

POLITICS IN MARYLAND EXCITING CONTEST ON.

Republican Outlook Called Brightest in Forty Years.

Baltimore, Sept. 21 (Special).—The state campaign in Maryland this fall is an exciting contest for big political stakes. In addition to the state ticket, including the Governor, Controller and Attorney General, a legislature is to be elected that will elect two United States Senators—one to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Gorman, the other for the succeeding full term. The Republican state ticket, headed by George R. Gaither, of Baltimore City, for Governor, is considered one of the strongest that the party has ever named in this state. While a strict party man and in close touch and sympathy with the Republican rank and file, Mr. Gaither has never been an organization politician. He is a Republican of the highest type and independence of thought and action. His earlier political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he became a Republican on the tariff question. On all the late national issues Mr. Gaither is in complete accord with the administration.

Austin L. Crothers, who resigned from the judiciary on being nominated for Governor by the Democrats, is a Democrat of the machine type. He has always been associated with the Gorman clique of state and county bosses. A good lawyer, of a good family and a man of high personal character, Mr. Crothers, who had been a prominent figure in the Legislature, was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench caused by the death of Judge Martia. Back of Crothers and the whole Democratic ticket are the same old gang of "ring" politicians that were Senator Gorman's lieutenants when he ruled as the supreme boss of the Democracy.

Ex-Governor John Walter Smith, the Eastern Shore leader, who at the command of Gorman called a special session of the Legislature to pass an infamous election law, was the man who manipulated the state convention and brought about the nomination of Crothers. One of the chief issues of the campaign, and the most important to the citizens of the state, will be the election law. The Democratic platform cannot help swerve hundreds of thousands of dependents who last time voted for Warfield this time to return to the Republican ticket. Warfield was an anti-machine Democrat. He had broken away from the Gorman ring. He vigorously opposed the Poe disfranchisement amendment, and killed it. He has been an independent Democratic Governor throughout his administration. While supporting the ticket, the Governor is not in sympathy with the disfranchising schemes of the party managers.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERS' VIEWS. Conservative Republican leaders assert that not in forty years has the party outlook been so encouraging as now, and this includes 1855, when the people revolted against Democratic misrule. In that year the election machinery was wholly controlled by the opposition, and the registration books were loaded down with dead names on which repeaters voted. Unsatisfactory as is the election law to-day, it gives at least Republican representation in the window, and, though the voting in certain counties is made extremely difficult, no opportunity is given to stuff the ballot box. So that, even allowing for the loss of 20,000 Republican votes by the use of trick ballots, there will be enough counted to elect not only the Republican state ticket, but a majority of the members of the General Assembly.

The Democratic organs are trying to shift the real issue, the wholesale disfranchisement of voters. They are crying that the Republican party is sustained in Maryland by the negro vote. When they make this cry they know they are only using the negro vote as a scarecrow. As a matter of fact, the Democrats are only too glad to obtain the support of negro voters. If they cannot get them in any other way they will buy them or try to intimidate the negro vote. At all hazards they are willing to disfranchise it by trick and puzzling ballots. Thousands of negroes have voted for Democratic candidates in the face of calumny and without hope of reward. Thousands more would support the Democratic ticket if they were not thoroughly and constantly berated by the Democratic demagogues and "negrophobists." If encouraged by proper treatment, if a helping hand were given by Democrats in its efforts to elevate itself, the thrifty and prosperous element of the race would in part vote for the Democratic candidates. It would be better for the race, it would be better for both political parties, it would be more conducive to good government, if the negroes were divided in politics—if a large part, even one-half, of the votes were cast for the Democratic

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ticket. Such a policy, if constantly followed, would put a stop to the ceaseless attacks on the race by the Democrats and would be a bar to all future attempts to impose on Maryland such an iniquitous scheme as the Poe disfranchisement amendment two years ago, to which the party still stands committed by its latest platform. Never was a greater canard uttered than that the Republican party in Maryland is sustained by the negro vote. There are nearly fifty precincts in Baltimore where no negro voters are registered, and the Republican ticket has frequently been elected in a large majority of these precincts. In the 13th Ward only seventy negroes are registered, but the Republicans frequently carry the ward by good sized majorities.

SAME CONDITION IN THE COUNTIES. The same condition exists in the counties. Garrett County has only twenty-three negro registered voters, yet the Republican majority is several hundred. Calvert County has over 1,400 white registered voters, and the Democratic ticket polled only 622 votes in that county at the last state election. Washington County has over 10,000 white registered voters, and the Democratic ticket received only 4,088 votes at the same election. Charles County has about 1,900 white registered voters, and only about 1,100 voted the Democratic ticket.

The statement that the Republican party had the support of over 50,000 registered negro voters at the election two years ago is not substantiated by the returns. It is the despairing cry of a desperate political organization, not because those leaders believe that the negro vote is a menace, but because they see in that vote, combined with the independent Democratic vote and with the white Republicans, a bar to the perpetuation of their power.

Allegany County gave President Roosevelt a majority of 1,908. There are only 450 negro voters in the county. In Anne Arundel, which includes Annapolis, the state capital, there are 1,800 more white than negro voters. Congressman Mudd's Republican majority last year was 1,382, and he had to contend against the Wilson disfranchising act. In Baltimore County there are 20,275 white and 2,888 negro voters, or more than seven white to each negro voter. Judge Parker's majority was only about 2,000. If the Republican party of the county is composed as largely of negroes as the Democrats assert Judge Parker's majority should have exceeded 15,000. In Carroll County there are 477 negro voters, as against 8,128 white, nearly 20 white voters to one negro voter. Judge Parker's majority in the county was 170.

Harford, the home county of Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee, has 1,406 negro and 6,238 white voters. If his claims of negro preponderance in the Republican party were true that county would have given Congressman Talbot, Democrat, for Congress, last year, at least 3,000 majority. It gave Mr. Garrett, the Republican candidate, 80 majority. In State Senator Gorman's county—Howard—there are 3,160 white and 728 negro voters, or over four white to one negro voter. Judge Parker's majority should have been over 2,000. If Mr. Gorman's claims of negro domination were true, The Democratic majority was 256.

The campaign for United States Senator is a peculiar one. The Democrats are to hold primaries in this city and the counties on the same day in November on which the state election is held, at which candidates for Senator are to be voted for. The Republicans, on the other hand, will hold in favor of legalized primaries, will not hold any Senate primaries. They realize that the Democratic plan, as fixed by the machine, is a farce. Should the Republicans elect a majority of the members of the Legislature they will then elect the Senators by vote of the Legislature in the regular way.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL KINDS OF DEALS.

When Governor Warfield presented to the recent Democratic State Convention a resolution providing for direct election of United States Senators "in the manner in which it has been done recently in Mississippi, Alabama and other Southern States" he had in mind the popular election plan, but the machine managers in control of the convention recognized in that plan an opportunity for Governor Warfield as one of the most popular Democrats in the state to secure the nomination for Senator and compel the machine managers to take him up for that honor as he forced them to do four years ago for Governor. Accordingly a resolution was rushed through the convention affording an opportunity for all kinds of dickers and deals over the Senatorship should the Democrats control the Legislature. Under the plan the successful candidate must carry a majority of the counties and the legislative districts. As there will probably be a half dozen candidates for the nomination this will be impossible, and the contest will simply be carried into the convention, which is just what the managers want. If the candidates could come to some agreement, such as proposed by Joseph W. Miles, by which the man who actually receives a majority of the total vote cast in the primaries shall be assured of the nomination, the result could be determined before the Legislature met, but this seems impossible. Governor Warfield would be willing for such an agreement, but other candidates who are members of the machine and even managers of it are not likely to allow the Governor any such fair chance. Governor Warfield has not yet determined on his course. Some of his friends want him to go into the primaries anyway and make the fight, feeling that he will poll such a large vote that the managers will be compelled to acknowledge him as a leading candidate.

Congressman Fred Talbot, of the 2d District, has announced his candidacy for the long term Senatorship. Mr. Talbot is the Maryland member of the Democratic National Committee. Others who will most likely enter the race are ex-Governor Elibu E. Jackson and ex-Governor John Walter Smith, ex-Attorney General John P. Poe and Joshua W. Miles. Should Governor Warfield decline to become a candidate State Senator Arthur Pue Gorman will also enter the race. There is bitter political hostility between Warfield and Gorman. Their homes are in the same county, and should Warfield turn out to be the most popular candidate in the primaries and carry Howard County, Gorman in the event of his re-election as State Senator would have to vote for Warfield as the representative of his county in the Legislature. For this reason Gorman will enter the contest, so as to divide, if possible, the vote of Howard County in the primaries.

It is understood that in the event of the Democrats controlling the Legislature William Pinkney White, the octogenarian statesman who is filling the unexpired term of the late Senator Gorman, will be elected as a courtesy to serve out the term. Senator Whyte will not be a candidate for the long term, because of his advanced age.

BINGHAM INSTRUCTS INSPECTORS.

Must Do Police Duty on Primary Day and See That Order Is Preserved. All of the police inspectors of the five boroughs were before Commissioner Bingham yesterday and heard some sharp words concerning what is expected of them in preserving order on primary day. "On primary day," said the Commissioner, "every inspector must do police duty. He must see that citizens are not interfered with by rowdies at the polls. The other day I received a letter from the District Attorney saying that he expected trouble in six districts extending to the Legislature, to go all over the city, and they will work in conjunction with the police. You inspectors must be vigilant and 'on the job' on primary day." When asked if he had been requested to transfer any captains before primary day General Bingham said he had received a letter from John J. Hassett,

who is running for leader against Francis J. Lantry.

Hassett complains that as Lantry's brother is captain of the precinct he fears there will be rowdism, and that it will go unchecked, and asks that another captain be sent to the precinct. On the other hand, Lantry's men say Hassett's men have engaged a gang of "strong arm" men and "go-rillas" to create disorder at the polls, and they want Lantry retained. I will make no transfers before the elections.

VICTORY FOR WHITNEY?

Manager Claims 230 of 233 Delegates to State Convention.

Boston, Sept. 21.—Of the 343 cities and towns of the state in which Democratic primaries were held last night for the choice of delegates to the coming state convention at Springfield, 293 have been heard from, and results indicate that a majority of the delegates will favor the nomination of Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, for Governor, as against General Charles W. Bartlett, of Newton. Of the 479 delegates chosen last night 188 are favorable to Mr. Whitney, 94 to General Bartlett and 197 are unpledged. There are still fifty cities and towns, with accredited delegates numbering seventy-five, to be heard from, and it is known that a number of these places held no caucuses whatever. The remainder of the caucuses will be held on Tuesday night, when 293 delegates will be chosen. More than half of these will come from Boston and nearby points. The following statement was issued shortly after noon to-day by Manager Daniel F. Buckley for the Whitney headquarters: "From the returns received this morning, with those already published, I am convinced that the sentiment is more strongly in favor of Mr. Whitney than ever. We have heard from all the cities and most of the towns, and it is strongly for our candidate. We expect to get 230 out of the 233 delegates that remain to be elected."

REPUBLICANS AT BAT.

Leaders of 21st and 23d Districts in Baseball Burlesque.

Before 5,000 or 6,000 Republican rosters yesterday at the Polo Grounds a team representing the 21st Assembly District, of which Moses M. McKee is the leader, defeated a team representing the 23d District, over which Collin H. Woodward holds sway, by a score of 5 and 4. The heavy shower between 5 and 6 o'clock broke up the game, just as the Woodward men were in hopes of recovering the lead against them. Peters, who was in the box for the Woodward men, was unsteady in the first inning, when nine runs were scored. Hayden, who took his place, held his opponents down in good shape. The batteries were Peters and Hayden and Ehrlich for the 23d, and Orcutt and Hayden for the 21st. The umpires were Judge Worcester and J. W. Baker. The playing of Gartry, of the 23d District, at second base attracted a good deal of attention.

The umpire temporarily called the game at the end of the fourth inning on account of darkness caused by "Mose" McKee walking across the diamond. Mr. McKee weighs nearly four hundred pounds, and the 23d District players complained that when he appeared on the grounds his shadow made it so dark they could not see the home plate. The look was on Mr. McKee for a while, but he laughed at the expense of the Woodward men when the game was over, and his men carried away a handsome banner presented as a prize to the winning team by Judge Francis A. Worcester, of the municipal district court. A band entertained the occasion with music, and the friends of the 21st District showed their loyalty by giving them all sorts of advice from the grandstand.

The same teams played at the annual outing of the combined districts at College Point three weeks ago, when the score was 6 to 6. Some of those present yesterday were Congressman William S. Bennett, Collin H. Woodward, Moses M. McKee, Senator Alfred R. Page, Assemblyman Francis Alderman Griffenhagen and Davies, Judge Worcester and Burke Hinson. The district judgeship is about the largest plum in sight for the 23d and 21st people this fall. Some of the aspirants for the Republican nomination are George Hogeboom, Leopold Leo, ex-Judge Davenport and Alderman John R. Davies. It is the belief in the 23d that Judge Worcester will be renominated. He has the backing of the aggressive element in the Liberal Republican Club, which has a membership of nearly five hundred.

It is understood that Alderman Griffenhagen and Assemblyman Francis will be renominated.

THE PRIMARY OUTLOOK.

Lantry and Featherston Look Like Winners—Other Contests Minor.

Charles F. Murphy told his friends last week at Tammany Hall that there would be no changes in the Tammany executive committee as a result of the primaries on Tuesday. In the 16th District, where his men are fighting Fire Commissioner Lantry, and in the 20th, where he has put up two or three candidates against Maurice Featherston, he has failed to make any substantial gains, and Lantry and Featherston will probably take their seats in the Tammany executive committee if they want to. Lantry expects to carry Blackwell's Island, because many of the employes there got their places under him as Commissioner of Corrections.

The contests in the other district are spectacular but unimportant. In the 5th Peter J. Garvey, backed by the Twenty following, is making a little trouble for Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, but there is little chance that he will win. In the 11th District ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt is making a noisy campaign against Senator Thomas J. McManus. Murphy is always "going to whip" the chairman of the Tammany executive committee, but somehow or other McAvoy on primary day gets the necessary votes to retain control.

In the 31st Isaac A. Hopper is trying to oust William J. Wright, the present leader. The fight is productive of joy among the smokers, as Mr. Hopper made the money market in favor of this stand and that is something unusual in Tammany Hall these days.

FIGHTING VOTE AT PRIMARIES.

Brooklyn League Thinks Ballot on Direct Nominations Would Be Illegal.

Letters urging the Republicans of Brooklyn not to vote at the primaries on the direct nominations question and long arguments in favor of this stand have been sent out by McAvoy in this going. Home. Darwin R. James, president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, also sent out an ex officio statement yesterday urging the same thing, and a published letter from Ludwig R. Nissen, chairman of the Union League Club's political committee, to Marcus B. Campbell, chairman of the Republican General Committee, questions the legality of taking such a vote. The plan of the city committee for taking a ballot on the direct nominations question along with the official primary vote was not at hand when the Union League committee drew up its protest, but a reading of the primary election law led the Union Leaguers to believe that such an action would be illegal. It was also contended in all the statements issued that such a vote would not be a fair expression of opinion, inasmuch as there are contests in only two or three districts, and not more than 10 per cent of the electors ordinarily vote at the primaries. The Brooklyn Republican organization will issue a reply on Monday. It is hinted that the plan may be abandoned.

FAIR RULE IN COREA.

PRINCE ITO'S REFORMS.

Japan Will Not Annex Country Unless Forced—America's Friend.

Tokyo, Sept. 21.—Prince Ito, the Japanese Resident General in Corea, will leave here tomorrow for Seoul. This morning he received the correspondent of The Associated Press immediately before his investiture at the palace, and spoke freely of the future of Corea. During the month that Prince Ito has been in Tokio Corea has been his only theme, and the result of his labors is that the Emperor and his ministers have given unanimous approval to his programme for a reform administration in Corea. Never, except in time of war, have the politicians of Japan been so united on one policy.

Discussing this subject with the correspondent, Prince Ito, small and grizzled, his breast covered with decorations, showed a depth of feeling unusual in a Japanese. "It is right," he said, "and therefore must be done. It must succeed if it is possible of human accomplishment." Prince Ito has been opposed steadfastly to the annexation of Corea, against the views of his friends and advisers. Instead, he has drawn up a programme providing for equitable land laws, a fair system of taxation, the protection of life and property, education for every one, the establishment of fair courts of justice and the stern abolition of corruption. The estimated cost of these reforms to Japan is \$10,000,000 in five years, and this has been approved. It will not become a tax upon the Korean people, but it is an investment by Japan.

SEEKING TO GAIN COREA'S FRIENDSHIP. "Some persons in Japan," the prince said, "believe it is a mistake not to annex Corea, but I am convinced that annexation is merely a crude and cruel means of obtaining the desired friendship and assistance of Corea in order to build up the two countries, whose interests are mutual. Annexation is no part of the Emperor's plan, unless it should prove unavoidable. Annexation would mean the loss of self-respect by the Koreans; it would be too violent a remedy. The masses of Corea have been suffering from corrupt government, political intrigue and oppression of the agriculturists until they have become a menace to Japan, and until all development in the country has been hindered.

"I have no reason not to take my associates and the public into my confidence; I have no desire for secrecy. The ten million inhabitants of Corea will more quickly become the friends of Japan if they are acquainted with the facts that my programme is directed entirely to the relief and assistance of the poorer classes by means of good land laws, fair taxation, education and justice.

"I want the missionaries of America and England to know that I am anxious to help them. We are all working for a common object—namely, the building up of civilization. The missionaries, however, should not involve themselves in politics; let them attend to their work and I will confine my energies to mine. It is certain, however, that each of us can help the other. I am convinced that thinking people the world over will approve of Japan's course. What matters the color of the skin or the religious belief if we are working together for the good of humanity?

"Unthinking people may hamper us," Prince Ito continued, "but they will not prevent the attainment of our purpose. We are going ahead in Corea in spite of opposition from any source or from any country. I concur with the late John Hay, the great American statesman, who said that in diplomacy as with individuals honesty was the best policy.

NATION'S FATE IN PEOPLE'S HANDS.

"Japan has counted the cost of these reforms in Corea, and nothing shall prevent us from carrying them out. It is true that the Koreans themselves may prevent the accomplishment of our purpose to give them a system of government and an army of their own, but the people of Corea and the entire world must understand, once for all, that the political supremacy of Japan in Corea is to remain firmly established. We are not asking advice from any one regarding this policy. If the people of Corea refuse to accept this fair and friendly assistance they will, by their own act, divide annexation into history, for as a nation divided in sentiment from Japan, Corea cannot stand."

After this significant utterance Prince Ito spoke with the correspondent of The Associated Press of the friendly relations between Japan and the United States, and expressed his admiration of President Roosevelt. "America is our friend," he said, "and we are the friend of America. The recent talk of war finds no support among the statesmen of Japan or the United States. War between these two countries is unseparable and impossible."

BULLETS FOR TOLSTOY.

Attacks by Peasants Mar Celebration of Literary Jubilee.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21.—The jubilee of Count Tolstoy's literary activity was marred by an attack on his residence at Yasnyaya Polyana, near Moscow, made by armed peasants of the neighborhood, according to reports received here to-day from Moscow. Several peasants, it is stated, advanced to within one hundred yards of the count's house on September 17 and opened fire on it with blunderbuss guns and pistols, but were driven off by the gardeners. Although his family was much excited by the incident, Count Tolstoy refused to summon the police, saying he had no need of defence against the peasants, to whom he had devoted a whole life of labor and love.

The night, however, the same party of peasants again approached the Tolstoy homestead and fired at the windows, breaking them and shattering mirrors in the rooms. This created a panic, and although the gardeners and others advanced against the peasants, who sought refuge in flight, not one of the attacking party was captured. Tolstoy, it is reported, consented to call on the rural constabulary for assistance, and the latter searched the houses of the peasants in the neighborhood and arrested three of them on suspicion of being concerned in the attacks. Tolstoy, it is added, remained calm throughout the affair, and simply explained that the action of the peasants was due to a mere spirit of mischief.

The incident, which is interpreted as showing that the life of Russia's "Grand Old Man" was endangered in a stupid fashion by the peasants who fired at his house, has caused a painful impression here. The newspapers reprint the article entitled "Don't Kill," of which Tolstoy is the author, with large omissions, due to fear of the censorship.

GERMAN SHELL KILLS FIVE MEN.

Six Persons Wounded by Explosion at Wilhelmshaven.

Wilhelmshaven, Germany, Sept. 21.—Five men were killed and four men and two women were injured by the explosion here to-day of a shrapnel shell while ammunition was being unloaded at the artillery depot. The director of the depot issued a statement saying that the cause of the explosion had not yet been ascertained, and that the only persons able to give any information on the subject had been killed. He added that, as they were employed daily in similar work and knew the danger of their occupation, it was not likely that there had been any negligence in unloading the shells.

MOORS REFUSE TERMS.

French Troops Expected at Once to Resume Offensive.

Paris, Sept. 21.—It was officially announced this afternoon that the peace negotiations at Casablanca with the hostile Moors have failed, and that General Druce will resume the offensive. Casablanca, Sept. 19.—Reports received here indicate that most of the rebels are in favor of a continuance of hostilities, believing that Mulai Hafid is coming to their support. General Druce is preparing to advance and destroy a Moorish camp at Tilmellil.

JAPANESE DRIVEN OUT.

White Miners at Atlin Escort Orientals to Steamer.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—A dispatch to "The Oregonian" from Seattle says that seventy-seven Japanese miners arriving at Atlin, Western British Columbia, on Thursday night to work in the mines, were escorted to the river steamer Gleaner by three hundred whites yesterday morning. The white miners served notice on the Japanese that if they did not stay away violence would be shown in protecting the diggings against Asiatic labor. The Japanese are almost destitute, and will be turned loose in Skagway, Alaska.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S ATTITUDE.

Advantages Under Japanese Treaty—Inquiry Into Oriental Immigration.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has sent the following telegram to Mr. Verville, M. P. In reply to a request from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress that notice be given to abrogate the Japanese treaty and that mean time the importations of Japanese be kept down to the number arranged for some time ago between both countries: Ottawa, September 21, 1907. Labor Council, Winnipeg: I have given due consideration to your request that immediate steps be taken to terminate the treaty with Japan. I would observe that this treaty when brought into existence some fifteen years ago, in response to the repeated expressions of public opinion and with a view of affording to Canadian producers an opportunity of taking their share of the growing Japanese trade, the Canadian government became a party to this treaty and that it was unanimously ratified by the Canadian Parliament. The treaty has proved of great advantage, and our trade with Japan under it has considerably increased.

You base your appeal for the denunciation of this treaty on the allegation that a crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of the unprecedented influx of Japanese. Whilst it is true that most regrettable incidents have lately occurred in Vancouver, there seems reason to doubt that the cause was the influx of Japanese, as I am in possession of a telegram from the Mayor of Vancouver, which has been rendered public, which expressly avers that the disturbances were directed against Asiatic generally, rather than against Japanese. Under such circumstances, any precipitate action might be regrettable, and before committing ourselves to such a course, the government think that they should carefully inquire into the causes which, within the recent past, have caused a greater influx to our shores than previously.

RESTRICTIONS IN JAPAN.

Foreigners Barred from Engaging in Industries, Peking Advice Say.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to "The London Times" from Peking to-day says that the labor troubles at Vancouver are being followed with much interest in the Far East, where an ominous problem has now arisen between China and Japan. A Japanese imperial ordinance of July 27, 1901, rigorously forbids all foreigners, whether European, American or Chinese, from working in Japan as laborers in agriculture, fishing, mining, manufacturing and other classes of industry outside the narrow residential settlements defined in former treaties, except by special permission of the local authorities. The dispatch adds: Such permission, we are informed here, is never given. Article 5 of the ordinance provides that any Chinese working without the necessary permission are liable to expulsion from the country. Considerable numbers of Chinese laborers were recently introduced, to work on the government railways of Japan, by certain Japanese contractors who had not previously obtained this necessary permission.

SEIZURE OF WAR MUNITIONS.

British Police Capture Percussion Caps Believed Intended for Moors.

Dartmouth, England, Sept. 21.—A number of policemen and customs officers to-day boarded the British steamer Morocco, which arrived here this morning from London, bound for the Moroccan coast, and seized 217,000 percussion caps, evidently intended for the use of the Moors, who, as a rule, use old-fashioned guns. A German fireman and a Spanish coal trimmer, who were arrested in connection with the seizure, were remanded in custody.

STEAMER BURNED, TWO LIVES LOST.

River Vessel Destroyed at Toronto Pier—Passenger and Fireman Killed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Toronto, Sept. 21.—The Richelieu and Ontario Company's steamer Pictou was burned at her pier here to-night. Miss Winnie Hatch, of Montreal, a passenger, and George Gleskie, a fireman, were burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

GRAND DUKE OF BADEN SINKING.

Condition Regarded as Hopeless—Prince Max Arrives at Constance.

Constance, Sept. 21.—The condition of Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden is regarded as hopeless. The bulletin issued at 4 o'clock says: "No improvement has been noted in the grand duke's condition. The patient is weary and does much. Inadequate activity of the heart is showing its effects on the physical functions." Prince Max of Baden arrived at Constance to-night. Home Minister von Marschall and Herr Von Elsebecher, the Prussian Minister to Baden, are also here.

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Have You Telephones Enough? Orders lost when your lines "busy" would more than pay for the cost of another line or two. NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO., 15 Day Street

Bond market improvement appears. And this is important—more than any other feature recently disclosed. In it is indication of an investment disposition not for a long time past discoverable. Helpful in the making of this new influence is the sequel to the recent New York City bond flotation—silly preliminary performances succeeded finally by something akin to sanity—municipal finally taking cognizance of world wide financial conditions. Opening through this record is the possibility now of making an effective answer to recent cynical inquiries as to whether or not the public can be induced to come back into "the market," whether the public is taboing Wall Street for good and all, whether there be any possible basis upon which public investment interest will be reasserted. City bonds which cleverest students of the situation were rating barely a week ago at barely a point above their par value command now six or seven times the original premium—the result of competition upon the part of the most calculating measures of investment in the world, the trustees of estates, savings banks and other similar institutions.

Many standard stocks are showing strength—the week's record made up largely of advances. Bond market leadership undoubtedly has relationship to this betterment. Further—far apart from any direct market influence, however—there is to be considered the fact of absolute business solidity. Take Northern Pacific as fair example—Northern Pacific being among the substantial gainers in quotation changes this week. Abounding theories and foolish fables have had circulation to explain Northern Pacific buoyancy. Yet—appropriating the comment of an alert Stock Exchange observer—"One good enough reason for Northern Pacific being strong is that Northern Pacific is earning \$25,000 a day more than it earned a year ago."

Here is the essence of what is sanest and surest of investment guides. What a property is earning is of vastly more consequence than any "deals," however picturesque their possibilities, of which Wall Street imagination is capable. Of great moment, not merely from the Wall Street but also from the national point of view, is the industrial situation. We are deluged with stories of the laying off of thousands of hands in manufacturing concerns and of the cancellation of orders for equipment by railroads. That some recession is going on is undoubtedly true, but it is absurd to suppose that it runs to any such extent as Wall Street pessimism portrays. Current reports of earnings from all the big industrial concerns reveal continued good business.

There is, however, one development—the copper crisis—challenging serious consideration. The price of the metal has been cut more than ten cents per pound below the high record established last summer and the reduction is directly due to overproduction. This reduction of price in itself should be sufficient to bring consumers into the market, but not satisfied with this alone the great producing companies have taken the drastic and salutary step of curtailing production for the time being about one-half. This is wise and timely, and in view of it there need be no apprehension over the future of the copper business. Demand for copper—at a price—world wide and must continue. The electrification of railroads, the constant expansion of trolley systems, and the production of a thousand and one electrical appliances will in the long run more than overtake production of copper metal. This is economic certainty—just as unswervingly certain as for months and months has been the informed attitude of F. Augustus Heinze, that overproduction was creating precisely those conditions which now in their final rounding out distribute widespread disturbance.

It would have been economical to suppress that waxy which induced Amalgamated to treat capriciously the Heinze analysis—for brains and experience ever have the habit of outweighing preference, however fancied.

By unfortunate coincidence, just as the copper situation became strenuous, Mr. H. H. Rogers, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, suffers a nervous breakdown, compelling him to abstain from active business occupation; and the ghouls and scandal mongers of the Street seize the opportunity to disseminate every possible adverse imaginative rumor concerning Mr. Rogers, expanding a grain of fact into mountains of fiction. Now valuable as Mr. Rogers's personal direction has been at this particular time, there is no lack of administrative ability in his associates, and the public is sure to find that the affairs of the Amalgamated will be administered with ability and discretion. The situation is far remote from that hopelessness with which the bear party attempt to invest it.

Inseparable from the copper complication is the money market. Lenders, when copper began to decline, were not slow to exact higher interest rates, thus further hampering producers in their difficult tasks. This, perhaps, more than the trade situation, has been influential in curtailing production. The money market moves ago assumed dictatorial attitude toward the business world—and may it not be that now the situation reverses itself and that the business world is going to be able to dictate to the money market?

No sympathetic movement with copper is discernible in other industries. Steel—the premier—continues the more profitable business. Nothing could be more reassuring than the utterances of Judge Steel Corporation, upon his return from Europe. He finds conditions helpful and encouraging. He welcomes the recession, which, by the way, he predicted months ago, as being salutary from this side, and he predicts that reasonable and normal let-up in industrial production is but the prelude to greater and unprecedented achievement. These are the opinions of a man who has seen the inside of the market, and who has been through the vapors of Wall Street theorists.

From broad points of view there need be no fear for the future of American industries—not even the immediate future—because economies of production are enabling our manufacturers to meet consumptive demand at reasonable prices yielding fair profits—while reforms in business are closely imitated by other properties with salutary effect—throughout the entire industrial world common sense ruling. That Wall Street fails to recognize the facts does not demoralize them by a single atom.

Inquiries continue into the affairs of the Standard Oil and New York's local traction properties—revelations proclaimed luridly as marvellous, dazzling, and all that; but actual disclosure of anything bad, damaging the public interest, must be searched for by microscope. Mr. Rockefeller and his associates are detected earning stupendous dividends; but aside from the bigness of the figures recorded nothing is marshalled quite so shocking as the looming headlines which recount the evidence. Some good, of course, may be hoped for from the investigations proceeding; but up to date not much is on record beyond the scarcely demoralizing fact that private fortunes in America mount far and away beyond precedent. In Interborough