rules of law exempting employers from liability for accidents to laborers has been direct, immediate and useful, and such reforms in these matters as have taken place would probably be long delayed but for the energetic agitation of the questions by the representatives of organized labor.

Of course, when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with violent methods, with breaches of the law, with boycotts and other methods of undue duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect, and that they may not at times and in particular cases show defective tendencies that ought to be corrected.

One notable defect which has been pointed out has been in the disposition of the majority of members in labor unions to reduce the compensation of all men engaged in a particular trade to a dead level, and to fail to recognize the difference between the highly skilled and very industrious workman and the one only less skilled and less industrious. I think that there is a movement among trade unions themselves to correct this levelling tendency, and nothing could strengthen the movement more than the adoption of some plan by which there should remain among union workmen the impetus and motive to be found in the greater reward for greater skill and greater industry.

AMERICAN LABOR NOT SOCIALISTIC.

There is one thing to be said in respect to American trade unionism that its critics are not generally alive to. In France the trade unions are intensely socialistic. Indeed, in some of the late difficulties it was plain that there was a strong anarchistic feeling among them and that they opposed all authority of any kind. It is also plain that the tendency toward socialism in England and England's trade unionism is growing stronger and stronger.

I need not point out the deplorable results in this country if trade unionism became a synonym for socialism. Those who are now in active control—the Federation of Labor and all the great railroad organizations—have set their faces like flint against the propagandism of socialistic principles. They are in favor of the rights of property and of our present institutions modified by such remedial legislation as to put workingmen on equality with their opponents in trade controversies and trade contracts and to stamp out the monopoly and the corporate abuses which are an outgrowth of our present system unaccompanied by proper limitation; and I think all of us who are in favor of the maintenance of our present institutions should recognize this battle which has been carried on by the conservative and influential members of trade unionism, and willingly give credit to these men as the champions of a cause which should command our sympathy, respect and support.

Our friends of the great unions at times complain of our courts, more perhaps because of the decisions in injunction cases than for anything else. I have already referred to this particular phase of litigation in which they have an interest, but when the subject of courts is mentioned it suggests to me a larger field for complaint and reform in which all citizens are interested and have a right to be heard.

"A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION."

There is no subject upon which I feel so deeply as upon the necessity for reform in the administration of both civil and criminal law. To sum it all up in one phrase, the difficulty in both is undue delay. It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization, and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice.

I am sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their negligence or laziness, though, of course, there may be both in some cases; but it is chiefly due to the system against which it is impossible for an earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle.

We inherited our system of criminal prosecutions and the constitutional provisions for the protection of the accused in his trial from England and her laws. We inherited from her the jury trial. All these limitations and the jury system still are maintained in England, but they have not interfered with an effective prosecution of criminals and their punishment. There has not been undue delay in English criminal courts. In this country we have generally altered the relation of the judge to the jury. In England the judge controls the trial, controls the lawyers, keeps them to relevant and proper argument, aids the jury in its consideration of the facts, not by direction, but by suggestion, and the lawyers in the conduct of the cases are made to feel that they have an obligation not only to their clients but also to the court and to the public at large, not to abuse their office in such a way as unduly to lengthen the trial and unduly to direct the attention of the court and the jury away from the real facts at issue. In this country there seem to have been on the part of all state legislatures a fear of the judge and not of the jury, and the power which he exercises in an English court has by legislation been reduced from time to time, until now—and this is especially true in Western states—he has hardly more power than the moderator in a religious assembly.

The tendency of legislation is to throw the reins on the back of the jury and to let them follow their own sweet will, influenced by all the arts of counsel for the defendant in leading them away from the real points at issue and in awakening their emotions of pity for the defendant, in forgetfulness of the wrongs of the prosecuting witness, or it may of the deceased, and of the rights of society to be protected against crime; and all these defects are emphasized in the delays which occur in the trials—delays made necessary because the trials take so great a time.

A murder case in England will be disposed of in a day or two days that here will take three weeks or a month, and no one can say, after an examination of the record in England, that the rights of the defendant have not been preserved and that justice has not been done. It is true that in England they have enlarged the procedure to the point of allowing an appeal from a judgment in a criminal case to a court of appeals, but this appeal is usually taken and allowed only on a few questions easily considered by the court above and promptly decided. Counsel are not permitted to mouse through the record to find errors that in the trial seemed of little account, but that are developed into great injustices in the court of appeal.

This is another defect of our procedure. No criminal is content with a judgment of the court below, and well may he not be, because the record of reversals is so great as to encourage it in every case and to hang up important judgments in appellate proceedings sometimes for years.

WOULD GIVE JUDGES MORE POWER.

I don't know when the reforms are to be brought about in this country. Until our people shall become fully aware and in some concrete way be made to suffer from the escape of criminals from just judgment in this country, this system may continue. One of the methods by which it could be remedied in some degree is to give judges more power in the trial of criminal cases and enable them to aid the jury in its consideration of facts and to exercise more control over the arguments that counsel see fit to advance. Judges, and especially judges who are elected, ought not to be mistrusted by the people. A judgeship is a great office, and the man who holds it should exercise great power and he ought to be allowed to exercise that in a trial by jury.

Then it is undoubtedly true that in England lawyers in the conduct of their cases feel much more and respect much more their obligation to assist the court in administering justice and restrain themselves from adopting the desperate and extreme methods to which American lawyers are even applauded for. The trial here is a game in which the advantage is with the criminal, and if he wins he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public. Trial by jury as it has come to us through the Constitution is the trial by jury under the English law, and under that law the vagaries, the weaknesses, the timidities and the ignorance of juries were to be neutralized by the presence in court of a judge to whom they should look for instruction upon the law and sound advice in respect to the facts—although, of course, with regard to the facts, their ultimate conclusion must be their own, and they were fully at liberty to disregard the judicial suggestion.

DELAY IN CIVIL COURTS, TOO.

But reform in our criminal procedure is not the only reform that we ought to have in our courts. On the civil side of the courts there is undue delay, and this always works for the benefit of the man with the longest purse. The employment of lawyers and the payment of costs all become more expensive, as the litigation is extended.

It used to be thought that a system by which cases involving small amounts could be carried to the Supreme Court through two or three courts of intermediate appeal was a perfect system, because it gave the poor man the same right to go to the Supreme Court as a rich man. Nothing is further from the truth. What the poor man needs is a prompt decision of his case, and by limiting the appeals in cases involving small amounts of money so that there shall be a final decision in the lower court, an opportunity is given to the poor litigant to secure a judgment in time to enjoy it, and not after he has exhausted all his resources in litigating to the Supreme Court.

I am a lawyer and admire my profession, but I must admit that we have had too many lawyers in legislating on legal procedure, and they have been prone to think that litigants were made for the purpose of furnishing business to courts and lawyers and not courts and lawyers for the benefit of the people and litigants. More than this, I am bound to say that in the matter of reducing the cost of litigation, and, indeed, the time of it, Congress and the federal courts have not set a good example. Probably under the Constitution it is impossible in the federal courts to unite suits at law and cases in equity in one form of action, as has been done in the codes of the states, but it certainly is possible to introduce a simpler form of procedure both in suits in law and suits in equity. This last form of procedure—that is, equity—has been entirely in the control of the courts, and especially the Supreme Court, and yet in years no real reform has taken place in that regard, and the procedure is just about as clumsy, just about as expensive, just about as likely to produce delay, as it was thirty or forty years ago.

The fact that no reform has been instituted may perhaps be due to the circumstance that our judges have been overloaded with work in the Supreme Court, and thus opportunity has not been seized for this reform. But I conceive that the situation is now ripe for the appointment of a commission by Congress to take up the question of the law's delays in the federal courts and to report a system which shall not only secure quick and cheap justice to the litigants in the federal courts, but shall offer a model to the legislatures and courts of the states by the use of which they can themselves institute reforms.

WOULD MODIFY FEE SYSTEM.

I would abolish altogether the system of payment of court officers by fees. The fee system may be properly continued for the reimbursement of the public treasury by litigants specially interested, but the fees ought to be reduced to the lowest point, and the motive for increasing the expense of litigation that arises from the payment of the compensation out of fees to court officers should be removed. I do not think that the delays in justice are due to any niggardliness on the part of the public in appropriating money to meet the expenses of administration. The evil lies deeper in the system which I have referred to only in a most summary way.

Of all the questions that are before the American people I regard no one as more important than this, to wit, the improvement of the administration of justice. **We must make it so that the poor man will have as nearly as possible an opportunity in litigating as the rich man, and under present conditions, ashamed as we may be of it, this is not the fact.**

And now, my friends, I have subjected you to a rather solemn discussion of a rather solemn subject.

I always like to visit Chicago, because it is in a sense the centre of the country. Much more than Boston is it the hub about which many people and many interests revolve. In making up the personnel of my Cabinet and my administration I have been surprised to find how many admirable men you have in your community, and I must apologize for the drain which I have made upon your resources by calling to Washington and foreign courts at least half a dozen of your most prominent and able citizens. In doing so I had to ask them all to make personal sacrifices in the matter of compensation and to gather their reward from disinterested desire to serve the public and a patriotic willingness to put their abilities at the disposition of the country.

ROOSEVELT REFORMS INDORSED.

We are entering now upon an era of prosperity which I hope will be long continued. We have just passed a tariff bill which has ended for the time the disturbance of business that always arises from the consideration and agitation over such a bill, and there is nothing now to prevent the application of all the capital and all the forces which have been suspended for the last year and a half or two years by a lack of confidence and a waiting for such settlement, to the expansion of business and the further development of the resources of this country.

But this prospect of prosperity must not blind us to the necessity for carrying out certain great reforms advocated by Mr. Roosevelt, recommended in the Republican party platform, which I believe are needed to prevent a return to the abuses which all men recognize the evil of in our previous business methods and the management of our great corporations.

I expect to consider these questions more at length at another stage in my journey, as I do also the character of the tariff bill which has been adopted and which has been subjected to much criticism, but to-night I feel that I have wearied you far beyond any claim I have had to your attention.

MEXICO CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY.

President Tells of Plan to Meet Mr. Taft—The Political Riots.

Mexico City, Sept. 16.—The ninety-ninth anniversary of the independence of Mexico was celebrated throughout the republic to-day with much enthusiasm. In the capital the day was ushered in by salvos of artillery, and later there was a great military parade, which President Diaz reviewed.

Congress assembled at 6 o'clock to-night. President Diaz read his message. He reviewed the happenings of the last year, but recommended no legislation. Foreign relations, the President declared, were never better. He said he had been invited by President Taft to meet him at El Paso on October 16, and had accepted the invitation with the proviso that Congress grant the necessary permission. Referring to the recent political riots the President said:

Unfortunately not all the manifestations of the electoral propaganda have kept within the peaceful limits of the laws, and initiated by agitators prompted by their own personal interests certain disorders have occurred which the police have repressed with true moderation. The government, whose principal duty it is to preserve public order, will not permit that this be disturbed, even though to accomplish the object it may be necessary to employ energetic measures.

IN NEW CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Taft Expresses His Approval of Its Purpose.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—The National Conservation Association, with Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, as its head, was the subject of a brief informal talk between President Taft and Walter L. Fisher here to-day. Mr. Fisher, who is president of the National Conservation League, was the active agent in forming the new and broader National Conservation Association.

The President's approval of the new organization is expressed in the following letter to Mr. Fisher:

Beverly, Mass., September 12, 1909.

My Dear Sir: I am glad to hear that the National Conservation Association has been formed under such a distinguished and capable leader and with a membership open to every American citizen. Our people cannot do a more useful thing for themselves and for posterity than to give personal consideration to the great issues that are involved in what we have come to call the conservation movement. It is of the greatest importance that this movement should proceed both wisely and effectively, and the National Conservation Association should be a valuable instrumentality for accomplishing this result. I shall be glad to have you enroll my name in its membership.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

CRUISERS TO MEET MR. TAFT.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The armored cruiser squadron, made up of the Mississippi, the North Carolina, the Montana and the New York, which is to take part in the celebration at New Orleans when the President visits that city, is to rendezvous at Hampton Roads on October 20 and the next day will proceed to New Orleans, remaining there until November 3.

REPORT FEW MEN IDLE.

National Employment Exchange Says Wages Are Noticeably Higher.

Wages have advanced 15 cents a day during the last three months, and to-day it is difficult to fill orders for men, according to Otto T. Bannard, president of the New York Trust Company, in his report of the work of the National Employment Exchange, of which he is president. The report will be published to-morrow in "The Survey," issued by the Charities Publication Committee. The National Employment Exchange is the first enterprise of its kind in the United States. Of its operations Mr. Bannard writes:

For the first three active months—June, July and August—work was obtained for 718 men who accepted employment. At the outset labor was so abundant that fees could not be exacted from the employers, but hereafter they will be charged for each man accepted. Many orders are being received for skilled laborers, and the business of this exchange is now extending to them. Our experience has been disappointing in the number of men professing to want work and failing at the last moment to report for duty. Although far from self-supporting at the outset, as was to be expected, we are content with having been helpful to many men.

The trustees of the exchange are Otto T. Bannard, George Blumenthal, Frederick G. Bourne, Robert W. de Forest, Francis L. Hine, V. Everit Macy, John R. MacArthur, Jacob H. Schiff and Paul M. Warburg. The exchange was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, under the leadership of Mr. Schiff and the Russell Sage Foundation, with the guidance of Mr. de Forest, and with $100,000 subscriptions paid in.

WELCOMED BY CHICAGO

MR. TAFT SPENDS TWELVE LIVELY HOURS.

Reviews Parade of School Children, Sees Ball Game and Speaks Twice.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—President Taft spent twelve eventful hours here to-day, plunging with a will into the long programme of entertainment that awaits him on his Western and Southern journey. With perfect weather and crowds that fairly fought to catch a glimpse of him, this, the first city to be visited, set a high mark of enthusiastic welcome, which the President seemed deeply to appreciate.

From the moment he stepped off the rear platform of his car at a temporary station in the outskirts of the city until he retired late to-night on board the train which will take him to Milwaukee to-morrow morning, the President's journeyings of thirty miles or more over the city's streets and parkways led him through lanes of massed humanity that were kept open with the greatest difficulty on the part of the police.

Beginning with an automobile trip in review of one hundred and fifty thousand school children, four deep on either side of the park boulevards, the President's day was replete with incident. He attended and spoke briefly at a luncheon of the Commercial Club, viewed an exhibit of ambitious plans for the improvement and beautification of Chicago—plans which the President said he hoped would be realized by Chicago pluck and energy—attended the regular National League baseball game between the Chicago "Cubs," the world's champions, and the New York "Giants"; dined quietly with the Hamilton Club at the Congress Hotel; made a notable address to a mass meeting in Orchestra Hall this evening, and attended for a few minutes the ball of the American Bankers' Association at the Auditorium.

Mr. Taft was deeply impressed by the greeting of the school children, who waved little American flags and sang and cheered as he passed. He referred at the Commercial Club luncheon to the impression the smiling faces and the fresh young voices of the children had made on him, and declared it was not often given to a man—be he President or not—to receive such a welcome.

DELIGHTED BY BALL GAME.

At the National League grounds this afternoon the President saw his biggest baseball crowd. More than thirty thousand persons packed the stands and bleachers and overflowed into the playing field. The President sat in one of the open sections of the double-decked stand and thoroughly enjoyed a brilliant game, in which the greatest pitchers of the league—Mathewson, of New York, and Brown, of Chicago—faced each other. New York won, but the crowd had some compensation in cheering the President, who remained to the end and waited to wave a farewell to the bleacher throngs that poured across the field in a perfect cavalcade when the last Cub had struck out.

President Taft, when he first reached the park, went down on the field and shook hands with the members of both teams. Proceeding then to the reserved section of the stand, he held an impromptu reception, at which he met "Pop" Anson, the famous old Chicago player; Garry Herrmann, president of the National Baseball Commission, and John A. Heydler, president of the National League. Mr. Heydler was invited to a seat just behind the President, and throughout the game Mr. Taft frequently referred to him for expert opinion on some of the plays and decisions of the umpire. Charles W. Murphy, president of the Chicago club, of which the President's brother is part owner, also was with the President part of the game.

"Texas" Reilly, editor of "The San Antonio Light and Gazette," who rode all the way from San Antonio to Chicago to present a formal invitation to Mr. Taft to visit that city, also met the President at the ball game. He was in typical cowboy costume, and reached Chicago on a horse from the Taft ranch in Texas only this morning. The President assured Mr. Reilly that he was looking forward to his visit to San Antonio on October 17 with great pleasure. Mayor Galvin of Cincinnati called in the stand to pay his respects, and received a hearty "Hello, John!" from the President.

Secretary Dickinson sat at the President's right, Governor Deneen at his left, and General Frederick D. Grant just in front. In the surrounding seats were members of the President's party and of the Hamilton Club, which succeeded the Commercial Club in the afternoon as host to the President.

Mr. Taft received many hearty cheers from the baseball enthusiasts, especially when he stood up with the rest of the "fans" at the beginning of the "lucky seventh." Although the inning brought only a blank for the home club, the crowd appreciated the President's good intentions.

Once Mr. Taft was asked by one of his party:

"Mr. President, whom are you for, Chicago or New York?"

"I'm for Cincinnati," declared the President, with an anxious look at the scoreboard, which showed a 3-to-3 tie between Cincinnati and Pittsburg in the seventh inning.

But just then the scoreboard boy marked up four for Pittsburg in the eighth and two in the ninth, and the President declared amid laughter that he was "dumfounded."

The reception committee which greeted the President on his arrival this morning included Theodore W. Robinson, president of the Commercial Club; General Frederick Dent Grant, commander of the Department of the Lakes; George W. Dixon, president of the Hamilton Club; Charles L. Strobel, chairman of the Commercial Club reception committee; Frederick W. Upham, assistant treasurer of the Republican National Committee; John V. Farwell and Harold F. McCormick.

No sooner had the President shaken hands with the members of this committee than he was turned over to a much larger one, representing the various departments of Chicago's business and professional life.

REVIEW OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Thirteen automobiles awaited the arrival of the party. These were entered, and the review of the school children began. Then for miles the President bowed and smiled and waved his hands to the enthusiastic youngsters, who sang patriotic songs and waved flags in his honor. The school yells of the young people frequently stirred the President to hearty chuckles. The line of review produced practically an uninterrupted roar of shrill cries, ranging from the treble of the little freshman and the uncertain squeaks of voices at the changing period to the roars of the seniors. Girls as well as boys took part in the uproar, and they bore the burden of the singing. The singing was led by cornets stationed at intervals. Of the many banners under which the cavalcade passed two attracted particular attention. One huge affair read, "God Bless Our President," and another, "Greetings from 160,000 Railway Employes."

Of Ella Flagg Young, the new superintendent of Chicago schools, the President inquired if all the children were hers.

"Every one," replied Mrs. Young.

The police had little to do. A railway lineman got into trouble through the little tool grip which he carried at the railroad station. It was of the right size nicely to contain a bomb, and the police were ordered to examine it. They found a wrench and a pair of pliers, but the lineman was led to the outskirts of the crowd on general principles.

At 12:45 the President reached his hotel and retired for a short rest before taking the seat of honor at the Commercial Club's luncheon. He was in the best of voice and spirits. At the luncheon the President said:

"I wish to express my profound gratitude to those who have made it possible for me to have that delight and pleasure, which very few men, I think, have enjoyed, of looking into the eyes and hearing the voices of 150,000 Chicagoans, who are growing up to follow in the footsteps of their fathers and mothers and make this one of the greatest centres of influence for good, and the elevation of the human race, that the world knows."

PATRICK FILES NOTICE OF APPEAL.

Case Will Probably Go Before Court of Appeals in October.

Albany, Sept. 16.—Albert T. Patrick, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison for the murder of William Marsh Rice, in New York in 1900, has filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals notice of an appeal from a decision rendered by the Appellate Division dismissing the writ of habeas corpus granted him by Justice William J. Gaynor last February. Patrick's appeal will probably come before the court in October.

PITTSBURG RACE RIOT

MAY END NEW STRIKE AT M'KEES ROCKS.

Americans Say They Will March Into the Works To-day Carrying Flag and Defy Foreigners.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Sept. 16.—There was a succession of clashes to-day between the American workmen and the foreigners at McKees Rock, where a second strike has been in progress for some days. It is estimated that sixty persons were injured to-day in the different clashes.

A Hungarian speaker addressing about seven thousand persons on the Indian Mound at noon to-day made a remark which the American workmen construed to be an insult to Americans, and one brawny American grabbed up the large American flag at the speaker's stand and called on all Americans to follow the flag from the crowd.

About three thousand Americans jostled and fought their way to the flag, and, waving it in the faces of the foreigners, some of the Americans dared them to come and fight. There were about four thousand foreigners, but they did not accept the challenge.

The American workmen sent word to the Pressed Steel Car Company that they had finished with the foreign element, that they—the 2,500 American workmen—intended marching into the mill in a body to-morrow morning with the flag at their head, and that they would shoot any person, foreigner or otherwise, who attempted to interfere with the flag or with those who followed it. The march is to begin at 6:15 a. m., and trouble seems likely.

So grave was the trouble in McKees Rocks this afternoon that the Pittsburg Street Railways Company ordered all cars stopped, being unable to protect the lives of their passengers. The foreign striking element began stopping all cars at noon, forcing all passengers to get off and walk. Several women were badly treated and about a score of passengers were beaten by the angry strikers.

The company declares it will let the foreigners go, and has sent for one thousand Americans to be rushed from New York and Chicago to take their places.

Cards of application for membership were issued this morning by those promoting the organization of the new United Car Workers' Society. Its objects, as stated on the back of the cards, are:

To have all car workers in one collective body; the maintenance of a society for beneficial purposes for its members from funds collected therein; to enforce rights and to protect themselves and families in time of need; to pay sick benefits and to furnish doctors for its members and those dependent on them.

About three thousand American workmen have already connected themselves with this new union. It is understood that there will be an effort made to keep the foreign workmen out of this organization.

BEAT GIRL STRIKE BREAKERS.

Seven Women Attack Four and Are Arrested at New Castle, Penn.

New Castle, Penn., Sept. 16.—The wives, sisters and sweethearts of striking tin plate workers have taken a hand in the strike here and seven of them were to-day placed under arrest.

There have been many girls employed in the assorting department of the Shenango Tin Mills here, where a strike is on, and last night four of the girls were set on by seven young women of the town and badly beaten.

Those arrested for beating girl strike breakers are Agnes Keeling, Bessie Goodchild, Emma Steiner, Margaret Weihl, Mrs. Philip Reese, Ida Poplar and Mrs. Benjamin James.

PEACE ASSURED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

State Department Learns That Strained Relations Have Practically Ended.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The ominous cloud which for some months has hung over Bolivia, Argentina and Peru is rapidly disappearing. Advices received at the State Department clearly indicate that the strained relations which have existed for some months between these South American states which grew out of the award made by Argentina in the boundary dispute between the other two countries, are practically at an end and that an amicable settlement of all the questions at issue, it is believed, is assured.

Bolivia and Argentina, it is said, have again clasped hands in a friendly spirit, and although their diplomatic representatives have not yet resumed their stations, it is confidently espected that this formal act, which will give notice to the world that harmony between the two nations is fully restored, will not be long delayed. Representatives of Bolivia and Peru for several weeks have been engaged in a most friendly and conciliatory spirit in working out an adjustment of the boundary differences along new lines, with every prospect of ultimate success, and State Department officials now feel assured that the threatened rupture and possibly bloodshed have been averted.

CANADIAN RETALIATORY MEASURE.

Proposal to Meet Vessel Tariff by Tax on American Lake Shipping.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 16.—The new United States tariff bill as applied to foreign vessels calling at American ports, which becomes effective September 30, is causing uneasiness among Canadian shippers, and a demand for a retaliatory measure from the Dominion Parliament will probably be made. This law compels Canadian vessels to pay two cents a ton on their gross tonnage. The tax is payable five times a year, so that the aggregate amount is 10 cents a ton a year.

Captain Foote, superintendent of the Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, says: "The proper way to meet the American imposition is to place a corresponding tax on all United States vessels touching Canadian ports. Many American vessels will be coming up the lakes for grain, and a tax on them would produce a considerable revenue. Grain boats, for instance, whose gross measurement is 6,000 tons, would yield $120 at the first call."

REYNOLDS ON TARIFF BOARD.

Accepts President's Appointment—May Be the Active Member.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

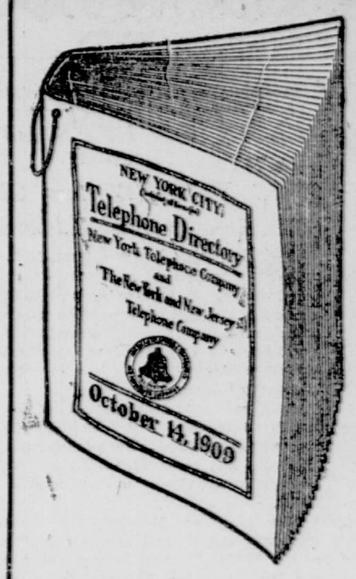
Washington, Sept. 16.—James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that he had accepted the place offered him by President Taft on the Tariff Board. He expects that the board will be formally organized in this city next week. It is understood that Mr. Reynolds will be the active member, while the other two will act in a more or less advisory capacity. The headquarters will be in Washington, with offices in the Treasury Department. Mr. Reynolds will remain here.

PERSIAN PRETENDER APPEARS.

Abdul Hussein Proclaims Himself Shah and Receives Local Support.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—A dispatch received here from Teheran, Persia, says the Pretender to the Persian throne, Abdul Hussein, has appeared at Luristan and proclaimed himself Shah. He is receiving the support of the local population.

The government has sent a detachment of troops, with artillery, to suppress him.



Fall Telephone Directory Goes to Press October 14th

The Fall Edition of the New York City Telephone Directory goes to press Thursday, October 14th. New directory listings must be received at one of the Company's Contract Offices on or before above date if desired for this issue.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey Street, N. Y. City
115 West 38th Street, N. Y. City
127 West 125th Street, N. Y. City
846 East 150th Street, N. Y. City

THE N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE CO.
81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn
1318 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
825 Ninth Street, Brooklyn
583 Broadway, Brooklyn
8 Hardenbrook Avenue, Jamaica

New Jersey Central

SANDY HOOK ROUTE STEAMERS
FOR
Hudson-Fulton Celebration

Steamer "SANDY HOOK"

Saturday, September 25th
$2.50 Fare on STEAMER
GRAND NIGHT WATER PAGEANT
Leave Atlantic Highlands Pier 6:00 p. m., Jersey City (C. R. R. Station) 7:15 p. m.

Sunday, September 26th
DAYLIGHT RIDE 'ROUND WARSHIPS
Leave Atlantic Highlands Pier, 9:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m.; Jersey City (C. R. R. Station), 10:15 a. m., 3:15 p. m.
$1.00 Fare on STEAMER

STEAMER "MONMOUTH" Lv. Atlantic Highlands Pier 7:45 a.m.

Friday, October 1st
—GREAT NAVAL PARADE—
$5.00—Fare on Steamer—$5.00

Up the Hudson to NEWBURG
Lv. C. R. R. Station, Jersey City, 9:00 a.m.

MR. TAFT TO PINCHOT

FORESTER HAS MESSAGE.

Sends Reply, but Refuses to Talk—Ballinger Ousts Glavis.

Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal., Sept. 16.—A voluminous message from President Taft to Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, was sent from the mainland at Los Angeles by wireless to this station yesterday and taken from here to San Clemente Island on the launch Cornell, it was announced to-day.

The message was read by Mr. Pinchot at midnight, but he declined to make any statement regarding its contents or the recent developments in the Ballinger incident. He immediately wrote a reply to the President, which was brought back to the wireless station here by the crew of the Cornell.

Mr. Pinchot will return to Avalon on Tuesday, and then will go direct to the mainland.

With Mr. Pinchot is ex-Governor Pardee of California, who attacked Secretary Ballinger in a speech at Spokane.

A correspondent who went in a launch to San Clemente was unable to obtain from either Mr. Pinchot or Mr. Pardee any expression regarding the action of the President in exonerating Secretary Ballinger on the Glavis charges.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—The town is alive with Ballinger-Pinchot discussions. When the President's letter was read here this morning the Ballinger adherents threw their hats in the air and shouted that it is all over. The Pinchot camp remained grimly silent and muttered threats in strict confidence.

The leading question revolves around the chief forester. To resign or not to resign? His most intimate friends here say that he will never put his resignation in the hands of the President unless it is asked. They are unwilling to acknowledge that most of the things Mr. Taft said about Glavis are intended to apply in some measure to Mr. Pinchot, yet they are forced to concede that the letter was a signal victory for Secretary Ballinger and Commissioner Dennett, without even a leaf from the laurel being thrown in Mr. Pinchot's direction. Officials of the Forestry Bureau refused to discuss the case to-day. That the next step will be taken by Mr. Pinchot is the general verdict.

L. R. Glavis, chief of the field division of the General Land Office, with headquarters at Seattle, was dismissed from the service to-day by telegraph by Secretary Ballinger. A. Christensen, chief of the field division of the General Land Office at Portland, Ore., has been placed in temporary charge of the Seattle division.

The summary removal of Glavis was in accordance with authority given to Secretary Ballinger by President Taft. No explanation was offered for the peremptory dismissal of Glavis, it having been said at the department early in the day that the formal order in the case would probably be issued in a day or two.

With the removal of Glavis, the controversy is regarded as a closed incident so far as officials of the Interior Department are concerned. Secretary Ballinger, who is suffering from bronchitis, was not at his office to-day, but it was said for him that he would have no further comment to make on the case. Commissioner Dennett, of the General Land Office, expressed himself as highly gratified by the decision of the President vindicating the department officials, and declared that it was the natural conclusion to be drawn.

GLAVIS NOT TALKING.

Coal Land Claimants Say Ballinger Did Nothing Wrong.

Seattle, Sept. 16.—L. R. Glavis, whose dismissal has been approved by President Taft after an investigation of charges against Secretary Ballinger, said to-day:

"The rule which prohibits me from discussing this matter is as much in force to-day as it was when you first asked me for a statement of the work of this office regarding the Alaska coal cases."

He maintained that he could make no statement, at least until his connection with the Land Office ends. He said he had received no telegraphic information regarding the President's letter to Secretary Ballinger.

H. C. Heney, who is interested in the Cunningham land claims, said:

"When Judge Ballinger left the office of the Land Commissioner we consulted him as a lawyer regarding the coal cases. There was nothing wrong about that. When he went into the Cabinet he was not asked to have any further dealings with the men interested in the coal lands. We were informed that he would have no further relations with those interested in the properties."

C. J. Smith, another of the coal land claimants, said:

"Judge Ballinger's record was absolutely clean in the Alaska coal land cases. Those who are in possession of the facts knew this, and never feared that the charges against him would carry weight."

FALLING AIRSHIP CAUSES DEATH.

Tangled on Electric Wires—Twenty Persons Shocked—One Dies.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 16.—A peculiar airship accident occurred at the Ottawa exhibition to-day, when Mr. Nasar, an aviator, of St. Louis, attempted flight with a dirigible balloon. The propeller caught an electric light wire and checked the ascent. The crowd, seeing the trouble, rushed to catch the falling dirigible.

The propeller had stripped the insulation off the electric wire, and as fast as members of the crowd touched the metal framework of the balloon they formed a current with the earth and were knocked down. Twenty persons were thus rendered helpless in less than a minute. Four of these were so badly shocked and burned that they had to be removed to a hospital. One of them, Edward Kaitting, of Belleville, died on the way to the hospital.

This evening when a second flight was attempted the motor on Nasar's dirigible refused to work and the balloon was carried over South Ottawa. While it was being towed back to the exhibition grounds it came in contact with another live wire and the whole airship shot skyward a mass of flames. Blazing parts of the machine fell on housetops starting half a dozen small fires, which were quickly extinguished. The balloon, valued at $6,000, is a total loss. Nasar was to have gone from here to South Bend and thence to the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

ORVILLE WRIGHT MAKES COMPARISON

After Zeppelin Trip Says Balloon Experience Tame After Flying in Aeroplane.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Orville Wright returned here today from Frankfort, where he made a trip in the Zeppelin dirigible balloon. Speaking of his sensation, he said ballooning did not compare with the flight of an aeroplane in the sense of power over the elements or the exhilaration from rapidity of motion.

Mr. Wright is to make another aeroplane flight in Berlin, after which he will begin the instruction of a representative of the company that has acquired the Wright patents for Germany.

LAD HUNG 600 FEET IN AIR.

Accident at Dirigible Ascension When Miss Wright Was a Passenger.

Frankfort, Sept. 16.—During an ascension yesterday evening of the Parseval dirigible balloon in which Miss Katherine Wright, sister of Orville Wright, was a passenger, a boy became caught in the loose rigging and was carried aloft swinging head downward by the legs.

The ship had attained an altitude of 600 feet before the pilot could check its course and bring it back to the ground. When the boy was released he was insensible.

DIRIGIBLE LIBERTE HAS TRIAL FLIGHT.

Moisson, France, Sept. 16.—The dirigible balloon Liberté, which was built for the government, made a trial flight to-day. The airship was up five and one-half hours, and in that time covered 280 kilometres (161 miles) and went through a number of evolutions.

WOULD RIVAL FISHGUARD.

Falmouth, Forty Miles Nearer New York, Wants Transatlantic Trade.

Falmouth, England, Sept. 16.—At a meeting in this town a scheme for making it a port that will still further shorten the voyage between England and America was listened to with enthusiasm. It is proposed to construct huge docks in the St. Just Creek, on the eastern side of Falmouth Harbor, for the accommodation of transatlantic liners. Whereas Fishguard is 2,957 miles from New York, St. Just is 2,917.

In connection with the scheme, there will be a twelve-mile railway running eastward to Grampound Road, connecting with the Great Western Railway's main line to the west coast. The proposed dock scheme will not necessitate any expenditure in dredging—in fact, Falmouth is a natural deep-water harbor of several hundred acres. Landing stages three thousand feet long, quays with twelve fathoms' depth of water and drydocks capable of accommodating present and future leviathans will be constructed.

It is estimated that the whole cost will not exceed $2,500,000, and it is said that this capital has already been secured from private sources. It is pointed out that the natural site is well adapted for the purpose. Among those associated in the proposition are Sir James De Houghton, Sir Albert Rollit and Sir Douglas Fox. The projector of the scheme is J. H. Ryan.

EXAMINING WILLEMSTAD HARBOR.

Willemstad, Curaçao, Sept. 16.—In view of the ultimate opening of the Panama Canal, a commission of government engineers has begun an examination of the harbor of Willemstad with the idea of making improvements that will permit the docking of the largest steamers.