CANAL BILL ADOPTED LIMITS FREE TOLLS

House and Senate Conferees Agree to Pass Coastwise Ships Only.

RAILROAD CLAUSE STANDS

Measure, if Enacted, Will Bar Vessels Owned by Lines From Panama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Senate and House conferees on the Panama Canal bill reached an agreement to-night and this measure will be sent to the President.

Important changes are found in the bill as it comes from conference, but it has lost nothing in its radical railroad features.

That section of the bill is if anything more pronounced against railroad ownership of steamship lines than it was when the proposed legislation went to conference. The bill in its final form not only will bar the Southern Pacific Company's boats from the Panama Canal, but will compel divorcement by the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the New York Central and other railroads of their extensive steamship holdings unless the Interstate Commerce Commission shall decide that the continued holding of such lines is in the interest and convenience of the public.

The bill as it will be reported back to the House and Senate makes a pretence, however, of observing this Government's treaty obligations with Great Britain. It limits free tolls to American vessels in the coastwise trade.

The bill retains the provision admitting foreign built vessels owned exclusively by American capital to American registry, but bars them from the coastwise trade. This provision amounts to free trade in ships and as a compensation to American shipbuilders the conferees have inserted a provision which admits all shipbuilding material of foreign production to the United States duty free. This is to meet the objection of American shipbuilders who contend that the proposed free trade in vessels would drive them out of business.

The deadlock between the House and Senate representatives over the railroad section of the bill was broken by a compromise. The House bill contained a flat prohibition against the ownership or control by any railroad of a competing steamship line. The Senate amended this by limiting the prohibition to ships passing through the Panama Canal and by empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether or not other shipping interests should be divorced from the railroads. The bill still contains the flat prohibition passed by the House, but a section has been added which will allow railroads operating steamship lines other than through the Panama Canal to maintain their control under a special dispensation from the commission. The prohibition against the passage of railroad owned boats through the canal is, however, unqualified, and this means that the Pacific Mail plans to establish a $22,000,000 line from New York to the Orient are knocked in the head, and that eventually the Southern Pacific may be obliged to retire from the trans-Pacific route because of its unprofitableness.

One radical provision of this section is that in all cases referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission the order of the commission shall be final.

The Senate conferees were obliged to yield on the question of free tolls to American ships in the foreign trade.

The bill provides that no foreign built yacht or pleasure boat admitted to American registry shall be exempt from the duties levied under the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

The tolls, when based on net tonnage for ships of commerce, shall not exceed $1.25 per net registered ton nor be less than the estimated proportionate cost of the actual maintenance and operation of the canal. If the tolls are not based upon net registered tonnage they shall not exceed the equivalent of $1.25 per net registered ton. The toll for each passenger will not be more than $1.50.

The President is authorized to amend the regulations governing the operation of the canal. The government of the Canal Zone remains as provided in the bill when it left the Senate.

MORGAN PAINTINGS COMING.

Ten by Fragonard Being Brought Here From London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—J. Pierpont Morgan's ten famous paintings by Fragonard, known as "The Crass Fragonards," are on their way to New York to be hung in his library.

It is recalled that Mr. Morgan had a beautiful room built in his London house especially to receive these pictures when he bought them from the Agnews. This room has been dismantled. The Agnews paid $250,000 for the pictures at an auction sale in Cannes in 1898. What profit they made in the sale to Mr. Morgan is not known.

The Boston Museum has bought Gainsborough's full length portrait of John Eld, who founded the Staffordshire Infirmary in 1766. The picture was painted for the infirmary and remained there until last May, when the Knoedlers bought it at auction for 4,000 guineas. What the Boston Museum paid the Knoedlers has not been made public.

The fact that Gainsborough painted the picture was forgotten until 1909, when experts examined it.

SUGGESTS THAT TURKEY YIELD.

Austria Starts Movement to Obtain Autonomy for Balkans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—It is stated on trustworthy authority that Austria has initiated an attempt to induce Turkey to autonomize some of her European provinces, especially Macedonia and Albania. Accounts differ as to the scope of the scheme, but it seems that Count Berchtold, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has proposed that the Powers exchange views on the subject of inviting Turkey to decentralize her administration and grant the reforms demanded by the various races.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 14.—A strong military guard was placed over the Turkish Legation to-day as a precaution against mob violence. The Minister has received dozens of threats since the recent massacres of Bulgarians in Turkey. Regardless of his own wishes, many think popular clamor will force Czar Ferdinand to declare war against the Sultan.

NEW FORM OF CONTRACTS

OUR new form of contract for the purchase of real estate embodying clauses in regard to instalment assessments is now ready and we should be glad to send sample copies to any attorney or real estate broker or operator who is interested in the purchase of real estate.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $4,375,000
Surplus (all earned) 10,625,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SHOW OF DEATH CHAIR VICTIMS MUST STOP

Health Department Revokes Permit Given to Undertakers.

BURIALS THIS FORENOON

Story of Show of Black Hander Put to Death That Had a 12 Days Run.

The Health Department yesterday revoked the permit issued by Dr Alonso Blauvelt, sanitar superin'endent for Manhattan, to Latone & Guidetti, the Italian undertakers at 236 Mulberry street, which allowed them to keep in their shop for public exhibition until next Saturday the bodies of the five young Italians put to death in the electric chair early on Monday morning for the murder last November of Mrs. Mary Hall in Westchester county.

At the Health Department officials and at Sing Sing prison it was said yesterday that the officials concerned had no notion until they read THE SUN yesterday that Latone & Guidetti were displaying the bodies for advertising purposes. Dr. Walter C. Bensel sent Dr. Blauvelt to the undertaking shop to investigate and then summoned Paul Guidetti, the youthful member of the undertaking firm, to the Health Department.

"Dr. Blauvelt, sanitary superintendent for Manhattan," said Dr. Bensel yesterday, "issued the permit and Dr. Bensel, sanitary superintendent of the greater city, revoked it. I told the undertakers that if they do not bury the bodies by to-morrow morning they will be liable to imprisonment of from six months to a year or a fine of $500 and imprisonment. And if they don't bury them by to-morrow my department will go to the shop and bury them."

Shortly after word came from Albany yesterday that the State Prison Department had begun an investigation of the manner in which Latone & Guidetti had obtained the bodies from the Sing Sing authorities it was announced to inquirers at Sing Sing that Warden Kennedy had "just been called up the State." Undertaker Paul Guidetti told THE SUN reporter yesterday that he had obtained the bodies without trouble at Sing Sing upon presenting five printed slips of which only the slip asking for the body of Salvatore di Marco contained the signature—really a cross mark signed by Di Marco's brother, who cannot write—of a relative of the dead.

"Guidetti came here with five slips all signed by relatives," said a Sing Sing official yesterday who spoke for Warden Kennedy. "At least he said that the signers of the orders for the bodies were relatives. Section 507 of the Criminal Procedure says that we are to turn the bodies of executed murderers over to relatives upon request. If undertakers use the body of a man for advertising purposes we can't help it. It's up to your city authorities to stop it."

"I told the Sing Sing people plainly," said Paul Guidetti while long lines of persons were filing past the bodies yesterday afternoon and clinking coins upon the trays resting upon the coffins in which the five had just been placed, "that only Di Marco had relatives in this country and that the other slips were signed by friends.

"It's a damn shame that Dr. Bensel interfered with us. We won't have a chance to raise much money now and so we have to cut out the brass band we were going to have at the funeral. Why didn't Dr. Bensel or Dr. Blauvelt interfere with another Italian undertaker on the East Side who had a 'Black Hand' murder man on exhibition in his store for twelve days? I told Dr. Bensel about that. The undertaker stopped the exhibition a few days ago and then shipped the body to Italy."

COULD RETALIATE ON U. S.

Europe Has Many Weapons if Canal Bill Goes Through.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Evening News* points out that there are many ways in which England and other Powers could retaliate if the Panama Canal bill providing for discriminating rates in favor of American ships became a law. For instance, they could boycott the San Francisco exposition or levy poll tax on passengers coming from America on their ships, using the proceeds to refund the canal tolls to shippers, or levy special duties on American manufactures.

However, adds the *News*, until the proposed Panama Canal law is an accomplished fact, it would be unwise to assume that a friendly Government will be so far blinded by purely selfish motives as to allow its treaty with England to be trampled upon.

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS and BABIES IN THE Tenement Districts

Must Get Relief from THE STIFLING HEAT.

Many appeals for fresh air relief are received by us every day.

If you have returned from your summer rest, you appreciate the benefits of a vacation. If you have not, you still realize its necessity for the over worked and underpaid.

WILL YOU NOT HELP THEM?

Think of the suffering in the tenements these hot days. It will make you happy to know that some poor family is enjoying the ocean or country breezes, or is receiving relief through you.

Here are a few possibilities:

$2.50 will keep a teething baby as your guest at the seashore or in the country for a week. Twice that amount will give the baby's worn-out mother a rest, too.

$5.00 will pay a week's board on a farm for a boy or girl who cannot continue work without a rest and change of air.

$10.00 will pay a week's board for a tired mother and delicate baby on a desirable farm, or it will make a family of four happy for a week at Sea Breeze, and strong for many months, possibly years.

$20.00 will keep a mother and three children, or two "cash girls" (sisters) at Sea Breeze for two weeks of fun and unaccustomed joy.

$100.00 will send fifteen hard working girls to the country, or ten mothers and thirty children to Sea Breeze for a week.

Tell Us How Many You Will Help

Send contributions to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, Room 211, 105 East 22nd Street.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

CHURCHILL ATTACKS BONAR LAW AGAIN

Says He Incites to Violence and Would Send England to Poland's Fate.

HE IS READY TO ACT

Paper Says Government Is Awaiting Opportunity to Prosecute Agitators.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Mr. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has written another letter in reply to Bonar Law. He says Mr. Law's representation of his and Sir Edward Carson's incitements of violence as solemn warnings to the Government strongly resembles a bluff.

"They were not warnings," he says, "but incitements of Orangemen. The detestable incidents which have since happened in Belfast show how well their hearers interpreted what they said. If the party leaders of the past had allowed their thoughts to turn so readily to bloodshed Britain would have shared the follies and the fate of Poland."

As to the necessity of Bonar Law's professed alarm, Mr. Churchill points out that many months must elapse before the home rule bill becomes a law, then there will be another long period before it can be put in operation, and probably a third indefinite period before the slightest oppression or prejudicial treatment could touch Ulster. Mr. Churchill then says:

"If Ulster's Protestants are going to be coerced into submission by an Irish Parliament and if Bonar Law's frequent predictions that the Unionists will soon supplant the Liberals in the Government is correct, then it will be he who will control the executive when the crisis comes.

"Bonar Law may try to scramble out of his mess as he chooses, but the consequences of his action will pursue him and those identified with him. He has drawn a black check of indefinite currency against the whole resources of the Unionist party which any ruffian or any lunatic may present any morning for payment filled in by the hand of crime."

The Dundee *Advertiser*, the principal Liberal newspaper of Mr. Churchill's constituency, asserts that it knows that the Government is closely watching the sayings and doings of Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and their associate leaders. The paper says:

"It is doubtful if anything they have said or done hitherto brings them within the law, but there is ground for believing that lawless acts are preparing, which will bring their inflammatory speeches into legal relationship with facts. In the event of disturbance the Government will act with the utmost rigor and with stern indifference to the position of the offenders."

Noteworthy in connection with the foregoing is Mr. Churchill's course in answering Bonar Law in a letter to-day. Mr. Churchill says in a later statement:

"The position, both local and general, is far more serious than Bonar Law's present explanations imply, and his part therein and responsibility therefor are nowise covered by what he now says.

"His colleague, Sir Edward Carson, is the moving spirit of an organization which has openly avowed the intention to establish a provisional government. There has been a large importation of arms to the Orange districts and there is widespread drilling and training in the use of weapons."

This is the first open admission by the Government of warlike preparations in Ulster, which has been generally ridiculed as a bugaboo by the Ministerialists.

KING'S GRANDMOTHER DEAD.

Dowager Duchess of Genoa Succumbs at Rome.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The Dowager Duchess of Genoa, the grandmother of King Victor Emmanuel, is dead. Queen Margherita was at her bedside.

The Dowager Duchess of Genoa was before her marriage Adelaide, daughter of the Austrian Archduke Rainer. She was the Imperial Princess and Archduchess of Austria and was born June 3, 1822. King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy, wishing to improve his relations with Austria, married the Princess on April 12, 1842, when she was 20 years old. Although the marriage was contracted for political purposes principally the young couple for a time lived happily together.

The King and his bride hated court life and they chafed under the strict etiquette of the Quirinal from which they could not escape. They had four children, the Princess Marie Clotilde Therese Louise, who was born at Turin on March 2, 1843; King Humbert I., born at Turin on March 14, 1844; Prince Amadee, the Duke d'Osta, born May 30, 1845, and the Princess Marie Pie, born October 16, 1847.

King Victor Emmanuel II. later developed a weakness for feminine society and he had several mistresses whose love affairs were notorious at the court. The King died of a fever on January 9, 1878.

AMERICAN TRAPS THIEF.

Robbed on a London Omnibus, He Quickly Recovers Notes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—How William B. Hill, an American, lost his wallet containing $905 and his steamship ticket and trapped the thief was told to-day in the Bow street court.

After drawing some money from a bank in Pall Mall Mr. Hill boarded an omnibus.

At the same time an elderly man got on the omnibus. He seemed to be intoxicated and in an ugly temper and brushed against Mr. Hill roughly as the two took seats. After a few minutes the elderly man alighted. When Mr. Hill left the omnibus he missed his wallet. Hurrying back to the bank he had the numbers of the notes he had just received telephoned to the police and to other banks.

Detectives were called in and while Mr. Hill was telling his story, Cook's tourist telephoned to the bank that an elderly man was there trying to change one of the notes. The detectives rushed to Cook's, where a clerk had detained the man seeking change. He was arrested. In court he gave his name as John Brown.

After hearing Mr. Hill's story the Magistrate sentenced Brown to six months at hard labor.

ORIGIN OF PHILISTINES.

Palestine Explorers Discover Grotto and Hope to Solve Problem.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The vexed question of the origin of the Philistines is expected to be solved shortly. A letter received in London announces that Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, director of the exploring party which went to Palestine in behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, has made discoveries of high historical importance in the ruins of the ancient city of Bethshemish, which he and a companion, Mr. Newton, explored.

Pottery and other objects which were unearthed are believed to support the theory that the Philistines were emigrants from Crete. E. W. Masterson, secretary of the Exploration Fund, writing from Bethshemish July 24, gives the following details of the discoveries:

"A high mound, on which there were five prostrate pillars (masseboth), was recently unearthed and what was probably an extremely early sanctuary or grotto was found underneath. It has not yet been opened up or explored. At the same time it is a grotto, with the most primitive interments, for a great quantity of unbroken pottery (food and drink offerings) have been uncovered, which date back to at least 1500 B. C. The natives were much excited over this discovery and also the discovery of several huge well mounts, which when followed down a few feet will probably solve the problem of the water supply of this ancient walled city."

Mr. Masterson adds that unless the resources of the fund are increased the work must come to a standstill, which would be a misfortune to students of Semitic religion and history. The operations have closed for the hot and unhealthy summer months.

TRADE FORCES GERMANY TO PLAN GREAT CANALS

Waterway Reported as Aimed at Holland Merely Part of Huge System.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A report of the British Consul for Rhenish Westphalia is noteworthy for its statements as to the development of German prosperity. Wages have risen throughout the empire and trade consequently is not only increasing but the people are buying higher priced goods and food of better quality.

There is a growing tendency among business concerns to amalgamate. Certain firms are trying to produce all the raw materials themselves or amalgamate tahhe firms tt produce raw materials.

The desire increases to find outlets for German capital at home by supporting German industries and commerce. To this end and in order to prevent German dependence upon foreign capital the Government has lately refused to issue certain foreign loans.

The report dwells on canal development, which is going strongly ahead, and confirms the project to connect the Rhine and other rivers with the North Sea by a canal. It is proposed to connect all the rivers flowing northward with one another by a system of canals, thus opening communication between east and southeast Germany and the North Sea. Part of the scheme is to build a transcontinental canal eastward from Dartmund, deepening and making canals of the rivers along the route.

It is also projected that the Rhine, which is navigable for large ships only to Strassburg, be made navigable for the larger vessels as far as Basel.

The Moselle and Saar rivers are among those that will be improved and made parts of the canal system. The industrial districts of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, whose industries have increased enormously in the last decade, thus will be given further impetus.

In dealing with the question of Germany's efforts to induce Holland to consent to the reestablishing of tolls on the Rhine the Consul's report mentions that the Reichstag already has passed a bill imposing heavy tolls on river traffic, although the date of its enforcement has not yet been fixed. Besides Holland Germany also is negotiating with Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, as they are closely affected by the project of Rhine tolls. It is unlikely that Holland will consent to the plan without considerable compensatory concessions.

The Consul says Germany is compelled to build canals as she cannot build enough railroads to cope with the growing traffic. Experience has shown that the existing canals have in no wise lessened the income of the State owned railways.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

American Ship Carries Supplies to Earthquake District.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14.—The Scorpion, sent by the American Red Cross Society, with G. C. Taylor, secretary of the American Embassy and four doctors on board, has gone to Myriophiton and other earthquake stricken places taking food, medicine and appliances for the relief of sufferers. The Scorpion will probably be used as a hospital for the treatment of bad cases.

GEN. BOOTH LOSES STRENGTH.

Commander of Salvation Army in Serious Condition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Gen. William Booth is considerably worse. He showed no signs of improvement last night or to-day and to-night it is admitted that his condition is serious.

BOER A BRITISH GENERAL.

King George Appoints Former Premier Botha of Transvaal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—King George appointed the Hon. Lewis Botha, former Premier of the Transvaal, an honorary General of the British army.

WOMEN ON HUNGER STRIKE.

Dublin Suffragettes Follow Example of Mrs. Pankhurst.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—The three suffragettes who were sentenced to prison last week not having received a reply to their demand that they be placed in the first class ward on the ground that they are political prisoners have begun a hunger strike.

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

CELEBRATED HATS
FALL STYLES
On Sale Thursday, Aug. 29
NEW YORK
Chicago Philadelphia
Agencies in All Principal Cities

RUSSIA AND JAPAN TO SHUT THE DOOR

Continued from First Page.

cord such as Corea became for Russia and Japan.

This journal goes further and advocates a formal alliance with Japan for the common defence of their interests. Such an alliance would cover Russia's front in the Far East and enable her to economize the enormous sums which she would otherwise have to spend on a Far Eastern naval squadron, just as the Franco-Russian naval alliance, concluded a few days ago, will enable her to save the money which would otherwise have to be laid out on squadrons dispersed over European waters and to confine her efforts to the pursuit of a specific sea policy like that of Germany.

Favor a Japanese Alliance.

And throughout Russia such an alliance is being advocated warmly and perseveringly. Russo-Japanese societies, of which some of the most influential men in the Empire are active members, are working hard to bring the two peoples more and more close together. The Court, whose interest in Far Eastern affairs has never flagged, encourages a movement which will contribute to the success of its own traditional policy. Japanese diplomatists, publicists, merchants and industrial leaders are moving about from place to place, breaking down prejudices, building up common interests and strengthening the links that bind the two nations. And the results of these endeavors are marvellous. The voice of the articulate people of the Czardom, which until a couple of years ago was frankly anti-Japanese, is now strongly in favor of an agreement.

Japan's Foe Changes Front.

Japan's bitterest and most powerful enemy in Russia has ever been the nationalist organ *Novoye Vremya*. The most brilliant contributor to this journal, Menshikoff, never ceased to regard the Portsmouth treaty as merely a truce for six or seven years. War, he maintained, was sure to break out anew as soon as the two empires had recuperated. Hence they were both making ready. To-day he has modified his views.

Japan, he writes, really wants to be Russia's friend, and it behooves Russia to take the proffered hand. It is a thousand pities this was not done before the war, but better late than never. Corea ought to have been abandoned to Japan in 1901 and Manchuria would have then been handed over to Russia.

"Apparently," writes Menshikoff in the *Novoye Vremya* of July 25, "the proposals which Japan is making at present are of the same kind as those which she made respecting Corea eleven years ago. Let Russia agree to the annexation of southern Manchuria (and perhaps of Kalki also) by Japan and then she may if she wishes, incorporate in her own dominions northern Manchuria and western Mongolia. As it would have been superlatively advantageous for us ten years ago to give Corea to Japan and compensate ourselves in Manchuria it is equally advantageous for us to close with the offer now made and it would certainly be very foolish were we to protect from Japanese 'greed' the Chinese province which the Japs have already seized and which never was ours. * * * If Japan takes the initiative of freedom of action in southern Manchuria that will furnish us with a certain foundation to proclaim the same freedom of action for ourselves in northern Manchuria. Inasmuch as Manchuria, Mongolia and likewise Kukunor, Tibet and Turkestan dropped out of the orbit of China's sway with the fall of the dynasty the protectorate over them is the affair of each one of them and if we stretch a legal point to some extent it cannot even be regarded as an act hostile to the Chinese Republic."

U. S. Is China's Only Champion.

Such are the sentiments which prevail in Russia to-day. That they are destined to be translated into political action is as certain as anything in the future can be. Who will step in to hinder this? "Let us see," writes M. Menshikoff, "whether a serious protest is likely to be raised against the Russo-Japanese formula by any power. It is not England, being linked as she is with Russia and Japan, who will raise her voice against the arrangement, especially if she receives compensation in Tibet. France is satiated with her acquisitions in Africa, besides which she is also bound to Russia by alliance. Germany in her present stage of her preparations against England would hardly wage war against Russia for the sake of far off Manchuria and Mongolia. On the contrary Germany has hitherto stimulated Russian enterprises in directions running at a tangent to herself. Seeing that Germany's closest ally, Austria-Hungary, has to receive compensation in the south it may well be that Germany's friend Russia is destined to have compensation in central Asia and the Far East. The only Power which under present conditions might come forward in defence of China's dubious rights is the United States. But it is not probable that they would venture to make war before the opening of the Panama Canal. Moreover, it is not by any means likely that they would deem it advantageous to attack Russia and Japan for the sake of territory to which America herself lays no claim. It is worth noting that if Japan's navy is still somewhat inferior to that of the United States its army excels the other to an incalculable degree. The superiority of the American navy is greatly impaired by the distance that separates those possessions of America which are exposed to attack by Japan (Hawaii and the Philippines) and also by the degree of Japan's readiness in these possessions, where in the guise of Japanese immigrants there is already a sufficient contingent of soldiers. * * * Weighing the pros and cons one naturally comes to the conclusion that the proposals which Japan is alleged to have made us should be accepted."

Only One Voice in Opposition.

Only one voice has been lifted up against this view: the voice of Prince Ukhtomsky who has devoted many years of his life to the study of Far Eastern problems. He was one of the selected circle that accompanied the present Czar of Russia, then Heir Apparent, on his journey to the Far East. Prince Ukhtomsky is a director of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and also the editor of a journal called the *Peterburgskya Vedomosh*. And this is a sample of what the Prince writes:

"For some years past the Japs, who are astute diplomatists and politicians, have been moving every lever to cause Russian public opinion, which is short-sighted and soft, not merely to forget the war but to believe that Russia and Japan possess cultural and economic interests in common. With this object in view they are founding in Russia special journals and Russo-Japanese commercial museums, they are propagating the Japanese tongue and getting together Russo-Japanese societies and circles for the purpose of becoming acquainted with each other and drawing more closely together. But the two countries are essentially such strangers to each other, so far removed one from the other, so little interdependent, that all these Japanese endeavors are doomed to failure. But while Japan's offers are to be rejected it does not follow that China's interests are to be furthered.

Says Japan Needs Russia.

Prince Ukhtomsky is a businesslike politician and while he deprecates a rapprochement with Japan he is ready and eager to get all he can from China and to make the most of every opportunity which Japanese diplomacy may furnish.

"It should not be forgotten," he writes, "that Japan is now the friend of incipient imperialism and that her aim is to take over the South Ussuri territory and generally part of the Amoor district, to extend her rights, real and legal, over the fisheries in the Sea of Okhotsk and Kamchatka, and as far as possible to extend her sphere of influence in Mongolia. At present Japan looks upon Mongolia as ownerless territory, res nullius. But Russian diplomacy should bear in mind that as things now are it is Japan who needs Russia, and not vice versa. We ought not therefore to show ourselves too accommodating, for Mongolia is in virtue of many causes the natural sphere of Russian influence."

Turn whithersoever you will and you will hear the same opinions. Time is certain to transform them into political acts. Japan will move first. Russia will feel oblized in self protection to follow suit and China must make the best of a bad bargain. That in brief is the course which far Eastern politics are certain to take.

Chinese Employ Boycott as Weapon.

That China can do something to defend herself is clear from what has been happening on the Russo-Chinese frontier. Russia recently made a new regulation compelling all Chinamen who cross the border to pay a tax of 75 copeks—about 37 cents. As the object of those struggling tradesmen who cross and recross the frontier is to buy and sell, this tax is felt as a heavy burden and also as an act of rank injustice. And the Chinese resent it. Their method of paying out the Russians is to boycott them. And the process has already been begun. At first the tabooed district was limited in extent. Now it extends to nearly all the frontier line on the Amur. None of the produce exported from Saghalien to Blagovestchensk is being forwarded since July 11. Large losses have accrued. The Russian importers tried to break the boycott by offering a premium of $1.50 and $2.50 for every head of cattle entering into Blagovestchensk. But the Celestials would not be tempted.

A few days ago the Chinese authorities were approached on the subject and requested to intervene, but they answered that they could not force private citizens to do business against their will. And now the Chinese are about to refuse to supply fuel to Russian steamers, which will then be forced to give up plying to Harbin and back. The Mayor of Harbin is petitioning the Russian authorities to give way and abolish the new tax. The request is under consideration. Meanwhile purveyors of meat for the army are cancelling their contracts and pleading force majeure. Altogether it is a tangled situation.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today & tomorrow

A Sale of three-garment Suits for Men at $20

reduced from $25, $28, $30 and $35

¶ An exclusive company of three-garment models, tailored in the season's favorite fabrics, both as to weights and to patterns, and half, quarter or eighth lined, whichever your choice may be. The product of the Saks organization solely, and offering, therefore, in style, workmanship and finish, a margin of superiority over the average as liberal as the price reductions which are the feature of this sale. That's all, except to remind you that this event gives you the unrestricted choice of every three-garment model in stock at the former prices quoted, barring Blacks and Blues.

Men's Pajamas at $1.10

though made to sell at $2

a special offering of 1500 suits of pajamas at an actual saving of 90c per suit

¶ Pajama values like these should be as popular as sleep itself. The maker showed us the fabrics first and then quoted us a special price on the finished article, and the combination of quality and economy was too good to be missed. Made of fine mercerized and woven striped Madras. The mercerized kind come in white, blue, tan and heliotrope; the Madras designs are black, blue and helio stripes. Cut on liberal lines, with collars or without, and in all sizes.

Sale of Men's Neckwear

regularly 25c, 35c, and 55c

now 18c or 3 for 50c

6000 silk and washable scarfs in a big clean-up at three for a half today

¶ You may now freshen up your stock of summer scarfs without digging too deep into your pocket. This lot of scarfs is composed of the balance of many lines purchased by us during the past few weeks, and includes a large assortment of patterns and colorings. Solids and stripes, in helio, tan, green, cardinal and pink, with plenty of whites as well. Bat wings and four-in-hands that are about neck and neck as to quantity.

POWERS AGREE WITH RUSSIA.

Germany and U. S. Stand Alone on Chinese Loan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A despatch to the *Matin* from St. Petersburg says that Premier Poincare on receiving the Japanese Ambassador to-day said that France and Russia were perfectly agreed as regards the Chinese loan.

England and Japan, it was said, had also agreed with Russia in demanding that the loan should not injure Russia's interests in Mongolia and that, following Japan's Manchuria example, the loan should not be utilized for armaments in Mongolia.

The United States and Germany have not yet accepted the conditions.

MUZZLE EGYPTIAN PRESS.

Police Suppress Publication of Anti-English Literature.

CAIRO, Aug. 14.—The police began a campaign against the publication of anti-English literature to-day. Native printing offices, newspaper offices and news and book dealers' shops were placed under close surveillance.

The crusade is the result of the evidence brought out in the case of the three young Egyptians sentenced yesterday to fifteen years imprisonment each that seditious books and pamphlets incited them to plot Lord Kitchener's assassination.

WOMAN LIVED IN SIX REIGNS.

English Centenarian Who Once Talked to Scott Dies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Drew, who would have been 101 years old on August 31, died to-day in Helensburg, Scotland.

She lived in the reigns of six English rulers and remembered having talked to Sir Walter Scott when she was 16 years old.

SUICIDE HAD BEEN GAMBLING.

American Who Killed Himself at Vichy Owed Hotel Bill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Albert Twyford, the American, who committed suicide at Vichy, is said to have been gambling heavily and to have owed a large hotel bill which he could not pay.

FLASHES FROM THE CABLE.

WILHELMSHOHE, Germany.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was the Kaiser's guest at luncheon.

LIMA, Peru.—Mr. Lores, special commissioner, and the British and United States Consuls left the city of Iquitos for the Putumayo rubber district to investigate the atrocities reported to have occurred there.

LONDON.—For the collapse of his aeroplane, resulting in R. S. Fenwick's death on Salisbury plain, airmen say that structural defects were responsible. Fenwick himself built the machine with the assistance of a single workman unskilled in airship construction.