PRAISES CANAL WORK.

ISTHMUS TRANSFORMED.

Confirmed Pessimist Also Undergoes Change on Second Visit.

When John Y. Boyce, United States Attorney for the 1st District of Alaska, left Juno about two months ago for Panama to spend there part of his vacation, after an absence from the isthmus of thirty-one years, he was a pessimist regarding the state of affairs on the canal zone. Mr. Boyce is now in New York on his way back to his post, but he is no longer pessimistic; in fact, after a personal investigation of the progress of the work on the great waterway he is a decided optimist.

"I expect to see ships going through the canal in five years," said Mr. Boyce yesterday, "if the present gait is continued."

Mr. Boyce spent a long time on the isthmus thirty years ago and the knowledge gained at that time enables him to make an intelligent comparison between the work done by the French and that done by the American engineers. Mr. Boyce said:

"I had thought that the United States paid too much when it gave the French Panama Canal Company $40,000,000, but I have changed my opinion. I saw what the United States got for the money and I think it was a bargain.

"I spent most of my time on this trip at Panama city. The first thing that impresses one on arriving there is the fine sanitary condition. There are no more pools of stagnant water where the yellow fever mosquito used to make its home. The mosquito, too, has been eliminated. In six months there was only one case of yellow fever, and that was brought in from outside.

"The engineers have been doing real work on the canal, and the volume of work is increasing by geometrical progression. There are 168 locomotives in use in carting away trains of dirt and fulfilling other purposes, and in Culebra cut there are forty-two steam shovels in use. I have examined the work on the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal, and also that of the New York Central, and I am entirely impersonal when I say that the steam shovels are handled more expeditiously and better in Panama than they are on either of those big jobs.

"Then, too, there is noticeable a spirit of good feeling among the working corps. The organization is excellent, and the men work with the appreciation, apparently, that they are identified with one of the world's greatest projects. An instance of the efficiency of the working force is the rapidity with which the loading is done. It takes on the average thirty-five minutes to load a train of ten cars with dirt. The statistics show that 12,344,991 cubic yards were taken out between January and September.

"The American engineers have succeeded in solving the problems presented by the Chagres River and Culebra, which proved stumbling blocks to the French engineers. The substitution of the American locomotive for the French engines has also increased the output decidedly.

"The hospital for the sick and disabled workers is an institution to be proud of. It consists of fifteen or twenty buildings, all with modern equipment. It is surrounded by a park facing the Pacific. Men permanently disabled may, if they choose, remain there indefinitely or accept passage to their homes.

"I have seen the criticisms of Miss Gertrude Beeks, of the National Civic Federation, but I could observe none of the glaring faults that she points out. My trip to the isthmus has converted me from a pessimist to an enthusiastic optimist.

"The visit of President Roosevelt to the isthmus marked an epoch there, and did much good. The date of every happening is now placed at so long before or after 'the President was here.'"

Mr. Boyce discussed also the work being done on the isthmus by the Young Men's Christian Association. He said:

"The Young Men's Christian Association in the canal zone has a membership of nearly two thousand, and occupies four large clubhouses erected by the canal commission. The membership is composed of American young men, all of whom are employes of the canal commission. The clubhouses contain gymnasiums, billiard rooms and libraries, and are surrounded by large verandas. In the evening they are thronged with young men. One of the officials of the canal commission recently said that no money being spent on the isthmus was producing better results than that for the erection of these club buildings and for the maintenance of the work in them."

MAY REDUCE COST OF CANAL.

Cement Needed To Be Manufactured on the Isthmus.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Experiments have been conducted on the Isthmus of Panama which promise to reduce by one-third the estimated cost of cement needed to construct the locks and dams for the canal. The department of locks and dams has found that it will be practicable to procure cement in clinker form, transport it to the isthmus and crush and grind it there. The cooperage cost would thus be avoided. This cost is about one-third of that of the cement proper. Cement is one of the biggest items in the cost of the canal.

METCALF TO INSEPECT BROOKLYN YARD.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Secretary Metcalf left Washington to-day for New York to inspect the Brooklyn navy yard, which he has never seen. He is particularly interested in the construction of the Sherin drydock, which is now in an unsatisfactory condition as the result of the abandonment of the work by the contractor, and some action must be taken by the Navy Department to complete the dock.

SHIPOWNERS' CONGRESS AT LONDON.

London, Oct. 15.—An international congress of shipowners of Great Britain and Continental countries was opened here to-day, primarily to discuss the position of labor in the shipping world. An attempt will be made to found a permanent association of European shipowners for mutual aid and advice in the face of the growing strength of the dockworkers' unions.

ITALIAN LABOR THREAT.

Railroad Employes May Again Strike—Retaliation in Turin.

Rome, Oct. 15.—The administrative council of the Italian railroads will hold a conference with Premier Giolitti to-morrow to determine what measures are to be taken against the Italian railroad men who took part in the recent general strike.

According to dispatches from Milan this evening, six thousand out of the total of seven thousand railroad employes have decided that in case the government should attempt to punish railroad men for taking part in this movement they will instantly go on strike. These six thousand men say that if they go out the letter carriers and the telegraphers will join them.

Turin, Oct. 15.—The Federation of Socialists held a meeting at the Labor Exchange to-night, at which it was decided to order another general strike, to last until Friday, in retaliation for the forty-eight hour lockout ordered by the manufacturers yesterday to punish the men who took part in the first general strike.

CHINESE MANŒUVRES.

Value in Checking Sedition—Reform Leaders' Plans.

Peking, Oct. 15.—Orders were issued to-day confirming the recommendations made recently by Chang Chi Tung and Yuan Shi Kai, the two new grand councillors, regarding the moral value of military demonstrations as a deterrent to revolutionary elements in the empire. It is ordered that the general fall manœuvres throughout the provinces shall begin on October 22. On this date the Second and Fourth army divisions will begin operations lasting for four days. The manœuvres presume that a foreign invader has landed in winter at Chin-Wang-Tao, the winter port of Peking, and that he is trying to capture Kai-Ping, which is on the strategical line of advance.

Manœuvres on a grand scale cannot be held this year on account of the Manchurian complications and because of general conditions in the empire. The Chinese army is now scattered from the Primorsk border to the Yang-tse-Kiang.

The first, or Manchu, division of the modern army has been ordered from Pao-Ting-Fu to Peking to act as an imperial guard.

FRENCH LEGISLATIVE PLANS.

Cabinet Decides to Press Separation and Income Tax Measures.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The French Cabinet has decided to place in the front rank of its programme at the approaching session of parliament, first, a bill to facilitate the devolution of Church property to the communes; second, a bill providing for the reform of military courts-martial, and, third, an income tax measure.

The Ministry will also ask for the immediate appropriation of $1,200,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods in various parts of France.

NINETEEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Thirty-nine Injured on the London & Northwestern at Shrewsbury.

Shrewsbury, England, Oct. 15.—A London & Northwestern train, made up of passenger coaches, bound from Scotland to Bristol, left the rails as it was entering the station here at an early hour this morning. Nineteen persons, including ten passengers, were killed and thirty-nine were injured.

The line over which the train was running curves sharply as it nears Shrewsbury, and there is a standing order that the engineers must not exceed a speed of ten miles an hour at that point. Disregard of the order is believed to have been the cause of the accident. The engine and all the cars, with the exception of the last one, left the rails, and when the officials from the railroad station reached the spot the cars were a tangled mass of wreckage. The wreck did not catch fire, but the doctors and salvage crews had to work in darkness and pouring rain, which retarded rescues, and several hours elapsed before the last body was taken out.

The killed included the engineer and fireman and the guards and postal clerks, who were in the mail car immediately behind the tender.

It is suggested as this is the third accident of a similar kind within a year to a train entering a station on a curve, the cause may be found in the failure of the vacuum brakes to respond. Rumors are current here that the locomotive of the passenger train was making its first trip on this line, and that the driver had a pilot driver with him, because he was not fully acquainted with the road. It seems certain that somebody blundered, for the engine was going at high speed when the accident happened.

BELGIUM'S COURSE IN THE CONGO.

Government's Reply to Questions—A Check Put on Loans.

Brussels, Oct. 15.—The government has issued its reply to questions advanced by the Congo committee. It says that the decree whereby Lake Leopold was turned over to the holding stock company was issued with the full knowledge of the government, and that the rights of Belgium were not thereby affected. It is further said that the decrees and regulations relative to the Congo, which up to the present time have been kept secret, will be made public soon.

The commission voted to-day by 12 votes to 2 that all loans exceeding $1,000,000, or guarantees of interest exceeding $40,000 a year, must be submitted to the Chamber. Loans under $1,000,000 cannot become effective until the corresponding decrees have been communicated to the Chamber.

GREAT DISTRESS IN SPAIN.

Barcelona, Oct. 15.—The floods continue to cause great damage. Five persons have been drowned and 30,000 thrown out of work. The greatest distress is reported from Manresa, the birthplace of St. Ignatius, the founder of the Society of Jesus. This village has been devastated and the waters have washed out coffins and bodies from the local cemetery.

A house in Santander belonging to a brother of Premier Maura is flooded up to the second story. The family was forced to take refuge on the roof, whence they were rescued.

The Guadalmedina is again out of its banks and in this district several old persons and children have been drowned.

AN AMERICAN ROBBED IN PARIS.

Paris, Oct. 15.—A wealthy American in the luncheon hour yesterday of the dressmaking establishments on the Rue de la Paix got into conversation with two pretty young women who, he thought, were dressmakers. He promised to send them some picture postal cards from Milan and drew out his pocketbook and placed a card on it for them to write their addresses. Suddenly the bell recalling the girls to work was heard and the young women rushed indoors, taking the pocketbook with them. It contained $1,200. The police were informed and found that the girls were not known in any dressmaker's establishment in the neighborhood. The victim is a married man and the father of a family. His name is given as Peter Sampson. He left here to-day for Milan.

PHILIP COON'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Paris, Oct. 15.—It is said to-day that Philip Coon, the young New Yorker who disappeared from a hotel here on October 12, has eloped. No reason can be found for such a course.

AN APPEAL TO FRANCE.

Sultan Wants Protectorate—People Angry Over Police.

Tangier, Oct. 15.—Judging from the latest semi-official declarations here, Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, at his conferences with the French Minister, M. Regnault, at Rabat, invited France to consider the question of establishing a protectorate over Morocco, including the immediate occupation of the entire coast.

The most disquieting feature of the general situation, with the exception of the reported request of the Sultan that the ports be occupied by French troops, is the practical certainty that an attempt will soon be made to place foreign military police in the various seaports of Morocco. This action, it is believed, will meet fierce resistance on the part of the natives. The Franco-Spanish authorities have announced their intention to begin the new international police service early in November, and with the chief, Colonel Muller, are now organizing the force.

While professing warm devotion to France, Abd-el-Aziz informed the French Minister, now at Rabat, that though he gratefully accepted the services of the foreign officers in the organization of the international police and would pay for them, the actual police force must be composed of Moorish subjects, if France and he continued to regard the Algeciras convention as binding. France, however, desires to utilize large numbers of the soldiers of the Foreign Legion, Spahis and other Algerian troops, known as "the butchers of Casablanca."

The importance of the attitude of Abd-el-Aziz toward the proposed French protectorate over Morocco and occupation of the ports cannot be overestimated. According to the view taken in diplomatic circles here it means not only European intervention, probably with a reconsideration of the terms of the Algeciras convention, but the immediate and thorough resistance of the natives, who are now wrought to the highest pitch of excitement by the report that Abd-el-Aziz is delivering himself completely into the hands of the French.

The resumption of business and restoration of normal conditions at Casablanca, as reported by the pro-French press of Morocco, are disproved by absolutely trustworthy information received here from Mazagan, which says that Moors, returning from Casablanca, if caught by government troops, have ropes put around their necks and are beaten through the camp. The overland courier service between Mazagan and Rabat was reopened, but again has been discontinued owing to attacks on the couriers. The report adds that Mazagan now receives all the business formerly done with Casablanca.

The French steamer Artois left here to-day for Mogador with five hundred Moorish soldiers to reinforce the local garrison. This step is taken in view of the expected attack by forces of Mulai Hafig. At the same time Caid Anflous is marching rapidly to intercept Mulai Hafig's men.

It is said on good authority that the French offer to take up the question of the release of Caid Sir Harry MacLean was due to the fact that the British negotiations with Raisuli had lamentably failed.

A legal complication has arisen in Tangier as the result of the arrival in the city of a Swiss subject who is accused of having robbed a Geneva bank of $200,000. The application of the Swiss government to the French Consul to obtain the extradition of this individual cannot be enforced, and consequently special instructions to cover the case are being sought from Paris.

MOORISH TRIBES DISPERSE.

Horsemen Surrender to General Drude—Sultan Needs Money.

Paris, Oct. 15.—A dispatch received here from General Drude, commander of the French expedition in Morocco, says that the army of Mulai Rachid, near Casablanca, is reported to be dispersing.

In a dispatch from Rabat the correspondent of the "Matin" says the extremity of Sultan Abd-el-Aziz is worse than was at first thought. He has only money for three days, and if France does not come to his rescue financially he will be forced to disband his army and shut himself up in Rabat. The partisans of Mulai Hafig would then probably besiege Abd-el-Aziz in Rabat.

In a dispatch from Tangier a correspondent of the "Petit Journal" says that Mulai Hafig's army, eight thousand strong, is marching on Casablanca to attack General Drude.

Casablanca, Oct. 15.—A detachment of 150 Moorish horsemen, under the command of a marabout, Sidi el Nada, came to the French camp to-day and surrendered to General Drude.

BLACK SEA TRANSPORT ASHORE.

Odessa, Oct. 15.—The Black Sea transport Pruth ran ashore to-day on Berenzan Island. There were no casualties, and it is believed that the steamer can be refloated. The Pruth was conveying several Russian deputations to Otchakoff to witness the unveiling of a monument to General Suvoroff. Berenzan Island is where Lieutenant Schmidt, the revolutionary leader of the Black Sea naval mutiny, was executed a year ago. It is asserted that drunkenness on the part of the crew was responsible for the accident.

CHOLERA SPREADS IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—Cholera is reported to be rapidly invading the provinces of Keiff, Chernigoff and Ekaterinoslav. There were eight deaths and sixty new cases at Keiff yesterday.

AMERICAN COMMISSION IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the other members of the United States commission appointed to study export and other conditions in Europe, arrived here to-day from Budapest and began inquiring into the general customs situation and the relations of the German chambers of commerce to the government, in order to establish the degree of competency in the attests of value issued by the German chambers. Among the appointments of the week, in addition to the official calls and receptions of the commission, is an engagement to receive a deputation representing the Porcelain Manufacturers' Association.

THE IMPERIAL PATIENT.

A Favorable Bulletin—Catarrh and Fever Decrease.

Vienna, Oct. 15.—The doctors made their regular examination of Emperor Francis Joseph this evening, after which the following statement was given out:

The general condition of the Emperor is very favorable. The catarrh and the fever are decreasing.

In spite of his illness, his majesty remains in good spirits, and to-day he expressed a desire for physical exercise. It is understood that arrangements are being made to heat two galleries of the palace in order that he may take his walks in the same temperature which is kept in his bedroom. It is expected that this exercise will afford relief from the hacking cough. This phase of the illness has caused severe headache.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, called to inquire regarding the Emperor's health. He remained at the palace for half an hour, but did not see his majesty.

The sleep of the patient last night was repeatedly disturbed by coughing. His majesty rose later than usual, but received the court officials and a Hungarian official, who made a report to the Emperor regarding the work of putting the Ausgleich in operation.

The attending physicians again to-day informed his majesty that a trip to some southern place was advisable, but he decidedly refused to leave Schönbrunn Castle, saying it would be too tedious for him anywhere else, and that he must work, as otherwise he would fall sick, thus showing clearly that the Emperor does not consider himself to be ill.

FISHERIES BLUE BOOK ISSUED.

Lord Elgin's Sharp Rejoinder to Argument of Sir Robert Bond.

London, Oct. 16.—There has been published a Blue Book giving all the correspondence in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute from October, 1906, to September 26, 1907. The terms on which the dispute was referred to the Hague tribunal, however, do not appear.

The correspondence shows that while Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, was in London he was informed by the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in stating the principles of international law he did not seem to give due weight to the "probabilities of international difficulties." The Secretary further remarked that while his majesty's government would prefer in matters of this kind to rely on colonial legislation, it would not hesitate, if necessary, to use such other means as were open to it to obtain sanction for arrangements which it considered essential "for the preservation of relations of peace and amity with a friendly nation."

AMERICA'S POLICY IN PACIFIC.

Russian Newspapers Comment on Decision to Retain the Philippines.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 15.—Great importance is attached here to the declaration made by Secretary Taft at Tokio regarding the Philippines as indicating the determination of the United States to carry out an extensive expansion policy in the Pacific. The "Novoe Vremya" to-day says it regards the retention of the Philippines as "a clear evidence of the aggressive intentions of the United States, which, in spite of the enormous cost, is yet determined to retain a military and naval base which is useless to them except in case of war." The paper adds:

"We regard a clash between America and Japan as inevitable. Otherwise the former would have got rid of such an expensive colony long ago. Yet the clash will not come soon, as Japan is now without resources, while America is busy digging the Panama Canal."

The "Russ," while attaching equal importance to the canal, says it believes that the Japanese have no intention of fighting the United States, preferring to follow the lines of least resistance, adding: "Japan's real intention is to wage a second war with Russia, which is unable to defend her territories east of Lake Baikal."

APPEAL OF KARL HAU REJECTED.

Leipsic, Oct. 15.—The Supreme Court to-day rejected the appeal of counsel for Karl Hau, formerly of Washington, for a revision of the sentence condemning him to death for the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Militor. An appeal for a new trial will probably be made on non-technical grounds, which were not advanced in the proceedings just ended.

Carlsruhe, Oct. 15.—It is understood here that Hau's lawyers, expecting that the Supreme Court would refuse to grant the appeal for a revision of the death sentence, already had laid plans to move for a retrial. A retrial can be obtained only upon the offer of important new testimony. It is regarded here as extremely doubtful whether Hau will get a new trial. Apparently the utmost he can hope for is the commutation from the new Grand Duke of Baden-Baden of his present sentence to life imprisonment.

As a result of the Leipsic decision Hau was to-day divested of his civilian clothing and clad in the prison garb. His meals have been up to the present time sent in from a hotel outside, but from to-day he must eat the prison fare.

CUNARD'S NEW WESTWARD RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.—As a result of the White Star and other steamships lines having started to reduce their saloon rates across the Atlantic before November, the Cunard company has decided to put its reduced westward rates into force immediately.

TEST OF HYDROPLANE.

Santos-Dumont's Wager—Farman Aeroplane's Flight.

Paris, Oct. 15.—Santos-Dumont's hydroplane is said to be ready for a trial, and on Thursday, October 17, he will attempt to make the 100 kilometres an hour required to win the wager of $10,000 made with M. Deutsch de la Meurthe. M. Dumont has announced that he will give half his winnings to the poor of Paris and the other half to the mechanic who constructed the hydroplane.

The Farman aeroplane this afternoon made a flight covering a distance of about 250 yards at a height of twenty-five feet, and subsequently made a shorter flight.

The "Eclair" to-day says that M. Capazza has invented a combination aeroplane and dirigible balloon capable of carrying five passengers, in addition to twenty thousand pounds, and staying aloft fifteen hours.

The semi-official "Temps," this evening, referring to a dispatch from New York saying that the Wright Brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, have sold their aeroplane to an Anglo-American syndicate, which is negotiating with European governments, says: "We have reason to believe that the information is incorrect, and that the attempts of the Wrights at Berlin, Paris and London to sell their invention failed, as they wished to sell the secret without making a demonstration of its utility."

Santos-Dumont's hydroplane, or sliding boat, consists of a cigar shaped tube of calico stretched on hoops, with two smaller tubes of similar construction on either side, at a distance of about a yard from the central tube. The three tubes are mounted upon two narrow planes, or blades, and are inflated with gas. The motor is above the central tube, on a special platform, and is attached to a three bladed aerial propellor. The apparatus, when lying on the water, is immersed up to half the depth of the tubes; when in motion it is constructed so as to rise on the planes and thus glide over the surface of the water. The motor gives about 120-horsepower, and Santos-Dumont thinks this is sufficient to attain a speed of a hundred kilometres an hour, in view of the fact that the entire apparatus weighs only about two hundred pounds.

ARBITRATION TREATY APPROVED.

Representatives of Italy and Mexico Reach Agreement at The Hague.

The Hague, Oct. 15.—Count Tornielli and Señor Esteva, representing respectively Italy and Mexico, approved definitely to-day the text of the Italian-Mexican arbitration treaty. This treaty is similar to the Italian-Argentina treaty.

The preamble sets forth the mutual desire of the contracting nations to put into effect, through general accord, the principle of obligatory arbitration. Count Tornielli, Guido Pompilj and Guido Fusinato are appointed as plenipotentiaries for Italy to carry out the treaty, and Señor Esteva, Sebastian Mier and F. L. de la Barra are to act in the same capacity for Mexico.

The contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration all differences except those affecting the national independence or honor. They are free, however, not to submit to arbitration any differences which, according to the territorial laws, must first be referred to the national jurisdiction. These exceptions are not to be invoked in the case of pecuniary claims for losses or damages suffered by one of the contracting parties or its subjects through the unlawful acts or omissions of the other party; in the interpretation of the clauses relating to questions having a character purely juridical, administrative, economic, commercial, or referring to navigation, or in cases where a denial of justice is charged.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT OF $3,500.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 15.—Charged with the theft of a package containing $3,500 in cash from the postoffice at North Sydney, C. B., James S. McDonald was arrested here to-day. He was found at the residence of his father-in-law. When he was searched the police found $2,500 in cash on his person. The package of money was delivered at the North Sydney postoffice by the Bank of Nova Scotia, addressed to the bank's head in Halifax, on October 8, but failed to reach its destination.

ASHBURTON COLLECTION SOLD.

Many Notable Paintings Expected To Be Transferred to America.

London, Oct. 15.—Another of Great Britain's cherished art collections, that known as the Ashburton collection, is about to be dispersed, and it is probable that its best examples will find their way to America and the Continent. According to a trustworthy report, this collection has been bought by a syndicate of London art dealers. It contains sixty-five examples of the famous artists of the world, including such painters as Correggio, Rembrandt, Velasquez, Murillo, Cuyp, Hobbema and others.

ARREST OF ENGLISH SPIES DENIED.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The commandant of the naval station at Wilhemshaven, replying to-day to an inquiry regarding the "Tageblatt's" report from Borkum that an English yacht, having on board British naval officers, had been captured by two torpedo boats from Wilhelmshaven, says he knows nothing regarding the rumor.