

from whatever cause, that Russia's course was plainly dictated, namely, apology and ample compensation." All attention is now turned toward St. Petersburg, awaiting word from the Russian government.

Earl Onslow, President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking in Stirlingshire to-night, said it would be well if explanations were not sought for this "extraordinary incident" until the country had some authentic information. The whole affair, he said, seemed so unaccountable that one could not feel sure there would be an explanation of what must have been a gigantic blunder. Earl Onslow added that the country might rely upon one thing, namely, that the Emperor of Russia, "who is known throughout the world for his feelings of humanity, could not fail to be depressed by such an incident."

The actual casualties in the one-sided bombardment off Dogger Bank can be correctly stated since the arrival at London this evening of the carrying ship Swift, reporting the safety of the missing trawlers. The Swift left the fleet at 10 a. m. on October 23. Her captain says:

The Russians gave not the slightest warning prior to the beginning of the firing. The admiral of the fishing fleet sent up a rocket warning, and then the firing began. He again sent up four green rockets, but this only seemed to increase the ferocity of the bombardment. The poor marksmanship of the Russian gunners was the only thing that saved the entire fleet within range of the searchlights and guns.

At the inquest at Hull to-day it was stated that one vessel, the Crane, was sunk, and that four or five were more or less damaged. In the statement of the coroner to the jury that official said it was a question of very grave and possibly international importance, but it would be their duty to find who were the murderers of the dead men. After the identification of the bodies the inquest was adjourned to November 2.

RUSSIA VOICES REGRET.

Formal Action Expected To Be Taken To-day.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—No official or unofficial Russian explanation of the unfortunate affair off Dogger Bank is forthcoming up to this time, and the world must wait until to-morrow to hear Vice-Admiral Rozhkovsky's version of the firing upon the British fishermen. Rozhkovsky has communicated with the Emperor, but at 11:30 o'clock to-night the Admiralty announced that it had not yet received a report. At the same hour the Foreign Office issued a statement expressing the regrets of the government for the deplorable incident, but explaining that no formal action is possible until the admiral's report of the affair has been received.

While no formal action has been taken, the deepest regret is expressed in all quarters, and the purpose of the government to make amends to Rozhkovsky shall be found to have been in such a manner as to be in every government department. Emperor Nicholas himself was greatly aggrieved when he heard the news, while he was inspecting the cruiser Oleg at Cronstadt this afternoon; and the Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorf, expressed to Ambassador Hardinge his deepest personal regrets. The Russian Embassy at London has also been directed to convey similar expressions to the government of Great Britain. It is felt that this is all that can possibly be done pending the receipt of Admiral Rozhkovsky's statement.

NO ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY ACTION.

That a horrible blunder has been committed is recognized and deplored everywhere, and nowhere has an attempt been made to justify the firing on innocent fishermen. It is felt that Rozhkovsky is too good a man and officer to be summarily condemned. It is agreed that he is entitled to a hearing, but even the Admiralty regretfully admits that it is at a loss to understand what explanation could justify such an apparently blood-brothered act as the affair is made to appear by foreign reports.

It was made known to-day that the Admiralty had strong reason to believe that an attempt would be made against the squadron on its passage through the Great Belt or the English Channel. So specific was the information that even the present crisis has not diverted attention from the possibility of such an attack yet occurring. The failure of the steam trawlers with their nets out to obey the signals from the Russian warships, or the nervousness of some officer who imagined that fishermen working with their nets in the water were laying mines, may be responsible for the blunder.

As soon as the facts are established it is certain that the Russian government will voluntarily offer the fullest reparation. It is even hinted that the Emperor to-morrow will send a formal message to King Edward conveying his profound sorrow for the incident and offering to make what reparation is possible as soon as the responsibility can be met in an amicable spirit by Great Britain.

FORMAL PROTEST NOT YET PRESENTED.

Notwithstanding the provocation which may seem to exist for most vigorous and uncompromising demands for redress Ambassador Hardinge had not presented any instructions from his government up to 8 o'clock this evening, and up to midnight it had been impossible to ascertain whether instructions had actually been received.

In diplomatic circles the gravity and delicacy of the situation is recognized. Unquestionably nervousness exists, but in view of the sentiment in government circles here the feeling prevails that an amicable adjustment will be reached. This evening the censor passed all telegrams relating to the subject, which immediately became the all-absorbing topic in every public resort. The war in the Far East seemingly was temporarily forgotten.

Notwithstanding the latest sentiment of hostility against Great Britain which smolders in almost every Russian breast, the reports of the blunder of the Baltic fleet have aroused only expressions of sincere regret, coupled with hopes that when Rozhkovsky's report arrives it will place a different complexion on the incident. The affair, strange to say, had no effect on the Bourse, four closing where they did on Saturday.

FOREIGN OFFICE ACTS.

Official Statement of Note to Russia—Fears of Squadron.

London, Oct. 24.—An official statement was issued by the Foreign Office this evening as follows:

The Foreign Office has been in communication with representatives of the fishing industry at Hull and Grimsby, and has obtained a full statement of the facts connected with the attack upon the Russian fleet on October 23 by the Russian second Pacific squadron upon part of the Hull trawling fleet. Urgent representations based on this information have been addressed to the Russian government, and it has been explained that the situation is one which in the opinion of his majesty's government does not admit of delay.

At the Russian Embassy the following statement was made:

Although we have not yet received official information concerning the incident, and the report of the admiral is not yet known, it is evident that our ships would not open fire against fishing boats without some reason. It is probable that our admiral believed an effort was being made to enter our lines.

We do not expect grave diplomatic results. Probably explanations will be given and the families of the victims will be indemnified. It cannot be supposed that Great Britain will give a serious thought to the incident, as we do not consider it warrants such an aspect.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne reached London this afternoon, and after gathering details at the Foreign Office regarding the firing on the British fishing boats proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had a long interview with King Edward.

On returning to the Foreign Office Lord Lansdowne further conferred with Sir Henry Kissel and subsequently addressed a strong protest to the Russian government. Special stress is laid on the callousness displayed by the Russians in not going to the assistance of the fishermen.

It is believed in government circles that the Russian government will take the earliest opportunity to give satisfaction, and it appears to be expected that Russia will explain the affair. It is said that the Russian officials had reason to believe that there were mines or ships with mines in the neighborhood where the fishing fleet was attacked.

BRITONS UNYIELDING.

Press Demands Russian Officers' Punishment—The King Praised.

London, Oct. 25.—The feature of the editorial articles in the newspapers this morning is a practically unanimous demand that the government insist upon the punishment of the Russian officers responsible for the Dogger Bank affair as the only possible insurance against a recurrence of the kind. Without this, it is argued that the seas will be unsafe for any peaceful vessel. King Edward's telegram characterizing the affair as "unwarrantable" is considered to reflect well the national temper, and the fact that his majesty has taken the unusual course thus to interfere in a diplomatic matter gives the greatest satisfaction as emphasizing the exceptionally grave nature of the crisis. A day's reflection on the matter only leads the newspapers and public opinion to greater firmness in demanding that the amplest reparation shall be made without delay.

Regret is expressed that there should have been any demonstration against Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador, who, personally, is believed to have friendly feelings toward Great Britain. "The Standard" declares that such a foolish demonstration is not worth talking about.

The Daily News says that it has obtained the following statement from Count Benckendorff:

I am ill from the fatigue of a long journey and anxiety, but I authorize you to say from me to the people of England that I am absolutely certain that what occurred was a deplorable accident and nothing else. My regret and my country's regret is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to speak of.

RUSSIANS AT CHERBOURG.

Big Ships Do Not Enter Port—A Lame Excuse Given.

Cherbourg, Oct. 24.—The commander of the Russian torpedo boats in the harbor here says he does not know anything about the incident of the fishing boats.

Two divisions of the Russian squadron are observed in mid-channel, steaming westward. It is expected they will coal at sea.

The only torpedo boats with the squadron put in here, and three of these, with the transport Kora, proceeded on their voyage at ten o'clock this morning. Three others remain in the outer harbor taking on coal from the Russian collier Kityo.

The Russians here say that their squadron was ravaging through a thick fog the night of October 21 and 22 and fired their guns in neutral waters for the purpose of keeping in touch with one another.

The Russians add that no fishing boats were sunk, and that the torpedo boats received a signal from Admiral Rozhkovsky to be on the lookout, as the admiral feared there were Japanese ships in the Channel.

The torpedo boats were surrounded by guard boats and the utmost vigilance was maintained. No person was permitted to approach them. The boats are furnished with wireless telegraph equipment, and they took on provisions from the Kora. Last night and this morning the vigilance was redoubled, owing to fears of Japanese ships.

RUSSIAN SHIPS LEAVE CHERBOURG.

Cherbourg, Oct. 24.—Four Russian torpedo boats and a Russian transport sailed this evening. There is no longer any Russian vessel in this port.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP DISABLED.

One of Squadron Sighted Off British Coast Apparently Broken Down.

Portsmouth, England, Oct. 24.—Vessels arriving at Portsmouth report having sighted four Russian destroyers and four battleships making for Cherbourg. One of the battleships appeared to have broken down. There is no confirmation of the report of a battleship having been damaged.

Plymouth, Oct. 24.—The signal station at Prawle Point, southeast of Plymouth, telegraphs that a Russian battleship and two cruisers passed there this morning, going west.

THE ERMAK DAMAGED.

Copenhagen, Oct. 24.—The Russian icebreaker Ermak has arrived in the roads with her stern tube damaged.

"DEPLORABLE" SAYS DURAND.

He Believes Attack Will Be Explained—Has No Official Advice.

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 24.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, said to-day concerning the attack of the Baltic fleet upon British North Sea fishing vessels:

"It is a deplorable accident, which, of course, will be explained. Having no official intelligence, I really cannot permit myself to discuss so serious a matter when wholly ignorant of the facts and circumstances of the case. It seems a deplorable accident, which, of course, will be explained. Such a condition was wholly unforeseen, and it is a pity that it should have occurred. I shall receive advice on this matter at once, as I am an ambassador on matters not directly relating to their posts."

THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH WAR FLEETS.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The Russian Baltic fleet, bound for Vladivostok, is reported to consist of the battleships Kniaz Suvaroff, 13,516 tons; the Navarin, 10,206 tons; the Sissoi Veliky, 10,400 tons; the Boreodino, 13,600 tons; the Alexander III, 13,600 tons; the Orel, 13,600 tons; the Oslabya, 13,600 tons; the armored cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, 8,524 tons; the Oleg, 6,675 tons; the Dmitri Donskoi, 5,832 tons; the Aurora, 5,630 tons; the Almaz, 3,285 tons; the Jemtschug, 3,300 tons; the Izumrud, 3,080 tons; and the Svetlana, 3,285 tons, together with about a score of torpedo boats and destroyers, as well as colliers, supply ships and transports.

BRITISH SQUADRONS NEAR THE CHANNEL.

The British home fleet consists of the battleships Anson, 10,600 tons; the Benbow, 10,600 tons; the Empress of India, 14,000 tons; the Hood, 14,150 tons; the Revenge, 14,000 tons; the Royal Oak, 14,000 tons; the Royal Sovereign, 14,000 tons; and the Sans Pareil, 10,470 tons; and the cruisers Dido, 5,600 tons; the Edgar, 7,350 tons; the Hawke, 7,350 tons; the Mersey, 4,050 tons; and the Venus, 5,600 tons.

The Channel fleet consists of the battleships Hannibal, 14,900 tons; the Jupiter, 14,900 tons; the Magnificent, 14,900 tons; the Majestic, 14,900 tons; the Mars, 14,900 tons; and the Prince George, 14,900 tons; and the cruisers Doris, 5,600 tons; the Hermes, 5,600 tons; the Hogue, 12,000 tons; the Pactolus, 2,135 tons; the Prometheus, 2,135 tons; and the Sutil, 12,000 tons.

The Mediterranean and Red Sea fleet consists of the battleships Bulwark, 15,000 tons; the Duncan, 14,000 tons; the Formidable, 15,000 tons; the Illustrious, 14,000 tons; the Implacable, 15,000 tons; the Irresistible, 15,000 tons; the London, 15,000 tons; the Montagu, 14,000 tons; the Renown, 12,350 tons; the Repulse, 14,000 tons; the Russell, 14,000 tons; and the Venerable, 15,000 tons; the cruisers Aboukir, 12,000 tons; the Bacchante, 12,000 tons; the Diana, 5,600 tons; the Exmouth, 14,000 tons; the Gladiator, 5,750 tons; the Hermione, 4,360 tons; the Intrepid, 3,600 tons; the Mohawk, 1,770 tons; the Naiad, 3,400 tons; the Pandora, 2,200 tons; the Pegasus, 2,135 tons; the Pioneer, 2,200 tons; the Pyramus, 2,135 tons; and the Victorious, 5,800 tons; the torpedo-boat destroyers Albattross, the Ariel, the Banshee, the Bat, the Boxer, the Bruiser, the Crane, the Cynthia, the Desperate, the Earnest, the Fawn, the Flying Fish, the Griffin, the Kangaroo, the Locust, the Mallow, the Myrmidon, the Seal, the Stag and the Thrasher, and the torpedo boats Dryad, the Harrier, the Hussar and the Speedy.

A TERRIBLE BLUNDER.

How Russia's Act Is Regarded in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Official confirmation of the firing on the Russian Baltic Sea fleet in firing on British fishing vessels reached Washington to-day in a cable dispatch to the State Department from the American Consul at Hull. It stated the facts given in the press dispatches and added that great excitement prevailed there.

The news was at first received here with something like dismay, for it excited apprehension that the result might be worldwide entanglements unless extraordinary tact should be shown by both the British and Russian government officials in dealing with the affair. But as the unfortunate incident was more carefully considered, the impression strengthened that it would not defy diplomatic treatment, particularly in view of the belief that the affair was not a premeditated attack on a neutral power, but rather a blunder—terrible, but beyond repair by peaceful methods.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has received no official information on the subject. He was unable, therefore, to speak officially, but in a conversation with a reporter, he said:

We have recently learned that the Japanese have been tremendously active in the effort to inflict severe damage upon the Baltic squadron before it reached the Far East. Admiral Rozhkovsky knew this, and he left home with implicit instructions, no doubt, to keep the most rigid watch throughout his trip. With this in mind, it is not difficult to see that when his squadron came upon these vessels at night, and seeing them approaching his ships, even before the initial shots had been fired, that his commanders should have mistaken them for vessels hostilely inclined. Moreover, the vessels were encountered at night, which was the time an attack would probably have been made. The Trent affair is recalled in this connection. The Russian commanders intentionally fired upon British vessels. Fishing vessels themselves are of course harmless, but it is equally sure that Admiral Rozhkovsky, when he makes his report, will have a full and satisfactory explanation for what now appears to be a regrettable incident.

WAR FEELING IN TORONTO.

Newspaper Comment Sharp—Others Advise Coolness.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Toronto, Oct. 24.—A decided war feeling was apparent here this morning when the destruction of Hull vessels by the Baltic squadron became known. Talk of enlisting became prevalent, and if Russia does not make ample reparation Great Britain can rely on a big volunteer force from Canada.

"The Globe," the largest Toronto paper, says: "The Trent affair is recalled in this connection. The Russian commanders intentionally fired upon British vessels. Fishing vessels themselves are of course harmless, but it is equally sure that Admiral Rozhkovsky, when he makes his report, will have a full and satisfactory explanation for what now appears to be a regrettable incident."

It can hardly be doubted that Russia will promptly make amends; she cannot afford, in her present most critical condition, to take England as well as Japan upon her hands. Let us wait coolly and see what Russia does and not make humiliation more bitter to her with possibility of driving her to extremity. I am equally sure that we should act with wisdom and smooth the way for conciliation on the part of Russia.

The Telegram says:

The Trent affair was altogether less serious and the Trent affair brought Britain to the verge of war with a kind of Russia which was a more formidable enemy than Russia is to-day.

The Canadian public will watch anxiously for the developments of the next few days, and nothing less than the fullest and most prompt reparation possible will satisfy the people.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT, SAYS MORLEY.

The Right Hon. John Morley, who left here for Ottawa yesterday, was quoted as making the following remarks about the Baltic fleet incident previous to his departure:

It must have been a mistake. A great nation like Russia would not do such a thing. An awful accident can be the only explanation. But it is Britain's duty to demand an explanation and adequate apology. I believe the question will be settled in twenty-four hours, and it is right that such a strong demand should be made that there can be no misunderstanding of England's intentions. I have no doubt that Russia, in her present predicament, will lose no time in acquiescing to England's demands in toto.

A BLUNDER, SAYS PROFESSOR WOOLSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 24.—That the Russian Baltic fleet merely blundered in attacking the British fishermen is the idea of Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, the Yale international law scholar. Professor Woolsey does not believe that the incident will cause any serious trouble, regarding it as an excusable blunder. He said to-night:

"I feel very confident that the extraordinary attack upon the Russian fleet by the British North Sea trawlers will prove to be a blunder, possibly caused by the nervous condition of the Russian fleet, and possibly by the signals and plans of the fishermen. An explanation, apology and payment to the sufferers will be promptly forthcoming. The question of reparation would be as to the probable quality of the Russian seamanship and the possible delay of the fleet pending investigation."

COLONEL MILLS TELLS OF ARMY LIFE.

Few young men confronted with the knotty problem of selecting their life work know what attractive opportunities are offered by the United States Army. A careful reading of Colonel Albert L. Mills's discussion of the subject, found in "CAREERS FOR THE COMING MEN," is enlightening.

BRITISH SHIPS MAY BE CALLED HOME.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 24.—The British cruiser Charybdis, Commodore Paget, received orders this evening to be in readiness to proceed to England on a moment's notice. The training ship Calypso has been ordered to arrange for the mobilization of 500 men of the Newfoundland naval reserve. There is much excitement in naval circles here.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom-Corn Tablets. All druggists sell on each box 25¢.

ARMIES GETTING CLOSER.

SLOW RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Troops Intrenching as They Go—Lack of Fuel and Shelter.

Moukden, Oct. 24.—The Russian forces on the left again crossed the Shalhe River on October 21, and are now pushing forward toward the Japanese positions, intrenching as they advance. At the same time Russian batteries are continually bombarding the Japanese, who can be plainly seen busily engaged in making trenches.

This plan of the Russians to intrench as they advance was adopted because it was found in the recent big battle that it was impossible to go forward without some protection in the face of the Japanese shrapnel fire.

The Russian batteries are now better screened than they were in former engagements, but the troops on both sides apparently make no great efforts to conceal themselves.

The Russian and Japanese armies are now separated by less than four miles, and the field of operations of both armies can be plainly seen. The question of fuel is becoming a serious one. The greater part of the Chinese corn has already been used for fuel and for fodder, while most of the houses in the Chinese villages have been destroyed and their wood used for fuel. Without fuel and without shelter beyond that provided by tents, it seems impossible for the armies to remain in the field during the increasing cold weather.

SKIRMISHES AT FRONT.

Sakharoff Reports Situation Unchanged—Attacks Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—There was no fresh news from the front to-day. General Sakharoff, telegraphing at 2:45 o'clock this morning, reported that the situation was unchanged.

The War Office does not confirm the report that the Russians have occupied Bentlapudza. The official returns of the Russian losses received up to date do not exceed thirty thousand. The Russians buried fifteen hundred Japanese at Lone Tree Hill.

Emperor Nicholas has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated October 23:

The night of October 22 and 23 passed quietly. At 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning the whole of the Russian army moved forward and attacked the enemy. The Japanese tried to attack our outposts, but were everywhere repulsed by the Russian fire.

RUSSIAN DEAD, 13,333.

Japanese Find More Bodies—Few Prisoners Taken.

Tokio, Oct. 24.—The Japanese headquarters here to-day, without referring to the general situation in the vicinity of the Shalhe River, published the following report received yesterday:

Since the last telegram referring to the enemy's dead, the bodies left on the field have been increased to the following:

Found by the right army..... 2,290
Found by the left army..... 5,603
Found by the centre army..... 5,330
Total..... 13,333

Seven hundred and nine prisoners were taken.

JAPANESE FIND NINE GUNS.

Pieces Abandoned by Russians—Oku's Army Reinforced.

General Oku's Headquarters, Oct. 21.—While clearing the field near Shalhe-Pu, the Japanese found nine abandoned Russian guns. Their condition has not been reported.

Both armies are resting on their arms. There are continuous skirmishes between outposts and patrols, and the artillery is firing daily. A great battle is expected south of the Hun River, where heavy field works have been erected.

Great numbers of Japanese reinforcements are arriving.

Oct. 22.—The respective armies retain somewhat peculiar positions. Their advanced forces are lying in the trenches 700 yards apart, and their inaction cannot be explained. For five days the Japanese have not attempted to make the advance for which the Russians seem to be waiting.

The outposts and patrols of both sides are in close touch, and there is occasional firing by the light artillery batteries. The Japanese are sending down the guns and rifles captured from the Russians, and are receiving supplies of ammunition and reinforcements.

A Japanese forward movement is daily expected.

W. R. HEARST AS TRUST BUSTER.

William Randolph Hearst was informed officially yesterday of his nomination for Congress from the Xth District. Senator Plunkett headed the committee of notification which met Mr. Hearst at the Hotel Navarre. His fellow members were Senator P. J. Dooley, William Dalton, Judge McMahon and Frank J. Goodwin. While awaiting the presence of the candidate the committee grew earnest in discussing some "startling" reports of colonization in the district.

In his address of acceptance Mr. Hearst dwelt particularly on the trusts and his own record as a trust buster. He strongly advocated public ownership of all public utilities. There never was a word about Judge Parker.

CARNEGIE GETS MEDAL.

American Ironmaster Receives Bessemer Decoration.

The opening exercises of the American meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute, the second meeting of which this international organization has ever held on American soil, were held last evening at Sherrill's, and Andrew Carnegie, the first American president of that body, received the Bessemer gold medal. This honor, one of the highest in the gift of the institute, was given him for his life-work in the development of the iron and steel industry of the world.

President Furness of the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of Mayor McClellan, welcomed the foreign visitors to this city, and John Fritz, president of the American reception committee, and James Gayley, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, added words of welcome. Mr. Carnegie as president of the institute, responded in part:

Gentlemen, you again present to us "the open door," and we thank you. Upon our last visit the institute was amazed at your extraordinary development, but that was to-day that we visited you. It has been it has proceeded at even quicker pace since then. The figures are positively staggering. Your product of pig iron last year was 10,000,000 tons. It was 9,200,000 tons in 1903 it was over 10,000,000. Thus, in thirteen years, it has doubled. In Bessemer steel production has more than doubled. Your open-hearth steel the increase is more than elevenfold from half a million tons in 1890 to nearly six millions in 1904. Your export trade in manufactures has increased nearly threefold. No wonder we come to see for ourselves and study such prodigious growth.

Your growth has not lessened the output of any other country. The demands of the world have increased rapidly as all the iron and steel making nations have been able to supply the home and foreign markets. The question is not how vast the lands are to find the resources, increased steel and iron production, but, rather, how imperative the demands of the ever-increasing population and for new developments of the world are to be met at reasonable prices. The needed supply of good iron steel is not any means overabundant; we are compelled to base our hopes of increased supply of cheap steel on further discoveries.

Sir James Kitson, Bart, M. P., past president, then presented to Mr. Carnegie the Bessemer Gold Medal in recognition of his services in the steel trade. He paid a cordial tribute to Mr. Carnegie as one who would always be remembered as a man who loved his fellow men. Mr. Carnegie expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred on him, and declared that better than title or rank was such a patent of nobility as that, which he would hand down to succeeding generations. He went on:

It is true I have no knowledge of the processes that make good steel. But I do know the secret of getting along with men better than myself. There are three classes of men in the world, men who go through the world and do not receive what they deserve, men who do receive what they deserve, and men who receive more than they deserve. I feel that I am in the last class.

To-day the members of the Iron and Steel Institute will visit the Military Academy at West Point.

A large number of the British delegates to the convention of the Iron and Steel Institute, accompanied by several of the American members, visited the navy yard yesterday afternoon. They were conducted through the several departments by Lieutenant Commander Harold P. Norton, acting head of the steam engineering department, assisted by Lieutenant H. E. Rhodes, Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, head of the construction department, assisted by Constructor R. H. Robinson, Civil Engineer H. C. Holliday, assisted by Constructor W. H. Allen, of the yards and docks department, and Captain John D. Adams, an executive officer of the yard. Among the British delegates were Sir James Kitson, Sir David Stewart and Sir Lloyd Wise.

A number of the visitors inspected the large industrial plants of the city. In the afternoon visits were made to the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges. They made a careful investigation of those structures for the purpose of discussing a comparison of American and English bridge building at a later session of the institute.

CAUGHT AFTER MONTHS.

Man, Charged with Saratoga Embezzlement, Arrested in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Oct. 24.—The St. Paul police have arrested Karl R. Kipp, formerly ledger bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Saratoga, N. Y., who, it is alleged, is wanted at that place on a charge of embezzlement. He was arrested in a local hotel where he had registered as a traveling man.

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Karl R. Kipp, who was arrested in St. Paul to-day, is charged with the embezzlement of \$6,428 from the First National Bank of this place. He was the individual ledger bookkeeper. Kipp disappeared January 15 last, and an investigation disclosed that the individual ledger accounts had been tampered with.

MILITIA GUARD TOWN.

Race Riots Fanned After Lynching of Negro Who Resisted Arrest.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 21.—George W. Blount, a negro, was shot to death at Berkeley this morning within forty feet of the town police station by a mob of masked white men. Blount had been arrested late on Saturday night for assaulting a policeman. He was taken to the Berkeley station and kept in a cell until Sunday morning. Blount was wanted for keeping a disorderly house. Mayor Allen of Berkeley, fearing an uprising among the blacks, ordered the Colonel Higgins of the 1st Virginia Regiment, and he in turn called on the Governor, and a company of militia was ordered out to guard the streets of Berkeley. It is feared that when the troops are withdrawn the negroes will start riots.

Two encounters occurred to-night between the troops and negroes. One negro refused to obey orders to move and was bayoneted. He was seriously hurt. Two militiamen called on a negro seriously crossing a lot to halt. In reply he opened fire on them and they returned the fire. As they rushed toward him he jumped up and ran, escaping in the darkness. He was shot in the back.

There are two negroes to every white man in the town. There is great indignation among the better class of whites at the shooting of the negro. It is as a deliberate murder. The Mayor says he will make it an effort to learn who the guilty men are and punish them. He has already ordered a full investigation. It is said, got off with light sentences on appeal. His reputation was bad. When Holloman attempted to arrest him he hurled a lamp at the policeman. At 3 o'clock this morning the mob, their faces covered with masks made of yellow cotton, took the keys of some of the mob led the negro one man placed a revolver to the back of Blount's head and shot him. The negro died in a few minutes. The screams of the negro and the noise of the shot awakened the neighbors. The negro was dead and the mob had dispersed.

There has recently been a change of administration in Berkeley. The "straight out" Democrats having defeated the fusionists. It was in Berkeley that the negroes stood inside the ring. Mr. Vanderbilt, in the station where Blount was confined, Martin is a fusionist, Norfolk County, in which Vanderbilt