

BUILDING FALLS, 7 DIE

CRASH IN HEART OF PHILADELPHIA.

Twenty-five Hurt—Crowd Surges About Debris and Aids in Many Heroic Rescues.

Philadelphia, July 15.—In one of the busiest parts of the city and at a time when thousands of pedestrians were passing to and fro the five-story brick building at the northeast corner of 11th and Market streets, which was being reconstructed for the United Gas Improvement Company, collapsed with a terrific roar.

The building had a frontage of about 25 feet in Market street and extended about 75 feet in 11th street. The two lower floors had been torn out and the three upper floors were shored up by heavy timbers. Steel girders were shored up the shorting. It is supposed that by moving one of the girders the entire structure was loosened.

The crash came without warning, and there were many narrow escapes. The collapse was heard for blocks. Bystanders and passersby fled to points of refuge, as it was thought that an explosion had occurred. Then, realizing what had happened, the crowd flocked to the ruins and began a series of thrilling rescues.

Professional aid could be mustered, automobiles, wagons and all sorts of nearby vehicles were filled with the dead or injured and hurried to hospitals.

A general alarm was sounded, and policemen, firemen, ambulances, physicians and nurses responded, and for hours after the accident remained on duty ministering to the injured or assisting the searchers. It was a sweltering hot day, and several of the rescuers were overcome by the heat and the oppressive dust from the debris.

The crowds gathered quickly, and almost as strenuous as digging out the injured was the task of keeping the congested masses of spectators from surrounding too closely the wreckage. The walls which were left standing looked unsafe, but the crowds surged forward heedless of the danger.

For a time service on the subway line which runs along Market street a few feet distant from the cellar of the building, was tied up. Some of the debris tumbled down the steps of the entrance in Market street and rolled out over the platform and on the tracks.

Business along Market street was paralyzed. Shoppers ran out of stores and fought to get nearer the scene. The windows of the high buildings on other corners were black with spectators. Tremendous excitement ensued as the news spread to other sections of the city.

Friends and relatives of the workmen came in scores. Many instances of heroism were witnessed. One man whose leg was broken was pinned beneath some timbers. When firemen came within hauling distance he asked that they attend to the more seriously injured.

After the sidewalks had been cleared, the interior of the building, reduced to a pile twenty feet high, was attacked with pickaxes and shovels. The entire fourth floor of the building lay slant against the side of the adjoining building, cutting off air in a section twenty feet square, where it is believed the missing man is buried. Workmen continued digging in the ruins to-night.

KILLED IN SCAFFOLD COLLAPSE.

One Workman Hurt and Four Others Have Narrow Escapes.

A patent scaffold, while being raised from the fifth to the sixth floor of an iron skeleton building at Nos. 7 and 9 Warren street, collapsed yesterday afternoon. Peter Purdy, a bricklayer, of No. 436 East 128th street, fell three stories to the roof of a smaller building. He died in Hudson Street Hospital without regaining consciousness.

WANTED IN BREMEN FOR FORGERY.

Young German Committed to the Tombs to Await Extradition.

Hugo Schroeder, twenty-one years old, wanted in Bremen, Prussia, for forgery, was arrested yesterday by Edward Doonan, deputy United States marshal, at No. 122 East 57th street. The prisoner, who was charged by Thomas Alexander, United States Commissioner, admitted his identity, and, awaiting examination, was committed to the Tombs to await the warrant of extradition from Washington.

MAN HUNT A LA MODE.

Detectives Force Way Into House, Rouse Neighborhood, and Culprit Gets Away.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprath, of No. 1730 Eastern Parkway, East New York, and her family were roused from sleep by a loud knocking at the front door last night, and, in response to repeated demands for admittance, Mrs. Sprath opened the kitchen door slightly, whereupon a man, pistol in hand, forced his way into the room. Mrs. Sprath, terrified, called out to her husband, who was in the bedroom, that thieves were in the house, and then, hurriedly by her terrace, she jumped or fell from the window to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. The intruders were Detectives Archibald and Ward, of Inspector Titus's staff.

The whole neighborhood had been aroused in the mean time, and when the police reserves, who had been called out, arrived, they found the detectives in the street surrounded by a mob of angry men and women.

Mrs. Sprath's scalp was lacerated and she received other injuries, which were attended to by Dr. McCusky, of St. Mary's Hospital.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA, IN WHICH SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED.



TAKING THE BODIES OUT OF THE RUINS.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE WRECKED BUILDING.

PARS RUSSIAN SPIES.

Foreign Police Will Be Permitted on French Territory No Longer.

Paris, July 15.—The remarkable series of revelations regarding the methods of the Russian police in keeping track of Russian students and refugees in France, which followed Bourtzief's exposure of General Harting's complicity in the plot against Alexander III, has led Premier Clemenceau to announce in the Chamber of Deputies that the government has decided to forbid the maintenance hereafter of foreign police in French territory.

M. Jaurès, leader of the Socialists in the Chamber, and others denounced in the most violent terms the complacency of the French authorities in the persecution of Russian revolutionists. The Socialist papers insisted that the time had come to call a halt. Although no Russian official had rallied to the defence of General Harting, M. Rateau, another ex-chief of the Russian political police in Paris, undertook an elaborate defence of the Russian police methods against the Terrorists, among whom he classed Bourtzief, pointing out that Bourtzief had been expelled from Switzerland for publishing a book extolling Czolgosz, Bresci, Lucchetti and other Anarchists, and that he had served eighteen months at hard labor in England for publicly advocating the murder of the Emperor of Russia.

M. Rateau also warmly defended Eugene Azef, head of the Fighting Russian Socialists, as a faithful police spy and the discoverer of innumerable plots.

Bourtzief, in reply, charged M. Rateau with the responsibility for what he had suffered at home and abroad in the cause of liberty. He reiterated his charges against General Harting, and insisted anew that Azef was the organizer of the assassinations of Von Plehve, Grand Duke Sergius and Doubosoff, and of the attempt against the life of Emperor Nicholas.

GUATEMALA FOR GOLD.

Sulzer Said To Be Negotiating Loan of \$25,000,000.

New Orleans, July 15.—"The Times-Democrat" today says that through the efforts of Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, and a large New York bonding syndicate President Cabrera is negotiating for the refinancing of Guatemala. It is said that Mr. Sulzer has arranged through the syndicate to loan a sum of \$25,000,000 for Guatemala. With this money it is intended to recall all the paper currency of the country at the value of 15 cents gold on a dollar and place the country on a gold basis.

BABY COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Emperor of China Assumes Command of Land and Naval Forces.

Peking, July 15.—An edict issued today in the name of the Emperor appoints his majesty commander in chief of the land and naval forces of the empire, in accordance with the constitutional project of the late Emperor Kwang-hsu. A military secretariat, under the directorship of Prince Yulung, also is created, to assist the Regent.

The exercise of the military powers of the Emperor is delegated to Prince Yulung. In conclusion the edict appoints Prince Tsai Shun and Admiral Sah commissioners to labor for the reorganization of the navy.

The naval board has just concluded a long series of conferences on the subject of finance, but without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. The board will take no further action toward the reorganization of the navy.

LIGHT THROWN ON SAYLER TRAGEDY.

Packet of Letters Opened—Fourth Bullet Fired at Banker Found.

Present City, Ill., July 15.—The contents of the private packet left by J. B. Saylor, the banker, opened today, are said to be of a startling nature. According to W. R. Nightingale, who was present when the secret papers were read by brothers of the deceased man, the contents have a direct bearing on the killing of Mr. Saylor by Dr. W. L. Miller last Sunday, as a result of the alleged attachment of Mrs. Saylor and Dr. Miller.

Mr. Nightingale appeared much agitated, and State Attorney Pallisard, at Watseka, was promptly communicated with by long distance telephone.

The fourth bullet fired at Mr. Saylor was found in the dining room of the Saylor home today. Three were previously found in the body. The fourth was found embedded in a corner of the room.

"GHOSTS" INVADE LODGING HOUSE.

Plucky Landlady Calls the Bluff, and Sheeted Pair Are Locked Up.

Mrs. Mary Joyce, who conducts a furnished room house at No. 254 Third avenue, had her first experience in handling ghosts yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Joyce heard a noise in a room on the second floor which she knew to be unoccupied, and went upstairs to investigate. Upon opening the door, an apparition in white loomed up in a dark corner of the room.

"I'm a ghost," announced the figure. Mrs. Joyce replied with the usual words, "I'm pleased to meet you."

BOLIVIA IS DEFIANT

WILL NOT APOLOGIZE.

President Montes Says Possibly Bolivia Will Not Accept Award.

La Paz, July 15.—It is not confirmed here that Bolivia expressed official regrets to the Argentine Republic for alleged hostile demonstrations at La Paz. On the contrary, it is asserted that in response to the claim for satisfaction made by Señor Fonseca, the Argentine Minister, the Bolivian government replied that the guarantees had been ample, and that the public authorities had complied with their duties; further, that neither the Argentine Minister nor the Argentine flag had suffered in any way, and that consequently the Bolivian government Argentina to insist on the claim for satisfaction. The Bolivian newspapers, in lengthy editorials, declare that it would be impertinent on the part of Argentina to insist on the claim for satisfaction, after unjustly despoiling Bolivia of national territory.

President Montes has informed the Peruvian Minister that under no circumstances will Bolivia accept the arbitral award, and, although measures have been taken to prevent attacks on the legations, the serious difficulty of a settlement still remains, rendering the situation uncertain.

Lima, Peru, July 15.—The report that Peru is sending troops to the frontier is without foundation. Conferences still continue between the Bolivian Minister, Dr. Mujia, and Foreign Minister Porras.

COLOMBIAN PORTS OPEN AGAIN.

Bogota, Colombia, July 15.—The government today declared the ports of Barranquilla and Savanilla again open to commercial traffic.

ROOSEVELT PARTY STILL HUNTING.

Kermit Succeeds in Killing a Cow Hippopotamus.

The Attenborough Ranch, British East Africa, July 14, 7 p. m. by courier to Natalvia, July 15.—The members of the Roosevelt party are continuing their hunting trips from the ranch of Captain Richard Attenborough, which is twenty-five miles from Natalvia, on the south shore of Lake Natasha.

Kermit Roosevelt yesterday was successful in killing a cow hippopotamus.

LISTENED TO CASTRO'S MANIFESTO.

The Venezuela Congress Also Referred It to a Special Committee for Report.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 15.—The manifesto of ex-President Cipriano Castro has addressed from Santander, Spain, to Venezuela, in which he attempts to justify his rule from the political, military, diplomatic and administrative points of view, was read yesterday at a joint session of Congress, amid the jeers and laughter of the delegates.

The former President extols his virtues in glowing terms, and describes how much the fatherland owes to him. To everybody's surprise Congress honored Castro by referring his message to a special committee for report.

FRENCH MARINE BUDGET ANNOUNCED.

Shows a Small Increase Over That for the Preceding Year.

Paris, July 15.—The announcement of the Marine budget for 1910 as 341,000,000 francs (483,239,000), an increase of 7,650,000 francs over 1909, is prefaced with a strong recommendation that henceforth it is distinctly understood that detailed plans of proposed warships shall be definitely and carefully laid out before credits are asked from Parliament.

MRS STIRLING'S APPEAL WITHDRAWN

Divorce, It Is Said, May Receive an Annuity of \$1,250 from Former Husband.

Edinburgh, July 15.—The appeal brought by Mrs. John Alexander Stirling against the decree of divorce in favor of Mr. Stirling, handed down in March of this year by Lord Guthrie, was today withdrawn from court.

Mrs. Stirling was Miss Clara Elizabeth Taylor, of New Jersey. She married Mr. Stirling three years ago, and counter suits for divorce were brought by the couple the latter part of last year, but Mrs. Stirling's petition was denied.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ'S LOTTERY TICKET.

Chooses 1,895, the Number Commemorating a Fateful Year for Him.

Havana, July 15.—President Gomez has issued an order directing the bureau in charge of the national lottery to reserve at the first drawing ticket No. 1895 for his personal account, the number commemorating the outbreak of the final war of independence.

DENY EXPULSION OF AMERICANS.

Berlin, July 15.—The story published in the United States that Germany had served notices of expulsion on eight of the visiting American nations, who are now at Hamburg, is not correct. The "Lokal Anzeiger" today declares that no notification has been served even in the case of E. Staak, who was specially mentioned as having been expelled.

POLO TEAMS CELEBRATE.

English Players Give a Dinner for the Victorious Meadow Brooks.

London, July 15.—The Meadow Brook polo team, which won the American Cup recently, were the guests at dinner to-night of the Hurlingham Polo Club. Viscount Valentia presided, and among others present were the Duke of Westminster, Lord Shrewsbury and the leading English polo players.

Lord Valentia in proposing a toast to the guests of honor said that the Americans had opened the eyes of England and that they would leave the country with the best wishes of every British sportsman.

COREA NOT DISTURBED.

Transfer of Authority to Japan Quietly Accepted.

Seoul, July 15.—The news of the new agreement between Japan and Korea, arranging for the transfer of Korean judicial authority to Japan, is being quietly accepted here, now that its terms are fully understood.

It was feared that some disturbances might follow the public manifestation of the abolishment of the court guards was included in the abolition of the Korean war office. Now that it is known generally that the guards are not to be discharged, but merely placed under the command of the Emperor's aid, the cause for uneasiness has been removed.

It is believed that the convention between the two countries relating to the transfer was signed on July 12. The provisions of the document, besides the changes mentioned, look to the passing of control of Korean prisons to the Japanese.

Tokyo, July 15.—Count Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an audience with the Emperor today, at which the new convention with Korea was the chief topic of discussion. Prince Ito, president of the Japanese Privy Council, left Fusan, Korea, today for Tokyo, and it is believed that he is bringing a copy of the document with him.

It was reported that the signing of the new convention as the last step in the first stage of Japan's experience in maintaining the Korean protectorate.

PANAMA CASE HALTS.

Ambassador White Offers Aid to Government Counsel.

Paris, July 15.—Ambassador White has offered the commission, consisting of Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney at New York, and Stuart McNamara, Assistant Attorney for the District of Columbia, who came to Paris to obtain testimony in the Panama Ibel case, every aid in his power. John D. Lindsay, counsel for the Press Publishing Company, publishers of "The New York World," who arrived here last Sunday, has not made any move.

After canvassing the situation and ascertaining the obstacles to be overcome before his purpose can be accomplished, Mr. Lindsay apparently is at a loss how to proceed, and Messrs. Wise and McNamara are awaiting his initiative.

PRESIDENT DIAZ IS EAGER.

He Has Asked the Mexican Congress for Permission to Meet Mr. Taft at El Paso.

Mexico City, July 15.—President Diaz has announced that he will ask Congress for permission to meet President Taft at El Paso, Tex., next October, and there is no doubt that his request will be granted.

A letter accepting the invitation of the El Paso Fair Association to be present at the opening of the El Paso fair will be delivered early in September. There is enthusiasm in Mexico City over the proposed trip, which is greeted this morning with favorable press comment.

El Paso, Tex., July 15.—Arrangements for the meeting of Presidents Taft and Diaz are already under way here. The international bridge will be converted into a great hall, decorated with the colors of the two republics. The two Presidents are to be seated in the center of the bridge, directly over the boundary line, with the American guests over the boundary on the American side, while the Mexican President, officials and soldiers will be on the Mexican side.

Washington, July 15.—A meeting between President Taft and President Diaz of Mexico now being practically assured, the President and his Cabinet are giving some attention to the arrangements. Exchanges are in progress between them, Mr. Taft, it was said today, having taken the initiative in expressing his desire to be worked out carefully. It has been suggested that the meeting be held under a canopy erected midway of the international bridge at El Paso.

MONUMENT TO LAZARE DEMOLISHED.

He Was the First Defender of Alfred Dreyfus—But Broken with Hammer.

Nimes, France, July 15.—The monument erected here to Bernard Lazare, the first defender of Alfred Dreyfus, was demolished last night. The bust of M. Lazare was broken to pieces with a hammer.

NEW DIRIGIBLE TORPEDO.

Swedish Invention Has Speed of 30 Knots at Any Depth and 5,000 Yard Range.

Stockholm, July 15.—A new dirigible torpedo, recently patented by a Swedish inventor, has aroused great interest in Swedish circles. It is said to be jet propelled, and is capable of being worked out of a range of five thousand yards and its course can be altered, while submerged, from the point of departure at the will of the operator. Furthermore, it can be exploded whenever desired, and it has a speed of thirty knots an hour at any depth.

"Downward Revision" at Last Men's Fine Suits

At this season a good many men hold off, awaiting our lowering of prices. They know the cut is worth while, and that we make it on all our high-grade lines rather than carry into another season.

Wait no longer, gentlemen. Some of the best suits are already running low in sizes. In a majority of cases \$5 is taken from the original price.

E. & W. shirts reduced—now \$1.35, \$1.85 and \$2.35

Hackett, Carhart & Co. 265 Broadway, near Chambers St. 841 Broadway, at 13th St.

SHAH NOW POWERLESS ANARCHY IN MOROCCO

REVOLT GROWS STEADILY SULTAN IS HELPLESS.

Street Fighting in Teheran, but No Foreigners Were Hurt.

Teheran, July 15.—Despite the efforts of General Liaikoff, the Military Governor of Teheran, to open negotiations with the Nationalist leaders and the agreement of both sides to cease hostilities, street fighting was in progress throughout the day between the Persian Cossacks and the Nationalists around Artillery Square, and between the Royalist Bakhtiari and the newly arrived Nationalist and revolutionary Bakhtiari.

The insurgents, however, continue in the ascendancy, and reinforcements are continually reaching them, the outcome in their favor appears to be a foregone conclusion. The Shah remains obdurate, and will probably insist upon holding out until the Nationalist guns are trained on the Sultanabad palace.

The control of the Royalist troops has really passed from the hands of the Shah into those of General Liaikoff, who again to-day tried to stop hostilities. Through the Russian Legation General Liaikoff approached the Nationalist leaders and agreed that the Cossacks should not fire except upon the undisciplined soldiers of the Shah, who were looting houses in the vicinity of Central Square. He pointed out that a definite reply to the Nationalists' terms yesterday did not depend upon himself. No reply was received to an explanation.

General Liaikoff asked for an explanation. The Nationalist leaders answered this by placing the blame for the continuation of the fighting on the Cossacks. They agreed to give orders that if the Cossacks took no hostile steps the Nationalists should remain inactive until Friday morning.

The fighting to-day centered around the Artillery Square. A number of loyal Bakhtiari, gaining an entrance to the city, took up a position on the top of houses in the vicinity of the legation and near the Nationalist camp, which they bombarded with heavy rifle fire. The Nationalists responded, and for several hours the British telegraph and other foreign houses, in which were a number of women, were under fire. During a lull the women were removed to the British Legation.

The battle last night between the Cossacks based on Artillery Square and the Nationalists who attempted to dislodge them was exceedingly fierce. When the Cossacks observed the Nationalist forces approaching they opened a terrific cannonade, the Nationalists replying with their one gun and their rifles. Non-combatants were compelled to seek shelter in cellars, as shells were bursting everywhere.

The Cossacks succeeded in holding their position, and on the withdrawal of the attacking party opened fire with their artillery on the Parliament Building. Under cover of this they made an attack on the Nationalist headquarters, but were repelled by a small force of Bakhtiari, who took up a position with a Maxim gun in front of the British Legation.

There is no way of estimating the casualties. So far as is known no foreigners are among the killed or wounded. There were some narrow escapes, however, one shell bursting in the library of the Imperial Bank and another in the gardens of the British Legation. The telegraph operators, who are sticking to their instruments, have the windows of their houses barricaded.

Fighting around the Cossacks' barracks ceased this afternoon, and negotiations for their surrender are now being carried on with General Liaikoff. The Shah's troops are disheartened on account of insufficient food and pay.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The "Novos Vremia" has received a sensational dispatch from Teheran according to which the foreign legations were under fire by the Nationalists. The dispatch says that the Russian Legation was partly demolished and that the entire staffs of the various legations were removed to safety outside the city.

London, July 15.—Advices received at the Foreign Office to-day from Teheran confirm the press reports that the resistance of the royalists is practically at an end and the surrender of the Persian Cossacks imminent. With the exception of a single case of looting a British house and unimportant damage to a few houses by rifle fire, foreigners in Teheran have not been hurt either in person or in property. Neither the British nor the Russian diplomatic representative considers that any special measures of protection now are necessary. The Russian troops have not been ordered to advance, but will remain in readiness at Kasvin, some eighty miles away.

The government has received disquieting news, however, from Shiraz, capital of the Persian province of Fars, and arrangements have been made to hold a small British force in readiness at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and to increase the consular guard at Shiraz in case the lives of foreigners are jeopardized.

The Foreign Office is hopeful that the rival factions in Persia will find a way to work out a settlement of the internal affairs of the country without foreign intervention.

A dispatch to "The Times" from Teheran says that all day long a party of Cossacks at the Russian Bank was heavily engaged with the Nationalists, of whom four were killed and several injured. General Liaikoff's proposals for a surrender, the dispatch says, are inexecutable. There are three hundred Cossacks with artillery, under Russian officers, in the north of the town, and the Shah can hardly agree with the disappearance of this important section of his defence, nor, having regard to the fact that several of the city gates are still in the possession of the Royalists, is he likely to approve the surrender of the main body of the brigade.

The Nationalist leaders give assurances that they had no desire to shed blood, but regarded the future of the Shah as dependent upon the will of the nation, which the forces under their command would make no endeavor to influence.

"On leaving the parliament building, the correspondent found himself in a crowd rushing up the street, where heavy firing was proceeding. Bakhtiari on the roofs of the houses were firing indiscriminately into the street, while the Nationalist gun was belching forth flames, and all around was kept up a vigorous fire. The Shah's men were strongly established within 200 yards of the parliament. They were forced to abandon one gun, but otherwise maintained their positions.

"This suggests that the royal cause is in no such desperate case as has been supposed. The Royalists are making continuous attacks on the ramparts, while guns from the other points are occupied by the extraordinary expenditure of ammunition there has not been any really serious fighting, although casualties have been frequent. Probably the killed and wounded on both sides will not exceed one hundred. The behavior of the Nationalists is irreproachable. They are maintaining order and shown mercy to their prisoners, and they have also shown a laudable desire to carry out their plans in a civilized manner."

CHARTERS LINER FOR NAVAL HOLIDAY.

The White Star liner Adriatic, which arrived here yesterday from Southampton, has been chartered by the British government for one day to carry the members of the House of Parliament to the naval manoeuvres at Cowes, each member being permitted to bring one guest. It was said yesterday that the chartering would not interfere with the steamer's schedule and that she would sail for New York from Southampton on August 4.

International Intervention Cannot Long Be Delayed.

Tangier, July 15.—The internal situation in Morocco occasions the deepest apprehensions, and it is believed here that international intervention cannot long be delayed. The entire country is the prey of complete anarchy. Whether Roghi is actually master of Fez is not yet certain, but Mulai Hafg is manifestly helpless and a prisoner in the capital, and Mulai el Kebir, brother of the Sultan, who has been proclaimed Sultan in the mountains at the head of a large force, is advancing at the head of a large force, and as it refuses to give security for a loan, negotiations for which have been going on in Paris, the eventual seizure of the customs by the exasperated creditors is being discussed as an early probability. Events in the Rif country are expected to hasten matters.

Madrid, July 15.—The Spanish government expects to send a total of eight thousand troops into the Rif region, but it officially declares that the trouble at Melilla is purely local and does not affect its relations with the Kabyle tribes. Its sole purpose is to put its possessions in Northern Africa in a condition to repel and punish attacks.

While the immediate cause of Saturday's fighting was an ambush laid by the tribesmen for the purpose of seizing prisoners for exchange for Moors arrested by the Spaniards, the acute situation goes back many months. Spaniards had opened two mines fifteen miles from Melilla under the protection of Roghi, who was then complete master of the Rif country from his headquarters at Zelwan. Last October the tribes revolted and defeated Roghi and raided the mines.

The Spaniards thereupon established posts at Larrestinga, where trade in contraband and arms flourished, and at Cabo de Agua, in order to secure communications with the Chafarinas Islands, a group of the north coast belonging to Spain, in the event of troubles.

The mines were finally reopened July 1, under precarious conditions. Spain claims that under the treaties of 1860 and 1894, the Sultan is bound to maintain a governor, or kaid, with regular troops, on the boundary, to prevent encroachments by the tribesmen, and the enforcement of the last treaty was the object of Señor Merry del Val, who visited the Sultan at Fez.

Mulai Hafg, however, refused to recognize the mining concessions or continue negotiations until the Spaniards had vacated the two posts in question. Spain replied by voting \$500,000 to strengthen the garrisons at Melilla and Ceuta.

There is a strong belief here that Mulai Hafg will fall, and, in that event, Spain, with ample ships massed on the African coast, will be in a position to regain some of the prestige lost to France as a result of the Casablanca intervention.

The special Moroccan mission here is being treated courteously, but the absurdity of serious negotiations in the present crisis is recognized.

According to the latest intelligence received here regarding the situation in Morocco, the kaid of the most important tribes have refused to join the leaders who are conducting the government troops against Spain, and the Spanish authorities have authorized the Governor of Melilla to send a small native force by the enlistment of friendly tribesmen.

A correspondent of the "Imparcial" telegraphs from Morocco that it is ridiculous for Spain to treat with Mulai Hafg, the Sultan, who, if he is not vanquished, is a prisoner at Fez and absolutely incapable of keeping any international engagements. The correspondent says that intervention alone will put an end to the existing anarchy in Morocco.

NEW MARK WITH RIFLE.

Canadian Team Wins Trophy on Range in England.

Montreal, July 15.—A special cable received here to-night says that Canada won the McKimlin Cup, at the Bisley rifle meeting to-day, and in doing so established a new record for long distance rifle shooting. The match is fired at 900, 900 and 1,000 yards, twelve men on each team, ten shots a man, at each range.

The total Canadian score at the three ranges was 1,509, an average a man of 125 out of a possible of 150. The previous high score for the match was 1,513, made by the English team in 1907. The Transvaal team was second, with 1,514, and England and Scotland were tied for third place, with 1,492. The Canadian team's respective scores at the three ranges were 541, 549 and 519, respectively.

BARON ROSEN MAY BE TRANSFERRED.

Rumor in St. Petersburg That Russian Ambassador to Washington May Go to Vienna.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The "Novos Vremia" today publishes a report that Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, is to be transferred to Vienna, and that George Bakhtievitch, formerly Russian Minister to Japan, is to be appointed to the Washington post.

This statement apparently is based on a likely possibility, but all efforts to confirm it have been unavailing.

Washington, July 15.—No information has been received at the State Department confirmatory of the report that Baron Rosen is to be transferred to Vienna. The Russian Embassy officials now in this country are at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Repeatedly during the last year there have been rumors that Baron Rosen was to be transferred to a foreign post, but when he left here for Europe early in May, the baron announced that he expected to return.

FRENCH BIPLANE RECORD BROKEN.

Paulham, in a Wright Machine, Flies About 37 Miles in 67 Minutes.