

section of the Vancouver populace the achievements of the San Francisco rowdies undoubtedly served as an encouragement.

THE ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

Waiting for Canadian Action—English Papers Embarrassed.

London, Sept. 9.—The action of the Japanese Embassy here, it is understood, will be governed largely by the attitude which the Canadian government assumes, and whether the latter takes adequate steps to protect the Japanese at Vancouver from a repetition of similar incidents and recompenses them for their losses.

Replying to an inquiry from The Associated Press asking for his views on the anti-Japanese outbreak at Vancouver, Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador, who is spending a holiday in the country, telegraphed to-day: "I have no statement to make at present."

The news of the attacks on Japanese and Chinese at Vancouver did not surprise the Colonial and Foreign Office officials here, who had long feared an outbreak against the Asiatics in Western Canada, but they have the greatest confidence in the ability of the Canadians to suppress any disturbances and protect aliens.

The rioting places the English newspapers in an embarrassing and amusing position. Several of the most prominent of them were particularly severe upon the San Francisco "hoodlums" when the outbreak of mob violence occurred there. They are now confronted with a more serious situation in a British colony, and apparently are at a loss what to say.

The Asiatic makes his entry into Canada under the auspices of the great god of cheapness. He comes with an offer to take work at half the rate, or less, than paid for white men's labor, an arrangement which none the less can be carried out on a basis which involves a great advance upon the scale of remuneration enjoyed in his own country.

CANADA'S OBLIGATION.

An Apology and Indemnity Expected—The Riots.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The Japanese consul general, M. Nosse, called on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, this afternoon and laid before him the reports he had received of the riots directed against his countrymen in Vancouver. It is understood every effort will be made by the government to prevent a renewal of the trouble on the Pacific Coast.

M. Nosse said after the interview with the Premier that he had received no communication from his government in regard to a demand for reparation, but he had no doubt that the Canadian government could be trusted to act in that respect without a formal demand from Japan.

apprehension of another disturbance this evening." The following message was sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Mayor of Vancouver:

His excellency, the Governor General, has learned with deepest regret of the indignities and cruelties which certain subjects of the Emperor of Japan, a friend of his majesty the King, have done to the victims, and he hopes that peace will be promptly restored and all the offenders punished.

The general opinion in official circles is that Canada will have to pay damages and apologize to Japan for damages caused in the Vancouver riots, to property of the Japanese in that city. It is regretted that the outbreak occurred at a time when the Japanese immigration question was nearly solved between the governments of Canada and Japan.

R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, said to-day that the treaty between Canada and Japan ratified by the Canadian Parliament at its last session was perfectly clear as to the rights of the Japanese in Canada. The treaty says:

The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Dominion and possessions of the other high contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

The treaty was not adopted in a hurry, said Mr. Scott. "It was in force between Britain and Japan ten years before we became a party to it. It was given full consideration before we adopted it. The opposition in Parliament blamed us because we did not become a party to it earlier than we did. There was no protest from British Columbia or anywhere else against Canada passing the treaty."

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Following this attack there came another one, this time the number being increased to about five hundred, and the fronts of several of the stores were broken. So far as I can ascertain, only one Japanese was wounded. The police force did its best, but there is hardly any hope of its being in the direction of the riotous mob.

Mr. Ishii's hope was not fulfilled. Late last night Consul General Nosse received the following telegram from Consul Morikawa:

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—In continuation of the message sent by Mr. Ishii, I have to report that a fourth attack was made by the rowdies about midnight on the Japanese quarters. Twice again they tried to attack the Japanese stores, but on account of the vigilance of the police their number gradually decreased, and by 3 o'clock Sunday morning the rowdies scattered everywhere, and tranquility was restored by dawn.

Seattle, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to "The Post-Intelligencer" from Vancouver says: Following a riot on Saturday night in Vancouver, in which Chinatown and the Japanese quarters were raided and damage done approximately \$100,000, a further demonstration occurred later in which Akutiro Ishii, director of the bureau of foreign commerce, and Consul Saburo Hisamidzu, of Seattle, were the central figures.

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Paris, Sept. 9.—The American Embassy has formally requested the French government to revoke its order of expulsion in the case of James Norton Winslow, of New York, who was recently ordered to leave France, for alleged violation of the gambling laws at Dinard. This action followed further investigation of the matter, which showed that Mr. Winslow did not manage the new club, but merely innocently served it, and that the club was taken over by the authorities of Dinard two days after the club Mr. Winslow did not have a hearing. He went to London, where he consulted with Ambassador Reid, who communicated on the subject with Mr. White, the American Ambassador here.

LOCKS UP NIGHT COURT.

Magistrate Then Sends Raiders to House—Girl's Pitiful Tale.

After causing warrants to be issued for the arrest of the proprietors of an alleged disorderly house in West 27th street last night, Magistrate Corrigan ordered the doors of the night court closed for fifteen minutes so that tips might be sent to the place where the police had a chance to raid it. The house was brought about by the story told by Esther Maynard and Rose Bolmore, who were arrested early in the evening, charged with disorderly conduct on the street.

THE CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAKS.

The Asiatic Invasion of the British Northwest—M. Ishii's Mission.

The situation which culminated in the Vancouver riots has been causing the Dominion authorities much uneasiness ever since the heavy influx of Japanese immigrants began soon after the war with Russia. This immigration, reinforced by that from India, assumed such large proportions as seriously to threaten the labor situation, and brought about the organization of so-called Asiatic exclusion leagues and a demand for the enactment of a law similar to that which regulates the Asiatic immigration into Natal.

It was a coincidence that M. Ishii, the special envoy of the Japanese government, arrived last night.

number of canneries and copper mines, and also to have acquired many farms. The Japanese are also turning their attention to the shipping industry in British Columbian waters, and Japanese individuals and companies are reported to own a number of vessels used in this coastwise and inland waterway trade.

From time to time meetings of organized labor bodies and associations formed to combat Asiatic immigration have made their grievances known to the Dominion authorities, but all attempts to secure legislative action have failed. The colonial authorities apparently have found themselves in the dilemma of embarrassing the home government's foreign policies contained in the alliance with Japan, or of risking serious political changes by disregarding the demands of organized labor in the Northwest.

YUAN SHI KAI'S REFORMS.

New Commissioners Named to Study Foreign Constitutions.

Peking, Sept. 9.—The Throne to-day appointed Ta Shou, Wang Ta Hsi and Ting Shi Hmel to be imperial commissioners, with instructions separately to visit Japan, Great Britain and Germany for the purpose of examining and reporting on the constitutional systems of those countries.

The appointment of three additional imperial commissioners to study constitutional systems abroad is a direct outcome of the labors of Yuan Shi Kai, who recently, without reserve, condemned as superficial and worthless the findings of the Manchou commissioners, Tuan Fang and Prince Tsai Tze, after their trip around the world.

The appointments made to-day—two Chinese and one Japanese—are the most important two constitutional monarchies of the world, and a Manchou, Ta Shou, to go to Japan—is a further concession to the Chinese race in this empire. Yuan Shi Kai, it will be noted, has thus taken a most important step before the arrival in Peking of his powerful conservative colleague, Chang Chi Tung. This official was expected here some days ago, and his mysterious detention at Woo-Chang long after the summons of the Empress Dowager reached him has been excused on the ground that he was turning over to his successor the administration of the most complex provincial government in China.

The appointment to the central government of two of the foremost viceroys, Yuan Shi Kai and Chang Chi Tung, is, up to the present time, the only evidence of any reform in the administration of the central authority of China. The posts given to the viceroys are of unlimited power, with responsibility to no one. But the aggressive reform undertaken to-day—the appointment of the three new imperial commissioners—tends to show that the Grand Council is to become something like the Council of Elder Statesmen in Japan.

The foreign legations here regard the appointments as a direct result of bringing into the Grand Council Yuan Shi Kai and Chang Chi Tung. They consider the measure tentative, but believe it will be confirmed by other drastic administrative and reform measures. The opinion is held also that the erratic interference of a Mexican subject, which has been part of the history of the last two years, will not be discontinued.

MORALE AND MORA EXECUTED.

Murderers of ex-President Barillas Put to Death at Mexico City.

Mexico City, Sept. 9.—Florence Morales and Bernardo Mora, who were on June 6 convicted and sentenced to death for the assassination of former President Barillas of Guatemala here on April 7, were executed in the Belin Prison to-day. This ends an international episode which at one time threatened to bring on war between Mexico and Guatemala.

The assassination of General Barillas occurred at the time of a political crisis in Guatemala, and current reports that the crime had been instigated from Guatemala were apparently confirmed by the confession of Morales, implicating General José Maria Lima, of Guatemala. Mexico demanded the extradition of General Lima, but this was refused. Other causes of friction, including the condemnation of a Mexican subject for complicity in the attempt to kill President Cabrera of Guatemala, led to the withdrawal of the Mexican Legation from Guatemala, the massing of troops on the frontier and the expectation of speedy war.

WINSLOW MAY RETURN TO FRANCE.

Embassy's Protest Said to Have Caused Revocation of Order.

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GERMANY AIDS FRANCE.

A Cordial Reply to Note Outlining Plans in Morocco.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Premier Clémenceau said to-night that Germany's reply to the French note had been received, and that it in every way met expectations.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—Germany's reply to the French note relative to the formation of a Moroccan police from French and Spanish troops says that Germany assumes that the measure proposed is merely of a provisional character and without prejudice to the terms of the Algeiras Convention.

The reply of Germany calls attention to the opinion of the German representative at Tangier that the appearance of foreign police there and at other Moroccan ports at the present moment is likely to result in the mountain tribes attacking the cities, with consequent danger to the lives and property of Europeans, unless efficient military support for the police is provided.

In regard to the German claims for damages sustained at Casablanca no difficulties, it is asserted, are likely to arise.

LOSSES AT CASABLANCA.

International Commission to Settle Claims for Damages.

Paris, Sept. 9.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day for the purpose of considering the Moroccan situation. The following conclusions were reached: First—The Moroccan government should be held responsible for the massacre of July 30 at Casablanca, as well as for the damages suffered as a result of the pillage or the repression of disorders.

Second—The indemnities should be fixed by an international commission.

Incidentally, this is France's answer to the demands of the German exporters at Casablanca that France compensate them for the losses they sustained in the bombardment. The conclusions are based on the precedent established after the bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet, in 1882.

The Cabinet requested M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, to examine the general question of Morocco and to prepare a note on the subject to be issued as soon as possible.

DRUDE REPORTED ILL.

M. Clémenceau, However, Expects Speedy Advance of Troops.

Casablanca, Sept. 8.—General Drude, the French commander, is suffering from the intestinal inflammation peculiar to Morocco. His illness may postpone his taking the offensive against the Moors if the armistice falls.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Premier Clémenceau said to-day in regard to the armistice that General Drude had not mentioned the subject, but the Premier thought that the general was preparing for a resumption of hostilities. He was getting in readiness the balloon recently received.

LARGE SPANISH FORCE READY.

Seven Thousand Men Under Orders at Algeiras—Steamers Chartered.

Gibraltar, Sept. 9.—Orders have been received by the Spanish military authorities at Algeiras to hold a brigade of seven thousand men in readiness to embark September 11 for Tangier on board transatlantic steamers which have been chartered as transports.

LOAN ADVANCED TO SULTAN.

Tangier, Sept. 9.—The State Bank of Morocco has informed the foreign ministers that it has decided to advance to the Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, the \$200,000 promised him to enable him to leave Fez for the coast, and that the first installment has been sent to him. It is reported that the Sultan will start to-day for Rabat.

A CONFERENCE AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

San Sebastian, Sept. 9.—King Alfonso, Premier Lora, Condé de Alende Salazar, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, held a long conference here to-day on the Moroccan question.

M. STOLYPIN'S PLAN REJECTED.

Zemstvo Congress Opposes Measure for Local Self-Government.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—The Moscow Zemstvo Congress to-day rejected, by a majority of six, the Premier's scheme for local self-government. The measure proposed to replace the communes by small zemstvos, in which persons of all ranks, peasants, priests and landlords, should co-operate on equal terms, each of these zemstvos exercising police functions.

The differences between the Premier and the Russian people are growing in intensity. The "Zemstva," organ of the Union of the True Russian people, continues to attack the government for having, in spite of official denial, assured Senator Dillingham, chairman of the United States Immigration Commission, when he was in this city last July, that the Jews could soon be placed on equality with the other Russian subjects.

The Foreign Office to-day published a plan for the reorganization of the branches of the service in St. Petersburg, by which the work will be divided into political and executive sub-ministries, each in charge of a vice-minister. The political sub-ministry will be subdivided into four bureaus, as follows:

First—Europe and America, and most of Africa. Second—The Near East, including Egypt and Abyssinia. Third—Persia and Central Asia. Fourth—The Far East.

The executive sub-ministry will have charge of administrative and judicial affairs, the claims of Russian and foreign subjects, the consular service and the chancery. It is intended to improve the service by making periodic transfers of the occupants of various posts.

The "Novoye Yermys," commenting on the proposed reorganization, to-day remarks: "What the Foreign Office needs is a change in its personnel, and not an increase in the number of its departments."

BULL STOPS ROYAL MOTOR CAR.

Queen Victoria Reported Greatly Alarmed on Trip to Bilbao.

Madrid, Sept. 9.—An automobile from the royal stables in which Queen Victoria was driving yesterday from San Sebastian to Bilbao was suddenly confronted by a large bull, which planted itself in the roadway immediately in front of the Queen's car. No collision appears to have occurred, but the automobile was stopped for some time, and the Queen was compelled to resume her journey to Bilbao in another car.

REVISION OF KARL HAU CASE.

Leipzig, Sept. 9.—The revision of the case of Karl Hau, formerly of Washington, sentenced to death on July 23 for the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Mollter, at Baden Baden, will begin on October 12.

B. Altman & Co. A SPECIAL SALE OF LACE CURTAINS. WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES: \$9.75 AND \$12.50 PER PAIR. Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

ARBITRATION ASSURED. Hague Tribunal to Pass Upon Rights of American Fishermen. Washington, Sept. 9.—While the conclusion of the modus vivendi in London Saturday by Ambassador Reid and the British Foreign Office probably has obviated danger of serious friction between the American fishermen and the Newfoundland colonial authorities during the present herring season, it is said at the State Department that the undertaking to submit to the Hague tribunal the broad proposition as to the right of a British colony to limit by local legislation rights conferred by treaty upon American fishermen will be carried out.

Kent's Rotary KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES. 100,000 in use in European hotels and families. LEWIS & CONGER. 139 and 152 West 42d Street, and 115 West 41st St., New York.

DU PONT AUTO WRECKS FARM WAGON.

Farmer Badly Hurt and Horse Killed in Collision Near Atlantic City.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 9.—Word reached here to-day of an accident at Hawkinsville, near Atlantic City, last evening, in which a large automobile belonging to William F. Du Pont of this city, crashed into a team driven by Daniel McKeague, a farmer.

Mr. Du Pont, who is a member of the millionaire powder family, and in charge of a firearms manufactory here, was bound for Atlantic City with several friends. The automobile was running at a high rate of speed, when McKeague emerged from a side road, making a collision unavoidable. McKeague was badly injured. The vehicle was wrecked and the horse killed.

PLAGUE DEATHS IN 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Two more deaths from bubonic plague occurred to-day and three additional cases were verified. Of twenty-one cases in San Francisco to date ten have died. These are exclusive of the fatal cases in Berkeley. Thus far the death percentage is less than one-half. The usual death rate from plague is about 80 per cent of the cases.

LINCOLN ON NEGROES VOTING.

Once Suggested Giving Right of Franchise to Those Who Were "Very Intelligent."

New Haven, Sept. 9 (Special).—A hitherto unpublished letter of Abraham Lincoln has just been presented to the New Haven Colony Historical Society by Senator Chatfield. It was written from the White House to Governor Hahn of Louisiana in the last year of the Civil War, and suggests that the franchise be given to educated negroes. The letter is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 12, 1864. (Private.) Hon. Michael Hahn, My Dear Sir, I congratulate you on having had your name in history as the first free state Governor of Louisiana. Now you are about to have a convention which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who fought valiantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come to keep the jewel of liberty within the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

VESEL SHORE IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The steamer San Gabriel, which sailed from San Pedro day before yesterday in ballast for Umpqua, ran ashore one mile north of Point Reyes this morning during a heavy fog, and it is believed will be a total loss. The San Gabriel carried a crew of fifteen men, who were taken off by the lifesaving crew from Point Reyes.

The San Gabriel was in command of Captain Green, who preceded Captain Doran of the ill-fated Columbia.

Will You Be a Founder of a Second Ocean Grove on Long Island? An Association has been organized to establish a summer colony and Assembly work at Stony Brook, Long Island, similar to Chautauqua and Ocean Grove, but on broader lines. The following are the incorporators: Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., Rev. J. M. Farrar, D. D., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., Rev. T. Stokes, Esq., Rev. D. MacLaurin, D. D., Rev. J. Knovles, Esq., Rev. T. W. Campbell, B. D., Rev. Sewell Woolsey Wallis, D. D., Wm. R. Hoople, Esq., F. D. Arthur, Esq., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Chas. Francis, Esq., Samuel H. Coombs, Esq., Theo. J. Van Horen, C. P. A., Thas. J. Dunham, Esq. While it is a beneficent enterprise, it is upon a business basis and it WILL BE FOUND AN EXCEPTIONAL INVESTMENT. The property is so located as to make it attractive as a site for summer homes, and would be a profitable holding, even without the attractions of the Assembly. High elevation, Park on shore, Very accessible, Excellent train service. Less than 48 hour and a quarter to New York. Commutation rates very low. Shares are \$100 each, which may be paid in installments. For full particulars send for handsome booklet just issued. STONY BROOK ASSOCIATION, 200 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Christian Workers Wanted to Represent the Association in Their Own Locality.

See for Yourself. Stop 10 days and try well made POSTUM. "There's a Reason"