entable from the standpoint of justice. The decision of the Circuit Court if allowed to stand means that the Tobacco trust has merely been obliged to change its clothes, that none of the real offenders have received any real punishment, while, as the New York *Times*, a pro-trust paper, says, the tobacco concerns in their new clothes are in positions of "ease and luxury," and "immune from prosecution under the law."

Surely miscarriage of justice is not too strong a term to apply to such a result when considered in connection with what the Supreme Court said of this trust.

The only way to prevent perpetuation of control, he holds, is by Government supervision. He proceeds:

The anti-trust law cannot meet the whole situation, nor can any modification of the principle of the anti-trust law avail to meet the whole situation. The fact is that many of the men who have called themselves progressives, and who certainly believe that they are progressives, represent in reality in this matter not progress at all, but a kind of sincere rural toryism. These men believe that it is possible by strengthening the anti-trust law to restore business to the competitive conditions of the middle of the last century. Any such effort is foreordained to end in failure, and, if successful, would be mischievous to the last degree.

Nothing of importance is gained by breaking up a huge interstate and international industrial organization which has not offended otherwise than by its size into a number of small concerns without any attempt to regulate the way in which those concerns as a whole shall do business. Nothing is gained by depriving the American nation of good weapons wherewith to fight in the great field of international industrial competition. Those who would seek to restore the days of unlimited and uncontrolled competition and who believe that a panacea for our industrial and economic ills is to be found in the mere breaking up of all big corporations simply because they are big, are attempting not only the impossible, but what, if possible, would be undesirable.

The fact that a combination is very big is ample reason for exercising a close and jealous supervision over it, because its size renders it potent for mischief, but it should not be punished unless it actually does the mischief it should merely be so supervised and controlled as to guarantee us, the people, against its doing mischief. We should not strive for a policy of unregulated competition and of the destruction of all big corporations, that is, of all the most efficient business industries in the land. Nor should we persevere in the hopeless experiment of trying to regulate these industries by means only of lawsuits, each lasting several years and of uncertain result.

Our aim should be a policy of construction and not one of destruction. Our aim should not be to punish the men who made a big corporation successful merely because they have made it big and successful but to exercise such thoroughgoing supervision and control over them as to insure their business skill being exercised in the interest of the public and not against the public interest.

Ultimately I believe that this control should undoubtedly indirectly or directly extend to dealing with all questions connected with their treatment of their employees, including the wages, the hours of labor and the like.

It is practically impossible, and, if possible, it would be mischievous and undesirable, to try to break up all combinations merely because they are large and successful, and to put the business of the country back into the middle of the eighteenth century conditions of intense and unregulated competition between small and weak business concerns. Such an effort represents not progressiveness, but an unintelligent though doubtless entirely well meaning toryism. Moreover, the effort to administer a law merely by lawsuits and court decisions is bound to end in signal failure, and meanwhile to be attended with delays and uncertainties and to put a premium upon legal sharp practice.

We need to formulate immediately and definitely a policy which, in dealing with big corporations that behave themselves and which contain no menace save what is necessarily potential in any corporation which is of great size and very well managed, shall aim not at their destruction but at their regulation and supervision, so that the Government shall control them in such fashion as amply to safeguard the interests of the whole public, including producers, consumers and wageworkers. This control should if necessary be pushed in extreme cases to the point of exercising control over monopoly prices, as rates on railways are now controlled, although this is not a power that should be used when it is possible to avoid it. The law should be clear, unambiguous, certain, so that honest men may not find that unwittingly they have violated it.

In short our aim should be not to destroy but effectively and in thoroughgoing fashion to regulate and control in the public interest the great instrumentalities of modern business, which it is destructive of the general welfare of the community to destroy and which nevertheless it is vitally necessary to that general welfare to regulate and control. Competition will remain as a very important factor when once we have destroyed the unfair business methods, the criminal interference with the rights of others which alone enabled certain swollen combinations to crush out their competitors—and incidentally the "conservatives" will do well to remember that these unfair and iniquitous methods by great masters of corporate capital have done more to cause popular discontent with the propertied classes than all the orations of all the socialist orators in the country put together.

WHITE HOUSE DOES NOT COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—White House officials declined to comment on Col. Roosevelt's article in the *Outlook*. There was impressive silence also at the Attorney-General's office when an effort was made to get a reply to the Colonel's assertion that he was not misled by Judge Gary and Mr. Frick as the bill of complaint in the steel suit avers. Even the Republican insurgents fought shy of the subject when they were questioned in regard to the Roosevelt article. The Colonel's prompt denial of the statements made in the Government complaint against the Steel Corporation is taken here as evidence that the relations between him and President Taft have already become distant.

FOR BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The Pennsylvania and Central Sending Out Special Trains to New Orleans.

Bankers' special trains for the bankers' convention at New Orleans have been leaving over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central lines since Wednesday. The Pennsylvania sent one out last night at 6:34 P. M. with eighty bankers on board, and the Central will send two sections out to-day which will carry about 200.

The Pennsylvania asserts that its train is the most luxurious ever fitted out. It consists of five sleepers and one club car, and carries barbers, stenographers, maids and manicures, valets, porters and waiters. A reading room and a self-playing piano will be on board, and besides a baggage agent to have the responsibility of all the grips and trunks, a tourist agent will be on hand to point out interesting features of the trip. The train will reach New Orleans at 9:20 A. M. on Sunday. Special stops for sightseeing will be made on the return trip.

The Central train will have about the same equipment and will run another special on Saturday for those who are unable to leave earlier.

Another Body From Wreck of the Maine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—Another body, making forty-six in all, has been recovered from the wreck of the Maine.

AMHERST PRESIDENT RESIGNS

WILL GIVE UP HIS WORK AFTER NEXT COMMENCEMENT.

Dr. George Harris in His Letter to the Trustees Speaks of His Advanced Age and Emphasizes the Good Will Existing Between Him and the College.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 16.—President George Harris of Amherst sent his resignation to the board of trustees to-day. It was accepted with expressions of regret.

To the students of the college the action was absolutely unexpected and it is believed that the alumni will receive the news with equal surprise. But those who have been close to the man who has been at the head of this institution for thirteen years know that a year ago he made an effort to stop active work.

At that time the endowment fund, which was completed in time to be announced at commencement last June, had not been finished. Inasmuch as President Harris had been responsible for gathering in the money that put Amherst on a sound financial footing the trustees and his friends urged him to remain for another year. He consented with the understanding that when his work was done he would not be asked to continue his duties.

The president sets forth his reasons for resigning in this letter to the trustees:

"In 1909 I assumed the presidency of the college, and am now therefore in the thirteenth year of service. These passing years, gliding pleasantly and rapidly on, have brought me from middle life to the age when one should retire from active leadership. Before the next commencement I shall be 68 years old.

"Although a particular limit, as seventy or sixty-five years, cannot be arbitrarily fixed for all men as precisely the time when they cease to have the effectiveness and initiative of young and middle life, yet it is inevitable that as the seventh decade nears completion there cannot be the impulse, the zest, the momentum of earlier years. And although for myself I am not conscious of any impairment of physical health nor, if I may say it, of any dulling of intellectual perception and do not feel old, yet I am aware that the passage of time has brought me toward, or even to the end, of the period when one can render the most efficient service.

"I therefore offer you my resignation of the presidential office, expecting it to take effect not later than the next commencement.

"I seize this occasion to express my appreciation both of the unfailing support and the cordial friendship of every trustee. The board has harmoniously and earnestly worked to promote the best interests of the college. There have been healthy growth, higher standards of scholarship and an improved morale of students and substantial strengthening of equipment. The faculty have taught faithfully with the object of educating thoroughly, and in all important matters have been in accord with me in advancing the intellectual and moral welfare of the students.

"Of the successive generations of undergraduates I can speak only in terms of gratitude for their unvarying good will and earnest cooperation. The alumni, of whom one-third of those living have been graduated during my presidency, are seldom critical and are universally devoted to their college. The noble tradition holds fast that which is good, traditions of preparing men by discipline and character for rendering worthy service.

"I esteem it a privilege and an honor to have been president of Amherst College and it is, I must confess, not without regret that I relinquish my official association with trustees, faculty, students and alumni. Yet it is with the conviction that the bonds of many friendships are not broken or weakened."

In accepting the resignation the trustees adopted this minute:

"1. That the resignation of President Harris be accepted to take effect, as he suggests, at the next commencement, and that in accepting it the board gratefully acknowledges the indebtedness of the board and of the college to President Harris for his very notable service and the board's hearty appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and consideration on his part which have marked all his relations with the trustees assures President Harris of the affection and honor in which all the members of the board hold him.

"2. That a committee consisting of Messrs. Simpson, Ward, Williams and Walker be appointed to give more adequate and fitting expression to the feeling of the trustees in the form of a letter in reply to the president's letter of resignation."

Word of the resignation didn't reach the students until about 4:30 this afternoon. Then the undergraduate newspaper stirred itself mightily and had an extra on the campus within half an hour. It contained just the announcement without any voicing of regret, but one of the editors said to-night:

"There will be an expression of our appreciation for what President Harris has done for Amherst. He's the best liked president that the college ever had."

A member of the faculty uttered the same idea in another way and then told something of the work that the president had done.

"It was entirely through his efforts," said he, "that the first fund was obtained to raise the salaries of the junior members of the faculty. This last $100,000, which increases the older professors' incomes, was not raised until last commencement, and it was to see that the work which he started was finished properly that President Harris remained another year.

"He goes out with the very kindliest feelings from the trustees, the faculty and the students. He is leaving when his relations are most cordial."

So far as can be learned the idea of a successor has not occurred to any one connected with the college. "There is plenty of time for that," was the answer to queries on this subject to-night.

President Harris was born in East Machias, Me., on April 1, 1844. His parents were George and Mary Harris. He prepared for college at Washington Academy, East Machias. He entered Amherst in 1862 and was graduated in 1866. The years 1866 and 1867 he spent at Bangor Theological Seminary. From 1867 to 1868 he studied at Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained on October 6, 1869, and became pastor of the High Street Congregational Church, Auburn, Me. From 1872 to 1883 he was pastor of the Central Congregational at Providence, R. I.; in 1883 he was appointed Abbott professor of theology at Andover Theological Seminary. The year 1881 he spent in touring Europe. In 1899 he was elected president of Amherst College.

President Harris is the author of a tract on "The Method of Living" and articles in the *New Englander*. On December 2, 1873, President Harris married Miss Jane A. Viall of Providence, R. I. One son, George O. P., was born.

George A. Plimpton, president of the Amherst board of trustees, returned last night from Amherst. He said that President Harris's resignation was not unexpected, that he had mentioned the possibility of retiring several times, and that the board had of course been thinking of a successor. Whom they were considering he did not wish to say. He would be chosen, said Dr. Plimpton, between now and next June, when President Harris's resignation takes effect.

Amherst alumni in New York who have anticipated the resignation of President Harris have mentioned Prof. George D. Olds as a possibility. Prof. Olds has the chair of mathematics at Amherst at present and when President Harris was abroad a few years ago Prof. Olds was acting president.

BETWEEN

the methods of an organization such as ours and the antiquated methods of the past, there is as great a difference as there is between the monumental Municipal Building which we are now erecting, and the modest, comfortable little two or three story structure known as City Hall.

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LEADER LAW'S FIRST SPEECH.

Balfour's Successor Praises Laurier and Canada Generally.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Andrew Bonar Law, the new Unionist leader in the House of Commons, who succeeded Mr. Balfour, made his first speech as leader to-day at the annual conference of the Conservative Associations of Great Britain at Leeds.

Mr. Law was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm by an immense audience. His speech was straightforward and businesslike without any remarkable oratory. He called the Unionists to work for the turning out of the Government, to fight against the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Wales and against home rule and for the tariff. He made much of the Government's absolute dependence upon the Irish party and emphasized his remarks by saying: "If there is one national Ireland there are two which are separated from each other far more acutely than either is separated from the English."

He urged a tariff as a means of raising the general level of wages. Though he did not pretend that a tariff was a cure for all evils he held that it was a help for the greatest of them, namely a chronic lack of employment for the workingmen.

Mr. Law dwelt at length upon the Canadian elections, paying a warm tribute to ex-Premier Laurier as being the first to give preference to Great Britain and thereby setting an example to be followed by the other dominions. His admiration for Laurier was not abated a jot when he rejoiced at the result of the elections. It was an ignorant and impudent claim, he said, that the elections did not bear on the cause of preference. They were and are an emphatic reminder that reciprocal preference is the aim of Great Britain's autonomous dominions.

Canadians through electoral decision had said: "We have done our part; it is up to the old country now."

He regarded his Canadian birth and early training as one of the greatest of whatever qualifications he might have for the leadership of the Unionist party.

BISHOP'S SLAYER ARRESTED.

Portuguese Officer Killed Churchman After Dispute.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LISBON, Nov. 16.—Advices to-day from Portugese East Africa state that the assassin of the Bishop of Nyassaland has been arrested.

A despatch on Tuesday told of the murder of the Right Rev. A. J. Douglas, Bishop of Nyassaland, recently at Kajon, on the Portugese side of Lake Nyassa. The Bishop with a party of three women was met by a Portugese officer who, after a quarrel, shot the Bishop dead.

The British Resident at Kutakoa investigated the matter and the arrest of the officer followed.

TO SHOW PORTRAITS OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Brannan Arranging for an Art Show for the Suffrage Cause.

An exhibition of portraits of women will be given the first week in February for the benefit of the Women's Political Union. Mrs. John Winters Brannan, who is chairman of the committee, said yesterday afternoon that the place for the exhibition was not yet decided upon.

"We have had the offer of two desirable galleries," she explained, "but our plans are not yet sufficiently developed to enable us to determine just how much space we shall need for the exhibition, and so we shall defer our choice until next week.

"It is our purpose to show in one room a loan collection of the old masters and in another the work of some of the foremost artists of to-day. The latter exhibit will include of course many portraits of well known New York women. It was our intention originally to accept only portraits, but some of those who are interested in our project have made such tempting offers of other objects of art that we concluded it would be advisable to widen the scope of our exhibition and we are now making arrangements for a third collection. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who is on our committee, has promised four pieces of antique tapestry for this. Another member has given an amethyst and diamond pendant to be sold for the benefit of the union, and a third has sent an old Indian necklace.

"The most notable gift received so far has been that of Mrs. Julian Coffin, who has presented a collection of Lowestoft china, consisting of platters, cups and saucers and covered dishes, which were once in the possession of her ancestor Gen. Stewart, a member of Washington's staff. Mrs. Coffin is so keenly interested in the political work we are now carrying on and so alive to the necessity for increasing the funds now at our disposal that she assured us she felt it a privilege rather than a sacrifice to part with heirlooms."

A feature of the exhibition will be a series of teas, at the first of which members of the general committee will act as hostesses. Well known actresses will preside on the second day and well known women artists have promised to "pour" at the third function.

Alfred Herter is painting an exhibition poster in the union colors, green, purple and white. Mrs. Pankhurst's organization owns a large series of posters illustrating the various phases of militant suffrage in England, but Mr. Herter's will be the first American one in the tricolor made famous by the suffragettes.

Among those who compose the exhibition committee are Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. C. F. Berry, Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Julian Coffin, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. Kenneth Frazier, Mrs. Henry B. Fuller, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Albert Herter, Mrs. James S. Inglis, Mrs. C. Knoblauch, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, Miss Maynard, Mrs. James McCrea, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Thomas L. Munson, Miss Lydia Emmett and Mrs. Wendell Bush.

RUSSIA WILL INVADE PERSIA

4,000 MEN TO OCCUPY KAZVIN AT ONCE.

Hostile Move Due to Persia's Ignoring of the Russian Demands Made After Shuster Refused to Leave the Ex-Shah's Brother Alone for Taxes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—The Government has decided to order an immediate advance against Persia in consequence of not having received satisfaction.

Four thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery are already collected in Transcaucasia and will move forthwith to occupy Kazvin, staying there or advancing to Teheran according to the attitude of the Persian Government.

From telegrams which have been received here it does not seem likely that there will be a speedy settlement of the serious dispute which has broken out between the Russian and Persian Governments over the internal administration of affairs in Persia. W. Morgan Shuster, the American who holds the position of Treasurer-General in the Shah's Government and who has been the primary factor in the dispute, also maintains his attitude of resistance against the demands of the St. Petersburg Government, which have been accompanied with the threat of occupation of two of the provinces of Persia.

Russia and Great Britain have clearly recognized zones or territories in Persia, and their actions have assured their manifest control in Persian affairs. At least it was such until the advent of Mr. Shuster and his American colleagues, who have taken over the administration of the Teheran finances at the request of the Persian Government.

Lately the ex-Shah, who was deposed, made his reappearance in Persia and has to all appearances been strongly backed by Russia. But the former occupant of the throne has not made much progress in his campaign for restoration, and it is over the property of his brother that the present dispute had its beginning.

The ex-Shah's brother supported his kinsman in the fighting and the Persian Government decided to confiscate his property, which task was delegated to the Treasury gendarmes, who were organized by Mr. Shuster for the collection of the arrears in taxation and other duties. The force went to the estate of Shau es Sultaneh, the ex-Shah's brother, and were taking charge of the property when the Russian Consul intervened and a dispute ensued. The home Government took up the case of the Consul and demanded reparation from Persia, which up to the present time has not been granted.

The Persian Prime Minister, who with his Cabinet has since resigned, on Nov. 13 issued an order to Mr. Shuster to withdraw the gendarmes from the house of Prince Shau es Sultaneh, but the American replied that the order for the confiscation of the Prince's property had been signed by all the Ministers of the Government, and therefore he could not comply with the counter order of the Prime Minister alone. This position is still maintained.

In regard to the demand for satisfaction, which the Russian Government asked for the insult to the Russian Consul, done, it said, by Mr. Shuster's gendarmes, and also for the insults to other officials, the Persian Government, according to Russian advices to-day, does not show any disposition to grant. Thus the situation is deadlocked for the present.

The newspapers have started a hot campaign against Treasurer-General Shuster and indignantly accuse him of assuming powers derogatory to Russia and Great Britain, as well as overriding the power of the Persian Cabinet and entering into intrigue with the Nationalists for the purpose of inflaming the alleged differences between the Russian Consulate and the Persian Government.

TEHERAN, Nov. 16.—The Premier refuses to reconstruct the Persian Cabinet and the anti-Shusterites declare that he is unable to find men who are willing to submit to Shuster's domination. The alternative view is that no one will undertake the responsibility of yielding to or defying Russia's demands.

Shuster meanwhile is strengthening the Customs gendarmerie and organizing provincial depots, so that he will soon be able to collect revenues and suppress brigandage on the trade routes.

"APOCALYPSE" FOR $17,750.

Other Noteworthy Prices at the Henry Huth Sale at Sotheby's.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—At the second day's sale of the famous library of books, manuscripts, autograph letters and engravings of Henry Huth at Sotheby's to-day the manuscript "Apocalypse" sold for $17,750.

It is a manuscript of the fifteenth century of 124 leaves. It is a paraphrastic translation of the Apocalypse, with a copious glossary or commentary. In the opinion of Mr. Johnson of the Oxford Observatory, to whom it formerly belonged, this manuscript was written in England; but though, as shown by the coat of arms on the first page, it was executed for Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV., who married Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in 1468, the miniatures are certainly not of English execution, but were more probably painted in French Flanders.

The "Apocalypse, Apocalypsis Sancti Johannis," a block book of the fifteenth century, bound in velvet, sold for $6,000. The work is exclusively rare. The manuscript, "Antiphonarium" of English execution, went for $1,800.

"Apianus (Petrus) Cosmographicus Liber," the extremely rare first edition, fetched $200.

"Arden of Feversham, the Lamentable and True Tragedy of Master Arden Feversham in Kent, Who Was Most Wickedly Murdered by the Means of His Disloyal and Wanton Wife," an extremely rare book, sold for $275.

"Ariosto (Ludovico) Orlando Furioso di Ludouico Ariosto," a fine copy, brought $625.

"Armin (Robert) Foole vpon Foole, or Sixe Sortes of Sottes," a book on fools, the only copy known, sold for $505.

"Ars Moriendi, La Historia del Iudicio del Figliolo de Dio Issu Christo," consisting of twenty leaves, fetched $1,050.

"King Arthur, the Story of the Moste Noble and Worthy Kynge Arthur—and Valyaunt Knyghtes of the Rounde Table," a fine copy, sold for $1,050.

"Attila" brought $510.

"Augustinus (S. Aurelius) Confessionum Libri XIII.," a manuscript on vellum of the fourteenth century, sold for $750.

"Augustinus (S.) de Civitate dei Libri XXII. Editio Escundu" went for $810.

"Azores. A report of the truth of the fight about the Iles of Acores, this last summer, betwixt the Reuenge, one of Her Majestie's shippes, and an armada of the King of Spaine," printed in 1591, sold for $1,500.

The total of the day's sales was $50,695.

YUAN SHIH KAI AS SOLE BOSS

Continued from First Page.

appointed were not consulted. It is inconceivable that Cheng Chien, for example, who cooperated with Wu Ting-fang in telegraphing the Prince Regent and demanding the abdication of the Throne, should accept office.

One striking appointment is that of Liang Chi Chiao as Vice-Minister of Justice. He is one of the most distinguished of modern Chinese writers and a devoted follower of Kang Yu Wei, with whom he was outlawed in 1898. He has since resided in Japan, whence he has conducted a press campaign which helped to beget the revolution.

The War Minister, Wang Shi Cheng, is one of Yuan's four most trusted military advisers.

The foreign Ministers have addressed to the Government a gentle homily in the name of humanity, hoping to prevent a repetition of the massacres.

An interesting question of extradition has arisen in Yun-nan. The customs collector at Taotai levanted to Hongkong with 1,000,000 taels which were pledged to the foreign loan service. It is not settled yet whether he will be extradited by the Pekin Government or by the revolutionary Government at Shanghai.

The *Times's* Shanghai despatches say that Wu Ting-fang and Wen Tsung Hai will join, as revolutionary appointees in charge of foreign affairs, to advocate provincial autonomy with central military control at Wu-chang. The capital probably will be Nankin and Dr. Sun Yat Sen will be President.

Nankin is generally regarded as the key to the situation. If the revolutionists win there further resistance to their plans is unlikely. If Chang wins there will be devastation and carnage, changing the whole complexion of events to be expected.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A national conference will soon be held in Pekin for the purpose of reaching an understanding as to the form of government to be adopted for China.

According to a cablegram received at the Chinese Legation to-day an imperial edict has been issued inviting the different provinces to send representatives to the conference. The legation was also informed that Yuan Shih Kai has accepted the premiership and will at once begin the task of restoring peace and reestablishing the authority of the Chinese Government.

An edict has been promulgated naming three imperial commissioners to visit the provinces to urge concerted action and acceptance of the concessions made by the Throne in the recent edicts providing for a constitutional monarchy. Chang Chen, a noted scholar and ex-president of the Provincial Assembly of Kiang Su, and Li Chia Chu, president of the Imperial University at Pekin, are members of this commission. Three officials of Kwang Tung province residing at Pekin have united in a telegram to the Cantonese urging them to maintain order and to agree to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy.

The fiscal condition of the Chinese Government is precarious, according to official information received at the State Department. There is less than 4,000,000 taels, or about $3,000,000, in the Treasury, including gifts from court funds. Officials in Pekin express the fear that the Chinese imperial troops will revolt or disband if they are not paid. Chefoo, Amoy and Swatow have fallen into the hands of the revolutionists and the foreign consuls have been withdrawn from Nankin. Thirty-five Americans have left Chungking because of the critical conditions prevailing there.

No orders have yet been issued by the War Department for sending a regiment of infantry from Manila to China, but it is likely that they soon will be issued. The troops will join the forces of other governments in policing the railroad between Pekin and Tientsin. This road is eighty miles in length and under the protocol settling the Boxer uprising of 1900 the Powers have the right to use their military forces to keep open the road in order to maintain communication with the foreign diplomatic representatives in Pekin. The State Department is awaiting word from William J. Calhoun, American Minister to China, before sending the troops. It is expected that the troops will leave Manila within a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The cruiser Cincinnati, which has been at Mare Island Navy Yard for months undergoing repairs, sailed for Chinese waters to-day. It was the intention of the Department that the Cincinnati should relieve the New Orleans on her arrival in the Orient in order that she might be brought here for an overhauling, of which she is in need. Owing to the upheaval in China, however, it has been decided that both vessels shall stay in Chinese waters until the situation clears. The Cincinnati carried a large amount of wireless apparatus for vessels of the fleet in the Orient.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16.—That at least a part of the Pacific fleet is to be rushed to China so that the United States may be prepared for events there is the conclusion drawn from rush orders which were received last night.

The battleship Oregon, which was anchored off Ventura, Cal., sailed suddenly at midnight for San Francisco, where its crew is to be transferred to the cruiser Pennsylvania. The flagship California and the cruisers South Dakota and Maryland left San Diego last night under forced draught, leaving $20,000 worth of supplies on the docks there.

The cruisers were ordered to San Francisco at top speed. Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas refused any information as to the reason for the orders. It is understood that the cruisers will coal at Mare Island and be put on a war footing at once. They should arrive late to-night.

The supply ship Glacier and the collier Prometheus have been loaded, the supply ship Buffalo will be loaded and the cruisers Cleveland and Denver are to be put in commission at once. The cruisers West Virginia and Colorado are still at San Diego under command of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, in command of the first division of the Pacific fleet.

SALE OF SPANISH GUINEA.

France Said to Be Willing to Let Germany Purchase It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, has communicated to the Reichstag some additional provisions of the agreement reached recently between France and Germany on Morocco.

France, the communication states, has waived the right to purchase Spanish Guinea if Germany wishes to acquire the colony from Spain and that Germany will not take part in any special agreements between France and Spain which those two countries may arrange on the subject of Morocco.

In a despatch from Madrid yesterday Premier Canalejas denied that Spain was about to sell her Guinea colony to Germany or any other Power. He said that Spain was willing to use great moderation in her negotiations with France about Spanish vested rights and interests in Morocco.

A despatch from Paris, however, declared that Germany was negotiating with Spain for the Guinea colony and that a German commission would be sent to engage in topographical work.

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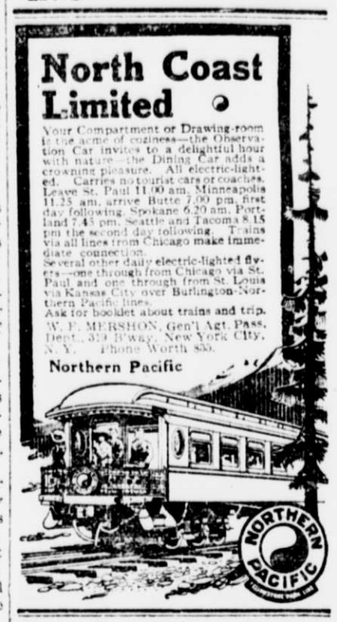

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MARRIED.

ELMENDORF—ELMENDORF.—On November 15, 1911, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Katarine Elmendorf, daughter of the late Nicoll Floyd Elmendorf, to Dr. Ten Eyck Elmendorf.

DIED.

BOYNTON.—On Wednesday, November 15, 1911, at his residence, the Burlington, Washington, D. C., Theodore Vernon, son of the late John Henry and Theodosia Clark Boynton.
Funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th st. near Broadway, on Friday, November 17, at 10 o'clock. Members of the Fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to attend.
Interment at Albany, N. Y.

BUCHANAN.—At Hamilton, Bermuda, on November 15, William Buchanan of New York city, in the 86th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACOB.—On Wednesday, November 15, 1911, at Stamford, Conn., Henry Mason, son of Bartholomew and Lydia Brown Jacob, aged 2 years and 6 months.
Funeral private.

KELLY.—At Hoboken, on November 16, 1911, the Right Rev. Charles J. Kelly, aged 55 years, rector of Our Lady of Grace Church.
Funeral Monday, November 20, 1911. Office for the dead at 9:30 A. M., solemn requiem mass at 10 o'clock at Our Lady of Grace Church. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

KINNEAR.—Charles Campbell Kinnear, aged 24 years. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 and 243 West 23d st. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.).

PRICE.—Suddenly, in New York city, on Thursday evening, November 16, Joseph Bowling Price of the Anderson & Price Co. of New York and Ormond, Fla.
Funeral services will be held at Bretton Hall, Broadway and 86th st., Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment at Ormond, Fla. Lexington, Ky., and Jacksonville papers please copy.

WHITEHOUSE.—In New York city, on Thursday, November 16, Frederic Cope Whitehouse, fourth son of the Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D. Oxon., LL. D. Cantab., Second Bishop of Illinois. Funeral services will be held in Grace Church Chantry, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS.

PIERREPONT.—
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY, held November 15, 1911, the following minute was adopted:
It is with deep sorrow that we record the death on November fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, of our esteemed associate, Mr. Henry Evelyn Pierrepont.
Member of a long distinguished family, he maintained through one more generation the integrity of its name. A man of means and well merited influence in his community, he was nevertheless modest and unassuming in manner. Beneath a courteous and considerate demeanor there lay the firm foundations of a New England conscience—a heritage from his ancestry—impelling him to high ideals and endowing him with moral courage to sustain them. During the thirteen years of his membership in this Board, sound judgment characterized his faithful and efficient performance of every obligation entrusted to him.
In recognition of these qualities, and as a token of our sympathy for his relatives, let this minute be spread upon our records and a suitable engrossed copy thereof be sent to the bereaved family.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St.
Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1574 Chelsea.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING SUN contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN.—Adv.

LB

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