, and not one member has been subjected to any indignity at all. I feel sure that the statement of the authorities is correct, and that any effort to create the impression that there is an anti-foreign demonstration or anti-American sentiment in the great body of the people of Japan is unjust. I hope that you will deem it wise to give publicity to this dispatch in justice to the Japanese government and people, whose friendship for America and gratitude for the assistance which you rendered them in the matter of peace are abiding. TAFT.

JAPANESE DENOUNCING TREATY.

More Demonstrations, But No Violence—Constitutional Party Split.

Tokio, Sept. 18.—Anti-peace demonstrations continue to be held in different localities, the meetings passing condemnatory resolutions, but there has been no further violence. The members of the Progressive party are united, but the Constitutionalists are divided in their attitude toward the treaty.

Marquis Yamagata, chief of the General Staff, to-day gave a luncheon in honor of Major General MacArthur. On Wednesday the Minister of War will give a dinner in honor of General MacArthur.

MR. SATO MAY BE MINISTER.

Rumor That Mr. Takahira Will Be Transferred to St. Petersburg.

The announcement yesterday that Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington, would start in a few weeks for Japan to join Mrs. Takahira renewed the rumor that he would not return to his post in this country. It has been reported that the Japanese government has not been fully satisfied with the work of the Minister at Washington, and he might be succeeded by Mr. Hioki, first secretary of legation.

Minister Takahira, it is thought, may be transferred to Russia, because of his share in the negotiation of the treaty of Portsmouth. The opinion was expressed yesterday that Alwar Sato, who, as a member of Baron Komura's suite, has become well known in this country in the last few months, might be promoted to the position of Minister at Washington.

Mr. Sato, who is a graduate of De Pauw University, is now a member of the Japanese diplomatic corps, his last mission having been Mexico, where he was the chief.

His work with the peace commission, it is said, has been highly commended, and he is slated for promotion. He speaks English fluently, and has already many friends in this country.

Washington, Sept. 18.—It is expected that before returning to Japan to visit his wife Minister Takahira will make a hurried visit to Washington. The business of the legation probably will be left to the care of Iki Hioki, as chargé, until either the Minister returns or another appointment is made.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS OFF COREA.

Squadron Sent to Inform Russian Troops of Terms of Armistice.

Seoul, Sept. 18.—A Russian squadron was sighted on Sunday afternoon off Syong-Chin, in Northern Corea. Its mission was to communicate the terms of the armistice to the Russian forces on the Tumen River.

SHEET METAL STRIKE SETTLED.

The differencs between the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, which called their strike off last week pending arbitration, and the employers were settled yesterday at a conference in the Building Trades' Club. This conference was attended by committees of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and of four associations of employers in the metal trades. The details of the settlement could not be learned, but it was generally understood that the metal workers would receive the $4.50 a day, which was the principal demand.

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M. WITTE AT PLYMOUTH.

Peace Ascribed to Czar and President—Toast to Kaiser.

Plymouth, Sept. 18.—The North German Lloyd Line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New-York September 12, having on board M. Witte and his colleagues, arrived here to-day. The Russians, who are all in good health, went on to Cherbourg, where they will land this evening.

A number of reporters boarded the steamer here, but M. Witte would only reiterate that the recent rioting in Japan would not delay or interfere with the ratification of the peace treaty.

On the voyage a charity concert under the patronage of M. Witte was given on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Replying to a toast to his health the Russian statesman said:

I am very grateful for the kind way in which you received the mention of my name and expressed concurrence with the proposer's appreciation of my efforts for peace on acceptable terms. But I crave your permission to say that the meed of praise which you think is due me in reality belongs to my august sovereign, whose will I was merely instrumental in carrying out. What was well done in that historic transaction recently completed at Portsmouth was planned by his majesty and executed by me as his servant. As it was my duty and has been my aim loyally to fulfil his instructions the credit for the result achieved is justly his.

Of the Emperor's friend, the President of the United States, and of the noble part played by him in the matter, I need say nothing to you. We are familiar with the facts, which have already passed into history. I should like, however, to draw attention to the fact that since we left the hospitable shores of the United States we have been sailing under the German flag, and to all intents and purposes living on a piece of floating German territory, and I need not remind you that the august ruler of that empire is a warm friend of the Russian emperor and of President Roosevelt. I am sure, therefore, ladies and gentlemen, that I am the exponent of your own wishes when I propose that we rise to the honor of His Majesty Emperor William II.

A HITCH OVER MOROCCO.

Anxiety Renewed in France Regarding the Negotiations.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Franco-German negotiations relative to the Moroccan conference have again taken an unfavorable turn, causing anxiety in official and diplomatic circles and renewing the depression on the Bourse. This is due to the continued insistence by both sides on points which were considered to be open to compromise. Reports naming the plenipotentiaries and fixing the date of the conference are purely speculative, as serious difficulties still remain to be overcome. Both sides, however, are willing to accept Algeciras as the place of conference.

RUSSIA ANGRY AT PORTE.

Strong Protest Against Building Forts on the Bosporus.

Constantinople, Sept. 18.—The steady progress of work on the new fortifications on the Bosporus is causing friction between the Russians and the Porte. The fortifications were hastily begun at the time of the mutiny on board the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine, Turkey using this pretext as a means to carry out a scheme of fortification which she had long desired, but which had always been opposed by Russia.

It is understood that the question was discussed at the recent audience which the Russian Ambassador, M. Zinovieff, had with the Sultan, the Ambassador pointing out that the further fortification of the strait was incompatible with friendly relations between Turkey and Russia. In the mean while the works are being actively constructed, though they can hardly be completed for several months.

The Porte continues its irreconcilable attitude in regard to the proposed international financial control of Macedonia.

THE TERMS AT KARLSTAD.

Report That Norway Will Give Up Forts—Delegates Adjourn.

Karlstad, Sept. 18.—The Norwegian and Swedish delegates were in conference for two hours and a half to-day. They will meet again when an agreement is reached on certain points submitted to a sub-committee consisting of Herren Lundeberg, Michelsen, Hammarskjöld and Loevland.

It is understood that as a basis of the agreement Sweden has promised to sign an arbitration treaty as soon as Norway is recognized as a separate State, while Norway agrees to destroy all the new frontier fortifications. The other conditions are still under consideration.

KING EDWARD REVIEWS SCOTS.

Forty Thousand Under Arms—Sir Thomas Lipton Thrown and Painfully Hurt.

Edinburgh, Sept. 18.—The greatest muster of Scotchmen under arms since the battle of Flodden Field was reviewed by King Edward here to-day. The King arrived at the Scottish capital this morning, and proceeded to Holyrood Palace. Attended by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff he rode to the parade ground in King's Park, where nearly forty thousand Scottish volunteers marched past his majesty. Great numbers of visitors from all parts of Scotland and the North of England witnessed the review, which is expected to assist in counteracting the extreme irritation felt in Volunteer circles over recent worrying regulations of the War Office.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who is honorary colonel of the 2d Lanarkshire Engineers, was leading his regiment past the King when his horse threw him. Sir Thomas was kicked in the face. His injuries consist of a cut mouth and bruised shoulder and arm. He was unseated, owing to a sudden swerve of his horse, although he is a good rider. The King sent an equerry to Sir Thomas's hotel to inquire about his condition.

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CREW LIBEL BARK FROM CUBA.

The Egeria's Men Accuse Captain of Depriving Them of $1,300 Pay.

The bark Egeria, which arrived here a week ago Saturday from Jucaro, Cuba, has been libelled by her crew of eight men, who make some harsh charges against the master, A. Langaller, and allege that they have been unjustly deprived of $1,300 pay.

The Egeria sailed from her home port, St. John, N. B., more than ten months ago and carried various cargoes along the Argentine coast and in the Caribbean. One of her chief cargoes was a load of Spanish cedar logs, some of which were lost overboard when she anchored four miles out of Jucaro.

John Kerber, a German, the only white man in the crew, alleges that he and Alfred Jaffrey, a negro, went out in a longshoreman's boat to recover some missing logs. They were caught in a squall, and when the boat was swamped they were picked up by the bark Rose Innes. On returning to the ship, the men allege that Captain Langaller charged them $50 each for the loss of the boat.

In the appeal to Judge Adams and Judge Holt, of the United States District Court, the men demand their pay, amounting to $1,300. Kerber charges cruelty on the part of the master, and the entire crew protest that the food on board the Egeria was poor and insufficient.

HONK! HONK! COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!

Chickens Taught to Feed at Call of "Auto" Horn—Sadly Fooled by Machine.

Freehold, N. J., Sept. 18.—Not long ago a farmer of Glendola, near here, found an automobile horn, dropped from some machine near his property. He carried it home and put it to a practical use. He taught the chickens to run after him when the horn "honked" at meal time, instead of calling "Chick! chick! chick!" in the old fashioned way. The fowls took to the innovation, and whenever they heard the "honk" would run from all directions to get their corn.

Day before yesterday Dr. Ackerman, of Asbury Park, went scorching by the farm in his automobile, tooting his horn. The chickens on the farm with one accord set out after the "auto," spurred on by the familiar "honk! honk!" On the fowls ran, and kept on running until seventeen hens and six roosters ran themselves to death in the highway. The rest, finding they were being fooled, stopped for breath, and then wandered back home. The farmer found them wheezing and scratching their heads by the kitchen door, and has discovered that they will no longer respond to the "auto" horn.