

THE TRIBUNE FOREIGN NEWS.

The Financial World.

Demoralization marked the opening of the week's market. Declines were scored throughout the entire list. It was impossible to find anybody brave enough to express confidence in current values.

Actual business improvement can be accounted certain—and it is improvement distributed throughout the general business world. Yet it is childish for Wall Street to start proclamations that boom times are re-established.

Non-political issues—enduring conditions—those which ultimately must fashion the market's course all reveal slow but steady improvement, pointing to return to the normal.

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WAITING FOR ELECTION

ENGLISH MONEY READY.

Investors Want Guarantee of Safety Assured by Taft Victory.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association.]

London, Sept. 26.—There are long dispatches in the daily London press on the political warfare now in progress in America, but there are few expressions of opinion from the leader writers. The election of Mr. Taft is hoped for throughout England because it would offer the most trustworthy safeguard against slumps in stocks and depression in trade which would increase the area of disturbance in Europe.

The inventors of canards about assassination and the political intrigues of speculators may as well save their ammunition. These stories do not affect the London stock market, because investors here are not handling American securities but waiting for the election. If they must gamble, their money goes into that of the Americans.

They do not attempt to follow the cryptic dispatches announcing that Harriman or Rockefeller or Morgan is favoring one candidate or another, or that groups are plunging large market interests in making desperate plunges into politics. The essential fact is that money is cheaper in London than in any other financial centre and that fresh capital can easily be spared for American railways and other enterprises.

But it cannot be had until there is a guarantee in the election of Mr. Taft that no revolutionary tariff legislation will be undertaken, no sound lawyers appointed to vacillate in the United States Supreme Court and no reckless experimenting tried with the banking and currency systems.

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CRASH KILLS TWENTY.

Nine Seriously Injured in Berlin "L" Collision.

Berlin, Sept. 26.—Twenty persons were killed and nineteen seriously injured as the result of a collision on the elevated railway in the centre of Berlin this afternoon. Nine are believed to be fatally hurt.

Two trains travelling in the same direction on different branches leading to the main road came together at the switch, one of the drivers mistaking the signals. They were moving at a high rate of speed, and the shock was a tremendous one. Two cars of one of the trains were thrown from the track, and one of these broke through the barriers and fell thirty-six feet to the street below.

The car in falling turned over. It was crowded, and not an occupant escaped death or injury. Some of them were crushed to death, others had limbs torn off and many were badly cut by glass. Both the driver and his assistant were killed outright.

A panic followed among those in the party wrecked cars on the structure, and to add to the horror several of the passengers alighted from the cars, and stumbling on the rails, were killed by electricity. Sixteen of the dead, who have been identified, were all residents of Berlin. Four of the dead are unknown, but papers found on their bodies show that they were German.

The driver of the second train has been placed under arrest. The collision occurred in the heart of the eastern commercial district, upon what is known as "the triangle," a notable piece of railroad construction, where three double-tracked lines cross. A model of this crossing was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. Among the dead is Richard Wendt, an architect.

While the bonds sold at 8 1/2 within the month, they have gone off in sympathy with other prices in the recent slump and can now be purchased to yield over 5 per cent. income. Many institutions are quoted as recommending the Missouri, Kansas & Texas bonds as the very best investment available at present, yet the first and refunding Fours are even more attractive—the cheapest bond of the Kansas system. They have received some of the best publicity of the past few months, and are now at 7 1/2—challenging attention as the most attractive bond at the price.

The regular semi-annual dividend has just been declared on the preferred stock, and the business of the railroad is showing rapid recovery from the depression of the early summer.

In the market's current course it is, of course, probable that favor will run to specialties. What is especially impressive in the present market situation has to do with Mr. Harriman's stocks—Union Pacific and Southern Pacific particularly. In the demoralization of a week ago they were the ones most under pressure; in fact they were the ones most advanced, leading buoyancy they have most advanced.

Coincidentally, new conditions seem to be affecting the stocks of James J. Hill—Great Northern and Northern Pacific—whose great, down-pulling tactics were for a long time depressing. Indicating (so professional opinion says) an entangling situation for Hill and his banking associates to a Harriman market. There are indications that Mr. Hill is seeing a new light. His stocks advanced. Anti-Harriman talk is very much moderated.

Something of a sensation is suggested by sudden buoyancy in Rock Island securities. One of two of them jump up several points. What really is curious in this regard is that there should ever have been the sacrifice prices for Rock Island. Wall Street has been deluged with fool Rock Island representations for two or three years and more. Especially have the false makers and libel purveyors busied themselves with the name of D. G. Reid. All manner of treasuries have been charged against that financier—all preliminary to the grotesqueness of proclamations this week that this same D. G. Reid comes forward to "save" the property. At times, in no sense, has there been any indication that anybody identified with Rock Island was aught else than loyal, aught else than confident of the wholesomeness of the company's administration and the property's fair business prospects.

In the present market emergency one sign that is pronounced—and likely to have expanding significance—touches the local traction stocks. Third Avenue Street Railway has suddenly conspicuously. There are extraordinary developments under cover in that quarter. It can be taken as certain that certain financiers identified with the Metropolitan and Interborough companies have suddenly discovered a real reason for getting quick control of Third Avenue. And, incidentally, Third Avenue stock, on its independent basis, begins to earn dividends. The stock will be before long look cheap at 20 points higher than its present price.

THE WEDDING OF MISS ELKINS. Report That Duke Will Soon Leave Rome for the United States.

Rome, Sept. 26.—According to "La Vita," the Duke of the Abruzzi will soon leave here for the United States, where his marriage to Miss Katherine Elkins, of West Virginia, will take place in November. And therefore the duke's plans provide for an imposing religious ceremony. "La Vita" says that on their return to Italy the duke and duchess will be escorted by several Italian warships.

C. P. AND G. T. P. COMPETING LINES. Toronto, Sept. 26.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company does not intend to allow the Grand Trunk Pacific to have everything in the Peace River district, and therefore for several hundred miles will parallel the Grand Trunk Pacific to the north of that line. The company is rushing a survey through from a point near Athabasca Landing on its present line, to Grande Prairie, and from there a main line is being extended to Pine Pass. From Pine Pass the line will be extended through British Columbia to a point north of Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Pacific terminus. A rumor is current that the Canadian Pacific Railway is now massing all available construction equipment and material at convenient points. It is evident that before spring open drilling gang will be pushing through from Edmonton to Peace River.

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND SAILS. Havre, Sept. 26.—Jean Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Jusserand, left here to-day on the steamer Lorraine for New York.

SPANISH SOVEREIGNS AT PARIS. Paris, Sept. 26.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria arrived here to-day. They were greeted by M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, and other public officials. They will remain here for the night, starting to-morrow for Munich. The King and Queen are on their way to Budapest, where they will visit Emperor Francis Joseph.

The registration days this year are Monday, October 5; Tuesday, October 6; Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12. All who intend to vote must register on one of these days, between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m.

The German imperial government has decided to issue new stamps for the Eastern, or Levant, post-offices. They will be the ordinary German postage stamps, but the values will be surcharged digitally and in French. The stamps to be put in circulation are to be of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and also 1 franc. Newspaper wrappers of the value of 5 centimes are also to be issued.

BULGARIA MAY CLAIM INDEPENDENCE. Vienna, Sept. 26.—The conviction is growing in diplomatic circles here that Bulgaria will take advantage of her present railroad dispute with Turkey and declare herself independent of the Porte, with Prince Ferdinand as sovereign. It is admitted in official circles that such a step would meet with opposition from Austria.

COREAN REBELLION CRUSHED. Seoul, Sept. 25.—The insurrection has been almost completely crushed and the country is peaceful.

AMERICANS IN PARIS

Professor Lowell Pleased with Visit to Wilbur Wright.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association.]

Paris, Sept. 26.—Among the Americans in Paris are Mr. and Mrs. James Spear, of New York, who have returned from a long automobile trip in Touraine; Dr. and Mrs. Clinton Wagner, Mrs. Arthur Lord, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Speeckels, Mrs. William H. Brevoort, Miss Brevoort, Mrs. T. M. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. George Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufmann and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perkins, Mrs. K. S. Tyner, Miss M. Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Munson, Mrs. William McAdoo, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Clinton Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hart, Mrs. Arthur S. Worthington, Senator and Mrs. Nelson Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Benedict, Mrs. C. S. Truxa, Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Walter Curtis.

Professor Lowell, who has returned from Le Mans, is highly pleased with his visit to Wilbur Wright and expresses his confidence in the future of the Wright brothers' aeroplane. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Barrett, Mrs. E. Key and Miss Devens, of Boston. James Deering has left Paris for Havre, to sail on La Touraine to-day for New York.

C. I. B. NEW PARIS BOOKS. The Daily Life of the King of Spain Described.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association.]

Paris, Sept. 26.—Juvén publishes "Alphonse Treize-Intime," by Henri Charlat, describing the daily life of the King of Spain, his relations with his government and with the Spanish people, his personal popularity at Madrid and his skill as a sportsman.

From Dumoulin comes "Lettres de Godet des Marais, Evêque de Chartres, à Mme. de Maintenon." The Bishop of Chartres was the father confessor of Mme. de Maintenon. His letters describe in a light and gossip way the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV.

Haize issues the second and final volume of "Recherches Historiques sur les Compagnons de Guillaume le Conquérant," by Edouard Dupont, which is replete with interesting personal episodes of William the Conqueror and life in Normandy at the time of the Conquest.

Coccard brings out a sensational book by Paul Lanou entitled "L'Espionnage Allemand en France." According to the author, 35,000 spies are established in France, all of whom are hard at work.

C. I. B. FRANCO-GERMAN CLASH. Trouble at Casablanca Over Arrest of Deserters.

Tangier, Sept. 26.—A sharp clash between French officials and representatives of the German Consulate is reported from Casablanca, resulting from an attempt to arrest deserters from the French Foreign Legion.

According to some reports, the deserters had been in refuge at the German Consulate. When they tried to escape from the city yesterday by embarking in a rowboat, in which they hoped to reach a German packet boat, they were accompanied by a German official, as well as by a trooper attached to the German Consulate. French gendarmes, who were on the watch, leaped into the water and stopped the boat. They were menaced by the trooper, but succeeded in arresting both the deserters and the soldier.

The Germans say that the French captain commanding the port threatened the German official with his revolver. Later the trooper was set at liberty.

Paris, Sept. 26.—An official account of the clash between the Germans and French at Casablanca says that the deserters were escorted by a native employe of the German Consulate. Government officials in Paris would regard any untoward incident tending to incite the Chauvinistic press of France and Germany as unfortunate. In view of the present prospect of an amicable agreement between the two governments.

AUTUMN SALON IN PARIS. Interest Centres Chiefly in Retrospective Section.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The Autumn Salon, which is to open its doors next Thursday, derives its chief interest from its retrospective section. First of all, there is a collection of pictures by Monticelli, the "Chatterton of the Impressionist movement," which, under the leadership of such men as Manet and Renoir, has had such an effect on French art. No fewer than a hundred canvases by this painter have been lent. It probably is the largest number ever sent together, for most of his work is scattered among private collections, very few of the national galleries possessing examples. Monticelli is, except among artists, one of the least known of the impressionists, but is considered a remarkable colorist. His pictures are distinguished by effects of lighting on silken draperies as well as for their exceptionally vivid coloring.

Born at Marseilles in 1821, he was a friend and disciple of Diaz, and the latter's influence is discernible in a good deal of his work. In his latter years, overwhelmed by misfortunes and reduced to the dire straits to earn enough to keep body and soul together, Monticelli used to hawk his pictures from café to café along the Cannebière at Marseilles, gladly taking 50 and 100 francs which would now fetch as many thousands. He died in 1888 in a madhouse, utterly destitute. Ten years later he received from the public that fame which had been denied him during his lifetime, and six of his pictures figured at the exposition of 1900, making quite a sensation.

Of equal interest is the collection of sixty pictures by El Greco, the great Spanish master of the sixteenth century, whose work is beginning to attract so much attention among students and connoisseurs. In addition there is a collection of paintings by the Finnish artist, Edelfeldt, and drawings, etchings and dry points by Nicolas Chiffart and Bredin.

The hanging committee selects from about four thousand works which are submitted to it; of these about one-third will be accepted. Among the features are six big decorative panels entitled "The History of Psyche," by M. Maurice Denis; frescoes by M. René Piot, sculptures by Bouchard and thirty animal subjects from the chisel of Bugatti.

ALABAMA AND MAINE LEAVE NAPLES. Naples, Sept. 26.—The American battleships Alabama and Maine left here this morning for Gibraltar. As they steamed out of the harbor they were saluted by the German and Brazilian warships. After leaving Gibraltar they will call at St. Michaels, Azores, instead of at Faya. These two battleships are preceding the main battleship fleet under the command of Admiral Sperry on their cruise around the world. Ambassador and Mrs. Griscom went on board the Alabama for a call early to-day.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., SUFFERS FROM DROUGHT. St. John's, N. F., Sept. 26.—This city has been without electric light and street railways several times during the last two weeks because of the failure of the water supply. Drought conditions have caused considerable hardship throughout the colony, and many of its manufacturing and other industries have been forced temporarily to cease operations owing to the lack of water power.

FRANCE IS SATISFIED

GERMAN NOTE PLACATES. Friction About Morocco Ends—Expert Opinion on Army Manœuvres.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association.]

Paris, Sept. 26.—The replies of France and Spain to the German government's answer to the Franco-Spanish note will be drawn up in the same conciliatory spirit as that which prevailed at Wilhelmstrasse when the German answer was prepared. The French Cabinet is fully satisfied with the German note, the substance of which was expressed with exceptional courtesy and in accordance with the personal desire of Emperor William privately submitted before its signature to the French Ambassador in Berlin. In diplomatic circles it is felt that all friction between Paris and Berlin in regard to Morocco has now terminated and that a complete understanding prevails.

The results of the military manœuvres recently ended in France and in Germany are being carefully studied by impartial foreign officers, who were enabled to follow the movements in Alsace-Lorraine as well as in the valley of the Loire. The opinion of the experts is practically unanimous that the endurance and marching qualities of the French infantry are superior to those of the German foot soldier and that the individual initiative of the French company and battalion commanders is greater than that of the German. The German signal lamp, or acetylene flash telegraph, which works at night as well as by day, is more effective than anything of the kind employed in France. The French field artillery with its unrivalled rapid firing seventy-five millimetre guns is pronounced to be better than the German field artillery with its new rapid firing guns.

A comparison of the French field gun with its German rival shows that the former has an initial velocity of 530 metres against 465 metres for the latter, and a range of eight and a half kilometres against seven kilometres. The French gun is enabled to carry a supply of 300 rounds of ammunition in its own chest, against that 130 rounds of the German gun, while the weight of the French 75-millimetre gun with carriage and equipment is 1,900 kilograms, against the 1,740 kilograms of the German gun. On the other hand, each German army corps has 144 guns against 96 for a French army corps. Notwithstanding the greater rapidity and stability of the fire of the French gun, the military authorities here have decided at once largely to increase the number of its field guns, at the same time retaining the present organization of one battery of four guns for unity of fire or technical unit, and a group of three batteries, that is, twelve guns, as the tactical unit.

All the foreign critics agree that in the recent manœuvres in the Loire Valley no signs whatever were detected of any slackness in discipline. On the contrary, the morale and esprit de corps were highly praised.

C. I. B. FEWER CHOLERA DEATHS. Cases in St. Petersburg Decrease—Shotgun Quarantine on Border.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26.—The municipal hospitals report 312 new cases of cholera and 153 deaths for the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day. This is a distinct improvement over the preceding twenty-four hours, when 357 cases and 162 deaths were reported.

Among the deaths to-day are those of a daughter of Privy Councillor Smirnov and a student of the Pavlovsk Military Academy. A dispatch received here from Kishineff, in Bessarabia, says that Rumania has established a shotgun quarantine against cholera along the Russian frontier. The cholera has not yet made its appearance in Bessarabia, but in spite of this Rumania has stationed a regiment of infantry along the river Pruth.

JAPAN'S CHINESE POLICY. Elder Statesmen Said to Favor Liberty in Disputed Cases.

Tokio, Sept. 26.—The Elder Statesmen held a long session yesterday, but the subject matter of their discussion has not been disclosed. It is understood, however, that the foreign policy of Japan received the principal attention of the conference. Those present were Princes Ito and Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata, Count Yamamoto and the Premier, Marquis Katsura.

It is also understood that the main features of the financial budget were discussed, and that Premier Katsura announced that the government's foreign policy would be in line with its financial policy, namely, the exchange of productive expenditure for productive income, and that the government would bend every effort for the material development of Japan.

Japan's policy relating to China will, it is said, be made plainer. Premier Katsura believing it to be absolutely imperative that there should be no misunderstanding regarding Japan's policy toward China, which the Premier asserts must be increasingly friendly, and that it is necessary that Japan make her position clearly understood by the Chinese.

The departure of Minister Ijūin to Peking on October 10 will, it is believed, mark a new era in the diplomatic relations of China and Japan. It is believed that Premier Katsura recommended that the Elder Statesmen approved of a frank and liberal settlement of all matters in dispute between China and Japan.

Marquis Inoue, who has been critically ill, is recovering, and his physicians say that his restoration is due entirely to his marvellous physician, Baron Kato, who has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, will probably be created a viscount before he leaves here for London. Count Togo and Minister of Marine Saito are entertaining the wives of the American naval officers, who have arrived here in advance of the battleship fleet to greet their husbands.

Vice Admiral Truppel, governor of the German protectorate Kiaochow, who has been a guest of the German Ambassador, Baron Munst, von Schwartzstein, was received in audience by the Emperor this morning. During Governor Truppel's visit he held a number of conferences with Premier Katsura and Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood that at these conferences the general policy of Japan toward China was outlined.

MANILA PUTS OFF FLEET'S WELCOME. Will Postpone It Until Return from Japan—Health Authorities Criticised.

Manila, Sept. 26.—As has been previously predicted, the formal welcome to the battleships of the American fleet has been postponed on account of the presence of cholera in this city. The committee in charge of the reception, after a conference with Governor General Smith and a number of prominent business men to-day, decided that it would be wisest and safest to cancel all preparations for the celebration until the fleet returned from Japan in November. In honor of the fleet's presence, however, the conference decided to carry out the water parade on the day of arrival.

Governor General Smith is advising the authorities at Washington of the development of strong criticism directed against the health authorities of the city because of the fact that Manila was not protected by quarantine and closer protection of the districts where the cholera has claimed the greatest number of victims. It is probable that an investigation will be ordered.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Secretary Wright believes there is little danger to be feared from cholera if proper sanitary precautions are followed and care is exercised in all matters of diet. He was in Manila through a severe cholera epidemic some years ago while acting Governor General of the islands, and says the great difficulty was in getting the natives to observe sanitary requirements.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, the director of public health of Manila, who is attending the sessions of the Tuberculosis Congress here, said to-day that the health authorities of Manila were taking the precautions which had been used successfully in the last three years. Marine quarantine was established promptly against all the cholera infected places in the archipelago. "Absolute land quarantine," he added, "is not practicable, but such has been enforced is of the character in vogue in all modern quarantine work, including inspection of all arriving trains. There is no real ground for criticism of the health authorities here."

COLLISION KILLS ONE, HURTS TWO. Toronto, Ont., Sept. 26.—Early to-day, in the dense fog and darkness, two freight trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway met head-on ten miles north of here. James Kendall, of Chatham, fireman, was killed, and Albert Eaton, New Toronto, and the engineer, John Bell, Toronto, were badly injured.

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BULGARIA AND TURKEY

Flurry Over Roumelia Railway Not Likely To Be Serious.

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London, Sept. 26.—The flurry caused by the conflict of Turkey and Bulgaria over the Oriental Railway, in Eastern Roumelia, is not likely to prove serious. It is a railway built by the late Baron Hirsch for the Sultan and leased to a company controlled by German and Austrian directors. The recent strike gave the Bulgarian government an excuse for military occupation, and the soldiers have not been withdrawn since the settlement of the labor troubles. The Turkish government is morally justified in insisting upon the retirement of the troops and the release of the line, and the appeal to the powers can hardly be disregarded, especially when Germany and Austria are acting together. Austria may be behind Bulgaria, but it is more probable that the principality is acting independently and testing the temper of the Young Turks, now in power in Constantinople, without having the deliberate intention of forcing matters and bringing on a war.

The temptation to make use of the anomalous situation in Turkey for the purpose of securing a complete recognition of Bulgarian independence is alluring, but the powers are not prepared to sanction a lawless seizure of the railway nor have the new constitution suspended prematurely. The Bulgarian army is in a better state of efficiency than the Turkish army, and the gallant nation will welcome with ardor a great coup, but the Emperor of Austria can control the ambitions of Sofia and is not likely to hazard or sacrifice the interests of peace.

I. N. F. THE KING'S DIPLOMACY. Believed Responsible for Official Attitude Toward Eucharistic Congress.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.] [Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association.]

London, Sept. 26.—Buckingham Palace will not be rebuilt, but merely scraped and cleaned for the sake of providing a backdrop for the Victoria monument now approaching completion. This process will be costly, since there are thick incrustations of London smudge on the walls. When the cleaners have done their best and the statuary is in place there may be final proof of the necessity for a new facade worthy of the processional road as designed by Sir Aston Webb. The entrance to that roadway upon Trafalgar Square is still blocked with the unfinished admiralty structures, but some progress is making in the ornamental features. There will speedily be an archway with a pair of gates behind Marlborough House and facing the promenade leading to the bridge at St. James's Park. This is less ambitious than the original scheme for a long line of statues and colonial memorials.

Sir Edward Grey has taken Premier Asquith's place at Balmoral. The King has full resources for influencing diplomacy. Nothing has appeared in print on the subject, but it is generally understood that the King rather than Mr. Asquith was responsible for the change of the official attitude toward the Eucharistic procession. The King was consulted by Andrew Carnegie before his fund for the encouragement of heroism was established. It was a project which appealed strongly to the King. Watts in a humble way anticipated Mr. Carnegie by founding a gallery for obscure heroes in the churchyard behind St. Botolph's in Aldersgate. There is no money reward for brave deeds of self-sacrifice, but there are tablets for recording the names of those losing their lives in saving others.

The American Ambassador, after resisting for eighteen months urgent appeals from Bath, has finally consented to unveil the memorial tablet there. The subject first suggested, DeQuincy, did not attract him, but he could not refuse when Burke was substituted for it.

Drury Lane audiences are greatly puzzled over the methods by which the chief scenic novelty is produced. This is the fall of a horse in an Alpine avalanche and the villain's descent into the abyss after a tree is uprooted. The horse goes down by a rapid mechanical drop. The villain does not fall, but his place is taken by a dummy at the bottom.

Ruth St. Denis will attempt to rival Maud Allan and Isadora Duncan by dancing barefooted at the Scala. There will be a series of Oriental movements, including Hindu and snake charming dances.

Maurice Hewlett's "Halfway House" is reviewed more favorably than his other recent novels, and it is considered another marked advance toward George Meredith's methods, while not lacking in individual distinction.

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Manila, Sept. 26.—As has been previously predicted, the formal welcome to the battleships of the American fleet has been postponed on account of the presence of cholera in this city. The committee in charge of the reception, after a conference with Governor General Smith and a number of prominent business men to-day, decided that it would be wisest and safest to cancel all preparations for the celebration until the fleet returned from Japan in November. In honor of the fleet's presence, however, the conference decided to carry out the water parade on the day of arrival.

Governor General Smith is advising the authorities at Washington of the development of strong criticism directed against the health authorities of the city because of the fact that Manila was not protected by quarantine and closer protection of the districts where the cholera has claimed the greatest number of victims. It is probable that an investigation will be ordered.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Secretary Wright believes there is little danger to be feared from cholera if proper sanitary precautions are followed and care is exercised in all matters of diet. He was in Manila through a severe cholera epidemic some years ago while acting Governor General of the islands, and says the great difficulty was in getting the natives to observe sanitary requirements.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, the director of public health of Manila, who is attending the sessions of the Tuberculosis Congress here, said to-day that the health authorities of Manila were taking the precautions which had been used successfully in the last three years. Marine quarantine was established promptly against all the cholera infected places in the archipelago. "Absolute land quarantine," he added, "is not practicable, but such has been enforced is of the character in vogue in all modern quarantine work, including inspection of all arriving trains. There is no real ground for criticism of the health authorities here."

COLLISION KILLS ONE, HURTS TWO. Toronto, Ont., Sept. 26.—Early to-day, in the dense fog and darkness, two freight trains on the Canadian Pacific Railway met head-on ten miles north of here. James Kendall, of Chatham, fireman, was killed, and Albert Eaton, New Toronto, and the engineer, John Bell, Toronto, were badly injured.

The registration days this year are Monday, October 5; Tuesday, October 6; Saturday, October 10, and Monday, October 12. All who intend to vote must register on one of these days, between 7 a. m. and 10 p. m.