

CHAMBERLAIN RESOLVES TO VISIT BOERS

Colonial Secretary Will Go to the Transvaal.

Decides Upon a Personal Inspection of Conditions.

London Press Comments Favorably on Precedent He Establishes.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has decided to visit South Africa personally and examine on the spot the problem presented by the termination of the war and the settlement of affairs in the new colonies.

Chamberlain purposes to start for South Africa toward the end of November and to return in the early part of March. His visit will embrace Cape Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

The Colonial Secretary hopes to have an opportunity of conferring while in South Africa with representatives of all the different interests concerned and to consider their views in his future policy.

The Times this morning says that it understands that Mrs. Chamberlain, who was Mary Endicott of Salem, Mass., will accompany her husband to South Africa, and that his son, Austen, who is Postmaster General, will answer Colonial Office questions in Parliament during his father's absence.

The striking precedent to be established by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in visiting a colony during his term of office is a subject of general and approving comment this morning.

The Daily Telegraph believes that this step will be the precursor of similar visits to Canada and Australia. Various references are made to the "new diplomacy" and the "new statesmanship," as well as to the political aspects of the absence of the strongest Minister at a time when the Government is passing through a critical phase of its existence. There also are some hints that Chamberlain will be glad to be absent during the awkward situations arising from the Government's education bill.

On the whole, however, the Colonial Secretary's decision is warmly welcomed as timely and sensible.

STAR FEATURE OF SHOW ENDS IN A TRAGIC DEATH

Marksman Accidentally Kills a Man While Shooting at Apple on His Head.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The coroner to-day held an inquest on the body of John Volkman, a barber, who was accidentally shot and killed last night on the stage of Thespian Hall by Charles Meint, member of a traveling medicine show. One of the star features of the show was Meint's feat of shooting an apple from the head of any person who would volunteer to become a target.

Volkman had offered to allow the apple to be placed on his head. Meint began shooting at a distance of about twenty feet. The first two shots failed to hit either the apple or the man, but the third struck Volkman in the forehead and he dropped to the stage and died within an hour. Meint was arrested and held for a hearing on a charge of manslaughter.

TURKISH TROOPS DEFEAT THE FORCES OF ZONTCHEFF

Noted Macedonian Leader Wounded During the Engagement, but Escapes.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople says it is rumored that M. Zontcheff, the Macedonian leader, was killed during a fight between insurgents and Turkish troops at a point between Revrakop and Melnik, European Turkey.

The insurgents had twenty-three men killed in the engagement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—The Porte has received news of the defeat of the revolutionary band under Zontcheff. Zontcheff himself was wounded, but escaped.

RUSSIAN POLICE ARREST AN ALLEGED ANARCHIST

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 25.—The police have captured an accomplice in the reported plot against the Dowager Empress Marie Dagmar of Russia, which was recently unscathed at Copenhagen.

A dispatch from Copenhagen dated October 4 said the Dowager Empress of Russia, who is a daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was the object of the strictest surveillance by the police owing to what they considered to be an authentic report that several Italian anarchists were on their way to Denmark in order to make an attempt to assassinate her.

ALMERIC HUGH PAGET IS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Almeric Hugh Paget, who married Miss Pauline Whitney of New York, was accidentally shot by a friend while shooting in the country. After the accident Paget was sent to London, where it was found necessary to take out one of his eyes. It is believed that the sight of the other eye will not be affected.

DEATH SUMMONS FAMOUS WOMAN Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Life Work Ends.



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

FAMOUS WOMAN SUFFRAGIST WHO DIED AFTER A LONG AND CONSPICUOUS CAREER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well-known woman suffragist, died to-day at her home in West Ninety-fourth street, in this city. Old age was given as the cause of death. She was conscious almost to the last.

About a week ago Mrs. Stanton began to fall rapidly. This became more noticeable last week, and then it was known to the family that her death was only a question of days or hours.

In the death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton the advocates of equal rights for women in the political affairs of the government have lost a champion of rare courage, conspicuous intellectual ability and admirable character. Whole-hearted in her sympathy with those whom she felt were oppressed, generous of love and sympathy, possessed of moral energy in a remarkable degree, she succeeded in obtaining for herself by dint of tremendous industry and not a little self-sacrifice a place unique in the history of the women of America.

FATHER A JURIST. The famous woman was born at Johnstown, N. Y., November 12, 1815. She was the daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston. From her mother she inherited much of the spirit and vivacity which distinguished her during her long career of public speaking and the vast amount of literary work accomplished in the effort to promote the movement for woman suffrage.

Johnstown was a Scotch settlement when Mrs. Stanton was born, and in her youth she had opportunities to acquaint herself with the severe feudal ideas regarding women. She spent much of the time in her father's law office, where she often heard the complaints made by unhappy wives. It was during those early years that she resolved to make an effort to relieve women from the disabilities under which they were then living.

BARRED FROM COLLEGE. After her graduation from an academy in Johnstown she sought admission to Union College, but the faculty declined to accept her because of her sex. She then went to a seminary in Troy, N. Y., for a couple of years, and during the next seven years studied at home, devoting much of her time to the law under her father's direction. During this interval she had become proficient in the classics and was a mathematician of no mean ability.

In 1840 Miss Cady married Henry B. Stanton, who had already achieved prominence in the anti-slavery agitation. Stanton was a delegate to the world's anti-slavery convention in London in June, 1840, and to that city the couple went on their wedding trip. During the session there was much severe comment on "woman's inferiority," and the refusal of

the convention to admit Mrs. Mott and other American women as delegates operated in determining Mrs. Stanton to devote her life and energies to the moral, social and political elevation of women.

OPENING OF CRUSADE. For six years following her return to this country Mrs. Stanton lived in Boston, during which time she made a study of the social and political position of women. The result was that in addition to the rights claimed by Mrs. Mott—to more remunerative work, to hold property after marriage and to independent judgment in religion—Mrs. Stanton demanded the removal of woman's civil disabilities by making their political status the same as that of men.

In 1845 Mrs. Stanton removed to Seneca Falls, and with Mrs. Mott and others issued the call for the first women's rights convention. It was held at Seneca Falls in July, 1848. At the session Mrs. Stanton's demand for the ballot created amazement and at first gained little sympathy. She persisted, however, and spoke eloquently in defense of her course, with the result that her resolutions were adopted.

The young woman's father was alarmed at her radical views and hurried her home. He argued and pleaded with her, but her convictions were too firmly grounded to be undermined even by parental suasion.

MEETS MISS ANTHONY. In 1850 Mrs. Stanton found an enthusiastic associate in Miss Susan B. Anthony. The former managed the reform crusade and the latter did the writing of circulars and pamphlets. For half a century the two women worked vigorously in the cause of suffrage. It has been remarked that at times their utterances were imprudent and their methods impolitic, but the motives behind their work never lacked the highest regard for woman's moral and social advancement.

Mrs. Stanton was a lecturer of notable ability, and on many occasions addressed State Legislatures in defense of her theories on intemperance, divorce, slavery and suffrage. In 1856, believing women to be eligible to public office, she offered herself as a candidate for Congress from the Eighth New York District. She received twenty-four votes. With Miss Anthony and Parker Pillsbury she edited The Revolution. Since 1850 she had resided in New York with her children. In 1855 her eightieth birthday was celebrated under the auspices of the National Council of Women by 3000 delegates from all women's societies at the Metropolitan Opera-house. She wrote books entitled "The History of Woman Suffrage" (with Susan B. Anthony and Matilda Joselyn Gage), "Eighty Years and More" and "The Woman's Bible."

MISS ANTHONY GRIEVES. Eminent Suffragist Speaks Feelingly of Her Celebrated Associate. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The news of the death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton fell with crushing weight upon Susan B. Anthony, who had planned to go to New York on November 12 to assist the venerable advocate of woman's suffrage in the celebration of her eighty-seventh birthday. Miss Anthony said to-night: "Through the early days, when the world was against us, we stood together. Mrs. Stanton was always a courageous woman, a leader of thought and new movement. She was a most finished

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

CALL'S POLL IS STUDIED BY LEADERS

Party Managers Rely Upon Its Accuracy.

Regard Figures on Republican Majority as Conservative.

"Stand by the President" Will Be the Shibboleth Until Election Day.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Taking a cue from The Call's and the Herald's careful poll of the Congressional contest, the Democrats will now renew their energies in close and doubtful districts, as indicated in the figures published this morning.

Owing to the accuracy with which The Call and Herald have given forecasts of previous elections, the canvass has been awaited by politicians on both sides with great interest this year, and its results are looked on with great respect.

The Democrats profess to find as much hope in the poll as do the Republicans, whose only complaint is that it is a bit too conservative from their standpoint. Chairman Griggs said to-night:

"The forecast is certainly very conservative from a Democratic standpoint. We shall not only get all the votes conceded by the Call-Herald, but enough more to give us more than a working majority in the next House."

The Republicans take the ground that the poll is conservative and gives their majority too small, because, as they say, many of the districts were canvassed before the good effects of the President's settlement of the coal strike became evident.

THIS WEEK'S BATTLE CRY.

"Stand by the President" is the message that has gone out from Republican headquarters as the battle cry for the last week of the campaign. The Democrats have abandoned every position they have taken since the campaign opened, even from every platform declaration they have made, and conducted a guerrilla campaign until the Republican managers have concluded to make the last week a general rally to the support of the President, taking advantage of his popularity and also striving to awaken voters to the necessity for a Republican Congress to carry forward the President's recommendation for legislation to curb the trusts without destroying prosperity.

It has been definitely determined to place this recommendation for trust legislation ahead of every other in the President's next message to Congress. He will go no further than he did in his first message, but he will emphasize the importance of such legislation. Republican leaders in Congress are in harmony with the President and the speech of Attorney General Knox in Pittsburgh ten days ago has suggested the way. The Attorney General is satisfied that Congress has power under the present constitutional grants to amend and extend the Sherman anti-trust law and so effectively regulate national and foreign commerce as to prevent the stifling of competition, the regulating of output and price and the restraining of national and international trade.

In that Pittsburgh speech Attorney General Knox but amplified the President's position on the trust question and Republican leaders in Congress are ready to take up the work.

HAS DRAFTED NO BILL.

The Attorney General has not drafted an anti-trust bill and will not. The President and his Cabinet have no intention of following the example of Cleveland or the British Cabinet by sending a bill to Congress stamped as an administration measure to be put through with the party whip. But Attorney General Knox has given careful study to the Sherman law and to the constitutional power of Congress and has mapped out in his own mind the form of legislation that would be effective and is ready to discuss the subject with Republican leaders in Congress, giving them the benefit of his study and opinion.

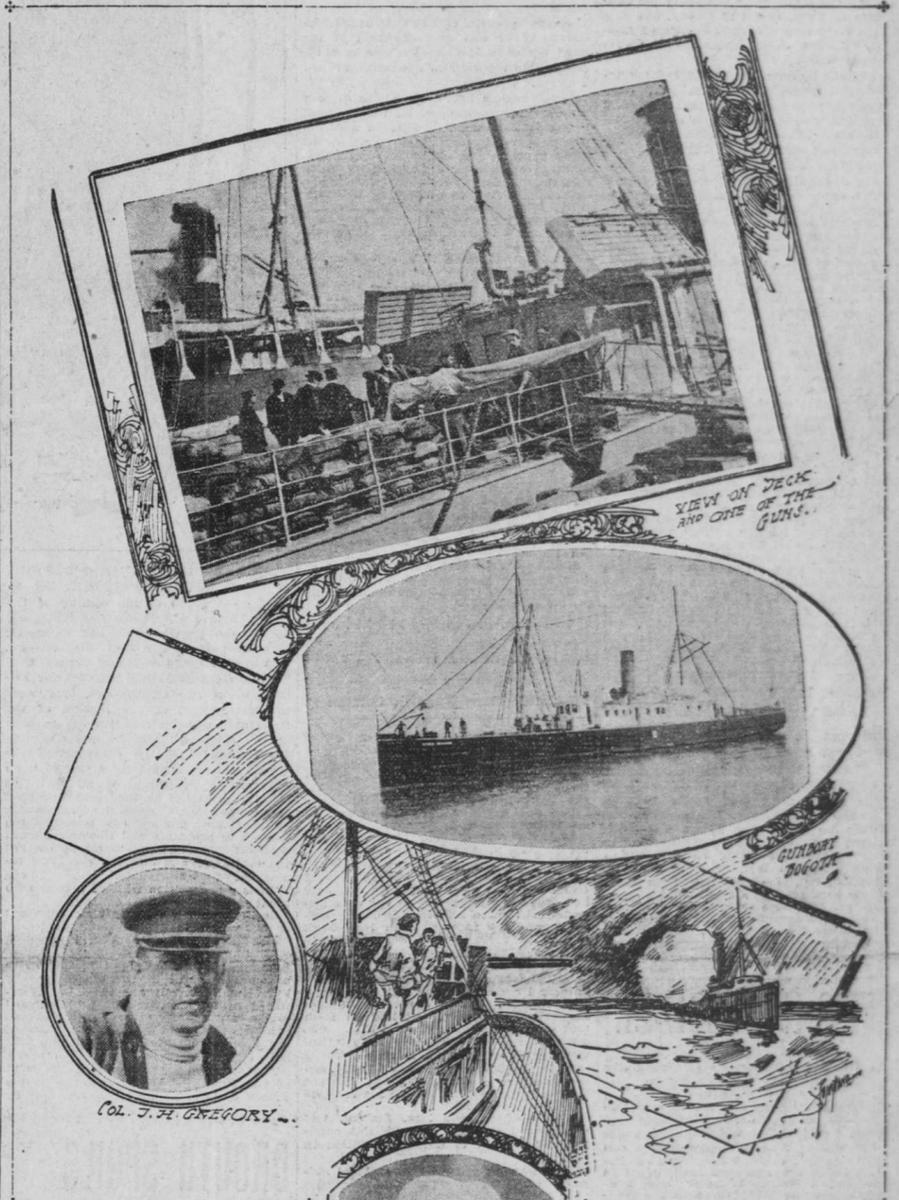
The campaign has demonstrated to the Congressional committee that the President's position on the trust question is the position of the great majority of the people. No other question has been so much discussed. Everybody except a few trust promoters seem to be desirous of strengthening the Sherman law. With this as the paramount issue of the President's campaign, the battle cry this week, "Stand by the President" they already feel the effect of President Roosevelt's courage and diplomacy in settling the coal strike and propose to take advantage of his strong personality and his popularity in their efforts to awaken Republicans from their apparent lethargy in the last week of the campaign.

MANAGERS DISCUSS POLL.

Consensus of Opinion Is That Election Will Verify Figures Given. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—In both Democratic and Republican campaign headquarters The Call's and the Herald's forecast of the approaching election was discussed and analyzed with great care to-day. The fact that party managers in op-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

GUNBOAT BOGOTA STEAMS INTO PANAMA UNSCATHED Enters the Harbor Without Encountering the Revolutionist Warships.



PANAMA, Oct. 26.—The Bogota, which was fitted as a gunboat at San Francisco for the Colombian Government, arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. She was not attacked by any of the rebel war vessels on her way to this port.

The United States cruiser Ranger left this evening for San Francisco. She will call at Corinto on her voyage northward. The Bogota did not come into the harbor at once. She anchored outside until the captain of the port called upon Captain Marmaduke, the American commander of the war vessel. Captain Marmaduke was in the Confederate navy during the United States Civil War.

After the captain of the port left the ship Captain Marmaduke brought the Bogota into the harbor and made an official call upon General Perdomo and Governor Salazar. The Bogota did not stop at any Central American ports. She was expected to call at Punta Arenas and take in tow the gunboat Poas, recently bought by the Colombian Government.

The Bogota now has four guns, but there are others here which will be mounted on her. There has been much excitement and enthusiasm during the day

CUBAN YOUNGSTERS FOR POINT LOMA

Special Dispatch to The Call. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Twenty children from Santiago will arrive here this week on the steamer Orizaba, consigned to the guiding care of Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley, high priestess of the Universal Brotherhood, at Point Loma, Cal.

All the churches in Cuba have been aroused by this so-called proselyting and the papers of the island are crying out against the brotherhood as an exposition of Buddhism. The Theosophists say there is more of Tingleyism in the cult which the young Cubans will learn than there is of simon-pure East Indian philosophy. There was started by Mrs. Tingley a scheme for the care of Cuban orphans at Point Loma. There are now at Point Loma several hundred little ones, some white and others brown. All are called lotus buds and over them watches the "purple mother," as Mrs. Tingley calls herself. The children are taught principally to look happy. A favorite diversion is for the lotus buds to assemble on the front piazza and smile serenely, and, while under the direction of their purple mother they send out "loving thoughts to all the world."

The children will grow up with an abiding faith in Buddha and in the purple mother.

COLOMBIAN GUNBOAT AND TWO OFFICERS WHO ARE ABOARD OF HER.

At Savannah the Government soldiers are dying at an alarming rate from fever. While the Hercynia was moored at Savannah there were on the pier the bodies of several soldiers who had died there, and the remains had not been removed. Disease is rife on that side of the coast.

The ship's officers had to check their own cargo at Savannah and do other work themselves, to perform which Colombians generally are employed, it being impossible to get local help.

The situation on the Isthmus remains the same.

LORD BERESFORD'S ADVICE TO BRITAIN

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford arrived here to-day from New York on the Cunard line steamer Umbria. In the United States Lord Beresford studied the construction of American battleships and also investigated shipping matters. He was interviewed on his trip to America and said he had had a splendid reception in the United States and that he could vouch for the genuineness of the kind sentiment entertained in America for Great Britain.

He said his investigations on the other side had convinced him that Great Britain had nothing to fear from the International Mercantile Marine Company. On the contrary, he believed this combine would benefit England, commercially and otherwise.

"The United States," said the Admiral, "is certainly ahead of us in engineering and administration, and we need to adapt ourselves more to modern ideas." Continuing, Lord Beresford said he did not take a pessimistic view of the situation and did not agree that Great Britain was going down hill. "If Great Britain and the United States," said the Admiral, "were joined in the interests of universal peace, and if the rest of the world wanted to fight those countries, then let the rest of the world look out."

ister of War, has been ill for several days. Important news from Bogota is expected by the steamship Quito, which will arrive here from Beuna Ventura to-morrow.

SOLDIERS DYING OF FEVER. Bodies Lie Uncared For on a Pier at Savannah.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 25.—The German steamer Hercynia reached here to-day from Colon, Colombia. Her officers report that considerable fighting is going on in the interior of that country, the revolutionists taking advantage of the withdrawal of Government troops for service on the Isthmus.

At Savannah the Government soldiers are dying at an alarming rate from fever. While the Hercynia was moored at Savannah there were on the pier the bodies of several soldiers who had died there, and the remains had not been removed. Disease is rife on that side of the coast.

PRESIDENT REACHES ANOTHER MILE-POST

Special Dispatch to The Call. CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Roosevelt was born in New York City on October 27, 1858. He will celebrate the forty-fourth anniversary of his birth in an entirely informal manner to-morrow, taking luncheon and dinner with such members of his family as are in this city and with a few intimate friends, who are yet to be notified that they will be his guests.

Unfortunately Mrs. Roosevelt will be absent from the family table, but she will remember the President with a birthday gift, as has been her custom always. It has been a time-honored custom of the Roosevelt family to exchange presents at Christmas and to give a little token of remembrance on birthdays. Alice Roosevelt will give her father a gift of her own handiwork, while the other children, after consulting Mrs. Roosevelt, have selected various presents, which they will hand to the President at breakfast to-morrow morning.

Mr. Roosevelt will spend the day in public business, as usual, the birthday celebration being incidental and quietly observed only in the domestic circle. Mr. Roosevelt's career as a public man began twenty-one years ago.