ADMIRAL TRAIN MOBBED.

SON HELD AS HOSTAGE.

American Officers Savagely Attacked by Chinese—Marines to Rescue.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to "The Evening Standard" from Shanghai says that Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander in chief of the American Asiatic squadron, and his son, Lieutenant Train, have been victims of a savage attack by Chinese outside of Nanking.

The American officers were pheasant shooting when the admiral accidentally shot a Chinese woman, slightly injuring her. Hundreds of villagers thereupon surrounded the officers, took away their guns, knocked the admiral down in the mud and held Lieutenant Train as a hostage.

Forty American marines landed as a rescue party were attacked by a mob of Chinamen, who tried to pitchfork the officers. The marines were obliged to fire twice. The Chinese officials refused to restore the officers' guns and supported the villagers.

Nanking has been active in the movement for boycotting American goods and is the centre of activity on the part of Japanese students.

SECRETARY ROOT ACTS.

Inquires Into Reported Attack on Admiral Train.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary Root this afternoon took prompt measures to ascertain the truth as to the reported attack on Admiral Train and his son by Chinese near Nankin. As soon as the news reached him, Mr. Root consulted Secretary Bonaparte, and sent a cable dispatch to Thornwell Haynes, American consul at Nankin, directing him to report immediately concerning the incident. The officials were not inclined to accept the news as being altogether trustworthy, so many exaggerated reports having come by way of Shanghai, which is regarded as a sensation centre But, though skeptical, State Department officials thought it advisable at once to ask for information through consular sources.

At the Chinese legation it was said to-night that no dispatches had been received there concerning the attack on Admiral Train. Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, took the view that the report was probably greatly exaggerated when the news was first sent out, and, even if the report of an assault on Admiral Train should prove true, he was inclined to think that the Chinese officials at Nankin would take such prompt measures for a settlement of the difficulty that it would not become an international incident. He was confident it would be settled at Nankin without being brought before the imperial government at Peking.

Naval officers on duty at the Navy Department say there have been incidents of this sort where naval officers hunting in Chinese territory or sailors or marines at target practice have injured or killed natives. There has been a suspicion, without reference to the latest occurrence, that some of the Chinese got in the way of the marksmen for the profit it would be to them and their families by a claim for damages. The aspect of the case which relates to the Trains assumes international importance from the fact that marines had to be landed to rescue young Train and that the Chinese mob repulsed the American forces. Some people will ask whether or not Rear Admiral Train had the right to land marines, but it is considered that the emergency in a case where the life of an American naval officer or an American citizen is in jeopardy justifies any proceeding, regardless of its warlike significance. In view of the right to extraterritoriality always exercised by the United States in China, the accidental injury of a Chinese woman does not warrant the retention of young Train as a hostage. The attitude of the officials, if they have taken sides with the incensed mob, will have to be repudiated by the government at Peking, and Washington officials express no doubt of such action. The damages in such a case will be settled in the usual way, distinct from any sentiment of the people. The first thing to be done, all naval officers agree, is the rescue of the naval officer, whose position must be one of extreme peril.

Lieutenant Charles R. Train, who is supposed to have been taken by the Chinese, entered the service in 1900. Though a native of Massachusetts, Lieutenant Train was appointed to the Naval Academy from New-York. Young Train recently was promoted to a lieutenancy after having commanded the gunboat Quiros on the Philippine coast. He then joined his father, who took command of the Asiatic fleet last April.

SABRE DUEL IN CUBA.

Congressman Reported Wounded by Rival Candidate.

Havana, Oct. 30.—Congressman José Rodriguez Accosta is suffering from a wound in the abdomen, said to have been inflicted in a sabre duel with Eduardo Dolz. The men are rival candidates for the nomination to Congress from Pinar del Rio. Accosta is said to have charged Dolz, who is a brother of Senator Dolz, a leader of the Moderate Party, with having his election prearranged by the leaders without reference to the wishes of the voters.

PAUL DEROULEDE GOES TO FRANCE.

Chamber of Deputies Passes Amnesty Bill—Exiled Since 1899.

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the Amnesty bill, the passage of which has been awaited by Paul Déroulède, former member of the Chamber, in exile for participation in a revolutionary plot in 1899, before consenting to return to France. He some time ago refused the Presidential pardon.

Vienna, Oct. 30.—Paul Déroulède left here for Paris to-night. He says he is glad of the opportunity to return now, when he believes he can be very useful. His country, he says, owing to the attitude of the German Emperor toward it, must collect all Frenchmen under the French flag.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF E. F. SHEPARD.

Paris, Oct. 30.—Influential New-York friends of Elliott F. Shepard, of New-York, who was sentenced here October 26 to three months' imprisonment, $120 fine and to pay $4,000 damages to the parents of a girl who was killed by Mr. Shepard's automobile in April last, are cabling for the purpose of securing the intervention in his behalf of the American officials here. The question is under consideration, but no step has been taken owing to the executive branch here not having authority over the judiciary. Mr. Shepard's attorney has given up his intention to appeal, as the fine and imprisonment were the minimum, leaving no grounds for appeal.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

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THE CHINESE MANOEUVRES

NUCLEUS OF A REAL ARMY.

Foreign Attachés Surprised at Effective Forces in Field.

Peking, Oct. 30.—The army manœuvres, which have just been completed, greatly impressed foreigners, especially those acquainted with the condition of Chinese troops five years ago. The opinion expressed on all sides is that China has accomplished a wonderful task in raising an army of thirty thousand men to its present efficiency. The foreign military attachés criticised the generalship displayed—for instance, the absence of proper support for the artillery, which, they thought, was injudiciously placed—but they gave unstinted praise to the complete control of the troops, and the steadiness of discipline, which bore comparison with that of European troops. An observer, while riding behind some of the troops lying in cover, noticed that not a man turned his head from his attention to his work. Complete subordination prevailed everywhere.

The final march past the reviewing officers was abandoned, owing to a furious dust storm. After waiting for three hours the visitors left the ground, yet every regiment still remained, the ranks being in perfect order.

The scheme of the manœuvres was the assumed invasion of Pe-Chi-Li by a southern force from Shan-Tung, whose advance was opposed by the Northern army. Roughly estimated, 30,000 men were engaged. The final parade showed 20,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, 1,100 engineers, 1,300 artillery and 120 guns.

The infantry was armed with Mauser magazine rifles of the 1888 pattern, with a short dagger bayonet, many having been made at the Han-Yang arsenal. The officers carried a sword, a revolver and a field glass. The men's kit weighed fifty-four pounds each, the knapsacks being of Japanese pattern. The pioneers carried picks, shovels and saws, every one being in full marching order.

The cavalry were armed with Mauser carbines and swords, the officers carrying revolvers. The men were mounted on Mongolian ponies, which, though small, were in good condition. The saddlery and accoutrements were bad, and the men had no spurs. This is regarded by the military observers as the weakest branch of the army, being unsuitable for work as cavalry or mounted infantry.

The artillery consisted of field and mounted guns. The Northern side had twenty-four Japanese 7.5 millimetre guns, twelve Krupp guns of the same calibre, eight Krupp mountain guns and twelve Japanese mountain guns. The ammunition was carried on mule back. The guns were served excellently, the ammunition being brought up quickly and with little confusion. The officers who sighted the guns and the artillerymen were armed with swords and revolvers.

No signalling apparatus with this corps was observed and there were few ambulances. The commissariat of each regiment included thirty-two wagons, the harness being of German pattern, and badly made.

The rations consisted of one pound and a half of rice, six ounces of cabbage, six ounces of salted vegetables, six ounces of meat. This kit was serviceable. The men's queues were tucked under their caps.

The foreigners who witnessed the manœuvres were the guests of the viceroy, Yuan Shi Kai, and were lavishly entertained. The troops gave many evidences of Japanese training, and one attaché remarked that he had seen twenty Japanese in Chinese uniforms.

FRAMING PEACE TREATY.

M. de Martens Tells of President's Proposals—Work of the Press.

M. de Martens, legal adviser to the Russian commissioners, in The North American Review.

Heretofore it has been an axiom in the diplomatic world that absolute secrecy concerning the proceedings of a conference is the sine qua non of its success. Consequently, at the first sitting of all international congresses the delegates of the various governments represented agree to reveal nothing that transpires there. This rule was also observed on the opening day of the Portsmouth Conference. In European countries the keeping of the promise is nearly always possible. In the United States the contrary has been found to be true. It is an admitted fact that most of the secret negotiations of the conference were revealed and immediately published by the American newspapers.

The press men or correspondents of the American dailies know no secret. In their eyes the public has the right to be told of everything that interests it, and, as the Portsmouth Conference held the attention not only of the American people, but of the whole world, the American press considered it to be the duty of every "newspaer man" worthy of the name to take all possible means to put the public au courant of everything said and done at the navy yard, and elsewhere, too. I am certain that in no other country and at no other international congress has the press played so important a part as in the United States at the Portsmouth Conference; and I consider it my duty to add that never perhaps has the daily journal exercised so beneficent an influence as during these proceedings. The fact is that, as the whole universe, and the United States in particular, most earnestly desired the end of the war and the establishment of peace, the American press put itself, at the very beginning of the Portsmouth negotiations, at the service of this noble idea.

If at the beginning of the negotiations American sympathies leaned perhaps a little more toward the Japanese, the American press did much to hold the balance even between the two belligerents. From the moment when the newspaper world in the United States was convinced that Russia had the right to expect respect for its interests and dignity the American press changed its attitude, perceiving that only by respecting these just requirements of Russia could there be any hope of securing peace. Then it was that the daily organs of the United States became a powerful auxiliary of the friends of peace and concord. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I render this homage to the American press, and seize the occasion to express my personal gratitude for the kind and honorable way in which I was treated by the press men of the United States.

The conclusion which I would draw from the foregoing facts is this: Though secrecy should continue to be the rule generally observed in these international diplomatic meetings, circumstances sometimes require that this course should be abandoned.

During three long weeks the pourparlers between the representatives of the two powers seemed to show the absolute impossibility of attaining the desired object, that is, peace. There were especially two obstacles in the way—the Japanese demands that Russia should cede Saghalien and that Russia should pay Japan a war indemnity. These two conditions Russia categorically rejected, and the failure of the conference seemed inevitable. Then it was that the President of the United States, again basing his action on the principles of The Hague Convention, considered himself once more justified in intervening between the two disputing nations. At first Mr. Roosevelt proposed that a commission composed of neutrals, whose decision, however, would not be binding on the contending parties, should fix the amount of the sum that Russia should pay to Japan. But this proposal was immediately abandoned because of its evidently impracticable nature. The second intervention of the President was more effective and happy. Japan was now to be asked to withdraw her demand for an indemnity, and the Czar, who desired sincerely to see the unfortunate war ended, was to consent to the cession of the southern portion of the island of Saghalien. It was at the sitting of August 29 that an accord, based on these mutual concessions, was brought about, and during the six days that followed the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace were drawn up by a commission named for that purpose. At last, on September 5, the treaty was concluded, and a battery of artillery in front of the building where the sittings had been held fired a salute of nineteen guns in honor of the great event.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Paris Oct. 30.—Crowds attended the opening of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Senate received the report of the committee on the bill providing for the separation of church and state. The Chamber decided to take up the budget November 7. The Council of Ministers has decided to ask the Senate to begin the debate on the bill providing for workingmen's pensions immediately.

JEROME CASE UP TO-DAY.

Continued from first page.

Mr. Ivins arrived there were speeches by Attorney General Mayer, Walter H. Chandler, M. A. Fineberg and Leonard Snitkin. Mr. Snitkin was just finishing as Mr. Ivins entered the hall. Judge Otto Rosalsky was on the platform, and he introduced Mr. Ivins. He had some difficulty in quieting the cheering long enough to say his few words of introduction, and as soon as he had finished the shouts broke out again and threatened to continue until it would be impossible for Mr. Ivins to speak.

LISTENED TO WITH ATTENTION.

When he did get a chance to begin Mr. Ivins was at first constantly interrupted by enthusiastic members of the audience, but these were gradually persuaded to keep silence, and the rest of his speech was listened to with the most earnest and careful attention except for the occasions when his references to his own independence of bossism and his pictures of the benefits to accrue from municipal ownership brought forth irrepressible cheers and shouts of approval.

Mr. Ivins began with a brief word of thanks for the spontaneous enthusiasm of his reception, and said that such evidence of approval must react on the candidate and fill him with the same enthusiasm that greeted him, and not only that, he said, but it gave him an assurance of victory not to be denied by all the venal cohorts of Tammany Hall. The applause, he continued, he took to be a tribute both to the cause he represented and in some measure to the candidate himself, but, also, to that fine product of the East Side, that man who had shown what America and American institutions offered for the earnest and intelligent worker, Judge Otto Rosalsky.

This tribute brought forth an outburst of cheering that lasted for several minutes. Mr. Ivins then continued, in part:

Municipal ownership I consider to be one of the chief issues in this campaign. Tammany Hall went into the contest declaring itself an advocate of municipal ownership and appealing for votes on that issue, but now we find it within the last few weeks making a complete turn about and appealing for votes from the very ones whom it formerly opposed, and asking for the votes of those who are the greatest enemies of municipal ownership.

Municipal ownership, as I have said, is one of the chief issues of this campaign, and in the administration of Mayor Grace I took part in the formulation of this issue: That a great public franchise should never be granted to private ownership except for a short term and upon such conditions that it should revert to the city on the abuse of its privileges by the private corporation operating the franchise. If this great principle of municipal ownership were carried out in its proper and logical plan in this city, the taxes of the property owners would be reduced one half.

The public franchises that have been given away by the people of New-York can be reacquired for them, and such reacquirement shall be the object of my term as Mayor of this city. But I do not want to mislead you. I do not want to make you believe that these franchises can be reacquired in the term of four years that I will be your Mayor. The reacquirement can be begun, however, and such, I say, will be the object of my work as your Mayor.

The reacquirement of the franchises for the surface roads cannot be fully accomplished in this time, nor can the franchises for the subways which have been so lavishly given away be restored to the ownership of the people, to whom they belong, but the city can take back the gift franchises which have been forfeited by the non-performance of the duties of the companies now operating them, and it can take back the franchises for the great electrical subways, and this, I promise you, shall be my endeavor. It shall be my constant purpose to produce this result.

CHIEF ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

But this is not the chief issue of the campaign. The chief issue of the campaign is whether this great city of New-York shall be able to hold up its head and look the world in the eyes as the greatest city and the best governed city in the world, or shall it continue to be a byword throughout the earth. If I am elected to the great office of Mayor of this city I shall not take office as a politician, but as a plain citizen and a business man, and it shall be my endeavor to give the city an honest, efficient and business administration, in which every citizen shall have his rights and no man shall suffer for lack of influence.

I want no politics in my water or your water. I want no politics in my gas or your gas. I want no politics in the Police, the Health or the Fire departments, or in the tenement houses. And I promise that there shall be no politics in my appointments. I shall name only those men for office who are honest, capable and efficient, and I shall name them without regard to their political faith.

I shall go into office unpledged, and I took the nomination on these conditions: That I was pledged to no one, and should follow only my own conscience and experience; that I should have the absolute conduct of my own campaign; that I should accept no financial aid whatever and should be under no financial obligations to any man or set of men, and that I should be free to suggest that the Mayor's office was no place for any boss.

MR. IVINS IN QUEENS.

Mr. Ivins's night began with a trip through the Borough of Queens. He made an early part from his headquarters in the Hotel Breslin at 6 o'clock, and took dinner with Leander B. Faber, the chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee, at Jamaica, and afterward met the members of the committee and the leaders and election district captains at Richter's Hotel. He had a short heart to heart talk with the leaders and captains, in which he told them that it was the duty of every one of them to get out on Election Day and see that every Republican vote in his district was cast for the Republican candidate for Mayor. If this was done, he said, there was not the slightest doubt of his election as the next Mayor of New-York.

The workers received his remarks with enthusiastic cheers and pressed around him to shake his hand and promise him that his instructions would be obeyed. He expressed himself afterward as greatly impressed with the earnestness an enthusiasm of the workers whom he had met. He said that he believed that they would do their duty, and that if it only depended on them he would be elected.

He told some of his other audiences in Queens that if he had the undivided support of the Republican party in this election his choice as Mayor was settled beyond a doubt. It depended on the loyalty of the Republicans themselves, he said, to put their candidate in the Mayor's chair.

His first stopping place after leaving Jamacia was the Flushing Armory, where he found about five hundred persons awaiting his arrival. A crowd in the street had heralded his approach and the people in the hall were on the tiptoe of expectancy when he made his appearance on the platform. They broke forth into cheers which punctuated his speech at every telling point. They were particularly pleased with some of his pithy epigrams. When he called for "less Good Ground and more good schools" and said that the way to end the Tiger's appetite for plunder was to "strangle the Tiger" they cheered him to the echo.

At this meeting, Mr. Ivins made some definite statements about the possibility of the voting next Tuesday. He said that if he got the 268,000 votes that were cast for Higgins a year ago there would be no possible doubt of his election, as Tammany was so hopelessly split by the Hearst candidacy that neither McClellan nor Hearst could possibly poll that many votes. He said further that he was confident that he should receive from 25,000 to 30,000 independent Democratic votes.

At Warwick Hall, Corona, where he went from Flushing, Mr. Ivins found about the most enthusiastic meeting of his Queens tour. More than two thousand persons there greeted him with cheers that lasted for nearly seven minutes. He told them that recently he had had occasion to inquire how much of the Hearst omelet was egg and how much souffle, but he had no doubt that the Republican omelet was all egg. There was no evidence of a lack of enthusiasm in the Republican party, and no evidence of failure to comprehend the issues. Everywhere he saw a determination to stand by the ticket and not to be deceived by the enemy. He prophesied that on Election Day he would stand first in the poll and McClellan would be at the tail. Nothing, he said, could save Tammany but unspeakable and unlimited corruption. If Tammany went to the polls with no corruption fund, if it left in the treasury the $1,000,000 which it collected yearly from its officeholders, it would have no chance of electing its ticket.

CHEERED BY TWO THOUSAND MEN.

There was some amusement in the party when the last meeting place, in Long Island City, was reached, to find that it was in the Cassidy district headquarters. A big picture of Cassidy adorned the front of the building, and Cassidy pictures and emblems were displayed everywhere. But the laugh was on the other side when a rousing Republican meeting was found in progress inside one of the Cassidy halls. More than two thousand men rose to cheer when Mr. Ivins made his way down the aisle to the platform.

Mr. Ivins made a reference to the pictures when he opened his speech. "The building bears," he said, "a picture of Mr. McClellan."

"No; Cassidy, I think," interrupted a man in the audience.

"Well, what's the difference?" retorted Mr. Ivins.

Laughter and cheers interrupted him, and when they were stilled he continued:

If it were not for McClellan's respectability Tammany would not be able to foist its Murphys on Manhattan nor its Cassidys on Queens nor its McCarrens on Brooklyn. If we want to get rid of these men we must put Tammany out of business. The administration of Mr. McClellan has been a miscarriage through all the two years of his term. He has not instituted a single public improvement of importance. All that he has done has been to complete some that were conceived by his forerunners, and not all of these has he completed. I cannot allow the Mayor's statements to go unchallenged. Some of his friends have said that he has given the city the best administration ever known in its history. Either these men were born yesterday or their memory has failed them. As compared with the administrations of Mayors Low, Hewitt and Grace in New-York and Mayors Low and Schieren in Brooklyn his administration has been a complete failure.

Mr. Ivins was preceded at this meeting by Ira G. Darrin, the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Queens County. He said that he had heard it said that some of the Republicans intended to knife the ticket, and he made the disinterested and unusual plea that if such were the case they would use their knives on him and see to it that their votes were cast solidly for Ivins and Bermel, the candidate for President of the Borough.

"Remember," he said in final word, "Mayor and Borough President are the important offices here, and they are the ones we must carry. And I plead with you to stand solidly for them."

MURPHY ESCAPES CRAM.

That Is Jerome's Comment on Boss's Recent Utterances.

In a speech which kept the five thousand persons who gathered at Sulzer's Park alternately cheering the speaker and hissing Charles F. Murphy, District Attorney Jerome last night launched into a savage attack on Patrick F. McGowan, the Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, as a typical boss made nominee. He varied his familiar question to Murphy, "Where did you get it?" by asking, with reference to McGowan, "Where did you find him?" Murphy himself also received rough handling. He was characterized as "that blooming thing trying to fill shoes too big for him" and "That baby's rattle with a Tuxedo Cram attachment." Of McGowan he said:

"He may have been a minister of the Gospel; he may have been a bartender; Murphy may have found him in a light place; he may have found him in a dark place; you don't know; I don't know. And yet it is within the bounds of possibility, if misfortune should happen to George McClellan, that this man would have the controlling voice for franchises for the next four years, franchises whose termination you and I will not live to see. Again I ask you, Mr. Murphy, Where did you find him."

In dealing with his Tammany opponent, who was hissed as "Poor Jim," before he had been named by the speaker, Mr. Jerome pointed out that Osborne alone had come forward as the champion of Murphy. He pictured Murphy as a sensitive, shrinking soul, who had rushed to print at the first utterances of the question, "Where did you get it?"

He pictured J. Sergeant Cram, after the first explosion of the boss, saying: "Beg pawdon, Mr. Murphy, this—aw—won't do, you know," and putting him in "the cooler," and then the sudden rush of Osborne to his defence. He pointed out that no other candidate, neither McClellan, Metz, nor even McGowan had attempted to defend Murphy, only Osborne, and then said grimly:

"Nothing is now left for Osborne and Murphy but to ask that infamous Tweed question, 'What are you going to do about it?'" Time and again, as he characterized Tammany leaders, mimicked the social relations of Murphy and Cram, whom he miscalled "Clam" once, the audience interrupted him with the wildest applause that has greeted him at any meeting this year. There were several minutes of sustained cheering when he said, regarding Murphy:

"Well, you can buy liveried chauffeurs, you can buy automobiles, you can buy the baby's rattle with the Tuxedo-Cram attachment, but you can't buy brains—that is for yourself.

Paying his respects to "Poor Jim" Osborne, Mr. Jerome said:

The only man that is speaking for Murphy since Cram bottled him up is Osborne. Murphy started to talk for himself—he was sensitive (laughter and applause). Imagine a real man with a jaw like Croker's going up in the air the way this baby's rattle has. But he didn't have that shrinking that comes with association with your J. Sergeant Crams. Good Grounds softens and refines a man and brings social amenities. You notice McClellan doesn't say anything in defence of Murphy. I didn't notice any defence of Murphy in Mr. Cleveland's letters, I have not noticed that great orator Bourke Cockran defending Mr. Murphy. The only one since Murphy has been choked who has said anything for him is Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Jerome recounted Osborne's two famous declarations:

"If we didn't get it, he was a fool" and "Jerome is mad because Charlie Murphy has got it." This latter he stamped as a confession that Murphy had "got it." He continued:

"And now breaks out Murphy himself. I suppose Mr. Cram was called away at some little social duty somewhere. Murphy climbs out of the cooler and Murphy escapes out of a dark room clam—I mean Cram (laughter and applause)—and comes out in the public prints saying that he stands for all Mr. Osborne has said. That Osborne has expressed his sentiment. Why, fellow citizens, the only thing left, and poor Jim has got a week left to say it in, is the infamous Tweed query, "What are you going to do about it?"

Among the other points made by Mr. Jerome in his speech were the following:

"It makes no difference to you or me whether a boss is a Republican or a Democrat; they are of the same breed of cattle the world over."

"You have a good deal of talk about the words of that distinguished Tammany light, Senator Plunkitt, about 'honest graft.' There is no place for 'honest graft' in American public life to-day unless I misunderstand the American people. If it's 'graft,' it's 'graft.' It may not come within the penal code, but that society is base indeed which rests its code of morals on the penal statutes."

JEROME LABOR'S FRIEND.

Forced Criminals Out of Unions—Gets Gompers's Thanks.

A statement was given out last night at the headquarters of District Attorney Jerome which says that the public knows very little of what the District Attorney's office has done in the prosecution of the enemies of organized labor, except in the cases of Parks and Weinseimer. The fact is that things have been done for labor organizations by the District Attorney's office which are not generally known, but which have had far-reaching effect, and have greatly benefited the cause of organized labor. Since Mr. Jerome took office he has prosecuted in the Court of Special Sessions the violations of law in the use by unauthorized persons of what is known as the "union label."

Mr. Jerome has prosecuted successfully several cases for the Cigarmakers' International Union where union labels were employed on non-union goods, to deceive the public and swindle union workmen. In all the cases prosecuted by him along this line Mr. Jerome secured convictions, and succeeded in breaking up an organized coterie of non-union men, who were banded together to circulate union labels which were obtained by fraud.

Mr. Jerome has received the personal thanks of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for his efforts in ousting criminals from the labor organizations. As a result of his efforts, Mr. Jerome finally succeeded in rounding up the following men: Richard T. Cooney, George Martin, James Donnelly, J. I. McCafferty, Theodore Mackey, George Godfrey and Robert W. Lindsay, all of whom, with the exception of Godfrey, were sent to prison for terms of greater or less length. This success on the part of Mr. Jerome has effectually disposed of the labor grafters in this community.

The labor organizations benefited by this effective work are the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, the Workingmen's Federation of Labor of the State of New-York and others. The cigarmakers' union is said to be supporting Mr. Jerome.

BETTING SAYS: "JEROME."

Odds Shorten to 10 to 7—McClellan at 2 to 1.

In the curb market election betting yesterday the odds in favor of Jerome changed from even money and 10 to 9, Saturday's final figures, to 10 to 7, and one fair sized wager was made at 10 to 6½. The odds on McClellan were lowered from 3 to 1 to 2 to 1.

Bunnell & Co. made these bets on the field against Jerome: $800 to $1,000, with Allen, McGraw & Co.; $700 to $1,000, with Carl Horzheimer & Co.; $700 to $1,000, with M. F. Brodrick; $650 to $1,000, with A. J. Kohn & Co. W. Marco, representing Wassermann Brothers, bet $1,000 to $750 on Jerome with Goldfinger & Co. L. M. Teichman bet $2,400 to $3,000 with Anness & Newman, and $1,600 to $2,000 with T. J. Smith that Jerome would fail of re-election. W. Marco offered to bet $10,000 on Jerome at 10 to 8, and $5,000 at 7½ to 10 against him. F. Schwed made three small bets of $100 to $70 each on Jerome. It is estimated that fully $15,000 was bet on Jerome yesterday at 10 to 8 to 10 to 7.

Some of the wagers on McClellan were: L. M. Teichman with C. R. Hammerslough, $1,500 to $500; H. Content, with Hollister & Babcock, $2,500 to $1,000; J. J. Judge, with Herzog & Glazier, $750 to $300, and $500 to $200 with another bettor. Judge also bet $500 to $1,500 against McClellan with A. A. Housman & Co.

Bunnell & Co. wagered $1,250 to $500 on McClellan with E. F. Dutton and $500 to $1,500 against the Tammany candidate with J. K. Kunkel. They also made a bet of $100 to $50 on McClellan.

Other bets against McClellan were: J. S. Bache & Co. with W. Marco, $1,000 to $3,000; W. Marco with Wrenn Brothers & Co., $500 to $1,500, and with E. Meyer, jr., $200 to $600. Marco made a bet of $3,000 to $1,000 with Tracy & Co. that Hearst would not be elected, and M. Mendham wagered $5,000 to $1,000 that McClellan's total vote would be larger than Hearst's.

There were several bets at even money that Hearst would poll 135,000. After 3 o'clock 1 to 2 was offered on the field against McClellan. The Jerome odds closed 10 to 8 offered and 7 to 10 bid.

WHY HE FAVORS IVINS.

"Staats-Zeitung" Editor Sees Danger in McClellan's Affiliations.

The following letter from Arthur von Briesen, of the "Staats-Zeitung," to Isaac N. Seligman, under date of October 28, telling why Mr. von Briesen is to vote for Mr. Ivins, was made public at Mr. Ivins's headquarters last evening:

You ask me to state why I prefer Mr. Ivins for Mayor to the other candidates for that office. At the time Mr. Jerome first announced that he stood ready to continue to perform the functions of District Attorney, and that if the people re-elected him to that office he would be their candidate without regard to party, and that he would stand aloof from party dictation, it was my conviction that his re-election was the most important part of this campaign, and that, so long as we had Mr. Jerome to watch over the interests of the people and to restrain officeholders from corrupt practices, the main interests at stake would be secured. But when afterward Mr. Ivins, having been nominated by his party, frankly declared his preference for Mr. Jerome's candidacy and proved himself entirely independent of party thraldom in matters of this importance I became satisfied that Mr. Ivins's independence in the Mayor's office would be of far greater service to the people than Mr. McClellan's dependence upon Tammany dictation.

The responsibility of Mr. McClellan does not come into question when we see that, in appointing men to take chage of important departments, such as the Water Department and others, he yielded not to his best judgment nor to the best interests of the city, but wholly to the dictation of the boss of Tammany Hall. That Mr. Ivins, if elected, will not submit to dictation of that kind has become perfectly evident, and this is my main reason for supporting him in this present campaign. Very naturally I also rebel against any risk of having such a person as McGowan become Mayor of New-York, and McClellan's election would mean the continuing risk of having McGowan in the Mayor's chair. And, in any event, McClellan's election means the certainty of McGowan as President of the Board of Aldermen, and the control of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the most important affairs of the city by men elected in the interests of Tammany Hall.

What the people need is a fearless Mayor, one who will perform his duty with ability, one who will prove incisive when confronted with the demands of corrupt self-seekers, and that kind of man is Ivins. No personality of equal calibre is opposed to him in this campaign, and therefore I shall cast my vote for William M. Ivins.

BROOKLYN MINISTERS FOR IVINS.

Poll Indicates That He and Ebstein Have Support of Clergymen.

"The Brooklyn Eagle" published yesterday the result of an inquiry among the ministers of that borough as to the way they intend to vote. Out of seven who would state their choice for Mayor five are for Ivins, one for McClellan and one for Hearst. Nine clergymen declared that they would vote for Ebstein, the Republican candidate for Borough President, and not one was for Ridgway, the Democratic nominee. Most of the ministers expressed their regret that they could not vote for Jerome. One minister declared he would not vote at all.

The ministers who announced their intention of voting for Ivins and the other Republican candidates are the Rev. Dr. Robert B. Hull, of the Greenwood Baptist Church; the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity; the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's, and the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, of the Central Presbyterian Church.

THE MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Ivins will speak to-night at Teutonia Hall (8:15); Curry Hall, No. 227 East 47th-st. (8:35); Majestic Hall, No. 110 East 125th-st. (9); Zeltner's Park, 170th-st. and 3d-ave. (9:30), and No. 510 West 145th-st. (10:15). Other speakers at these meetings will be James L. Wells, Attorney General Mayer, Lieutenant Governor Bruce, Frank Moss, Hal Bell and Walter M. Chandler.

Other meetings will be held in the Republican headquarters of nearly every assembly district, at which speakers of note will be present.

DEMOCRATIC.

Mayor McClellan will speak at the German Club room, in Stapleton, Staten Island; at the Union Opera House, West Brighton, Staten Island; to the German Democracy, at the Grand Central Palace, and at the Star Casino, at 107th-st., near Lexington-ave.

Other meetings will be held throughout the districts, eighteen automobile meetings being held in the 18th Assembly District. Meetings will be held also by the Acorns, Commercial Travellers' League and the Public Ownership League.

JEROME.

District Attorney Jerome will speak at Carnegie Hall; Arlington Hall, No. 19 St. Mark's Place, and at the Old Church, at No. 250 West 34th-st.

HEARST.

Mr. Hearst, John Ford and J. G. Phelps Stokes will speak at Carnegie Hall, Murray Hill Lyceum, Queens County Athletic Club, Flushing and Newtown aves., Flushing; Broadway Lyceum, Flushing; Widener's Hall, Richmond Hill; Metropolitan Park, Ridgewood. Outdoor meetings will be held in all the districts.

JEROME DID HIS DUTY.

Grand Jury Official Tells of Tunnel Disaster Hearing.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Much has been said by the Tammany speakers in this unique campaign about the neglect of duty on the part of District Attorney Jerome in not prosecuting and procuring indictments against the directors of the New-York Central for the disaster in the Park-ave. tunnel three years ago.

In the interest of truth and in justice to Mr. Jerome, the writer, who had the honor to serve as secretary of the February, 1902, grand jury, can say, without violating any of the proprieties of the grand jury room, that the District Attorney of this county and his assistant, Mr. Rand, were in constant attendance (when wanted) in the grand jury room, assisting the foreman and Messrs. Marshall and Lefferts in examining the numerous witnesses.

No more painstaking, conscientious and industrious prosecutors then Mr. Jerome and Mr. Rand could have been found. At all times they displayed anxiety to enlighten the grand jurors upon all questions of law and their bearing on the evidence. No less than thirty-six witnesses were examined by the foreman, assisted by Mr. Jerome and Mr. Rand. All grades of officials and employes, from the president down to the fireman, were most rigidly examined. Even Senator Depew, in the midst of his Senatorial labors in Washington, came at the summons of the grand jury and gave important testimony. In fact, Mr. Jerome never lost an opportunity to urge the grand jurors to give the case (as they did) their most earnest and conscientious consideration, and whatever criticism outsiders may have indulged in, surely Mr. Jerome and his right hand man, Mr. Rand, deserve only commendation. They worked hard and obtained and presented the evidence that could be had.

The blame, if any, should be with the grand jury. Their failure to find indictments against the New-York Central was solely because the evidence presented was not strong enough. The cry of the public was to indict the directors, and many of the grand jurors, their secretary included, were in perfect sympathy with the public. If the evidence presented had warranted an indictment the grand jury would have been only too glad to find it.

No matter how negligent and dilatory the railroad company may have been in its tunnel supervision, especially as to signals, the evidence adduced showed no violation of law justifying criminal action against it. The grand jurors must be governed in their findings by legal evidence, and that only. One of the most learned judges on the General Sessions bench, Judge Cowing, frequently admonished us, and all grand jurors, not to find indictments that would have no chance of being sustained on trial. The men who were really responsible, and, in fact, negligent in their duties, were neither the District Attorney, Mr. Jerome, nor the February, 1902, grand jury, but the high salaried State Railroad Commissioners, whose duty it was to see that the New-York Central had the safest system of signals in the tunnel.

District Attorney Jerome did his duty, and the county of New-York is to be congratulated on having, and, let me hope, continuing, such a faithful and honest public servant in that office.

TOMO SARGENTICH.

New-York, Oct. 28, 1905.

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Winter Overcoats,	Their price,	$80 to $90.	Our price, $40.
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Suits,	" "	$50 to $75.	" " $30.
Trousers,	" "	$14 to $18.	" " $8.

including their trimmings and silk linings.

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