The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXV. | WICHITA, KANSAS: TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1901. | NUMBER 146

CUSTOMS ARE SEIZED

Report From Paris That Caillard Has Begun His Work

AT PORT SMYRNA

France's Patience With Turkey Has Reached Its Limit

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

In Chamber of Deputies, M. Decasse Makes Speech.

London, Nov. 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says he understands that dispatches have been received at the French capital announcing that Admiral Caillard's division of the French Mediterranean squadron has arrived at Smyrna and seized the customs.

Paris, Nov. 5.—"The porte has asked Great Britain," says the correspondent of the Echo Deparis, "to fulfill the terms of the convention of 1878, whereby, in exchange for the island of Cyprus, Great Britain guaranteed the integrity of the sultan's asiatic possession.

"The port holds under this convention that Great Britain should protect Asia-Turkey against attack by France, and suggests that Great Britain should send a squadron to the Levant for that purpose."

Paris, ov. 4.—In the chamber of deputies today M. Sembat (radical socialist) interpleaded the government on the Franco-Turkish dispute, criticising the action taken as being for a material end and contending that France ought to have intervened at the time of the Armenian massacres.

The foreign minister, M. Delcasse, replied that France's patience was exhausted by the portes breaking its own promises. France, in the present difficulty, pursued no fresh advantage, but would agree that this effort on the part of France ought to at least serve to put an end to the annoyances and unjust treatment of which French works in the Orient scholastic and hospitable establishments, and commercial and industrial enterprises has been the object. He added:

"Unless parliament arrests our action, France, after exemplary patience, has other things to oppose to the long and the government wishes to show that persistent refusals to do justice than simple observations. The government intervened in the quays question in order to get Turkey to fulfil her engagements. If the government had not done so there would has been an end of the numerous enterprises which France had created in Turkey in the shape of railroads, lighthouses and banks.

"The porte has also insisted in its refusal to reimburse Ms. Tubini and Lorando, in spite of the decrees of the tribunals in their favor. The government will only present to the porte demands which are in conformity with its conscience and which can be sustained in perfect tranquility before the whole world. The debt has been reduced by a large percentage and the porte in August agreed to give satisfaction but on the morrow these arrangements were forgotten and others were proposed. Our minister then ceased official relations with the porte. There was no ultimatum but the cessation of relations indicated that the government took the Porte's word seriously, and that it intended that the engagements entered into should be respected, but reserved to itself fixing the moment for their execution.

"Our rights are certain and nobody will dispute them. Our actions legitimate, and nobody can take umbrage at it, and as our patience has been long, so our action must be more resolute."

As to Armenia, M. Delcasse said that during the past three years he had not overlooked the uestion and while defending France's material interests, he had displayed equal solicitude for her moral interests and for her traditions.

M. Delcasse said also that the appearance of the prince of French cruisers off the Turkish coast had several times proved that France had not forgotten the protection she owed to Christians, and the latter understood this. It was true that the reforms promised the Armenians had not been executed; that the Armenians has too often been the victims of unpunished outrages, and that oppression also reigned in Macedonia and in Old Servia. The French government had put forth every effort to restore justice and peace, but France was not alone though by the treaty of Berlin. The chamber could rest assured that the government would not ever forget its duties to humanity. But, it must first of all, remember its duty to France.

The foreign minister's statement was greeted with applause.

M. Sebat was not satisfied with M. Delcasse's statement and moved that the chamber, convinced that France would fail in her duty or should not protect the Armenians in an effectual manner, resolves that the government facilitate this protection by an agreement between the powers.

The primer, M. Quldeck-Rosseau, then rose and said that M. Delcasse's declarations showed that the government's task was heavy and complex. As the government desired respect for the interests of its fellow citizens, so it intended to defend the patrimony of moral interests devolving on France. It needed the confidence of the chamber in order to accomplish its task.

M. Sembat's motion was rejected by 291 to 73 votes. M. Castena then moved that the chamber, confident that the government would enforce respect for the interests and honor of France, pass to the order of the day.

The chamber then, by 305 to 77, voted, sustaining the government's action towards Turkey and expressed confidence in the government.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Prior to the debate on the Turkish incident, M. Berry asked leave to interpellate the government regarding the measures it proposed to take in accord with other governments to call upon the British government to remove the women and children in the South African concentration camps to healthier districts.

M. De Schanel remarked that it would be difficult to interpellate the French government for te acts of the British government.

After a rief discussion, during which M. Millovge was called to order for speaking of Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, as a coward and assassin, the chamber decided to debate that Berry's interpellation at a later date.

LONDON ALL TANGLED UP

Big City Enveloped in Fog Is Scene of Great Confusion.

London, Nov. 4.—A fog such as Great Britain has not experienced for years enveloped London and half of the United Kingdom today, blockading shipping, deranging railways and throwing business in London, Birmingham and other provincial cities into confusion. So dense was it that a walk into the streets was an adventure. The fog descended upon the metropolis and the suburbs so thickly that between fou and five o'clock in the afternoon the principal avenues of traffic resembled the steam room of a Turkish bath.

Hundreds of thousands of London's suburban population vainly endeavored to grope their way to the railway station. The few who succeeded found all the trains stalled.

Around Trafalgar square and the house of parliament scenes unparalleled for years were witnessed. Hundreds of omnibuses, cabs, carts and wagons formed an inextricable and immovable mass. The mounted police, in trying to clear the way, got lost in the jam themselves. Many vehicles were in collision. The drivers, not knowing where they were, stood at the neads of their horses patiently awaiting the lifting of the premature darkness. Lanterns were at a premium, newsboys transferred their papers into temporary torches, highwaymen pursued their vocation, casualties were frequent and even hardened Londoners freely expressed a dread of the continuation of such fogs as those of today.

If the fog had not lifted somewhat toward night London would have been so congested that its housing resources, commodius as they are, would have been taxed beyond their limits by the forced accommodation of the fog-bound suburbanites.

Among children and old people the deleterious effects of such a continuous and exceptional fog can scarcely be estimated.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Lanscombe entered the Kennington branch of the London and Southwestern bank, and shot the cashier dead. He then called upon the clerks to deliver the contents of the till. A clerk grappled with the robber, who, finding that escape was impossible, shot himself.

Several theaters were obliged to close for the evening on account of the fog.

In addition to the outrage at the Kennington branch of the London and Southwestern bank, which occurred at 4 p. m., when the fog was densest, several small street robberies have been reported, many victims being stunned by sand bags.

Two express trains had narrow escapes from serious collisions.

PROGRESS OF HAWAII

Mrs. Wilcox Is About to Start Newspaper in Honolulu.

Honolulu, Oct. 29, Via San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The naval transport Solace arrived here yesterday from San Francisco on her way to Tutulia, carrying Admirals Robley D. Evans and Henry Glass, who are going to Samoa to meet Admiral Casey, who is on the Isconsin, their mission being to try Captain Tilley on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer.

The Wisconsin left here on thee 20th. While she was in port Admiral Casey paid a visit to Governor Dole. The visit was returned on the day of the vessel's departure.

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the delegate to congress, is reported to be about to stat a newspaper. It will be half in English and half in Hawaiian and will be devoted to the interests of the Home Rule Republican party.

W. M. Campbell, a contractor, who has been working at the naval wharf under Captain Merry on government work, has been indicted by the federal grand jury for violating the eight-hour law. He employed Japanese carpenters for the work and is alleged to have worked them nine hours a day. His sub-contractor, a Japanese named Ohta, was indicted with him. They are at liberty, on $500 bonds each.

Two grand juries have been in session during to past week. The territorial grand jury has finished its labors and presented a lengthy report to Judge Gear, in which the Honolulu asylum for the insane is very severely criticised. The accommodations are reported to be very inadequate.

A special meeting of the Hawaiian bar association has been called for November 6, for the purpose of receiving and considering the report of the committee appointed several months ago to formulate charges against Judge A. S. Humphreys, first judge of the circuit court.

PAUNCEFOTE AND HAY

English Diplomat Has Hour and Half Conference With Secretary.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, called upon Secretary Hay today to announce formally to the secretary his return from a vacation in England and his readiness to undertake at once the conclusion of the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The interview lasted about half an hour. Many topics were toched upon besides the treaty, which was not given particular consideration today, the conversation on that point being rather preliminary to the beginning of the treaty drafting. Lord Pauncefote did not bring with him to the state department a copy of the proposed convention. In fact, this document does not exist as such, for although the principal points of the treaty have been agreed upon between the two principals, they have yet to be transferred from protocols into a formal treaty. This work of transference will begin in about a week, according to the present expectation, and if it proceeds steadily after that time the new treaty will be in shape for submission to the senate immediately after that body convenes next month.

Lord Pauncefote did not bring to Secretary Hay any late news respecting the views of the British government as to the treaty. The secretary has been advised so fully by Ambassador Choate at their conference in New Haven of the details of what had been done in London, and the cable reports had been so complete that there was nothing new to be communicated on the subject.

Pretoria, Nov. 4.—It is now known that the Boers got away with the two guns captured from Colonel Benson's column in the recent engagement near Brakenlaagte, eastern Transvaal.

FIGHT ONLY JUST BEGUN

Schley Court Has Reached the Argument Stage.

HANNA FOR GOVERNMENT

Covers More Than Half the Ground Involved in Case.

SCHLEY AND SIGSBEE

Testify in Morning and Two Newspaper Men are Barred.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The Schley court reached the argument stage at the eginning of the afternoon session today. The morning session was devoted to listening to Admiral Schley and Captain Sigsbee, in making corrections of their testimony which had been given previously, and the introduction by Judge Advocate Lemley of numerous documents bearing upon different phases of the inquiry. Admiral Schley did not make any material additions to his previous statements, but devoted himself largely to the clearing of ambiguous points in his evidence. An effort was made to introduce two new witnesses, who were expected to give testimony in Admiral Schley's behalf concerning the controversy as to what information Captain Sigsbee communicated to Admiral Schley when he arrived off Santiago in May, 1898. One of these witnesses, was Frank B. Richards and the other George Lynch, both of New York, and both newspaper correspondents who were on duty in Cuba and in Cuban waters during the war with Spain. Mr. Lynch was on the press boat Sommers and Mr. Richards on the Premier. They were to have testified concerning the meeting of these vessels with the St. Paul, of which Captain Sigsbee was in command. The court, however, decided not to hear them.

The opening speech of the argument of the case was made in ehalf of the government by Mr. E. P. Hanna, to the judge advocate. He began his presentation of the case a few minutes after the court convened at 2 o'clock, and when the court adjourned two hours later, he had not covered more than half the ground involved in the controversy.

While Captain Sigsbee was on the stand Mr. Rayner asked him if he had megaphoned or otherwise communicated to the press boat Premier, while off Santiago the fact that the Spanish fleet was not in Santiago. The witness replied that he had not done so, although he would have been justified in saying so if he had thought it proper under the circumstances of war. When Captain Sigsbee was excused Captain Lemley announced that he had no more witnesses to call. Frank B. Richards was then sworn. Mr. Richards stated that he was on the dispatch boat Premier during the Santiago campaign and that the boat was hailed by Captain Sigsbee on the night of May 27 or 28. At this point Captain Lemley objected to this line of evidence, on the ground that Commodore Schley was not present during the conversation; also that it was not material to the issue. Captain Lemley referred to the ruling of the court regarding the Potts-Sears conversation, which had been ruled out, and claimed that this was exactly a parallel case.

Under the court's ruling neither Mr. Richards nor Mr. Lynch could testify and Admiral Schley took the stand for the purpose of correcting his testimony.

The admiral was suffering from a cold and his voice was quite hoarse. He began his corrections at the very first of his testimony. Most of them were of typographical errors or the changing of words to make sentences read more smoothly.

In referring to his testimony regarding the arrival of the Harvard on May 27 with a dispatch from the sechetary of the navy informing him "That all of the department's information indicated the presence of the Spanish squadron at Santiago," which dispatch he declared had never reached him and therefore he had never seen it or heard of it until recently, Admiral Schly corrected this portion of his testimony y stating that neither his flag lieutenant nor his secretary had ever seen the dispatch nor remembered it. He had previously included his first lieutenant in this statement.

Admiral Schley was finally excused from the stand at 12:33 p. m.

At 3:29 o'clock in the afternoon the arguments were begun, Mr. E. P. Hanna, assistant to udge Advocate Lemley, opening for the government. Mr. Hanna began his presentation of the case by referring to the fact that in May, 1898, the coast of the United States was menaced by the Spanish fleet. This, he said, was a critical time. The seaboard cities were exposed to attack. Military operations were pending for the relief of Havana, but they could not be carried on while the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet was unknown.

Mr. Hanna told of the arrival of the flying squadron at Key West and read a number of preliminary orders to Commodore Schley. Speaking of the run of the flying squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos, Mr. Hanna claimed that the trip was not made as expeditiously as possible. He cited the fact that the Iowa which went by way of Havana made much beter time.

Continuing Mr. Hanna related the particulars of the meeting between Commodore Schley and Captain McCalla as the former was on his way to Cienfuegos.

"Captain McCalla," he said, "did not know that Commodore Schley was on his way to Cienfuegos, while Commodore Schley did not know Captain McCalla had been there. Under such circumstances," he continued, "the ordinary rules governing the intercourse between senior and junior officers did not pertain. In that case the burden of calling for information was based upon the senior officer. Yet it is in evidence that the commodore did not request anything from Captain McCalla."

The meeting with Captain Chester of the Cincinnati was also referred to and the circumstance that notwithstanding he had no information to impart, he was taoken aboard the Brooklyn and the flying squadron detained him for an hour and twenty-five minutes to permit a conversation with him on the part of the commodore. This incident was contrasted with the delay in proceeding to Cienfuegos.

Mr. Hanna also referred to the arrival at Cienfuegos, speaking of the reports of guns heard by Admiral Schley and of the meeting with the British steamer Adula.

Mr. Hanna then read the order of Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley, dated May 19, 1898, directing the latter to take steps to prevent the enemy from continuing work on the new fortifications at Cienfuegos.

"It does not appear," continued Mr. Hanna, "that any steps were taken to prevent work on these new fortifications. In fact, this order was not, so far as the testimony shows, in any way regarded. No gun was fired at Cienfuegos by the flying squadron for any purpose except by Captain McCalla, who asked and obtained permission to knock down a block house some miles from the entrance to the harbor." He discussed the question of McCalla's signal code for communication with the Cuban insurgents on shore at Cienfuegos at some length. eH said that while Captain Cook had stated that the lights provided for in the code first appeared on May 22, Admiral Schley stated that they were not visible until the night of the 23d. Other witnesses had placed the date at the 22d. This, Mr. Hanna said, he considered an important point, for if the lights were seen on the 22d, the circumstance conected with the McCalla memoranda would have rendered it incumbent upon the commodore to investigate them. Moreover, an investigation would have developed the fact that the lights were located at the point where McCalla's memoranda showed that there was a cove where landing would be feasible.

"The surf was examined, as the testimony shows," continued Mr. Hanna, "from the ships which were lying at a considerable distance from the shore and was not more closely inspected. No attempt was made by any boat."

Mr. Hanna called attention to Admiral Schley's statement as made in his letter to the senate, that he did not know of the presence of the insurgents in the vicinity of Cienfuegos until the arrival of Captain McCalla May 24, but he called attention to the fact that it was admitted that the McCalla memoranda giving this informtion had been received on the 23d. He contended that Admiral Schley should himself have taken the initiative in ascertaining the presence or absence of insurgents without waiting for signals from anyone.

Mr. Hanna then took up the question of the blockade at Cienfuegos. He said that Admiral Schley had testified that the vesselsi in the daytime tried a ruse to induce the enemy to come out. He called attention to the fact that this was not communicated to the captains of any of the vessels. He then read from the official documents to show that coaling was a practicability and that it was continuously going on at the time reports regarding its impracticability were made. He then proceeded to follow the operations of the flying squadron and quoted a number of Admiral Schley's dispatches He said that at the time of leaving Cienfuegos, Schley was under order No. 8, telling him if he was "satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos to proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously to Santiago."

"How it was possible," said the speaker, "in view of this order, to report to the secrtary of the navy as Admiral Schley did that he would not move until the next day is inexplicable."

He then stated that while Admiral Schley had reported that he would not leave until the next day, he did actually start on the evening of the 24th.

Mr. Hanna also quotel the order directing Admiral SchleyMashrdluetaoinmfwy ing Commodore Schley to leave Cienfuegos before daylight o May 23, and said that as this order had directed that, if possible, the squadron should leave before daylight of that day, it should be construed as a message of urgency.

"Almost every word of this message imports haste and urgency," he said. "Evidently," he added, "the commander in chief did not expect the commodore to remain at Cienfuegos after its receipt."

Continuing Mr. Hanna said: "I should that if Commodore Schley had received information that set his mind at rest sufficiently to warrant his turning his squadron back toward Key West, convinced him conclusively that the Spanish fleet was not there, he would surely have stated that in his next telegram to the department."

At this point Mr. Hanna took up specification four, referring to the retrograde movement. eH said that in making this movement, Commodore Schley had not only taken away from Santiago the fighting ships of the squadron, but also the scout vessels located there by the government to watch the mouth of the harbor.

"During this time," he said, "the gates of the harbor were left entirely unguarded and it was not our fault that Cervera did not get away without being destroyed."

Mr. Hanna had not completed his argument when the court adjourned for the day.

REAL DANGER AHEAD

Demand on England's Exchequer Is of Threatening Proportions.

London, Nov. 4.—What is regarded as an important announcement to the people of Great Britain for new taxes and fresh loans was made tonight by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech at Bristol. After alluding to the enormous increase in the ordinary expenditures of the government he reviewed the war taxes and said that the ever increasing demand on the national exchequer gave reasons for careful thought and even anxiety for the future.

"The cost of the war in South Africa is enormous," said Sir Michael. "It still drags. It may be, when next year comes, that I may have to ask the people of this country to bear even greater burdens and to make even greater sacrifices."

John Morley, speaking of the bay at Forfar, Scotland, asserted that the ordinary annual expenditures of the government had increases £20,000,000. He predicted that there was real danger ahead of the country.

Tragedy at Manhattan.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 4.—A special to the State Journal from Manhattan, Kan., says:

"Tom Ashby, colored, shot and killed Frank Wolf here early this morning. Wolf was a tinner and unmarried. It is thought they were gambling and quarreled. Ashby surrendered to the officers."

FUSIONISTS TALKING BIG

Seth Low Says Things Could Not Look More Rosy.

NO MATTER WHO'S ELECTED

City Will Be Benefitted Says This Candidate.

BETS FAVOR FUSIONISTS

Croker Is Positive of Election of Democratic Ticket.

New York, Nov. 4.—At midnight tonight, six hours before the opening of the polls, both sides are claiming the victory in the municipal election. The most strenuous taolk came from the fusion leaders, who were more ni evidence at their headquarters than were the Democrats at theirs, the latter, after the distribution of campaign funds in the afternoon, having hurried to their several election precincts to give their last orders to their followers. John A. Mason of the Shepherd headquarters said he felt confident of the result, and placed the Democratic candiate's majority at 40,000. During the late afternoon Seth Low, the fusion candidate, at his own headquarters, said:

"I think things could not look more rosy," and added, "this has been a most interesting campaign. The fight is now over, and, no matter who is elected, I am sure the city will profit by the agitation of the persons who have been the main issues of the campaign."

Robert C. Morris, chairman of the Republican campaign committee, stuck to his estimate of 70,000 for Low.

Edward M. Shephard said this evening that he had no particular statement to make and nothing to say of the campaign beyond what he had already said, and no issues to discuss further than he had already discussed them.

If the betting on the result is any indication as to what the count of the ballots will show, the fusion cadidates seem to have the better of it by a shade. Late tonight wagers were laid at ten to seven on Low and the rest of the New York city ticket. Ther is not the same confidence upon the fusion side as to the county ticket and predictions are made that all the candidates upon the Demicratic ticket in New York county will be elected, with the possible exception of Robert A. Van Wyck for jusuce of the supreme court, who has had to bear the brunt of theatack, and Henry M. Younger, for district attorney. Possibly on account of the white wind campaign he has made, William Travers Jerome, fusion candidate for district attorney, was getting the benefit of the predictions that he would run ahead of his ticket, but the betting odds favored Mr. Younger.

Richard Croker and John F. Carroll late tonight were positive of the election of the entire Democratic tickets, and county tickets. Mr. Croker also declared that Kings county would go Democratic, while Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and Otto Kemner talked of 10,000 and 25,000 respectively for the fusion candates in that county. These estimates upon the Brooklyn vote were the one discouraging feature in the fusion campaign. The biggest estimates made by the fusionists are based on a 25,000 majority for the fusion ticket in Brooklyn. None of the fusion leaders agree upon the majority that the city ticket will have in Manhattan and the Bronx.

At the Democratic club tonight Brooklyn was claimed for Shephard and the Democratic ticket by 2,000 majority, and Queens county was claimed by 1,500 majority, Richmond by 1,000, making the total majority claims by the Democratic club of 0,733. Notwithstanding the claims of the Democrats and those of the fusionists, the election will likely be a very close one. Both sides are counting upon the independent voters.

Superintendent of Elections McCullough addressed another letter today to Police Commissioner Murphy, in which he finished a long list of election precincts in which he asserted that frauds would be attempted. Mr. McCullough told Mr. Murphy that when the state deputies made arrests tomorrow the persons arrested would be turned over to the police to at once take such persons to the nearest magistrate. Ther was a feeling of fear tonight that on election day there will be frequent clashes betwen the state deputies and the poice.

ELECTION IN KANSAS

Topeka, Nov. 4.—The election in Kansas will be only for township officers and county commissioners, yet there is an interest shown more intense than usual. Party lines are closely drawn and there is a general feeling that the winning party will be in good shape to control the state election next year.

There are three candidates for governor among the Republicans and the political manager of each is keeping close watch on the situation throughout the state. The election will also be interesting as giving an idea of the political complexion of the next legislature.

BRYAN IN NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4.—Wm. J. Bryan closed the campaign in Nebraska for the Fusionists with four speeches in this city and South Omaha tonight. At each place Mr. Bryan was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, notwithstanding a snow storm. The principal speech tonight was at Frank Hall, where he spoke on the national issues.

Mr. Bryan said tonight that he expected the Nebraska Fusionists would elect their state ticket by a fair majority, but refused to make an estimate on other states.

OUTLOOK IN IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 4.—A. B. Cummings, Republican candidate for governor, closed his campaign at a large meeting in the auditorium here today. John Brinz, in charge of the literary bureau of the Republican state committee, said today that the heavy snow over the state of Iowa would increase the Republican vote 10,000 by driving the farmers from the cornfields and giving them a chance to cast their ballots.

The Republican vote for McKinley last year was 307,818. The state central committee estimates that there will be a falling off of about 15 per cent from last year's vote, or a decrease of not far from 45,000. If these figures are realized, Mr. Cummings' vote will be in the neighborhood of 260,000, or 21,000 more than the total vote received by Leslie M. Shaw two years ago.

BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Tuesday, November 5, 1901

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; southerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. **Roosevelt Goes to Vote**
   Schley Court of Inquiry
   Franco-Turkey Troubles
   Politics in New York

2. **Mail Sack Was Rifled**
   Governor's Big Job
   Oklahoma City Delegates

3. **Wichita Livestock Market**
   Review of the Grain Markets
   New York Stocks and Bonds

4. **Eagle's Editorial Page**

5. **City Council Meeting**
   Ingalls School Dedicated

6. **Wichita's Excursion Put Off**
   Cottages Are the Favorites
   Help Is in Sight

8. **Lou Ketzler Dies Suddenly**
   William Parcel Suicides

TOO MUCH NONKEYING.

Delay In Negotiations for Miss Stone Is Caused by Antagonism of Counsel.

New York, Nov. 4.—According to the Vienna Politische Correspondez, quoted by the correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times in the Austrian capital, a well known Macedonian brigand has been instructed to obtain information as to whether Miss Ellen M. Stone is still alive. Two other brigands, well acquainted with the country, have been commissioned by United States Consul General Dickinson to try to get in touch with the missionaries' captors. The prefect of the Sofia police has also sent two messengers. Miss Stone's release is again represented as being imminent.

The hitch in the negotiations for Miss Stone's release arises from two causes; first, the fierce antagonism between United States Diplomatic Agent Dickinson and Russian Minister Bakhmeteff; second, the missionary and diplomatic disinclination to accede to the brigands' terms, though moderated, says the Samakov correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. The relations between M. Bakhmeteff and Mr. Dickinson are strained to the breaking point. The former, being friendly to Bulgaria, does not want his agent to finish the final transaction on Bulgarian soil. Mr. Bartha, a Macedonian student at the American institute at Samakov, one of the agents sent to negotiate with the brigands, has returned from Rusing. He reports that the brigands consider Mr. Dickinson's money offer as too small. They say they do not want to agree to terms that would disgrace them with their brethren.

Discussing the amount of ransom, Missionary Baird, purser of the Samakov institute, says: "If the brigands get a quarter of what they still ask, bands will spring up like mushrooms. Samakov itself will furnish many, and Bulgaria will be ruined. The brigands began negotiations with us by asking twice Miss Stone's weight in gold. Even a fourth of this sum is preposterous. If the Bulgarians had either trackers or bloodhounds, Miss Stone would not be spending her sixty-first day with the brigands."

The positive conviction that Miss Ellen M. Stone is dead is contained in a letter which has just been received at Boston from Ivan Raduloff, a student who was with the American missionary when she was captured by brigands in Turkey, together with Mme. Tsilka, says the Boston correspondent of the Press. According to this letter the snow in the mountains into which Miss Stone and her companion were taken by their captors was three feet deep three weeks ago at the time the letter was written. Even in the summer time the snow upon the highest summits of these mountains does not melt. The first snowfall usually comes about the middle of September, and by the middle of October the mountain passes are absolutely closed to travel.

It was the conviction among Miss Stone's friends in Samakov, Bulgaria, three weeks ago, that she could not possibly have survived the rigors of her captivity until that date. There was a hope that Miss Stone might have been concealed by her captors in the monastery of St. Ivan of Rila, which is near the Bulgarian-Turkish frontier and on the Bulgarian side of it. So great was the anxiety of the Bulgarian government to do everything in its power to assist the United States representatives in their effort to find the missionary that they adopted the exceedingly unpopular measure of ordering a search of the monastery. This search disclosed the fact that Miss Stone had not been there. The discovery was disappointing to Miss Stone's friends in Samakov. According to the letters of Ivan Raduloff, Consul General Dickinson has retarded the release of Miss Stone seriously. It is said that Mr. Dickinson, by his criticism of the Bulgarian government, has antagonized the government.

It is understood in Samakov that the brigands who were in immediate charge of the captive, were under positive instructions to take her life at the first indication of the probability of a skirmish with the troops.

Frederick Funston to Return.

—Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.—It is stated that General Frederick Funston will shortly apply for leave of absence from the Philippines and return to the United States on a visit. It is said that he is recovering rapidly from the operation for appendicitis recently undergone at a Manila hospital. General Frederick D. Grant will, it is stated, likely succeed General Funston in command of the San Fernando district.

TRIP TO OYSTER BAY

President Roosevelt Leaves Washington to Cast Vote.

HAS PLEASURABLE DAY

Few People on Way Knew of His Passing.

IN NEW YORK CITY

President Closely Guarded Has Pretty Good Time.

New York, Nov. 4.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and party arrived in New York at 6:20 o'clock tonight, an hour and twenty minutes behind scheduled time. The party remained in New York over night and tomorrow will be taken to Oyster Bay, where the president will cast his vote. He will remain scarcely over an hour in Oyster Bay, returning in time to take an afternoon train out of Jersey City for Washington.

The president was in excellent spirits and enjoyed to a degree the little respite from official actions. He spent most of the trip from Washington chatting jovially with the rest of the party or on the observation platform of his car.

Owing to the care with which the exact itinerary of the trip was guarded from the public, there were but a few people along the line waiting to see the president until Newark was reached. At Newark a crowd pressed the gates. The president took along with him as far as Baltimore Caspar Whitney, editor of Outing. At Baltimore he spent two or three minutes, stepping on the platform of the station alone. The day was cloudy and cool and he remarked that is was a fitting contrast to the weather conditions he hoped for tomorrow. The only untoward incident of the journey was the delay due to a freight wreck at Claymare, which made it necessary to shift the train to the Baltimore and Ohio track, on which it ran as far as West Philadelphia. As the train lay in the yards for some minutes, the president stepped to the platform and smilingly greeted a group of railroad employes, who climbed upon the platform and shook hands with them. He told them that he was glad to see their interest in politics, as evidenced by the many campaign buttons they wore.

When the train pulled into Jersey City station, a big crowd had gathered and a number of secret service men, detectives and newspaper men followed the party to the ferry boat, where carriages were waiting. Arrived at New York, the president and party were driven to the residence of the president's aunt, Mrs. James H. Roosevelt.

The president will take a ferry boat early tomorrow morning for Long Island City, where a special train for Oyster Bay will be in waiting. Secretary Cortelyou will leave the others at Mineola and drive over to Hempstead to vote, while the president and his assistant secretary, Mr. Loeb, will cast their ballots at Oyster Bay.

About 10 o'clock the president left his aunt's home and in company with one of his cousins, Wm. A. Roosevelt, went in a closed automobile to the Century club, where ten or a dozen personal friends gave him an informal reception. No list of those present was given out. But it is known that Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler and Prof. Brander Matthews were among them. After this President Roosevelt returned to his aunt's residence to pass the night.

On the way to and from the club the president was closely guarded by detectives, a dozen in all, and detectives and police guarded the house in which he slept throughout the night.

DAYS EVENTS AT CAPITAL.

Minister Wu Has Not Been Informed of His Recall.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Minister Wu has as yet no notice from his government of its purported purpose to recall him to China. He was at the state department today, but found the officials there without confirmation of the rumor.

The navy department received cablegrams today announcing the arrival of Rear Admiral Remey aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn, at Yokohama, Japan, and that of Rear Admiral Kempff aboard his flagship, the Kentucky, at Woo Sung, China.

Secretary Root, having failed to register in New York City by reason of his detention in the Adirondacks on account of sickness, will not be able to vote at the election tomorrow. He is engaged now in the preparation of his annual report and spends most of his time at his residence in this city in order to be entirely free from interruption by visitors.

The war department is informed that the transport Warren left Nagasaki, Japan, yesterday for San Francisco, with 231 sick or insane, 72 naval officers and men, 112 casuals, 25 cabin passengers and 2 prisoners. These passengers were transferred from the transport Sheridan which is detained at Nagasaki by reason of a broken tail shaft.

Secretary Root received a cablegram today from Governor Taft, saying that on account of the recent operation he had undergone he would be incapacitated from duty for about three weeks. He said the operation had been successful and that his convalescence was progressing successfully. During his disability, Judge Wright, who has been appointed vice governor, will administer the civil affairs of the Philippines government.

A delegation from the Porto Rico chamber of commerce, headed by Antonio Sal-[illegible], called upon the president today and submitted some data in favor of a duty of 5 cents per pound on coffee from countries other than Porto Rico. They claim that such a protective duty is necessary to build up the coffee industry of the island. The delegation has been touring the United States for the purpose of investigating the industrial conditions here. They were accompanied by Major George W. Fishback of Boston.