

CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

ATTACK ON UPPER HOUSE.

Liberals and Conservatives Prepare for General Election.

London, Oct. 13.—The Liberal campaign for the restriction of the power of the House of Lords to alter or reject bills passed by the House of Commons, which was opened by the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at Edinburgh, is now in full swing throughout the country. Members of the Cabinet are addressing meetings almost daily, the keynote of the speeches being the government's complaint of the treatment of measures which it considered of first importance by the upper house. That this flood of oratory will affect the House of Lords is not expected, the object being to influence electors, who, if the session of 1908, which convenes on January 20, again brings the two

CONDITIONS IN MOROCCO.

Mulai Hafiq Reported To Be Gaining Strength.

Tangier, Oct. 13.—Letters received here from Mazagan, dated October 9, indicate an increase in the strength of Mulai Hafiq in the south. On the night of October 8, these letters say, the Governor of Mazagan took from the custom house 300 rifles, which were loaded on waiting camels and rushed through to Mulai Hafiq. The ammunition was not touched, there being a plentiful supply at Mazagan. A further seizure of arms at the custom house is certain, but will be dependent on the number of camels available to transport them. The letters say that there was some trouble on October 9 at the Mazagan custom house between Moorish officials and the French vice-consul, who tried to get through the custom house five cases of arms and ammunition on a consular pass. The cases were addressed to him from the French Legation at Tangier. At first they were seized, but after a serious altercation

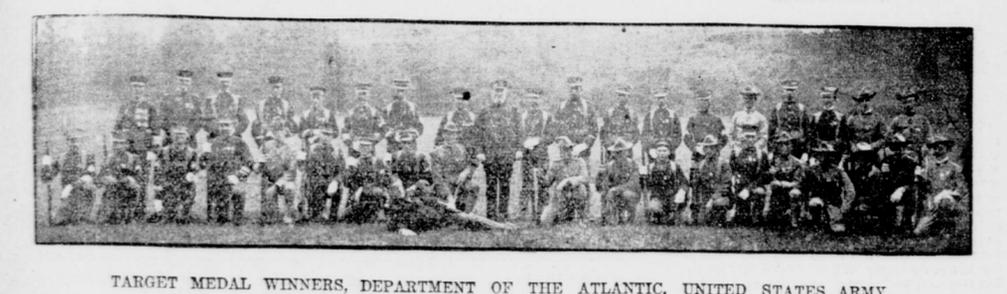
ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Both Services Busy with Winter Preparations.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, October 13. CHAMPION RIFLEMEN—Much interest attaches to an official photograph which has been received at the War Department of the medal winners in the rifle competition which took place in August at Fort Niagara, New York. It represents a body of marksmen who have achieved distinction on the rifle range, and who are counted among the best shots in the military service. The photograph was taken at the conclusion of the unusual result, which was made in the contest of the Department of the Atlantic. Standing in the center of the group is Major General F. D. Grant, U. S. A., who commands the department. Reclining on the ground is Colonel Philip Reade, 23d Infantry, who was in charge of the competition, and who is a most celebrated shot, as well as being an expert on the rifle and firearms generally. Colonel Reade is an enthusiast on marksmanship, and regards it, as do all practical army officers, as the most important of the duty upon which they

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TARGET MEDAL WINNERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC, UNITED STATES ARMY.

houses into conflict, will before long be called upon to settle the question. The campaign thus far has disclosed a heavy parliamentary programme, containing several questions on which the House of Commons and the House of Lords must come to grips. In the first place there will be reintroduced some measures rejected by the House of Lords this year, to be followed by the licensing and education bills, both of which undoubtedly will lead to strife. Should all of any of these fall of approval, a bill will be introduced giving effect to the resolutions of the House of Commons, favoring the restriction of the powers of the House of Lords. This would mean an immediate general election, which, many persons believe, must occur next fall, as they consider it inconceivable, in view of what has occurred, that these questions or the former opinions of the two parties can be reconciled. The younger members of the Liberal party favor an early election, believing that the differences between the Unionists on questions of policy and leadership would insure a return of the Liberal government to power. The Conservatives, however, are not idle, and whatever differences exist they have started a campaign which will reach every county directed chiefly against the socialistic tendencies of the Radicals and Laborites, to whom the Chamberlaines are making arguments for tariff reform. The Laborites are just as busy and are paying no particular attention to either of the big parties, but are keeping old age pensions to the forefront of their platform and advocating the total abolition of the House of Lords. The disestablishment of the Church of Wales will be postponed until after the next session of Parliament, but should an election come on this fall this will be the battle cry of the Liberals in the principality and may even extend to and include the Church in England.

were finally passed. The affair caused much bitterness. Thousands of troops are known to have left Morocco City for Mogador, these advances add, having with them a new Governor, who will represent Mulai Hafiq. This substantiates the report of the seizure of Mogador by Caid An-floos. Bargash, the Governor of Mogador, is said to have escaped on board a French cruiser. Letters received from Rabat report that the Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, has been forced to borrow money from merchants there to meet his personal expenses. Two more Spanish warships have arrived here.

A CHINESE REPUBLIC.

An Experiment in Self-Government in Russian Territory.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—An account is published in "The House Gazette" of a hitherto unknown Chinese republic in Russian territory in the Far East, on the Iman River, between Bialy and Dyasen, a barren country not far from Vladivostok. The Chinese republic, which has escaped the attention of the Russian administration and made a set of laws of its own, is called the Republic of Iman. One of the paragraphs of its laws, called "The First Law of the Turkey Red Pustian," contains the constitution and rules of conduct as follows: These are the laws approved by the celestial Chinese government (Tun Ten Lo) for the Valley of the River Iman (Guhub) and surrounding country. We have taken the oath in the sight of Heaven to govern the Iman Valley and its neighborhood, the Chinese citizen brothers and the Orochon below, as well as the guests and the newcomers among us, according to law and justice, and all violations of our statutes will be punished without the slightest clemency in accordance with the following rules: Gambling, card playing, keeping bank, etc., is permitted only one month in the year—from November 15 to December 15. Those guilty of violating this rule are punished by a fine of five hundred pounds of their movable property, a fat pig and twenty blows with a stick. This punishment affects only gamblers who have not the right to gamble, not being registered in the list of "Cross Brothers." The bankkeeper, the house owner and the gambling clerk are equally subject to punishment. If one of our subjects steals skins from another's house, or relieves the set traps of other's traps, he is punished by a fine of five hundred pounds of their movable property, a fat pig and twenty blows with a stick. If anyone or guests are seen to fraternize according to the mysterious rites of the Cross Brotherhood, and the landlord does not report such fraternization to the authorities, he is fined 400 pounds of movable property, while the guilty does twenty blows of the stick each. Old debts may be collected from the Orochon natives, but loans in general are hereafter forbidden. In the forests and in the mountains no debts whatsoever can be collected; on the Iman River debts can be collected, but not indoors. The punishment for dunning is 400 pounds of movable property, twenty blows and a fat pig. Citizens of the republic who do not announce the approach of a Russian are put to death on the spot. These statutes were translated by the Registrar Tsun-Fu, faithfully from the original, in the third year of the reign of Emperor Gan-Tsun, on the third day of the fourth moon.

may be engaged in the work of preparing for war. He was the officer who distinguished himself while with his command at Madison barracks, New York, last winter, by taking the men out in the snow for target practice under severe climatic conditions. This had never been done in practice of small arms before, and Colonel Reade realized that the practice would be admirable, since the men would then know how to shoot in the glare of the snow. The 23d Infantry is now at target practice under Colonel Reade on the naval ranges at Annapolis, Md., having had some difficulty in finding a place where they might shoot. It was recommended that they go to the new range at Camp Perry, Ohio, from Canton, where the 23d Infantry took part in the military feature of the dedication of the McKinley monument, but the War Department considered that it would be better to keep the command intact as much as possible at the Jamestown exposition until its close. This would enable detachments of men to go to Annapolis for the necessary firing order to get them in readiness for their trip to the Philippines, which occurs early in the coming year.

FOOD FOR BATTLESHIP FLEET.—The sailing of the battleships for the Pacific Coast will be a test in various ways, one of the most important features having to do with the ability of such a command to maintain itself without calling for provisions at any of the ports on the way. No one seems to know just how long the cruise will take, and Rear Admiral Evans has an idea of the estimate of the time which the ships will consume in reaching San Francisco. Those who have charge of the provisions, however, are proceeding on the theory that the cruise will be less than 100 days, and they are laying in stores for that length of time. It will not be possible to store certain supplies for that period, and it may be necessary to send a shipment of fresh vegetables to Panama, to be picked up by one of the supply ships while the fleet is going north in the Pacific. The fleet may make some experiments with canned vegetables, which is a new idea, and it is proposed to carry a quantity of the dehydrated articles which have been used in the army without much success. It will not be possible to carry more than 10,000 dozen eggs, for the extension of which supply the service will use powdered eggs.

ARTILLERY PROBLEM SOLVED.—The artillerymen of the army have solved an important problem which has been bothering them for some time. They discovered there was a tendency for coast defense guns to fire before the muzzle of the big guns, and if they happen to arrive during the celebration of the Chinese New Year they must contribute 15 rubles for the said celebration. Everybody is obliged to keep a watchdog at his house, if he has none, he must borrow one from his neighbor, and if such a dog dies the neighbor has no right to claim it back. For violation of this law one is punishable by forty blows with a stick. If any workmen or guests are seen to fraternize according to the mysterious rites of the Cross Brotherhood, and the landlord does not report such fraternization to the authorities, he is fined 400 pounds of movable property, while the guilty does twenty blows of the stick each. Old debts may be collected from the Orochon natives, but loans in general are hereafter forbidden. In the forests and in the mountains no debts whatsoever can be collected; on the Iman River debts can be collected, but not indoors. The punishment for dunning is 400 pounds of movable property, twenty blows and a fat pig. Citizens of the republic who do not announce the approach of a Russian are put to death on the spot. These statutes were translated by the Registrar Tsun-Fu, faithfully from the original, in the third year of the reign of Emperor Gan-Tsun, on the third day of the fourth moon.

RELEASE OF SIR HARRY M'LEAN.

Raisuli Withdraws Conditions Except Ransom, which Moors Agree to Pay.

Rabat, Oct. 13.—As a result of an interview between M. Regnault, the French Minister, and Ben Silman, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, the release of Caid Sir Harry MacLean can now be considered assured. Raisul has withdrawn all of the conditions imposed except \$150,000 ransom, which Ben Silman, after listening to M. Regnault's representations as to the absolute necessity of ending the unpleasant affair, agreed to order to be paid to the bandit. He will, however, at first try to persuade Raisul to take less. The Sultan's officials say that reports from the provinces show that the Sultan's journey had such a marked effect in increasing the loyalty of the tribesmen that it has been decided within a short time to continue the journey to Morocco City.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAY STRIKE ENDS.

Vienna, Oct. 13.—The passive resistance railway strike ended to-night.

"Rear Admiral Evans does not reach the age of retirement until a year hence," said one of the officers, "and as for the rheumatism from which he suffers occasionally, it interferes very little, if at all, with his duties. The small operations that he has undergone from time to time are none of them serious enough to incapacitate him, and I'm sure that every officer and enlisted man in the fleet would be sorry to hear of his retirement at this time, or of any change being made in command before the Pacific trip begins. As a matter of fact, no one in this ship believes that any such move will be made."

FILIPINO POLITICS.

Activity Among the Factions—The Legislative Outlook.

Manila, Oct. 13.—Great interest is shown in the first Philippine Assembly, which will be opened this week, and the arrival of Secretary Taft, which comes at an opportune time in the first step toward Philippine home rule. Already the contending political factions are showing great activity, and at the caucus held on Thursday the first brush occurred over a motion to have the Assembly proceedings opened with prayer. This was defeated by one vote, on the broad ground that affairs of Church and State should be kept separate. The caucus was attended by forty-eight delegates, but only thirty-three voted on the motion for prayers. The action of the Assembly on questions relating to the political future of the Philippines is expected to be determined largely by the opinion expressed by Secretary Taft in his address opening the session. This is the view held by Filipinos as well as Americans. The latter are generally in favor of a specific pronouncement on Philippine policy.

GREEK TOWNS FOR REFUGEES.

Foundation Stones of New Cities Laid—The Crown Prince Present.

Athens, Oct. 13.—In the presence of the Crown Prince, who represented the King, the Ministers, high officials and a vast crowd of Greeks, the ceremony was held to-day of laying the foundation stones of the new cities of Anchialos and Euxenoupolis, which the government will build near the town of Almyros, in Thessaly, to provide homes for refugees from Greek cities in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian town of Anchialos, at the mouth of the Gulf of Burgas, was burned in 1906 as the result of anti-Greek riots. The population of this place will be housed at the new Anchialos, while the refugees from Varna, Burgas and Sozopolis will be domiciled in Euxenoupolis. To-morrow the foundation will be laid for a third town, to be called Philippopolis, to provide homes for refugees from the Bulgarian town of the same name. Do you want to have a voice in the selection of a Republican candidate for President? You cannot vote at the Presidential primaries in the spring unless you register and enroll as a Republican this fall. Register! Register to-day!

AMERICAN GRADUATES WIN HONORS.

Peking, Oct. 13.—The conferring of degrees by the Board of Education upon foreign educated Chinese has just taken place and again the graduates of American colleges have received seven of the highest Chinese degrees granted. Of these four went to the University of California graduates and one to a Leland Stanford Junior University man. This was the third annual conferring of degrees. Since the graduates of American colleges achieved such noted distinction in 1906, a high spirit of rivalry has existed between them and the Japanese schooled Chinese, and this feeling is increased by the patriotic feeling in Japan, where the number of Chinese students is increasing annually.

COMMANDER BRIGGS IN ASYLUM.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Commander John Bradford Briggs U. S. N. (retired), was picked up to-day by the police while wandering aimlessly in the streets and was placed in a hospital for the insane. Subsequently he was turned over to Captain John C. Fremont, naval attaché to the American Embassy, who placed him under medical treatment. A dispatch from Paris on Friday said that Commander Briggs' actions were causing alarm to his friends there. He seemed to be suffering from the hallucination that he was being persecuted.

MORE FLOODS IN SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 13.—A renewal of the storms has caused a recurrence of the floods in the south of France. The departments of Pyrénées-Orientales and Aude have suffered heavily. At Amfelles-Rains the River Tech overflowed its banks and destroyed three houses. Much damage was done by lightning. The Terre Noire Colliery, near St. Etienne, was flooded this evening.

SITE OF THE ZOLA STATUE.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The question of the location of the Zola statue, which has been in controversy for months, is now practically decided. It is to be erected on the Place Dauphine, a prominent open square facing the Palace of Justice. It is to be unveiled and dedicated on January 15, the tenth anniversary of the day on which Zola's open letter to the President of the Republic, entitled "Faites place," appeared. The department of Charpentier is commencing the statue, which was begun by Constantin Meunier, a Belgian, now dead. Meunier's idea was to represent Zola, the writer. Charpentier has completely altered this idea, and the statue, now being finished in his studio at Neuilly, is, above everything, the Zola of the Dreyfus affair. The principal bas-relief on the pedestal represents the scene in the Assize Court—Zola standing before the tribunal, surrounded by his principal defenders, Schœurer-Kestner, Clemenceau, Picquart and others. The two other bas-reliefs recall Zola the philosopher, with a miner as the figure of Germinal and a mother nursing her babe as the figure of Fécondité.

ROYAL AUCTION ANGERS BELGIANS.

London, Oct. 13.—According to the Brussels correspondent of "The Observer," there is great indignation in Belgium because of King Leopold's intention to permit the sale at auction on October 24 of the jewels of the late Queen of Belgium, under the order of the coxander, for the benefit of the creditors of Princess Louise, who was divorced last year by Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and

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A "PROFESSION" DISAPPEARING.

Rat Catchers in Paris Find Game Decreasing—A Sentimental Bosco. Paris, Oct. 13.—One of the old professions of the underworld in Paris is disappearing. Rat catching, which formerly gave a living to two hundred men, now furnishes a precarious existence for a score. The construction of the metropolitan subway and other underground structures, as well as improved sanitary conditions, has depleted the supply in the city. The rat catcher gets from 30 to 25 cents for live rodents where formerly he got 2 or 3 cents. The rats captured go to Northern France, Belgium, Germany and Holland, where rat killing contests by dogs are a feature of the popular Sunday amusements. Henri Deyve, who has been a professional rat catcher and killer for forty-five years, is still engaged in the business, but deprecates the disappearance of his "game," saying that the increased price does not compensate for the present poor results of the chase. As a rat killer he has beaten all dog records, having killed four with his teeth in four seconds, as against four in eight and one-quarter seconds for the fastest dog. Years ago, before the fashionable sportsmen of the Jockey Club, he killed one hundred rats with his teeth in forty minutes. He contends that the bite of a rat is rendered poisonous only by fear. In a recent interview he speaks almost sentimentally of his prey. "I can never see a beast suffer," he said. "The rat is an animal that came into the world without asking; it can be destroyed but not tortured. Besides, it is courageous, economical, intelligent and an excellent father of a family."

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