

FIND COMFORT IN ELECTIONS

Senator Dubois of Idaho Says Results Point to Roosevelt's Defeat Next Year. Declares the Trusts and Financial Interests of the East Will Beat Him. Other Democrats Also Extract Much Comfort from New York and Disregard Ohio.

New York Sun Special Service. Chicago, Nov. 5.—United States Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho predicted to-day that President Roosevelt would be defeated if nominated for the presidency. Senator Hanna, he declared, would make a better run than President Roosevelt. He based his predictions on the belief that President Roosevelt would not have the support of the financial interests of the east and middle west. The election results of yesterday, Senator Dubois believes, are significant of a turn in the tide of public sentiment against the present administration. Other Democrats also predicted the republican party's defeat in the national election. "If a candidate like Judge Parker of New York, on whom the different factions in the democratic party can unite, is chosen, I believe President Roosevelt will be defeated," said the senator in passing thru the city. "Trust and financial interests in the east and middle west will oppose President Roosevelt, and I believe the people want a change. They are disgusted with the postoffice and land scandals, the inflation of stocks and things in general. Cleveland Not Available. "Former President Cleveland will not be the democratic candidate. Mr. Cleveland would stand no more show than Bryan. He would be opposed by the west and the south. Judge Parker appears to be the logical candidate. As his record is not so good, pick some Indiana man, perhaps Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis or B. F. Shively. "The election results in New York do not show the real strength of the party there. There were many democrats who voted the fusion ticket, but will vote the republican ticket at the presidential election. The election indicates that public sentiment is drifting away from the administration. James H. Eckels, former controller of the currency, stated that the "republicans would find it difficult to carry a number of eastern states against a democrat who is in accord with old-time democratic principles." The defeat of Tom Johnson in Ohio, he believes, presages the choice of a conservative man, but whether it would be his friend, Mr. Cleveland, he did not predict. Harrison's View of It. Mayor Harrison does not regard the result of the elections in Greater New York and the state of Ohio as indicating the defeat of Bryanism and the fall of its leader or the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the next democratic national convention. "I fall to see why the election of McClellan is regarded as a victory for Cleveland and a defeat for Hill," said the mayor. "It is claimed that Murphy, the Tammany leader, is a friend of Cleveland and an enemy of Hill. I do not know that either proposition is true. "Tom Johnson represented a lot of things besides Bryanism. He was a single taxer and an advocate of reform. True, he presented principles advocated by Mr. Bryan, but that was not the cause of the big majority against him. "The elections do not mean the overthrow of Mr. Bryan. When the next national convention meets, Mr. Bryan will have a good deal to say about who shall be the presidential nominee, and I do not believe he will be Grover Cleveland."

STEEL REACHES NEW LOW POINT

Trade Conditions Lead to a Renewal of the Bear Assault upon Stocks. New York, Nov. 5.—New low records were established by the United States Steel securities on the stock exchange to-day. The common stock sold down to 117, the preferred to 56 and the 5 per cent bonds to 67. Trading in these securities was quite heavy during the hour. The remainder of the list, especially the Standard Railway shares, was not affected by the decline in steel stocks. In fact, a number of shares advanced above yesterday's closing. There is little doubt that the weakness of the steel issues results directly from trade conditions. It was learned to-day that a cut in steel billets had been agreed upon yesterday, also it was decided to maintain the present prices for steel rails. It is generally believed that the price of certain finished products will be "re-adjusted," which means that they will be reduced. NOT FOR SCHWAB. Selling Said Not to Be for His Account. Special to The Journal. New York, Nov. 5.—United States Steel stock jumped in the center of the Wall street stage to-day and made new all-around low records under heavy selling pressure. This morning's report that a reduction of 34 a ton would soon be announced in steel billets was generally taken as accounting for the particular pressure upon steel shares. A rumor was that the selling was for the account of Schwab, but this was denied later. The bears were in the saddle again and selected steel as the most vulnerable point of attack. Common was knocked down to 115 and preferred to 56. It is said the steel trust has instructed its agents abroad to place orders at almost any figure they can get. Bears say that as a result of this policy, dividends cannot be kept up. Chicago.—Representatives of the packing interests at the Union Stockyards have offered the striking sausage-makers and canners an increase in wages that probably will be accepted by the employers, preventing a general strike of all the employees of the industry.

DARK THREAT OF RAILROADS

They Will Put the Erie Canal Out of Business Even if It's Rebuilt. The All-Rail Rate to the Seaboard Is Now, Beyond Question, Too High. Millers Doubt Whether the Canal Would Not Hurt Rather Than Help.

Special to The Journal. New York, Nov. 5.—"If the Erie canal is ever rebuilt, the railroads will put it out of business in less than a year, making it as useless to the producers as the Erie canal is to-day. This statement was made to-day by an executive traffic official of one of the large railway systems, and was based upon the general sentiment expressed in railroad circles. Another statement of sensational character was to the effect that the Erie canal improvements never would be accomplished, as the railroads would find some way of defeating the undertaking. The boast that the railroads would be able to compete with the canal, capable of floating only 1,000 ton barges, is not considered by traffic and transportation experts an idle one. "The problem, in any event, will not have to be met by the railroads for at least a generation, as it will take that length of time to complete the improvements contemplated by the expenditure of \$101,000,000. By that time, traffic conditions and the centers of production may have changed so completely that the canal would be entirely different from what they would be to-day if the canal improvements were now complete. "Back of the traffic expert's bold assertion lies the fact that the rates now charged for the transportation of grain and great products, at least from Chicago to New York and other seaboard ports are far in excess of those necessary to a fair profit. The present rate on grain by lake and canal from Chicago to New York is 10 cents per 100 pounds, and by rail 14 cents. That the railroads could carry the grain at the 10 cent rate is a question that is well known in traffic circles. The Lake Shore and New York Central route, for example, can easily haul a train load of grain containing 1,000 tons. Such a train outside a 10 cent rate would produce a revenue of \$4,000. The cost of transporting the grain including interest on the money invested is at the outside not more than \$3,000, leaving a net profit of \$1,000. At the present rate of increase in railroads and a corresponding smaller percentage of increase in operating expenses, the railroads would be able to reduce transportation charges still further, long before the canal would be completed and coal maintain rates which would make it impossible, it is claimed, for the slow moving 1,000 ton barges to compete with them. "It is generally recognized by railroads and coal maintainers that anything that reduces the cost of the transportation of food products to the chief markets will greatly benefit the producer. The Erie canal project is taken by railroad men to be primarily to assist New York in obtaining and maintaining a supremacy of market against the other Atlantic and Canadian ports. The revised vote on the canal project in Greater New York was: For, 436,230; against, 53,363; plurality in favor of canal 382,867. BENEFITS OF CANAL. Improvement Won't Necessarily Help Minneapolis Millers and May Hurt. "Increased water transportation facilities make the difference between rates on the raw material and on the finished product greater. While the rate on the material is reduced by water competition, that on finished goods is not affected. If these two propositions are true, it is evident that the completion of the Erie canal and its improvement as a waterway made possible by the vote yesterday in New York state would mean a great increase in the canal of \$101,000,000, will have a good effect on the manufacturing business of Minneapolis. "Charles G. Bovey, of the Washburn-Crosby company, speaks on the question as a flour manufacturer: "At first thought, one would naturally think that a great thin in the milling industry, but on careful consideration it would seem a positive detriment." "Going further, Mr. Bovey takes a stand on higher ground than that of a miller purely: "It opens another artery for carrying raw material out of the country. Canals and water routes have always seemed more adaptable to carrying bulk cargoes and not the finished product. "We, as manufacturers and we are looking to means for carrying the manufactured product, and any means for conveying raw material out of the country are detrimental to our interests." "Speaking of all-rail shipments, Mr. Bovey said: "The railroads convey directly to the warehouse or point of destination, thus avoiding transfer. In foreign countries where labor is cheap and rail rates relatively higher than in this country, canals, with the attendant expenses, are more profitable than in this country, where, with higher priced labor, the expense of handling makes their cost almost prohibitive for the manufactured commodities. Canals in the foreign countries are popular because of the labor conditions. Here the transportation must be made with the least possible expense. For export flour the canal route may do, but I fear that it will carry more export wheat." "Mr. Bovey intimated that the railroads were being brought to appreciate the manufactured product as against the raw material and manufacturers would not like to have anything that would hinder the growth of this idea. "Colonel G. D. Rogers, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said that if the canal project were kept out of politics and beyond the control of the railroads it would vastly increase the New York export shipments which were being diverted to Montreal, Newport News, Philadelphia, New Orleans and other points. "The president-to-day appointed Daniel T. Wright of Cincinnati to be justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, replacing Justice Hagner, resigned, and reappointed James A. Gill on the supreme bench of Indiana Territory."

SHIP TRUST WAS NEVER SOLVENT

Mr. Untermyer, Attorney for Lewis Nixon, Admits that This Is True. He Says the Company Was Hopelessly Insolvent the Day It Was Started. Books Which Should Have Shown \$500,000 Deficit Showed a Profit Instead.

New York, Nov. 5.—The taking of testimony in the proceedings before the United States Examiner Olyphant for the appointment of a permanent receiver for the United States Shipbuilding company was resumed to-day with Lewis Nixon on the witness stand. Following Mr. Nixon it is probable that Charles M. Schwab or Max Pam, his personal counsel, will take the stand. The services were held at the Emperor William memorial church. The emperor sent a bouquet of chrysanthemums and palms, which the crown prince laid at the head of the bier. Professor Mommsen's children, of whom twelve of the sixteen are living, occupied the chancel with the grandchildren, Frau Mommsen, the widow, was too ill to attend. Among the cabinet ministers present were Secretary of the Interior von Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of Commerce Moeller, Minister of Instruction Stuft and Minister of Agriculture von Podbielski. The burgomasters of Berlin and Charlottenburg, hundreds of university professors, literary men and artists, and delegations from the Vienna, Leipzig and other universities were among the congregation. The octogenarian artist, Menzel, one of the few surviving contemporaries of Mommsen's early manhood, occupied a front seat. The corps of students in Medieval uniforms of striking colors, with gold-fringed

NATION HONORS PROF. MOMMSEN

The Late Historian's Funeral Is Made Notable by the Dignitaries Attending. The Emperor Himself Sent Flowers and Was Represented by the Crown Prince.

Berlin, Nov. 5.—The funeral of Professor Mommsen, the historian, took place to-day. A great number of scholars, ambassadors, cabinet ministers and foreign delegates were present. Crown Prince Frederick William represented the emperor. The services were held at the Emperor William memorial church. The emperor sent a bouquet of chrysanthemums and palms, which the crown prince laid at the head of the bier. Professor Mommsen's children, of whom twelve of the sixteen are living, occupied the chancel with the grandchildren, Frau Mommsen, the widow, was too ill to attend. Among the cabinet ministers present were Secretary of the Interior von Posadowsky-Wehner, Minister of Commerce Moeller, Minister of Instruction Stuft and Minister of Agriculture von Podbielski. The burgomasters of Berlin and Charlottenburg, hundreds of university professors, literary men and artists, and delegations from the Vienna, Leipzig and other universities were among the congregation. The octogenarian artist, Menzel, one of the few surviving contemporaries of Mommsen's early manhood, occupied a front seat. The corps of students in Medieval uniforms of striking colors, with gold-fringed

REVOLUTION NO SURPRISE

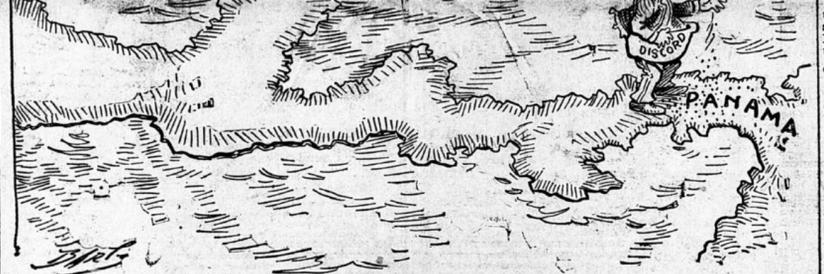
President Roosevelt Knew It Was to Be Attempted and Acted Accordingly. It Was His Foreknowledge that Kept Him Aloof from Nicaraguan Route. The Powers Show No Disposition to Interfere—Situation at the Isthmus.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Without violating any confidences it may be said that the outbreak in Panama is not so great a surprise to President Roosevelt as it was to the public at large. This does not mean that the United States is in any way responsible for the revolution. It does mean that our government was fully apprised of the preparations for the outbreak and shaped its course accordingly. The revolt of Panama is the direct result of the failure of the Colombian government to ratify the canal treaty. The revolt of Panama has everything to gain by the construction of the canal. The Colombian politicians saw in the canal only a chance to hold up the United States for unlimited millions. Avarice overreached itself and instead of securing a higher price Colombia has embroiled itself in a civil war. The Panama revolution is financed by the French investors who are interested in the sale of the Panama project to the United States. It was their only salvation. Abandonment of the Panama route by the United States and the adoption of the Nicaragua route would leave the Panama company wrecked. They stood to lose millions and the cost of a revolution in Panama was a small stake to put on the table. Why Roosevelt Delayed. President Roosevelt has been severely criticized by Senator Morgan of Alabama, and other friends of the Nicaragua project for not adopting the alternative route in accordance with the law passed last winter. The president could not then give public utterance to his reasons for delay, he had been advised by confidential agents that events would soon come to a different face on the canal negotiations, and he was willing to await these events. The United States will remain strictly neutral in the impending struggle. American interests will be protected, and in order to do this marines will be landed at any point where they may be needed and the ships of the south Atlantic squadron will be held in readiness for any emergency. Ten days ago agents of our war department brought information of the date and plans for the revolution and the navy department has held itself in readiness ever since. It is unfortunate for Colombia that American minister Beaupre has been withdrawn, for there is now no chance that the United States and Japan, to settle conflicting interests in the far east, at any rate those jeopardizing peace. The conference would aim to give to each state the sphere, territory and influence due. MAYOR WELLES IS ILL. St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Mayor Welles was seized with vertigo while conversing in front of the city hall late yesterday afternoon and fell unconscious to the sidewalk. He was carried into the dispensary and given medical attention. He regained consciousness in a few minutes and was given a home. No serious results are apprehended. Chicago.—Employees of the Chicago City Railway company are voting to-day to decide whether or not they will strike. Leaders of the union are confident that the count tomorrow will show that more than two-thirds of the employees favor the proposed strike. (Continued on Second Page.)

VAN SANT DROPS A HINT THAT HE ISN'T FOR DUNN

Says No Man Should Become Nominee for Governor Who Wasn't Right on the Merger. The Statement, Tho Incidental, Seems Most Pointed When Taken in Connection With Well Known Facts—The Governor Analyzes the Results of the Recent Elections as Entirely Encouraging to Roosevelt's Friends.

No man who has not stood squarely on the anti-merger platform should ask the nomination for governor, and to prevent the nomination of such a man a most determined effort should be made. —Governor S. R. Van Sant. Governor Van Sant spoke his mind on state politics this morning. He declared forcibly against the candidacy of Robert C. Dunn for governor, in the course of an interview on the election of Tuesday. No names were mentioned in the interview, but in a most unmistakable way the governor declared his opposition to the governorship. He does not say whether he himself will be a candidate, or whom he favors, but he declares that the party must choose a man who is not in accord with President Roosevelt on the merger question. "Will Set Them to Talking." The interview will cause a sensation in political circles. The Journal's man asked: "Governor, what do you think of the late election?" "With the exception of New York, I am very much gratified over the results. They indicate that the people have faith in the republican party and its principles. While the result in New York was not what was desired, still it does not by any means point to democratic success in the presidential campaign. Sixty thousand plurality in the city will very easily be overcome in the outlying districts, where republicans are strong and steadfast." "Will the result in New York affect Roosevelt's chances for the nomination?" "Theodore Roosevelt is the choice of the people of the country and will, in my judgment, be nominated overwhelmingly. His record in New York city should not discourage his friends. Because of his fearless enforcement of the laws, gigantic industry in New York has been recently defeated, but the people of that state are aroused along the same lines that the people of Minnesota are and will sustain the struggle of Panama not everything will be lost." "Will the contest in Minnesota over the make-up of the state ticket have any relation to the presidential contest?" "The course for Minnesota. "I think it will. It is a little early to discuss state politics, but one should be demanded by the people of Minnesota who are for Roosevelt, and that is that the next governor should be a man who was and is in sympathy with the republican state platform of 1902 in its declaration for the enforcement of the law against the merger of parallel and competing railway lines. No man who was not in accord with the people during the last state campaign should have the assurance to aspire to the governorship. The anti-merger fight involves the welfare of the state, and men who have expressed sympathy for those who organized the merger and who have attempted at crucial times to hamper and ridicule state officers in their endeavors to enforce the law should not now be placed in a position where they might connive at violations of the law and to be helpful in undoing that which has already been accomplished to the purpose of being waged in the interests of our people, and will be continued until the law has been vindicated and every interest thoroughly safeguarded. All the genuinity and skill of able counsel will be employed to maintain the merger in some form and to carry out in some manner the purposes of its organization. A St. Paul director is quoted as having said in New York: "The existence of the company (the Northern Securities) in New Jersey does not depend upon the decision of the supreme court in the federal suit." "No corporation or individual should be permitted to enforce the mandates of the highest court in the land." No Defensive Nominee. "Our nominee should not be on the defensive and required to explain. Promises and explanations which are made necessary by one's candidacy, and which are inconsistent with former words and actions, will not suffice." "No man who desires the domination of interests inimical to the people, and who has not stood squarely upon the anti-merger platform, should ask, under existing conditions, elevation to this responsible office; and to prevent the nomination of such a man, a most determined effort should be made." "With Theodore Roosevelt, who has been pronounced against the merger, our standard-bearer, who has promised would our party be in it if nominated a merger sympathizer for governor?"



LOOKING FOR PASTURES NEW. The Dem. Donkey—Now I wonder if that Doesn't Mean a Little Political Picking for Me Later on.

Mr. Nixon said he began the Crescent shipyard in 1895, and had little capital except his own ability. He then objected to the questioning, saying: "I don't see why you should go back eight years. If you can show that this inquiry has any bearing on the proceedings, I shall be pleased to answer, but I see no reason for going back." "Mr. Nixon said that his salary was guaranteed him by William Cramp & Sons and he regarded this as part of his capital. Continuing, he said he organized the Crescent company with a capital of \$1,200,000, of which \$1,197,000 of the stock was issued on the property, only \$3,000 being paid in cash. "Do you know that the books of the Crescent company on July 31, 1902, showed a balance of \$215,216?" asked Mr. Guthrie. "The record will show," I don't remember now," replied the witness. "Do you know that in fact the books on that date should have shown a deficit of over \$500,000?" "Mr. Untermyer here interrupted with "We are willing to admit that." "Mr. Nixon said he was willing to answer." "Wait," exclaimed Mr. Untermyer. "We will admit that if the purpose of this examination is to show that the United States Shipbuilding company was hopelessly insolvent when it was started. We are willing to admit it, and thus curtail the examination. The insolvency of the company is one of our allegations." "Mr. Guthrie said that the company might or might not have been insolvent, but he was not willing to discontinue the present line of questioning." "Mr. Guthrie asked when the witness discovered a shrinkage of \$709,000 in the current assets of the United States Shipbuilding company. "I don't remember that there was such a shrinkage in the current assets," replied Mr. Nixon. "There was a shrinkage of \$1,000,000, but I do not remember how it was divided." "Mr. Nixon declared that what Mr. Guthrie termed erroneous entries in the books were not errors. "There was difference in the methods of bookkeeping," said he. "Mr. Nixon said that the company had a shrinkage of \$500,000 in the Union company before he went to inspect that yard. STEEL TRUST OFFICIAL RESIGNS. New York, Nov. 5.—Verly Preston, third vice president of the United States Steel corporation, has resigned. He decided to leave several weeks ago. Mr. Preston has been in charge of the operating department and is a friend of Charles Schwab. The resignation was generally considered to be in line with the policy of retrenchment which the steel corporation's management decided upon some time ago. YOUNG GIRL DISAPPEARS. New York, Nov. 5.—Much excitement has been caused among the residents of East Orange, N. J., by the mysterious disappearance of Miss Clara J. Corbin, daughter of a New York broker. The girl was a leader in the younger social set of the Oranges and was to graduate this year from the high school. During the last six months Ireland sent to Great Britain 148,172 more cattle, 328,160 more sheep and only 742 fewer horses than were received from all the rest of the world.

that our government was fully apprised of the preparations for the outbreak and shaped its course accordingly. The revolt of Panama is the direct result of the failure of the Colombian government to ratify the canal treaty. The revolt of Panama has everything to gain by the construction of the canal. The Colombian politicians saw in the canal only a chance to hold up the United States for unlimited millions. Avarice overreached itself and instead of securing a higher price Colombia has embroiled itself in a civil war. The Panama revolution is financed by the French investors who are interested in the sale of the Panama project to the United States. It was their only salvation. Abandonment of the Panama route by the United States and the adoption of the Nicaragua route would leave the Panama company wrecked. They stood to lose millions and the cost of a revolution in Panama was a small stake to put on the table. Why Roosevelt Delayed. President Roosevelt has been severely criticized by Senator Morgan of Alabama, and other friends of the Nicaragua project for not adopting the alternative route in accordance with the law passed last winter. The president could not then give public utterance to his reasons for delay, he had been advised by confidential agents that events would soon come to a different face on the canal negotiations, and he was willing to await these events. The United States will remain strictly neutral in the impending struggle. American interests will be protected, and in order to do this marines will be landed at any point where they may be needed and the ships of the south Atlantic squadron will be held in readiness for any emergency. Ten days ago agents of our war department brought information of the date and plans for the revolution and the navy department has held itself in readiness ever since. It is unfortunate for Colombia that American minister Beaupre has been withdrawn, for there is now no chance that the United States and Japan, to settle conflicting interests in the far east, at any rate those jeopardizing peace. The conference would aim to give to each state the sphere, territory and influence due. MAYOR WELLES IS ILL. St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Mayor Welles was seized with vertigo while conversing in front of the city hall late yesterday afternoon and fell unconscious to the sidewalk. He was carried into the dispensary and given medical attention. He regained consciousness in a few minutes and was given a home. No serious results are apprehended. Chicago.—Employees of the Chicago City Railway company are voting to-day to decide whether or not they will strike. Leaders of the union are confident that the count tomorrow will show that more than two-thirds of the employees favor the proposed strike. (Continued on Second Page.)

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—The meeting of the czar and Emperor William at Wiesbaden yesterday is commented on by the newspapers here as being a fresh pledge of the preservation of general peace. The Novosti's remarks attract especial attention, as they reiterate the suggestion of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement which has been recently mooted by some Russian publicists. The Novosti contends that the idea that Russia and Great Britain must remain rivals is nonsense, and says the best proof of this is found in Britain's absolutely peaceful policy and the influence she has exercised on Japan in the present Russian Japanese difference. The paper sees no reason why a more frequent exchange of views, giving more intimate knowledge of each other, should not lead to a more intimate relationship than that effected between Great Britain and France. They Kissed Each Other. Egelsbach, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Nov. 5.—Emperor William arrived here at mid-day from Wiesbaden and was cordially received at the railroad station by the czar, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince Henry of Prussia. Their majesties kissed each other on both cheeks and then drove to Wolfsgarten where they lunched together while, at the Castle of Darmstadt, Chancellor von Buelow and Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, had a prolonged talk. One of the subjects discussed was the commercial treaty between Russia and Germany. To Consider the Far East. London, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Russian government reports that one of the objects of the czar's visit is to submit to Emperor William a proposal for a conference of the powers, including the United States and Japan, to settle conflicting interests in the far east, at any rate those jeopardizing peace. The conference would aim to give to each state the sphere, territory and influence due. MAYOR WELLES IS ILL. St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Mayor Welles was seized with vertigo while conversing in front of the city hall late yesterday afternoon and fell unconscious to the sidewalk. He was carried into the dispensary and given medical attention. He regained consciousness in a few minutes and was given a home. No serious results are apprehended. Chicago.—Employees of the Chicago City Railway company are voting to-day to decide whether or not they will strike. Leaders of the union are confident that the count tomorrow will show that more than two-thirds of the employees favor the proposed strike. (Continued on Second Page.)

RULERS' MEETING A PEACE PLEDGE

Russian Press So Regards Meeting of the Czar and Emperor William. They Kissed Each Other Affectionately When They Met at Railway Station.

DID HE POISON HIS YOUNG WIFE?

Grand Jury Indicts Well Known Citizen of Charleston, Ill., for Murder. Had Been Forced into a Midnight Marriage—His Wife Died Suddenly.

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Charleston, Ill., Nov. 5.—Charged with poisoning his young wife, nearly a year ago, William K. Honn, a member of one of the wealthiest and best known families in Coles county, has been placed under arrest here. The arrest has created a sensation, as Honn was widely known and respected until ugly stories regarding the sudden death of his wife were spread about several months ago. Honn's wife was fixed at \$7,000 and his trial set for next week. Honn was indicted by the grand jury yesterday, and is charged with the murder of his wife, who died under suspicious circumstances last February. Since the death of his wife Honn has been living with his parents. Last January Honn was brought to Charleston by a constable and the father of Miss Mahalia Galbraith, and forced into a midnight marriage. Young Honn and Miss Galbraith had been playmates from youth. Both families are well connected and widely known. The young couple made their home in this city. The wife died suddenly, and under circumstances that excited much gossip in the neighborhood at the time. Honn returned to the home of his parents, and the story of Miss Galbraith's ill-fated life was forgotten, but the grand jury got hold of the rumors, and found a "true bill" against her husband. Honn's family wealth will be spent freely to save him, but public opinion is deeply stirred, and sympathy for Miss Galbraith's stricken parents will make a strong case against him.

NEW FEAT IN REPORTING

The London Daily Mail Covers a Speech Delivered 113 Miles Distant by Electrophone. New York Sun Special Service. London, Nov. 5.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham last night was taken by reporters of the Daily Mail by means of the electrophone, which allowed them, sitting in the London office, 113 miles distant, to hear every word spoken. The speech was printed verbatim, and the paper was selling on the street twenty-seven minutes after the speech was uttered. The electrophone beat the telegraph one hour and twenty-seven minutes. The Mail claims that it has inaugurated a revolution in reporting.

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