GORKY TO MINER PRISONERS.

SENDS GREETINGS BY WIRE TO HAYWOOD AND MOYER.

Wilshire, Who Conducts Personally, Gives Out the News and Brings His Friends Around to See the Apostle of Russian Liberty—Calls Witte a Charlatan.

Gaylord Wilshire, proprietor of *Wilshire's Magazine*, who turned over his apartment in the Hotel Belleclaire to Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and revolutionary leader, gave out early last evening copies of a telegram, which, Mr. Wilshire said, had been sent late yesterday afternoon. The telegram was addressed to H. D. Haywood and Charles Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, who are in the county jail at Caldwell, Idaho, awaiting trial on the charge of assassinating ex-Gov. Steunenberg. It reads

Greetings to you, my brother Socialists. Courage! The day of justice and deliverance for the oppressed of all the world is at hand. Ever fraternally yours.

MAXIM GORKY.

Inquiry last night failed to reveal that Gorky himself had taken the initiative in sending the telegram. Nikola Pieshkoff, the Russian leader's stepson, who is making every effort to constitute himself a reliable first aid to the uninitiated, knew nothing of the message.

Gorky spent another busy day yesterday. He stayed in the apartment in the Belleclaire practically all day and when he was not busy receiving friends, reporters and those who are interested in the Russian revolutionary and socialistic propaganda he was dictating letters and looking over a large mass of correspondence and telegrams from all parts of the country.

From 11 to 1 o'clock Gorky and his wife gave a reception, to which Mr. Wiltshire had invited about forty friends. Among those who exchanged greetings with the Russian author were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wood, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Bliss Carman, E. G. D. Roberts, Hamilton Holt of *The Independent*, Mrs. MacReynolds, Mr. Wiltshire's mother-in-law; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham and Mr. and Mrs. Leroy M. Scott.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Markham and Mr. and Mrs. Scott took luncheon with Mr. and Mme. Gorky, Nikolai Peeshkoff and M. Burenin, the author's secretary.

Gorky renewed his attack on Premier Witte yesterday afternoon. When despatches stating that the Premier had won out in his struggle with M. Durnovo, the Minister of the Interior, were shown to him, Gorky said:

"It will make but little difference to the revolutionary cause, nor does it mean anything in the way of a larger measure of freedom for the lower classes if M. Durnovo has fallen into disfavor with the Emperor. Durnovo is a reactionary, it is true, but he makes no attempt to conceal his real feeling. Witte, on the other hand, poses as a liberal and as the advocate of the people's cause and their special pleader with the Czar.

"As a matter of fact, Durnovo has done much more than Witte to advance the cause of Russian liberty. He is cruel, to be sure, but this very fact has only made the revolutionists more united and more determined to attain their ends. Witte, on the other hand, has pretended to serve two masters but has no real sympathy with the heart of Russia. He has no ability and holds his position only through virtue of his reputation as a master of finance. In his reckless disregard of the actual state of the country he has rolled up an enormous budget and is directly responsible for the intolerable burdens under which the agrarian classes are to-day aboring."

Gorky also said that the Emperor was but a weak minded puppet and had no will of his own. It would be far better to have him under the domination of a tyrant like Durnovo than be guided by such a charlatan as Witte. Durnovo's stern methods of repression were known and would result in all the quicker revolt by the people.

The novelist's face broke into a smile when he was asked whether he had formed his opinion of the Czar from personal acquaintance. "No," said he, "I never was his guest; but when I was residing temporarily in the St. Peter and Paul fortress I was his near neighbor. It is a Russian habit to be interested in one's neighbors."

Gorky said also that while no edict had been published banishing him from the Czar's dominions he regarded himself as practically an exile. Under the present order of things in Russia he would not care to risk an early return to St. Petersburg.

Gorky was the guest of the Russian Socialistic Democratic party at the Murray Hill Lyceum last night. He was greeted by 400 Socialists, who sat at round tables and had Russian tea.

When Gorky entered the room he was called upon for a speech. He was embarrassed but made a short speech. He said that he was not only a writer but their comrade—"a fighter for Russian freedom." If they would trust him he would justify their faith.

Gorky was referred to as a man "with a plain, simple face and a Russian smile." That made his smile broader.

No definite plans have as yet been made for the remainder of Gorky's stay in this country. To-day Gaylord Wilshire is to be his guest at luncheon at the Belleclaire, and it is expected that John Mitchell, the leader of the Mine Workers, will have an interview with the Russian radical this afternoon.

Robert Hunter said last night that he was now in communication with three prominent men, whose acceptance of places on the committee which is being formed to forward the Russian revolutionary cause, he hopes to announce later in the week. Mark Twain and William Dean Howells have already signified their willingness to serve on the committee, which is to work in cooperation with a similar organization now being formed in Russia.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. E. W. SUTPHEN.

Court Gives Her Custody of Son and $390 Monthly Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard signed yesterday a decree divorcing Marie Madeline E. Sutphen from Edson Webster Sutphen. The decree carries alimony at the rate of $390 a month.

The Sutphens have one child, Webster Judd Sutphen, 15 years old, who is committed to the wife's care. The divorce suit was tried before a referee, who reported that the evidence showed that Sutphen had violated his marriage vows on a trip to Buenos Ayres a few years ago. Mrs. Sutphen was informed of the circumstances by a friend who happened to be on the same ship.

Sutphen has business interests in South America which take him there frequently. He met his wife at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1889 and they were married there. When they came to New York Mrs. Sutphen expressed dissatisfaction with the Montevideo ceremony, so they were remarried in 1895 in Hoboken.

Sutphen denied his wife's charges of adultery, but did not actively defend the suit. The testimony was sealed by order of the court.

DOG AMONG SHOPPERS.

Crowd Scared It and It Scared Crowd—Cop's Club Killed It.

A yellow dog of uncertain lineage interrupted the Easter shopping in a Broadway department store yesterday afternoon. While a woman was going in on the Tenth street side the dog darted past her and into the store, which was crowded. It ran up and down the aisles, barking and snapping, and customers and clerks fled in every direction.

Every one made a rush to get out and the crowd pouring in haste from the store attracted the attention of Traffic Policeman Charles Leggett, who was stationed at Tenth street and Broadway. He ran into the store and into the dog at the same time. The policeman drew his club and killed the dog. It was some time before things calmed down.

FIELDS HOME, SURE ENOUGH.

His Counsel Has Seen and Talked With Him at Dobbs Ferry.

Henry P. Velte, counsel to Andrew C. Fields, the Mutual Life's former legislative agent, said yesterday that there is absolutely no ground for the suspicion that Mr. Fields is not at his Dobbs Ferry home.

"Mr. Fields is there," said the lawyer. "I have seen him and talked with him. The only reason that he did not accept service himself in the suits brought by the Mutual was that he was too ill."

ARTHUR TURNURE DEAD.

President of "Vogue" Company and a Leader in the S. P. C. A. Fight.

Arthur Turnure, who was president and principal stockholder of the Vogue Publishing Company, 11 East Fourteenth street, and who has been in the public eye of late because of his efforts to oust John P. Haines from the presidency of the S. P. C. A., died at his home, 109 East Seventy-first street, yesterday of pneumonia.

Mr. Turnure was born in this city forty-nine years ago and was a son of the late David M. Turnure. After his graduation from Princeton in 1876 he studied law and was admitted to the New York bar from the office of Vanderpool, Green & Cummings. When only 24 he began to publish *The Art Interchange*. Later he brought out the *Art Age* but soon sold his interests and became art director of *Harper's Magazine*.

In December, 1892, Mr. Turnure and the late Harry McVickar organized the Fashion Company, later changed to the Vogue Publishing Company, with Mr. Turnure as president. The department called "Concerning Animals" in *Vogue* had much to do with the S. P. C. A.'s troubles during the past year.

The first meeting of the group that has since become known as "the outsiders" was held at 11 East Twenty-fourth street last December, when the "S. P. C. A. Reform Association" was organized with Mr. Turnure in the chair and Mrs. Josephine Redding as secretary. From that time on the reformers stormed the S. P. C. A. meetings.

Mr. Turnure was organizer and charter member of the Grolier Club and published the first illustrated edition of "Ben-Hur." He was also a member of the Architectural League and the Calumet and Princeton clubs. A widow and a young son, David Arthur, survives him. The funeral will be from the residence at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Obituary Notes.

The Right Rev. Mgr. J. J. Kennedy, vicar-general of the diocese of Syracuse of the Catholic Church, died at his home in that city yesterday afternoon of hemorrhage of the stomach, at the age of 62 years. He was born in Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents at the age of 8 years. After completing a common school education he became a cash boy for D. McCarthy & Co. After becoming a priest he was sent here from Albany by Bishop Conroy and organized St. Lucy's parish in 1870 and had since been its pastor. Mr. McCarthy assisted him generously to obtain an education, sending him to Niagara University to prepare for a seminary course at St. Joseph's Seminary in Troy. He was ordained on May 22, 1869. The parish has grown from 250 to 1,000 families. He also founded St. Lucy's Academy with sixty-five pupils, and it now has 650. Bishop Ludden appointed Father Kennedy vicar-general in July, 1891, to succeed Mgr. James S. M. Lynch. In July, 1895, he was raised to the dignity of a monsignor and member of the papal household. He was also a Knight of the Holy Roman Empire.

Lemuel Bannister, for many years vice-president of the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at the Hotel Imperial after an illness of several months. Mr. Bannister was born in a small town in northern New York in 1841. He was educated in the public schools. His first business ventures were in the lumber trade and for many years he was connected with R. DeWees Wood in that business in Philadelphia. Then he went into the electrical business, becoming connected with the Westinghouse company. He was vice-president of the New York house and practically at the head of the European business, to take charge of which he left America ten years ago. He built the electric railways in Berlin and other European cities. He was also in charge of the Pittsburg house for a time. He was a member of the Lawyers and Engineers clubs of New York and the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg. Eight months ago Mr. Bannister was taken ill in Europe. He got worse and came to New York two weeks ago. His wife, Frances Kenyon Bannister, survives him.

Charles Emmet Graves of New Haven, Conn., treasurer of Trinity College at Hartford for many years, died last Thursday in Dansville, N. Y., after an illness of several months. Mr. Graves was born in Ira, Vt., in 1839. He was graduated from Trinity College in 1850 and was later admitted to the bar in New Haven. During the civil war he was connected with the War Department in Washington. Returning to New Haven after the war, Mr. Graves became prominent in educational and church circles in that city. He was sent as delegate from Connecticut to the general convention of the Episcopal Church, and Trinity College conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him. Mr. Graves leaves a widow and five sons. He will be buried in New Haven.

Capt. Duncan Kennedy, U. S. N., commanding the cruiser Colorado, died at Guantanamo, Cuba, yesterday of appendicitis. Capt. Kennedy was born in Albany, N. Y., on December 28, 1847. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from New York on July 7, 1864, and was graduated in June, 1868, when he was sent to the Asiatic station. He became an ensign in April, 1869; a master in July, 1870; a Lieutenant in June, 1872, and Lieutenant-Commander in May, 1893. His career in the navy was long and meritorious, and he was one of the best known officers in the service. He reached his Captaincy on August 1, 1903. During the Spanish war he was in charge of ordnance at the Norfolk navy yard.

Henry Rust Ham, who died on Wednesday at his home, 626 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-first year, was a member of the law firm of Reeves, Todd & Swain. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and the New York Law School. He was long a trustee of the Second Unitarian Church. He leaves a widow, a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John W. Chadwick, and two daughters.

Calvin W. Withey, who for twenty years had been a clerk in the Board of Elections, died on Thursday at his home, 820 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year. He was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club. He leaves a widow. The funeral services will be held this evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. Steele, 466 Putnam avenue.

Former Lieutenant John F. Kelly of the Washington police force, died at his home in that city yesterday at the age of 75 years. He was one of the members of the original force and served in every grade, including chief of detectives. During the civil war he served for a time in a District of Columbia regiment.

Alfred Rickman Payne of Flatbush died on Thursday of pleuro-pneumonia at his home, 335 Fenimore street, in his fifty-eighth year. He was long connected with the Ætna Insurance Company. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Elected Village President, but Refuses to Serve.

UTICA, April 13.—E. B. Burnap was elected president of the village of Canajoharie on March 20 during his absence in Europe, and now that he has returned he has declined to serve and has filed his resignation. It was stated at the time of his election that he had been interviewed and agreed to accept the nomination and the office if elected. The village board cannot make any appointment until the old President, W. J. Abeling, files his resignation, as according to the law a village president holds office until his successor is duly elected and takes the oath of office. Abeling has not indicated that he will resign.

Child Dies of Hydrophobia.

Helen McDonald, 4 years of age, who lived in Second street, Elmhurst, Queens, died yesterday of hydrophobia. She developed symptoms of that disease on Thursday and sixteen hours later died at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. She was bitten on the arm by a pet dog in the latter part of January. Immediately afterward the dog ran out of the house and has never been seen by the family since. The wound healed quickly and little attention was paid to the matter.

MUST DEFEND STOCK SALE.

ENGLISH COUPLE TELL OF $5,000 VENTURE IN CANNING.

Magistrate Decides That William H. Geer Must Explain Representations on Which Deal Was Made—Coulbys Say They Trusted Him—Laugh Went Wrong.

The charge of selling her $5,000 worth of stock by misrepresentation made by Mrs. Charles B. Coulby of 822 St. Nicholas avenue against William H. Geer, president of a canning concern at 1 Hudson street, came up for hearing before Magistrate Whitman in the Tombs police court yesterday. Frank R. Coulby, a lace importer at 353 Broadway, accompanied his wife to court. The couple are English.

Mrs. Coulby first told her story. She said the stock she bought was in the William H. Geer Company. Geer told her, she said, that the dividends would be "enormous" and that the stock would double its value within a year. She received no dividends, she said, and could not get her money back according to her alleged agreement with Geer.

Mrs. Coulby's husband then testified. He said he met Geer at Far Rockaway last July and that they became warm friends.

"Mr. Geer told me," said he, "that he was president of the Geer company and told me what an enormously profitable business it was. He very soon learned that my wife had a little money and our friendship grew stronger. He began telling me the public had no idea how prosperous his company was and how valuable its stock. I told him I didn't require the money my wife had for my business and that she wanted to invest it in something good. Geer then told me that by buying stock in his company my wife would be making the finest investment she ever heard of, better than Government bonds. He said his company was capitalized at $50,000 and that there was only $5,000 worth of stock that could possibly be obtained. There was a Mr. Allen, a director in the company, who wanted the stock, but as there was a great friendship between us he would let my wife have it. He said his company had big holdings of Fredonia Preserving Company and Springfield Canning Company stock, and that this alone would make the profits big enough to enable the Geer company to build factories.

"In January, upon the receipt of a statement from Geer showing that the company didn't hold any of the stock referred to, I met him by appointment in the Cosmopolitan Hotel. I showed him the statement and asked, 'Where is the Fredonia and Springville stock?'

"'Why,' he said, 'we haven't any Fredonia and Springville stock.'

"'What!' I said. 'Why, you told me you had.'

"'No, I didn't,' he replied. 'I personally had some.'

"'You will at least give me back my money,' I said. It was a minute before he answered me. He couldn't look at me. Then he said he never agreed to any such thing."

Lawyer Klein, who represented Geer, asked if he had made an investigation of Geer's representation, and he said he had not until after the stock was purchased by his wife, because he thought Geer a fine type of a "truthful and honest man."

"He said his word was his bond," said Coulby, "but it wasn't. He imposed on my poor little chicken of a wife; he tucked her under his arm—the dear little chicken who laid the golden eggs."

Coulby turned round and looked at Geer angrily. Geer and his counsel laughed at him. Lawyer Epstein, the Coulbys' counsel, remarked that it wouldn't be a laughing matter.

Magistrate Whitman said at the conclusion of the testimony that he thought a prima facie case had been made out and that a defence would have to be put in at the next hearing.

CHINESE NOT SO UNFRIENDLY.

Bishop Bashford Says They Feel Better Toward Americans Now.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—China is not nearly so unfriendly toward the United States as is generally supposed, according to Bishop J. W. Bashford of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who returned from Shanghai on the steamship Mongolia today. Bishop Bashford has been in China for two years and has had exceptional opportunity to observe the situation there. Before his appointment to Shanghai he was for fifteen years president of Wesleyan College, in Ohio.

"The Chinese are more friendly toward Americans than usual," said Bishop Bashford to-day when asked about the boycott and conditions generally in China. "In a talk with Consul Roberts recently he told me that the boycott against American goods had been broken so far as Shanghai was concerned. But it is not known what feeling will exist if Congress adjourns without taking action on our exclusion laws or matters closely pertaining to it.

"Minister Rockhill at Pekin tells me that he has received at least 1,000 letters from merchants throughout China asking if it is true that President Roosevelt, the Secretary of State and other high officials of this country have no power to make laws.

"They say that it has always been understood that they had this power, but that only lately the fact was learned that only Congress could make laws in the United States. If this is so, say these merchants, they will decline to take part in a boycott against American goods and trust to Congress to be fair to the Chinese.

"Personally," says Bishop Bashford, "I do not believe the bars should be let down and I do not think it is necessary. The fact is that the Chinese themselves do not want their coolies to enter this country or any other in any numbers. I was told by Wu Ting-fang and several other high dignitaries of the empire that they distinctly wish it to be understood that the coolie or laboring classes are wanted at home, where they have been raised at the expense of the Government. The Government wants taxes from these people.

"It is only regarding students, merchants, bankers and such classes that any feeling has been worked up. The officials in China have a vast number of cases that they cite in which it is alleged that these classes have been harshly treated in the United States and even denied the right to land."

AMBULANCE UPSET.

Doctor Rights It and Drives With the Injured Driver Back to Hospital.

A southbound Bayonne trolley car collided with a City Hospital ambulance at Arlington avenue in Jersey City late last night. The ambulance was on its way to the Pennsylvania freight yards at the foot of Garfield avenue to get a man who had been injured.

The ambulance was upset and the driver and surgeon thrown heavily to the street. The driver, Joseph Bowe, was seriously injured, his head, back and legs being cut. Dr. Donahue was badly bruised. With the assistance of two or three men the doctor righted the ambulance and, putting the driver in it, drove back to the hospital.

Another ambulance was sent out for the man in the freight yard.

Young Woman Drowned in the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Elizabeth Woods, 25 years of age, was drowned in the Potomac River this afternoon at 5 o'clock. She was in a canoe, handling the paddle herself with George R. Frye, a friend. A passing tug created a heavy swell and Miss Woods frightened, grabbed the sides of the canoe and it overturned. Both occupants went into the water, and Miss Woods, after clinging to the canoe for a time, went down. It was the first drowning of the season.

BANKERS' OPINIONS ASKED.

Chamber of Commerce Currency Committee Sends Out a List of Questions.

The Chamber of Commerce committee on currency reform, composed of John Claflin, Frank S. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank; Charles A. Conant, treasurer of the Morton Trust Company; Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, and Isidor Straus, has addressed a circular to the clearing house committees of the principal cities of the country.

In the circular the bankers comprising the Clearing House committees are asked a series of questions. Particularly they are requested to state whether or not they believe the establishment of "a central note issuing bank, similar to those in France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries in Europe, with branches in leading cities and with the power to rediscount for national banks and State banking institutions, but not for individuals, would be a better solution of the present currency problem than a plan permitting all banks to issue notes against their resources."

The following questions are also contained in the circular

Would a central note issuing bank tend to diminish fluctuations in the rate of interest, to prevent recurring periods of monetary stringency and to lessen the evils incident to financial crises?

Should such a bank be made the fiscal agent of the Government in receiving government funds and paying Treasury drafts, as are the central note issuing banks of Europe?

Would the operations of such a bank interfere unduly with the business of existing banking institutions, provided it dealt only with banks and not with individuals?

Should the Government appoint the officers of such a bank and a majority of the board of directors or should the control rest with the stockholders?

Do you think the headquarters of such a bank should be in Washington or elsewhere?

Do you believe that there are sound political objections, apart from its economic merits, to the creation of such a central bank?

Do you believe that some change is desirable in the existing system of issuing bank-note currency?

Do you believe that the Sub-Treasury system is a disturbing factor in the money market?

If so, do you believe that provision should be made for regular deposit in the banks of the surplus of Government funds above a reasonable working balance, upon such terms as will afford safety and perhaps a small profit to the Treasury?

Do you believe that national banks should be authorized to issue a certain proportion of currency upon their general resources, such notes being secured in case of failure by a guaranty fund or otherwise?

Is it advisable, if additional bank note circulation is authorized, to subject it to a graduated tax intended to compel the retirement of the notes under the higher rates of taxation when the special need for them has passed?

If you do not favor the issue of currency under moderate rates of taxation for use under ordinary conditions, do you favor an emergency circulation issued under a high tax, as proposed by Secretary Shaw in his annual report for 1905?

Do you favor the constitution of a guaranty fund from the proceeds of taxation to cover the losses on notes for which the assets of a failed bank are insufficient?

COFFEE

does do work you don't suspect. Quit

and try

POSTUM

10 days and note how well you feel.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.

Mrs. Ida Frank and Her Little Son Suffer From Shock and Other Injuries.

Mrs. Ida Frank, 25 years old, of 77 Covert street, Williamsburg, and her six-year-old son Harry were badly injured last night at Skillman avenue and Humboldt street. A horse harnessed to a buggy in which they were driving ran away. Mrs. Frank, with her boy, had gone in the buggy to her husband's place of business at Skillman avenue and Leonard street.

While they were in the vehicle in front of the place several boys with a pushcart came along. The horse took fright and ran away. The animal went along Skillman avenue and at Manhattan avenue the buggy narrowly escaped a collision with a truck.

The buggy was swung around and the woman and her son were pitched to the pavement. Both were rendered insensible. The horse kept on running and was caught at Skillman avenue and Humboldt street.

An ambulance was summoned from the Eastern District Hospital. Dr. Friedman found that Mrs. Frank and her son had sustained internal injuries and shock, as well as contusions all over their bodies, and he wanted to remove them to the hospital, but Mr. Frank had both taken home in a coach.

MANY SUFFER BY SMALL FIRE.

Three Firemen Will Die and 100,000 Persons Miss Their Dinners.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Fire in the Wicker Park Hall, 501 to 509 North avenue, tonight caused a property loss of $15,000, menaced the lives of thirty firemen, three of whom were so badly injured that they will die, paralyzed for three hours the entire transportation facilities of the Northwest Side, causing panic among the passengers and delaying more than 100,000 persons on their way home from work.

Three companies of firemen who were at work on the roof of the four story structure which had been condemned five years ago, were dumped into the flames just as Chief Campion was sounding a warning to them and none of the thirty men escaped burns or bruises. Two of the number suffered fractures of the skull and broken limbs and another was injured internally.

TRAIN KILLS RAILWAY BANDIT.

Stands Too Near Track and Is Hit by Locomotive.

BOZEMAN, Mont., April 13.—While attempting to hold up the transcontinental train on the Northern Pacific Railroad near this city to-day an unknown man was struck by the locomotive and fatally injured.

On the bandit's person were found five pounds of dynamite, fuses, caps, two revolvers and a black mask. He had evidently designed to blow open the express car and probably stood too near the track under the mistaken impression that the train would stop at a water tank, beside which he was standing.

Doctors for Paris Theatres.

From the Journal des Débats.

The Association of Theatre Doctors is about to hold a banquet which must be a pleasant reunion.

Each of the Parisian stages has about forty doctors, who take it in turn to be present every day at afternoon and evening performances, but in case of unexpected engagements the doctor whose turn it is to attend may find a substitute, so that there are few medical men who have not at some time or other occupied the reserved box where the doctor may be found in case of need.

Things Japanese.

Prof. Kochibe, who is investigating the mines of Corea, reports very favorably on the deposits of smokeless coal at Pyongyang. He ascribes to the mineral remarkable freedom from ash and high calorific quality. The professor estimates the quantity in sight at about 10,000,000 tons. That's another asset for Japan.

The profits of Japan's five principal banks, exclusive of the Bank of Japan and the Yokohama Specie Bank, for the last half of 1905 were $971,980, as against $528,055 for the first half, an increase of $443,905.

Japan has abolished export duties in Corea. They hampered trade development and only produced an average of $160,000 a year. To stimulate production and manufacture in Corea Japan instituted a system of warehouse companies, which advance money on stored products pending sale.

By the end of March Japan will have repatriated 675,000 of her soldiers. Up to the end of December the number repatriated was 270,980.

The Empress of Japan has furnished artificial limbs to 1,713 soldiers, including 130 Russians, and artificial eyes to 977, including 23 Russians.

The Japanese sick and wounded in hospital in Japan on February 10 numbered 14,970, besides 1,572 receiving outside treatment, a total of 16,542.

Japan has now under construction, or immediately to be laid down, 97,500 tons of warships, comprising one battleship, four first class armored cruisers and four third class cruisers.

Japan has come out of the war, says the *Sun Trade Journal*, with the following navy:

	Number.	*Tonnage*
Battleships	11	254,268
Cruisers	28	149,274
Coast defence ships	12	42,191
Gunboats	7	3,290
Despatch boats	8	3,719
Torpedo depot ship	1	4,120
Naval strength	62	356,871

In addition there are thirty-four destroyers, fifteen more than when the war began. Eleven of these classified vessels formerly belonged to Russia.

Japan's exports to Italy are now receiving full "most favored nation" treatment under the terms of the Italy-Japan treaty of December 1, 1894.

Tokio Stock Exchange, Limited, a joint stock company, paid 24 per cent. dividend during 1905; Kawasaki Dock Yard Company paid 12½ per cent.; Amagaski Spinning Company paid 40 per cent.; Tokio Mousseline Spinning Company paid 25 per cent. Dividends like those, besides appropriate sums carried to sundry reserve accounts, make American mouths water.

Both Japanese and Chinese bonds bring good prices in the London market. At the prices offered February 17 Japanese bonds yield from 4 7-16 to 5 13-16 and Chinese from 4 9-16 to 7½ per cent. annually.

In ten years, 1893-1903, Japan's coal output increased from 3,346,158 to 10,138,707 tons; her copper output from 30,025,201 kin (1 kin=1 1-3 pound avoir.) to 55,312,243 kin; her mines of gold, silver lead, antimony, manganese and sulphur have considerably developed; her factories number 2,630; her capital invested in cotton factories has increased from $5,635,000 to $17,202,663; her average number of spindles used daily from 381,781 to 1,290,347; her consumption annually of raw cotton from 11,531,307 kwan (1 kwan=8⅓ pounds avoir.) to 45,521,389 kwan. Thirty years ago she imported European matches, but in 1903 she manufactured 32,392,729 gross, of the value of $4,936,295, a good part of which she exported; at the end of 1904 she had 5,968 miles of railway, with 1,125 miles more under construction; also, at the end of 1904 she had seventeen electric railway companies, with a paid up capital of $10,671,977; also posts, telegraphs and telephones well organized and freely used. Thirty-five years ago Japan was without a mercantile ocean marine while now she has 1,766 steamers (twice as many as the United States has), with a gross tonnage of 797,674 tons; a foreign trade of $350,000,000, compared with $12,000,000 in 1868; without foreign aid she has invested $200,000,000 in railways, $60,000,000 in merchant ships, and $310,000,000 in manufacturing, commercial and agricultural enterprises, besides building a great navy, fortifying her coast, increasing education and many other costly undertakings. All this and much more says Dr. Henry Dyer in the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* of London and Tokio.

"Are Japanese securities good?" asks the foreign investor. The Japanese Government has always scrupulously performed every one of its financial obligations—always paying when due and sometimes in advance. The same is true of the nation as a whole, in commercial matters, says a recent well informed writer in the *Quarterly Review*. Throughout a long experience," says the writer, "I have found the Japanese tradesmen compare favorably with the English, and I have met with many striking incidents of honesty in its best form on the part of domestics, artisans and laborers."

Yokohama's harbor improvements are to be completed in six years, the municipality paying one-third of the cost. To cover this one third municipal bonds will be issued, and a London syndicate has already bid for their purchase.

The Japan Steamship Company (Nippon Yusen Kaisha) is to establish direct steamship service between Japanese and German ports.

Japan's direct steamship service with London has been resumed.

In the next seventeen years Japan will gradually expend $10,000,000 to improve its breed of horses. That was their weakest point in the late war.

Japan's wheat crop for last year was 20,289,000 koku, an increase of 637,000 koku, or 3½ per cent over the preceding year.

If, as is likely, the bill to nationalize and improve all the Japanese railways passes the Diet, it will involve fifteen lines, and necessitate a bond issue of $225,000,000. That will be a great opportunity for American investors, contractors and railway material and equipment manufacturers.

The Japan-Canada commercial treaty is on a basis identical with that of the Indo-Japanese treaty signed a year ago.

Yokohama and Tokio, twenty-five miles apart, are now connected by an electric trolley line.

The Japanese Government is to build a railway between Toyama and Naoyetsu at an expense of about $7,000,000 gold, to be spread over eight years, beginning this year.

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