

WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS ABROAD

SOCIALISM AND PROSPERITY IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—There are no points of contact between German politics and the agitations now in progress in either America or England. Trade unionists here do not accept the leadership of self-seeking millionaires like Hearst, but follow the experienced and trustworthy men who understand the real interests of labor.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION SOUGHT.

The Municipal Council here has demanded remedial legislation with as close an approach to vengeance as official propriety allows, and protests of a similar nature will follow from other German cities. The prosperity of the country makes it difficult to estimate the effect of higher duties on breadstuffs and the prohibition of imported cattle and meats.

NEED OF STRONG ARMY RECRUITS.

They have also been supported by the military party, for the practical reason that members of the general staff assert that the finest and most robust soldiers come from the country rather than the industrial towns, where physical degeneracy is caused by overcrowding and defective hygiene.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE RESULT.

The wireless telegraph conference, having virtually ended to-day, is proclaimed by those who have been burrowing in the dark as an epoch-making event. They exaggerate the importance of their work. Secrecy is useful as a diplomatic expedient. It conceals prosaic facts, plagues public curiosity, and brings forth exaggerated

FRENCH VIEW OF "ROOSEVELT VS. DEMAGOGUES."

Paris, Nov. 3.—Secretary Root's speech denouncing Mr. Hearst elicits enthusiastic comments from the French papers. Ernest Judet strikes the keynote of French popular opinion in the leading editorial in to-day's "Eclair," headed "Roosevelt Against Demagogues." Secretary Root's speech is reproduced by side with Aristophanes' famous anathema against Cleon the demagogue, and both are followed up by Maucoulay's memorable letter of warning written to an American friend who ventured that his country was beyond the reach of the dangers that threatened Europe—a communication in which the English historian predicted that the real peril for the United States was not from the Huns and Vandals abroad, but from the Huns and Vandals at home.

SEPARATION LAW DECISION.

M. Clémenceau, following up with energy his resolve to apply the Separation law as leniently as possible, requested the Council of State, whose functions include the interpretation of laws, to give its opinion on certain clauses of the Separation law, and the highly important decision of this body confirms the attitude of the Cabinet and declares that churches may legally remain open for worship if one citizen only makes a formal declaration that the faithful intend to meet there, such a declaration to be valid for twelve months.

INVESTIGATION OF CANCER.

The proposed Cancer Research Institute, owing to the initiative of Dr. Polier, professor of anatomy at the Academy of Medicine, and the liberality of Dr. Henry de Rothschild, his former pupil, will soon be put on a working basis. A paper read at the Academy of Medicine by Professor Polier shows that during the initial stage, when cancer remains a purely local affection, it can be cured with certainty by a thorough operation.

CAUSES OF PROSPERITY.

The gold reserves are slowly increasing under the high bank rate, note circulation has expanded, and bank credits are inflated, because the general business of the empire is unprecedented and there is urgent demand for money. It is legitimate business, not a speculative debauch. The great national policies of protection, reciprocity and sound currency have remained operative, and brought prosperity with them.

MR. MARCONI'S VIEW.

Milan, Nov. 3.—William Marconi said to-day in regard to the international radio-telegraph treaty signed in Berlin: "The conflict between my company and the Slatby-Arco (German) Company cannot be settled by a conference, but by the courts. It is not a question of theory, but one of facts."

CAREFUL GUARD ON ALFONSO.

Disappearance of Anarchists Leads to Great Precautions at Malaga.

Malaga, Spain, Nov. 3.—The local police have been advised that suspected anarchists have suddenly disappeared from Barcelona, and consequently the most rigorous precautions are being taken for the protection of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria during their stay here. All the houses in the streets through which their majesties will pass have been carefully searched.

BRIEFS FOR NIAGARA COMPANIES.

Two of Them Ask Permission to Transmit 180,000 Horsepower from Falls.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Briefs were submitted to-day to the War Department in behalf of the electrical power and transmission companies affected by the order of the department limiting the amount of water which they might take from the Niagara River for power purposes, as well as the horsepower that might be conveyed into the United States from the Canadian side of the river.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT PANAMA.

Panama, Nov. 3.—Celebration in honor of the independence of the republic began here to-day, and will continue until Monday. This afternoon the National Museum was opened.

surgeons, was unfortunately ignored by the public. It was also demonstrated by statistics obtained in France and Germany that within the last fifty years cancer has been cured by an early operation in from 20 to 40 per cent of cases. The only exception is cancer of the stomach, that cannot be reached thoroughly by the surgeon's knife. The academy concluded that serums have in some cases made operations unnecessary, but the failures are so frequent that they are merely palliatives.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

The storm on the Mediterranean coast has done tremendous havoc at Nice, Beaulieu and Cannes, where railway traffic is delayed by rails being washed away and crevasses made by the sea across the roadbed. All the low-lying gardens and bathing establishments have been swept away. The coast from Marseilles to the Italian frontier is strewn with wreckage. The Yastrata, the yacht belonging to James Gordon Bennett, with the owner on board, lying in the Cannes roadstead, dragged her anchor in the gale and was carried by the sea against the Albert Edward jetty. Mr. Bennett, who is his own captain, ordered steam to be got up and mounted the bridge, taking command of his ship, and by his nautical experience and knowledge of steamships so handled the vessel under tremendous difficulties that he saved her from becoming a complete wreck, and at last, under her own steam and with the aid of a tug, she was able to put out to sea.

SIXTEEN MORE SUBMARINES.

M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, has just ordered sixteen submarines to be built, each of four hundred tons displacement. The new feature is that explosion motors will be adopted instead of the steam motors hitherto used. The naval budget of 1906 provides for the construction of twenty submarines, and the three or four additional ones to be ordered will probably be of eight hundred tons displacement.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH

A Policy of Strict Neutrality Toward All Religions.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, M. Briand, to-day announced that the government did not regard the Catholic Church as being in revolt against the Separation law or against the state. The Catholic Church, having simply declined to take advantage of its privilege under the law, as the other religions did, would forfeit on December 11 its \$90,000,000 of property, and thereafter would live under the common law. There would be neither martyrdom nor persecutions of the faithful. The churches, as state and communal property, would remain open for Catholic worship.

SIGN WIRELESS TREATY.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The International Radio-Telegraph treaty was signed this afternoon. The details contained in the semi-official summary of the treaty agree with the synopsis in the dispatches of November 1.

POWERS CONCLUDE AGREEMENT AT BERLIN—SIX MAKE EXCEPTIONS.

The representatives of all the powers signed the document, but Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Persia and Portugal did not join in the special article concerning one of the United States' proposals, that international communication be obligatory between ship and ship.

VALUE OF THE BAYONET.

Of importance is the comment of Captain Soloviev on the bayonet, which he has demonstrated most vividly all its power and moral importance, which, it is probable, will maintain unaltered as long as there are wars.

EQUIPMENT OF TROOPS.

A description is furnished of the obstacles encountered in the making of modern military equipment, the impediment of the rivers, the numerous ranges in Southern Manchuria, the lack of plans and maps, causing troops to go astray. The condition of the clothing and equipment was another source of annoyance and discomfort.

AWARDS TO AMERICANS AT MILAN.

Milan, Nov. 3.—The Count of Turin to-day distributed the awards of the International Exposition. American firms have eighty-two awards, including eighteen grand prizes, seventeen diplomas of honor and twenty-eight gold and fifteen silver medals.

THE TIBER OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS.

Rome, Nov. 3.—The stormy weather continues. The Tiber has overflowed its banks in the country districts and is now threatening Rome. Venice is still under water and gondolas are plying the Piazza San Marco.

VIENNA SINGERS COMING HERE.

Vienna, Nov. 3.—The Wiener Männergesang-Verein, which has been invited by the Mayor of Indianapolis to take part in the North American Exposition in June, 1907, will sail for the United States this afternoon.

REALITIES OF WAR.

Peace Theories and Actual Experiences Differ Widely.

Washington, Nov. 3.—American army officers are now studying a pamphlet translated for the service and sent to them officially by the War Department, entitled "Actual Experiences on War-Battle Action of the Infantry." Impressions of the Russian commander, written by Captain L. Z. Soloviev of the 24th East Siberian Rifle Regiment. The account, from the point of view of a Russian officer, is introduced by a General Staff preface explaining that the author "has shown such keen and appreciative observation in his description of the great battles as seen from a company commander's point of view, and his remarks cover so many most important questions in regard to the tactics of to-day, that the little work has been deemed worthy of publication in English for distribution to the army."

Captain Soloviev was first impressed with the fact that many a thing he had to do in battle was not what he had been taught to do in the barracks. He had been told that a soldier should be ready to fight at any moment, and he had been drilled in the art of maintaining a reasonable and well sustained fire—difficulties which are increased during the night. He says: "Sometimes a man will fire in his sleep and hundreds of shots follow, thus bringing about a useless loss of cartridges, a sleeping night, fatigue, nervous tension, wounds and killed and wounded men, and there is before the men the prospect of days of battle."

WASTEFUL RAPID FIRE.

It is stated that one regiment at Liao-Yang fired 1,200,000 cartridges, a vast expenditure that charred the stocks of the rifles and distorted the ends of the bayonets from the heat. Captain Soloviev asks if it would not be better to fire more slowly, with greater accuracy and less expenditure of powder. He takes the place of accuracy, while the short burst of service tells upon the accuracy of aim. It is difficult to determine the distance of a projectile, therefore, there remaining as a principal means the eyesight, a mode of range finding that was used only in the beginning of the war.

ARTILLERY DEMORALIZING.

First place is given for effectiveness to shrapnel; its value is attached to the shrapnel shell, of which the greatest number are used in the trenches, but which usually burst into dust and shrapnel, however, a great impression upon inexperienced soldiers; the lyddite projectile is compared with the Japanese rifle bullet, which has an effect several times as great as that of the Russian bullet.

THE CANADIAN PEOPLE ARE SOLVING IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER THE PROBLEM IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRINGING UNDER CULTIVATION THE LARGE TRACTS OF SEMI-ARID LANDS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

The Canadian people are solving in a satisfactory manner the problem in connection with the bringing under cultivation the large tracts of semi-arid lands in Southern Alberta. The problem is being solved by the application of the principle of irrigation.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF SOUTHERN ALBERTA IS PECULIARLY SUITED FOR THE PURPOSES OF IRRIGATION.

The topography of Southern Alberta is peculiarly suited for the purposes of irrigation. The continental divide between the waters which flow to the Gulf of Mexico and those which flow to the Arctic Ocean runs through the center of the province.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY HAS STARTED ITS SURVEYS THREE YEARS AGO FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has started its surveys three years ago for the development of the railway. The surveys are being made in the mountainous region of the province.

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DOMINION NOTES.

Interest in a Number of By-Elections—The Doukhobors.

Ottawa, Nov. 3 (Special).—Canadian political interest of late has been centered in a number of by-elections for the federal House, out of which the Ministerialists and the Opposition were both able to extract some comfort. The most important contest was the one which took place in the constituency of Queens-Shelburne in Nova Scotia, where W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, had been unseated, it having been shown that votes had been purchased by his agents at the previous election.

PETER VEREGIN, LEADER OF THE DOUKHOBOR COLONY OF SEVERAL THOUSAND SOULS, WHICH SETTLED IN CANADA A FEW YEARS AGO, HAS GOTTEN INTO ANOTHER COLONY.

Peter Veregin, the leader of the Doukhobor colony of several thousand souls, which settled in Canada a few years ago, has gotten into another colony. He is at present nine thousand Doukhobors in Western Canada, of whom one thousand are Canadian born. Mr. Veregin says that practically all the Doukhobors have decided to remain in Canada, and will take out patents for their lands.

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The Financial World.

It has long been maintained in this review that the business of the United States Steel Corporation is a fair test of the state of trade throughout the country. The report of the corporation for the third quarter of the year is a splendid exhibit. Summer is the dull season in the steel business, and yet for the quarter under consideration net earnings were piled up in excess of \$38,000,000, far surpassing any corresponding period, and close to top record for any other quarter.

Examination of what is done with this great sum is instructive. First, appropriations termed "regular" are made of over \$1,000,000, these providing mainly for depreciation and reserve funds. Then approximately \$17,000,000 is charged off for interest and sinking funds. Then nearly \$20,000,000 for preferred and common dividends. This still leaves a free surplus of \$21,000,000. On the face of it, this surplus would be applicable to common dividends; but further (extraordinary) appropriation of \$11,000,000 is made for "additional property"—adding to assets, constructing new earning power, and a surplus of a hundred million dollars common stock dividends—postpones the normal rate a while—but for ultimate and lasting effect, what is the result? Even the utmost economy in every way to every man who is a shareholder.

It may be remembered that there was semi-official authority a year or more ago for the payment of common dividends would not be resumed, and a surplus of a hundred million dollars had been accumulated. The present surplus is \$24,000,000, after payments on the common stock for more than \$7,500,000—such payments being made by the corporation in millions. The United States Steel Corporation keeps faith—the policy of J. Pierpont Morgan, Elbert H. Gary and George W. Perkins triumpantly.

Marvelous is the steel trade revolution since the formation of the Corporation. By no means a monopoly, it yet exerts a commanding influence, an expertly wisely. There is no attempt to crush out rivals. Independent companies receive friendly treatment and are getting their full share of business. Introduction of modern methods of manufacture, economy of administration, and a surplus of a hundred million dollars of supply and demand have rescued the steel business from those old-time fluctuations which have been the bane of the Carnegie empire. It is in the highest degree a happy change comes at a time when America is steadily winning world leadership in this greatest branch of industry.

Recent developments in the steel company of Great Northern's ore lands gives mastery of the situation for more than another generation. This transaction, as in all others, the United States Steel Corporation exerts no sinister influence anywhere. It conducts its vast affairs as simply, as modestly, as honestly, as if it were the smallest of individual plants.

And, as in the industrial world this magnificent development shows, so, in the railway world, Pennsylvania brilliantly asserts leadership. The Pennsylvania is advanced to 1 per cent. Examination of Pennsylvania reports reveals that for a number of years past from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 per annum have been taken directly from earnings and devoted to construction and betterment. After such arbitrary appropriations the surplus established is fully equivalent to 10 per cent. dividends on the stock. In fact, this 10 per cent. basis is in the highest degree a happy change comes at a time when America is steadily winning world leadership in this greatest branch of industry.

With the election out of the way the national forces of prosperity should find freer play. Sound railroads, as exemplified by Pennsylvania, and sound industries, as exemplified by United States Steel, will find delayed investment confidence awakened.

The outburst of Wall Street interest in mining properties does not abate, but expands, and that largely. Conservative Stock Exchange houses originally disinclined to recognize this feature of current market affairs are finally realizing that the old-fashioned mining proposition is a spasm, has substance in it, and is showing a rounding out into a robustness that nobody can ignore. Of course, we have evidence of manipulation in the mining market, but we are witnessing a genuine boom in the industry. The interest has been awakened, that there is already established an actual ready market for mining securities, and that the market is being opened up by the general public, and is being opened up by the general public, and is being opened up by the general public.