The Sun.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1905.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west winds.

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REVOLT SPIRIT MAY SPREAD.

GERMAN SCARE IF THE WORST HAPPENS TO RUSSIA.

The "Tageblatt" Calls on the Authorities to Remove Cause of Discontent—Russian Situation Seems to Depend on the Final Attitude Taken by the Army.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Russian situation grows more confused and more uncertain daily. It is impossible to reconcile the great mass of information and opinion poured into London and Paris from many Russian sources. Those on the spot seem less able to form a competent idea of the trend of events in that unhappy country than those at a distance. London views on the outlook are unanimously gloomy and those of Paris are somewhat less so.

THE SUN'S St. Petersburg correspondent, on the whole, gives the most hopeful impressions that are coming from that capital. He believes the present crisis may pass without the destruction of all government and the triumph of anarchy. Count Witte's task is almost impossible, but if he were a man of greater ability he might yet succeed.

The financial peril has grown seriously during the current week. It was due solely to the splendid courage and conservatism of the French people that a crash was averted which would have shaken the financial world. The strain has been great for a few days. Not only has St. Petersburg itself lost faith, but large holdings of Russian securities in Belgium have been thrown on the market. Paris quietly absorbed these and averted a panic.

Poland is the centre of attention within Russia itself, but THE SUN'S information from Warsaw tends to explain Count Witte's attitude toward the province and his stern measures against a possible revolution. These are of little consequence, because no revolution is contemplated. The Poles fear most of all German interference, and they are by no means reassured by the official German declaration of neutrality. They desire autonomy, but they do not contemplate an insurrection, which if it succeeded might be followed by the detested German yoke. They do not love Czar Nicholas, but they hate Emperor William.

The renewed strike in St. Petersburg has stronger motives than sympathy with Poland. If that were its sole basis it would soon collapse. The crux of the Russian problem still is the attitude of the troops, and information on this point is too vague for reliable conclusions.

There is much talk in the latest St. Petersburg despatches with reference to another impending about face by the Czar with the creation of a military dictatorship under Count Ignatieff assisted by Gen. Trepoff. Count Ignatieff alone might accomplish much, but he would be terribly handicapped by Gen. Trepoff. Ignatieff is one of the ablest men in Russia and his recent views show a full understanding of the situation. He was sent to Odessa by the Czar on the occasion of the first mutiny in the Black Sea fleet and on returning had the courage to tell his sovereign that unless he granted sweeping concessions to the people the loss of his crown would be the penalty.

A remarkable article in the Berlin *Tageblatt* shows what a serious matter the Polish unrest is to Germany. The editor, under the heading "Give Way," calls on the Government, in view of the troubles which are threatening Germany on all sides, to take measures to remove the causes of discontent among the German people as will result in uniting them against an enemy should disastrous days come.

The *Tageblatt*, turning toward the West, sees in England and France two Powers which are in no sense friendly to Germany. In the east affairs are still more threatening. The Romanoffs, Count Witte and all the forces of order may be swept away in some gigantic upheaval which will hurl the waves of revolution into Germany. What, asks the *Tageblatt*, will be the attitude of the German Poles in the face of such a cataclysm? Has the Prussian Government been wise in the adoption of a policy which has made the Poles the bitterest enemies of Germany?

The article then turns to the wretched electoral laws of Prussia, which practically exclude the working classes from voting against members of the Diet. It castigates class rule and class justice and points out how the Government has done nothing to mitigate the heavy pressure on the people in the scarcity of meats, which has now lasted four months, calling upon Chancellor von Buelow to remove the prohibition on the importation of meat before he is compelled to do so by some great popular movement.

The heavy taxation already and the threatened new taxes cause discontent everywhere, according to the *Tageblatt*, which concludes with the solemn warning to the Government to yield to circumstances before it is too late.

WITTE MAY WIN YET.

Moderates Now Expect Him to Put an End to the Strikes.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The commercial world is convinced that Premier Witte will succeed in ending the strike. The shares of the Putiloff Iron Works were quoted yesterday at 104. To-day they were 117. Russian 4 per cent. internal rentes were 83 yesterday. To-day they were quoted at 84½. The banks are similarly more hopeful.

Many Poles were dismissed from the Government railroad service by Premier Witte to-day. It is a noteworthy fact that men of Polish nationality who have had a technical education have almost always chosen the Ministry of Railroads for a career after finishing their studies. They formed a majority in the technical staff of the Government railroads.

Gen. Dedulin, the Prefect of Police, has issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the city, urging them not to yield to the strikers. He says that every possible measure will be taken to repress violence. The strikers now number 120,000.

The Moderates of St. Petersburg and Moscow are coalescing into a group styled the "Alliance of October 17," the date of the Czar's grant of a constitution. They hope to appeal to the country through the zemstvo journals.

An official announcement is made that the Cronstad rioters, after the present inquiry has been completed, will be tried by court-martial, as a state of war existed in Cronstadt at the time of the disturbances. None has been or will be condemned summarily. The statements that have been made regarding sentences of death, says the announcement, appear to be the manœuvres of a certain party which is resolved to stir up the public at all costs.

WARSAW, Nov. 18.—Count Tyskiewicz, editor of the *Libicki*, who was arrested here on November 15 and taken to Moscow, has been released on condition that he will not return to Poland.

JAP PRISONERS AT ODDS.

The Russians Divided Over the Troubles of Their Country—Rows Frequent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Nov. 18.—The Russian prisoners in Japan are divided into loyalists and revolutionary parties, and the partisans often come to blows.

$75,000 MORE FOR JEWS.

National Committee for Relief in Russia Has Now Received $443,000.

The national committee for relief of the sufferers by Russian massacres yesterday received $75,973 in additional subscriptions, making the total received $443,843. The distribution of the fund has been entrusted to Baron Horace Guenzberg, who is said to be the best known Jew in Russia. He has selected men known personally to him in the different cities of that country in which outbreaks have occurred to assist him in the work.

There are 114 cities in the Jewish pale of Russia, and, according to the cablegram received by Jacob H. Schiff yesterday, in eighty-one of these cities massacres have occurred. This shows the wide extent of the riots and the task that lies before the relief committees of different countries to collect funds even for temporary relief. When Oscar Straus was asked how much he thought would be contributed by this country he said $1,000,000. The committee thinks a larger sum will be needed.

HELP FOR REVOLUTIONISTS.

Socialist Party Asks for Money to Be Used Against the Czar.

The Socialist party, composed of the Debs Socialists, sent out an appeal yesterday to the New York and other sections asking for financial aid for the Russian revolutionists and for indorsement of the appeal. The appeal says:

"The people of Russia are struggling for political freedom. The Czar and his Government, seeing the absolute bankruptcy of their reign of terror and crime, are organizing the hoodlums and slum dwellers of the cities and the criminal classes into hordes of pillaging, murdering maniacs for no other purpose than to inaugurate a campaign of wholesale slaughter and massacre of revolutionists. They want to divert the popular indignation and discontent with Czarism and bureaucracy. The anti-Semite riots and massacres in Odessa, Kishineff and other cities were the work of rowdy elements."

The appeal says that the real revolutionary struggle has just begun and that resolutions of sympathy are no longer of any use. Money is desired.

FOR RELIEF OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

$25,000 Collected in San Francisco—Chinese Merchants to Contribute.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The B'nai B'rith order is collecting a fund for the relief of the Russian Jews independent of the general local committee, and Grand Secretary Aschheim will wire the first $1,000 next Tuesday to Adolph Kraus of Chicago, president of the executive committee of the order.

The Six Chinese Companies of this city held a meeting this afternoon and completed arrangements for the collection of a fund to be handed to P. N. Lilienthal as the contribution from the Chinese merchants of San Francisco.

The total fund, exclusive of that in the hands of B'nai B'rith, amounts to $26,000.

JEWISH DAY OF MOURNING.

December 4 to Be Set Aside to Grief Over the Russian Massacres.

The Board of Jewish Ministers and the Union of Orthodox Congregations have passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That December 4 be set aside as a day of mourning and that our coreligionists be called upon to mark that day by signs of mourning and by such other observations as will express their grief;

"*Resolved*, That public services in memory of the victims of the Russian massacres and for the supplication of divine help be held in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street; in the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 62 Suffolk street, at 8 o'clock, and in such other synagogues as may later be designated, on December 4."

The Jewish Defence Association has decided to hold its proposed demonstration and mass meeting on the same day. The mass meeting will be held in one of the largest halls of the city and thousands of Jews will be asked to parade through the streets.

The Jewish Defence Association has called for another conference of representatives from all Jewish societies of the East Side on Monday night at Clinton Hall, Clinton street. Arrangements for the mass meeting and demonstration will be completed this afternoon, when a special meeting will be held by the executive committee of the association at 311 East Broadway. Mass meetings will be held all over the city to-day under the auspices of the Jewish Defence Association in the interest of the funds for the relief and the self-defence of the Jewish people in Russia.

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE FEVER.

Cable Engineer Cuttriss Never Got Over Effects of Trip to the Philippines.

Charles Cuttriss, 56 years old, chief engineer in the electrical department of the Commercial Cable Company, shot himself in the right temple yesterday at his residence, 2209 Seventh avenue, and died an hour later in the J. Hood Wright Hospital. He was sent to Manila in 1903 to superintend the laying of some cables and while there he contracted malarial fever, from which he never fully recovered. He returned home a year ago in bad health. Although the best physicians were consulted the fever could not be cured and he became very despondent. Within the last few weeks he often told his wife that he was afraid he would never be a well man again.

Mr. Cuttriss had an important business engagement yesterday at his office at 20 Broad street, but when he attempted to leave the house he was too weak to walk. His wife went out to get a physician. As she was leaving the house she heard the report of a pistol, but she had no idea that her husband had shot himself. She found Dr. Walter Clark of 2297 Seventh avenue, and when they returned Cuttriss was lying on the floor in his apartments unconscious with a bullet hole in his head.

The couple had three children.

DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE AND CLARETS
Will add to the enjoyment of your meal.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York —*Adv.*

SULTAN MAY HAVE TO FIGHT.

HOLY WAR AS AN OUTCOME OF NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

As Leader of All Mohammedans on the Globe He May Be Compelled to Resist Allied Fleets—Followers Expected to Force Him Not to Yield to Europe.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Powers are now fully committed to the coercion of Turkey and the execution of a policy that promises to create a situation of the first importance to the world at large. An international fleet of about twenty warships will assemble in Greek waters in a few days and a so-called demonstration will take place either at the entrance to the Dardanelles or at some Turkish port in Asia Minor. The object is to compel the Sultan to accept a scheme of financial reforms in practically the whole of European Turkey.

The scheme provides for the collection of taxes by local authorities such as the village headmen, the whole to be under the supervision of a representative of the Powers. A similar plan was submitted to the Sultan by a private syndicate a year ago, under the guise of a loan which was to be guaranteed by the taxes thus collected, and ample funds were offered by London and Berlin capitalists, but the offer was rejected, chiefly because of the opposition of the Ottoman Bank.

The plan would have been acceptable to the Macedonians themselves and would be most profitable to the Turkish treasury, as was proved by tests more than ten years ago. The bulk of the taxes are now stolen by Turkish authorities appointed by the Constantinople Government.

The Powers engaged in the present coercive policy expect the Sultan to yield to pressure, if not immediately, then certainly after the bombardment of some spot on the Turkish coast. Information given to THE SUN'S London correspondent by expert judges of the Moslem situation leads to the opposite conclusion. The Sultan regards the present demands as a direct infringement of his sovereignty—in effect notice to quit Europe. He will never yield; indeed he cannot do so, it is said. His position has been altered fundamentally since he was coerced by Europe after the Russo-Turkish War and more recently compelled to relinquish Crete. He has since attained the object of his thirty years ambition. Thanks chiefly to the Armenian massacres, which were allowed to go unpunished by Europe, and his victory over the Greeks, he has gained control over all Islam and has been recognized as the Caliph of Mohammedans in the entire globe.

The wonderful renaissance of pan-Islamism which was described recently in a letter to THE SUN has for its object a holy war against infidels, and the mass of its followers believe that this is at hand. Abdul Hamid, as the head of this immense force, cannot yield a fraction more of his sovereignty without resistance and without summoning all of his faith to his assistance.

This then is the appalling danger which the Powers will incur if they resort to force in imposing their demands. A holy war would bleed Great Britain in India and Egypt and France in Algiers and Morocco, besides bringing about a wholesale massacre of Christians in Constantinople, which has so long been threatened.

It has been suggested that if a mere demonstration by an international fleet fails to induce the Sultan to yield they will force the Dardanelles and anchor off Constantinople. The best authorities say that this is next to impossible. Whatever else may be rotten in Turkey, the defences of the Dardanelles are kept as complete and efficient as modern resources can make them. Foreign interference with the Sultan at this moment of Russian paralysis is at least dangerous, and its development will be watched with keen anxiety. Germany, it will be noted, while professing cooperation with the movement, is sending no ships, and her future course is uncertain.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Bishop Potter and Andrew Carnegie on the Hearst Meeting List.

Hamilton Holt, editor of the *Independent*, announces that he has appointed the following committee of seventy (all of whom have accepted) provided for at the post-election Hearst meeting in Durland's Academy "to aid in securing a fair count of the ballots cast on Tuesday last and the punishment of all those criminally implicated in defrauding the ballot box and defeating the will of the people, and to do all possible to secure reforms in the ballot laws which will make the purchase or theft of future elections impossible."

Bishop H. C. Potter	Martin J. Hartwig
Andrew Carnegie	Josiah Strong
Anson Phelps Stokes	Rafael Conte
John De Witt Warner	J. T. Gwathmey
Rev. S. MacArthur	Thomas Williams, Jr.
Gen. James Grant Wilson	J. J. Watson
Henry Siegel	E. J. Merwin
John J. Hopper	G. Van Amrynge Conger
Solomon Mehrbach	Andrew Wilson
Calvin Tomkins	C. Augustus Haviland
Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst	Rev. D. Davidson, D. D.
J. G. Follansbee	Joseph Garrison
Ambrose C. Dunn	Austen G. Fox
W. N. Coler, Jr.	Robert Graham
Rev. Dr. John P. Peters	Charles De Hart Brower
Dr. E. Parmly Brown	Henry Johnston
Morgan Cowan	C. A. Brady
Floyd Price	Albert J. Baum
Rev. Dr. James B. Dunn	E. W. S. Howard, M. D.
Ernest Crosby	John Rutherford
Barkley J. Wright	Duncan A. Doble
Raymond V. Ingersoll	Cesare Conti
William H. Allen	Edward L. Heydecker
F. W. Hinrichs	Hayne Davis
Dr. G. W. Kirchwey	Robert Hunter
Rev. Thos. J. Ducey	Rev. L. C. Rich
James H. Hamilton	Dr. Ramon L. Miranda
Julius H. Cohen	Giovanni Lordi
Dr. Charles Van Wert	George Weeks
William R. O'Donovan	Dr. William M. Van Zandt
Clarence White	J. P. Richards
Washington E. Page	Albert Farjoen
Benjamin Orme	Abraham Jacobus
Nils Poulson	William B. Boggs
J. W. Cox	Thomas Simonton

Bishop Potter sent this message to Mr. Holt:

Fraud must not be condoned, cost what it may to expose it. Count me in on committee.
HENRY C. POTTER.

REINDICT GAYNOR AND GREENE.

Case of Alleged Conspirators to Be Again Presented to Grand Jury.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 18.—Greene and Gaynor are to be reindicted. They were in court to-day when Judge Spear announced that their case would be again presented to the Grand Jury.

Major Cassius M. Gillette, who discovered the evidence upon which they were first indicted, is here.

Handwriting on the Wall.

Mysterious signs in the subway read:

"You can buy most anything in this great city, but where can you find bees?"

Under one of the placards a wag has written:

"Ask Charlie Murphy—he's been stung."

Latest Marine Intelligence.

Arrived: Ss Daghestan, Tjilatjap, Aug. 21.

HOLLAND MAY BE A REPUBLIC.

Lack of an Heir to the Crown Points Way to Peaceful Revolution.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18.—A strange story is in circulation to the effect that according to the Dutch Constitution if the Queen is childless five years after her marriage, which will be on Febuary 2 next, Parliament is empowered to dissolve the union, and that there is a clause in the wedding contract permitting this.

Whatever was the origin of the foregoing, there is not the slightest foundation for it. The Government is now busy revising the Constitution, especially the article referring to the succession. The nearest in line is the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who according to German law will be compelled to choose between the thrones of Saxe-Weimar and Holland. After him comes a princess of Reuss and then a princess of Wied.

There is marked antipathy throughout Holland to all these possible successors, as all are German. It is likely, therefore, that no heir will be sought, but that another peaceful revolution will be carried out and the Government made a republic.

BISHOP POTTER TALKS.

Has Faith in McClellan—Says England Must Change Her Tariff Scheme.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Bishop Potter has been interviewed here during the week on a variety of topics. Of the New York election he said:

"Say what you like about Tammany as a political system, it would be most difficult, taking everything into consideration, to tell whether Mayor McClellan is not the best choice. I believe he is personally honest and a friend of an honest administration. I know that many people voted for him who do not believe in his party."

Asked for his views on Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme as a specific for British labor troubles, the Bishop replied:

"It goes without saying that England is occupying a false position in the commercial strife of the age. She is like a boxer fighting with one hand tied. The conditions which prevailed in Cobden's time don't exist now. It is only the conservatism of the Anglican mind that produces opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. England will have to adopt a change, which will do much to solve the unemployed question and improve the earnings of workers."

Bishop Potter started for Paris to-day. He had intended to interview the Russian Ambassador here about communicating with the Russian Government and asking aid for the Jews, but he ascertained that the best way to communicate with the Czar's Government was through the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, to which he wrote.

CUBAN SIDE OF PINES TROUBLE.

Commission Says Americans Are Not the Main Dependence of the Island.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Cuban Government commission which went to the Isle of Pines to investigate the conditions there returned to-day and made a long report. The report does not attribute importance to the action of the Americans there, although they held a meeting at Nueva Gerona on November 14 and elected officers of a territorial government.

The report gives in detail conditions on the Isle of Pines. The total population is 3,100, of whom 430 are Americans, including some Jamaicans, who claim to be Americans. Most of the merchants are Cubans, seventy-eight of the latter nationality being registered as engaged in business. There are 102 Cuban householders who own property in Nueva Gerona, as against twenty-seven Americans.

The big land tracts pay hardly any taxes as they are not cultivated and are exempt under the law. Americans are not, therefore, the principal taxpayers. Of the 930 properties 230 are owned and cultivated by Cubans who pay taxes. The other 700 are lots, not more than fifty of which pay taxes. The Cuban Goverment makes up the difference in the cost of administration between the collections and expenses. Between January and October of this year it paid a shortage in the Custom House receipts which amounted to only $5,000 in the ten months.

A protest, signed by 1,400 Cuban residents of the island, has been sent to President Roosevelt against the proposals of the Americans.

COREA YIELDS TO JAPAN.

Submits to a Protectorate in Foreign and Domestic Affairs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Nov. 18.—The Government of Corea acceded to the demands of the Japanese Government at 2 o'clock this morning. The agreement between the Japanese and Corean representatives at Seoul was reached only after a discussion which lasted two days and two nights, and which took place in the presence of the Corean Emperor.

It is said that while the discussion was in progress Marquis Ito and Gen. Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese forces in Corea, went to the palace and joined in the proceedings. Soon after their arrival the decision was reached.

The principal points of the agreement are the transfer of the diplomatic business of Corea to Tokio and the establishment of a Japanese Governor-General's office at Seoul, with Japanese garrisons and commanders at important places.

It is reported that the protocol of the proposed treaty has already been signed.

RAID CAIRO AND BOHEMIA.

Forty-eight Prisoners for the Professional Bondsmen to Quarrel Over.

Capt. Dooley of the Tenderloin police gathered about him last night a dozen sleuths and proceeded to that short stretch of Twenty-ninth street which extends from Broadway to Sixth avenue. As a result the lights in the Cairo and the Bohemia were dimmed.

At the Cairo thirty women and Jacob Smith, who says he is a head waiter, but who Dooley decided was the manager, were bundled into patrol wagons to be carted to the station and locked up.

In the Bohemia the police gathered in fifteen women, Thomas Graham, another head waiter, and a young man who, according to the policemen, "got fresh."

Although this young man said he was C. R. Veech of the Greene Copper Company and could put up $20,000 bail if necessary he was locked up with the rest.

There was a merry war among half a dozen professional bondsmen on the stoop of the station house about a division of the harvest.

NEW ORLEANS, FLORIDA & THE SOUTH. Southern Railway offers the best service. Booklet "Winter Homes" on application. New York offices, 271 and 1185 Broadway.—*Adv.*

SEA LEVEL CANAL AT PANAMA

BOARD OF ENGINEERS FAVOR IT BY A VOTE OF 9 TO 4.

It Is to Be Constructed in 15 Years at a Cost of $250,000,000—The Plan Contemplates a Straightening of the Line and a Shorter Route Across the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—After long consideration the board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission, composed of men eminent at home and abroad in the engineering field, to-day concluded its labors with a decision in favor of the construction of a sea level canal across the Isthmus of Panama. While no official statement of the action of the board is forthcoming, those composing it having nothing more to say than that the board's conclusions had been reached, but had not been formulated for presentation to President Roosevelt, it is said that the vote on the straight proposal for a sea level canal stood 9 to 4.

Some of the American members favor a lock and dam canal, on the ground that the saving in time of construction made this project more desirable, but it has been evident ever since the return of the board of consulting engineers from Panama that a majority of members were impressed with the fact that the permanent advantages of a sea level canal greatly outweigh the advantage in time which would come from the construction of a lock and dam waterway.

It is understood that the plan adopted by the commission, and which will be recommended to President Roosevelt for approval, provides for a sea level canal, to be constructed in fifteen years, at an estimated cost of $250,000,000. The depth is said to have been fixed at 45 feet, with a width of 160 feet on the bottom. It will be necessary to construct a set of two locks at the Pacific end of the canal for the purpose of controlling the heavy tides which occur there, and a dam will be required also at Bahia for the purpose of controlling the Chagres River.

The new plan contemplates also a straightening of the line of the canal, and this will mean that the entrance on the Atlantic side will be two miles to the west of the present entrance, which is close to the city of Colon, while the exit at the Pacific end will be to the east and further away from the city of Panama than the exit under the plan upon which the canal was being dug up to the recent suspension of work.

The new entrance will be on a straight line from Toro point light to the mouth of Minde River, and thence to the present Bahia dam. This will make a considerable cut off, but it will require the abandonment of several miles of the present somewhat winding completed excavation inward from Colon. Under this new scheme, however, the advantage of making a shorter trip across the Isthmus will not only be gained, but considerable additional advantage will come from the utilization of part of the Minde River.

One of the greatest objections urged against the sea level canal was the great problem presented of the disposition of the immense amount of material that would have to be excavated in making such a cut, and it is admitted that to overcome this problem will require much ingenuity and considerable effort.

The final alternative proposition upon which the board voted is said to have contemplated a lock and dam canal on a thirty foot level. This provides for the completion of the work in twelve years at a cost of something more than $200,000,000. There were to be three sets of locks, each capable of accommodating a vessel 1,000 feet long.

The members of the board of consulting engineers have been holding frequent meetings since their return from the Isthmus in September. At that time the statement was made in a Washington despatch to THE SUN that the majority of the board was in favor of a sea level canal. Within the past several days the board has been voting on a number of alternative propositions presented to it, most of which contemplated the construction of a lock and dam canal, the differences between these plans being in the levels suggested and the character, number, location and size of the locks. The opinion was expressed to-day that the board of consulting engineers would not be able to formulate its conclusions and the data and explanation upon which such conclusions were based until some time in January.

The President has the right to approve or disapprove of the board's recommendations, but it is hardly likely that he will adopt the latter course in the face of the opinion of a majority of the board in favor of a sea level canal, particularly if the sea level project was adopted by such a heavy vote as is said to have been given.

VENICE'S NEW CAMPANILE.

Old Foundations Used Partly to Withstand the Weight of the Structure.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The work of relaying the foundations of the campanile at Venice, which was begun in April, 1903, has been completed practically, and the rebuilding of the famous tower itself will probably be started in January.

The old foundations, which architects and antiquarians believe were those of the ancient defence tower and were never intended to carry a tower of such height as the campanile, were marvellously preserved, and after a warm discussion it was decided to reutilize them. As no modern architect could think of rearing the campanile on such a restricted base it was resolved to enlarge it so as to distribute the pressure on a wide area.

Accordingly a ditch twelve feet wide was dug around the old foundations and 3,076 newly cut spiles of larchwood, averaging thirteen feet long, were driven home almost to the point of absolute resistance. They are calculated to have a carrying power of a total of 90,000 tons. The weight of the tower is calculated at 20,000 tons.

172 ALPS CLIMBERS KILLED.

Statistics of Accidents to Mountain Climbers in Switzerland Made Public.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Statistics of accidents in the Swiss Alps during 1905 show that 172 climbers were killed and a few more injured. The greatest number of victims was among the Swiss themselves.

Of the total accidents, 10 per cent. were unavoidable. The remainder were due to foolhardiness or inexperience.

"The Second Empire" of the New York Central is a wonderfully popular daily train leaving New York at 1:02 P. M., arriving Buffalo 10:20 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Batavia. —*Adv.*

BRIGHT COMET DISCOVERED.

Krentz of Kiel Observatory Announces Heavenly Find of Schaer at Geneva.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—A despatch was received to-day at the Harvard Observatory from Prof. Krentz, at Kiel Observatory, announcing that a bright comet had been discovered by Schaer at Geneva at 12:46 A. M., November 18, Greenwich mean time, in right ascension 4 hours 22 minutes 32 seconds, and declination plus 86 degrees. The daily motion in right ascension was minus 3 hours 36 minutes, and the daily motion in declination was minus 1 degree.

2,000 FALL WITH GRAND STAND.

Football Teams Tear Down Fence to Let Folks Into Field to Aid Injured.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 18.—The west grand stands at the Michigan-Wisconsin football game fell this afternoon with about 2,000 persons. Scores were badly bruised and scratched. In less than half a minute the members of the Michigan and Wisconsin teams tore the fence down and a crowd of people rushed in to help the injured. The stand went down so gradually that hundreds on the lower tiers of seats had time to throw themselves clear of the wreck.

Those seriously hurt were hurried to the dressing rooms on the ground. The game was delayed ten minutes. The broken stand had no big beams to crush the injured and in five minutes after the crash all who were caught by the wreckage were removed.

PATRICK TO TRY AGAIN FOR LIFE.

This Time the United States Supreme Court Is the Only Resort Left.

Albert T. Patrick is making another struggle to upset his conviction for the murder of William Marsh Rice, which was recently affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Notice of a motion to show cause why the remittitur should not be amended to include constitutional grounds involved in Patrick's trial and on his appeal was served on the District Attorney yesterday. Patrick is seeking to get his case to the United States Supreme Court.

The order was granted by Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals. It is returnable on Monday before the Court of Appeals at Albany. Assistant District Attorney Robert Taylor will represent Mr. Jerome.

Patrick has not yet been resentenced.

WIRELESS TO PORTO RICO.

The Navy Department Establishes Communication From Key West.

From THE SUN correspondent at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 18.—The De Forest wireless station here to-day received the first complete message from Key West. This is a record distance for wireless transmission, and assures the success of the station established here by the Navy Department. Special motors are necessary in sending messages en route and making communication complete.

HER VOICE IN DANGER.

Schumann-Heink Gives Up Part in "Love's Lottery" to Take Ten Day Rest.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Mme. Schumann-Heink is in danger of losing her voice as the result of a sudden and severe attack of bronchitis. Her physician, Dr. A. E. Marvin, advised her this afternoon after the matinée of "Love's Lottery," not to sing again for ten days at least, saying that failure to obey his injunction would result either in her losing her voice altogether or rendering it practically useless for singing. He advised complete rest for two weeks, and to-morrow, with her husband, she will leave for New York for treatment and absolute quiet.

Mme. Schumann-Heink was loath to remain away from the theatre to-night, and it required the combined efforts of her husband, E. C. Whitney, Manager Neal and Dr. Marvin to persuade her to give up. Her understudy, Miss Clara Maents, sang her part in "Love's Lottery" to-night, and so pleased was Mr. Whitney with Miss Maents that he signed a five years contract with her. "She is a second Alice Nielsen," he declared.

DISCORD OVER A VELASQUEZ.

London Divided Over the Purchase of "Venus and the Mirror."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The forthcoming auction sale in London of the famous Velasquez painting "Venus and the Mirror" has excited an eager discussion as to whether it is worth while to buy it for the British National Gallery. The advocates of the purchase of the painting are doing their utmost to prevent its leaving the country, it being assumed that if the picture is not secured by the nation the opportunity will certainly be seized by America.

The difficulty about the purchase is money. A century ago the picture sold for £500. The advocates of its purchase now estimate its value at from £40,000 to £50,000. The Government allows the trustees of the National Gallery only £5,000 a year for purchases. Hence it is obvious that unless a special grant is made, which is improbable, or private munificence helps the project, the nation will not secure the prize.

The opponents of the purchase, including some prominent men, say plainly that the picture is not worth buying. Among these is Lord Ronald Gower, one of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery and himself of some repute as a sculptor and writer on art subjects. He describes the painting as a "back view of a blowsy female suitable for the smoking room of a millionaire." He declares it is not wanted in the national collection, where Velasquez is already admirably represented. He admits that it is a fine study in flesh, but wholly lacking in beauty and refinement.

GLASS INSTEAD OF LINT.

New Method of Dressing Wounds Advocated by a British Surgeon.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Dr. Aymerd writes to the *Lancet* advocating the substitution of glass for lint in dressing wounds. He describes an experiment with a piece of thick window glass, the edges of which were ground smooth. He smeared the glass with carbolic oil and applied it to a wound, which healed quickly without leaving a scar.

The doctor contends that his method results in an immense saving in the cost of hospital practice. It is painless and the wound heals twice as quickly. It also enables the wound to be examined without the removal of the dressing.

VENEZUELA PAYS.

Second Instalment of French Award Turned Over to American Minister.

From THE SUN correspondent at Caracas.

CARACAS, Nov. 18.—The Venezuelan Government to-day paid to Mr. Russell, the American Minister, the second instalment of the French award made by Judge Plumley, the arbitrator appointed in the French Venezuelan claims. The fact that the award was paid to Mr. Russell has brought discomfiture to M. Taigny, the French Chargé d'Affaires.

YALE FLAYS TIGER TEAM.

Princeton Beaten in Annual Football Game by a Score of 23 to 4.

CLEAN AND SQUARE BATTLE.

Tooker's Goal From the Field Prevents a Whitewash.

First Time This Season Any Points Have Been Made Against the Blue—Brilliant Work at Times and Game Resistance by Old Nassau, but Old Eli's Superb Team Play and Skilful Methods Prove Sterner Stuff—Yale's Determined Defence When Hard Pressed Hurls the Jerseymen Back—Hutchinson Makes a Seventy Yard Run for Yale—Victors Faster Than Their Rivals and Pile Up Points in Second Half—30,000 Look on.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 18.—In a strenuous, exciting, sportsmanlike game of football to-day Yale's superb eleven defeated the plucky Princeton Tigers by a score of 23 to 4 in the presence of a vast crowd of 30,000 spectators. The victory was one sided, yet the game never lacked interest and was one of the best exhibitions of America's greatest sport that ever has been provided by two rival universities. For fair, square and manly tactics the struggle never had an equal, for there was an entire absence of bad blood. There was no hot-headed slugging, and there was the utmost good-fellowship, which wound up in a fitting manner when thousands of happy Yale men, headed by their blaring band, stopped in their mad career around the field after the victory to cheer the loyal followers of Old Nassau.

Enemies of football, if any were present, must have felt that their arguments against the game had been in vain; and had certain high authorities in the conduct of intercollegiate sport been witnesses of this meritorious contest they undoubtedly would have wavered in their feelings of antagonism.

It was Yale's magnificent team work that carried the day. With swift and concerted attack the blue champions ploughed through the Princeton defence time after time; yet in the face of these odds the Tigers never conceded their defeat until the last minute of time had expired. Then, overwhelmed by four touchdowns, from which three goals were kicked, Princeton still rejoiced in the fact that with only a few minutes to play Tooker, the star right end, had drop-kicked a magnificent goal from the 43 yard line, which saved the Orange and Black from a whitewash, and made the first score of the season on Yale.

This goal from the field was a brilliant feature of the game. It was the result of head work on the part of Quarterback Tenney, who wisely made a fair catch of a punt on the 43 yard line, from which point Tooker, after due deliberation, sent the ball whirling over the crossbar with wonderful accuracy. It was a play that will go down in football history as the equal of Poe's famous goal in 1899, and also Dewitt's star play year before last. It saved Princeton from worse defeat, although the Tigers earned unlimited praise for their exhibition of the proper spirit to the very last.

The first half was the fastest ever played by two big elevens. Including time taken out, it was rattled off inside of forty-five minutes, and Yale by the cleanest and hardest kind of football scored a touchdown, which was made by Forbes and from which Hutchinson kicked a goal. With this slight advantage, Yale in the second half redoubled her efforts, and though the Tigers fought for every inch of territory, the New Haven men wore their rivals down and outplayed them in all departments of the game. There were times, however, when Princeton played brilliantly. The attack made much headway against Yale's defence, and once or twice it looked as if the Jerseymen might score. But on those occasions Yale rose in her might and smote the Tigers hip and thigh, to the dismay of the hordes of rooters, who continued to cheer until the battle was at an end.

Princeton employed numerous substitutes in the second half, and all of them went at the Yale men with grim determination and a never-say-die spirit that won for them everlasting fame. But try as they would they were up against sterner stuff in a well drilled, carefully trained and scientifically coached combination of players invincible as to strength and skill.

While there were many penalties on both sides for holding and offside play, there was not a disagreeable feature. Not a blow was struck, nor was a single punch aimed at an opponent, while there were no so-called brutal tackles and no attempts to violate the rules against fair play. Possibly the cleanness of the game may have been due to the warnings of Umpire Wrenn before the teams lined up, for that official plainly informed the men that he would tolerate nothing in the way of roughness in the slightest degree. But, judging from the way the players deported themselves, the umpire's instructions were not necessary, although Wrenn must receive praise for doing his share in the enforcement of the football code.

The punting on both sides was below the usual standard set by former kickers, and numerous muffs and fumbles served to increase the excitement which prevailed from start to finish. There were many individual plays of lustre, the star of the Yale team being the blond haired Hutchinson, who made the longest run of the day, a dash of seventy yards, and also electrified the crowd with a high jump clear over the head of Capt. Cooney, who had braced himself for a low tackle to cut short a dazzling run around the end.

Yale's play was faster than Princeton's, and also was more powerful. Yale's defence at times crumbled temporarily, but it crystallized itself into a wall of adamant