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BIG CONVENTION WILL OPEN TODAY

Many Matters of Moment That the Delegates Will Have to Pass Upon.

FORCAST OF THE MAIN BUSINESS

Epitome of the Leading Questions That Will Likely Engage the Attention of the Ten Days' Session. Most of the Noted Labor Leaders of the Country in Attendance. Fraternal Delegates from Great Britain and Canada Arrive—T. J. Shaffer of the Steel Workers Comes Unexpectedly—Eugene V. Debs on His Way Hither.

BEN. TILLETT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND,
Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades and Labor Congress.

At 10 o'clock this morning, in St. Thomas' College hall, will begin the ten days' session of the twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. Nearly all the delegates and visitors had arrived before 12 o'clock last night, and everything is in readiness to begin work on schedule time.

It promises to be one of the liveliest conventions ever held by the federation, and as President Gompers has said, its results will have a far-reaching influence on wage workers and therefore directly or indirectly on the people of the country.

One of the most important questions to come up in the convention is the Chinese exclusion act. As yet there is only one side to the question. All who are declaring themselves on it speak strongly in favor of the re-enactment of the Geary law, and most of them, the Pacific coast delegates in particular, are demanding that its provisions be made even more stringent.

Another important matter that promises to occupy much of the convention's attention is the demand coming from the men engaged in shipbuilding and its allied trades, that the federation give its best efforts during the coming year to secure the enactment of legislation that will confine government work to government workshops, thereby doing away with the letting of big contracts for ships to private parties, who pay less wages and exact more labor from their craftsmen than does the government.

About Jurisdiction.

What may precipitate a vigorous battle is the resurrection of the contest between the adherents, respectively, of autonomy and community jurisdiction. Some claim this will be the big question of the convention. The federation constitution declares for autonomy, but some organizations have taken it upon themselves to give the autonomy clause such a liberal interpretation that, according to the autonomists, it has been palpably violated.

The miners, for instance, have insisted on having jurisdiction over all men engaged in and about a colliery. The stationary engineers and firemen demand that their organizations should have jurisdiction over mine engineers and mine firemen. The brewery workers want that all men employed about a brewery should come under the jurisdiction of their organization. The drivers, firemen, engineers and other like organizations protest. The woodworkers on the one hand and the carpenters on the other are fighting over the question of which should have jurisdiction over men employed in carpenter shops. The woodworkers aver that the carpenters are only entitled to men engaged in the building trade. The carpenters say the woodworkers have no call on any men other than those employed in planing mills, furniture factories and the like. The piano and organ workers are protesting against the woodworkers encroaching upon their domain by reaching out for the cabinetmakers in piano and organ factories. Thus it goes all along the line. Any number of trades are affected and every delegate in the convention will be a red-hot partisan when the contest is precipitated.

Color Line.

The color line will also be the subject of what gives promise of being an animated discussion. It will be brought before the convention in the shape of a protest against the seating of William E. Seal, delegate of the Central Trades and Labor council of Richmond, Va. The American Federation of Labor specifically provides in its constitution that the color line is not to be drawn by an organization holding a federation charter. The Richmond trades and labor council has a clause in its constitution specifying that the delegate of the council must be "a male or female white, over twenty-one years of age."

In Richmond are two locals of the tobacco workers, composed exclusively of negroes. Being barred from representation in the Richmond council, they federate directly with the Virginia state union, and thus attain membership in the American Federation of Labor. They are also members of the Tobacco Workers' International union. Through the latter organization they projected a fight to have the federation take away the charter of the Richmond council, and as a result of their efforts the tobacco workers' union has directed its president, Henry Fischer, of Louisville, to protest against the seating of the Richmond trades and labor council delegate.

Unrecognized Locals.

Some bother is likely to ensue as a result of several central bodies disobeying the edict of the Louisville convention against the admittance of locals not recognized by their appropriate national organizations. Chicago and possibly Philadelphia may be called upon to defend against this charge.

Some of the above questions are directly or indirectly involved in the resolutions submitted for the convention's consideration. These resolutions were printed in Tuesday's Tribune. They declare, among other things, for the creating of a defense fund by levying a ten cent per capita tax; against tenement and home work among tailors; against the "Progressive Cigarette Makers'" independent label; for boycotts on the tobacco and bakery trusts, and other alleged unfair insitutions; for an eight-hour day for postoffice clerks; obligating members to demand the union label on everything manufactured by union hands; against any local declaring a boycott until the central body approves of it; for the proportional preferential ballot system; for the appointment of a committee to induce the masons and bricklayers to affiliate; for a law making it a capital crime to attempt to kill the president of the United States, vice-president or any member of the cabinet; for the establishment of a bureau of organization; for the organization of the glass bottle workers of Illinois and Indiana.

Officers' Reports.

The annual reports of officers will likely be heard this afternoon. They will show a big growth in the organization both in members and financial strength. The report of President Gompers is expected to deal extensively with the big strikes of the past year. His utterances on the steel workers' strike will be awaited with especial interest.

The report of the executive council on the many important matters with which it has been dealing since it convened here Monday will also be of particular interest. The council went into session again yesterday morning and with only two short recesses for meals was engaged continuously until well along towards midnight. Secretary Morrison and Messrs. Shaump, Gilthorpe and Quinn, of the credentials committee, was busy all day and late into the night receiving belated credentials, registering delegates and preparing the roll-call.

The postponed convention of the Metal Trades Federation experienced another postponement yesterday, on account of the non-arrival of some of the delegates. President E. J. Lynch called

FRANCIS CHANDLER, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades and Labor Congress.

the convention to order at 10 o'clock as per schedule, when it was seen that a large number of the trades were not represented. It was decided to adjourn subject to a call from the chair. President Lynch said last night the convention will probably take place tomorrow night.

President Mahon on Street Car Strike

National President Mahon, of the street railway men, when seen by a Tribune reporter, excused himself from discussing the local street car strike, at any length. He said the national organization endorsed it and approved of the work of National Organizer Reeves, who was sent here to take charge of it. "We want a settlement of course," said Mr. Mahon, "but it must be settled honorably to our organization. If it is not settled honorably to us it won't be settled at all. I am here to back up our local organization and propose to see to it that the convention will back me up."

Late last night T. J. Shaffer, of Pittsburg, president of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Amalgamated asso-

(Continued on Page 2.)

FINAL CHAPTER IN THE GAZZAM CASE

Court Refuses to Set Aside the Verdict of $25,000.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—Common pleas court No. 3 refused today to set aside the verdict of $25,000 damages secured by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Reading, of Williamsport against Mrs. Anna Reading Gazzam for the alienation of the affections of the plaintiff's husband, R. Charlton Reading. The case has engaged public attention for two or three years.

After a trial, which lasted several days, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Reading for $25,000 damages. Mrs. Gazzam then appealed to the Superior court, where the case was argued at length and resulted in the verdict being established.

Mrs. Gazzam then presented a petition to court No. 3, where the case was originally tried, for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial awarded.

Court No. 3 heard argument on the petition last October and its decision has been awaited with much interest. In refusing to reopen the case and award a new trial, the court sharply disposes of the case.

SESSIONS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

Devoted Principally to the Liquor Traffic—Address by Dr. Lansing Among the Features.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—The sessions of the Evangelical Alliance today were devoted principally to discussions of the liquor traffic and a shorter working day. Inter-denominational sympathy formed the subject of an address delivered during the morning by Benjamin G. Welch of Eaglesmere. His discourse on "Inter-Denominational Affiliation" expressed the prevailing feeling among the ministers and laymen constituting the alliance.

The Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., of this city, this morning was the chief speaker. His topic, "Practical Methods of Dealing with the Liquor Traffic," was handled in a vigorous manner. The subject in all its complex phases was ably treated while legislative and ministerial aid in suppressing the sale of intoxicants was urged. A fifteen minute discussion followed Dr. Wood's paper.

The speakers at the afternoon session were the Rev. I. J. Lansing, D. D., of Scranton, to whom was assigned the topic of "The Shorter Working Day—How Its Reduction Has Worked," and the Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., of this city, whose subject, "Is the Commercial Development of the Age Detrimental to Our Highest Ideals?" was discussed under the leadership of the Rev. C. C. Albertson, D. D., of Germantown.

Mr. Welch's paper was discussed by the Rev. D. H. Hershey, D. D., of Harrisburg and the Rev. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.

Rev. W. D. Johnson, of Wilkes-Barre, in discussing Rev. Lansing's paper, said the introduction of machinery has tended to lengthen the day of labor.

On motion of Rev. W. C. Webb, a resolution was adopted that the president of the alliance appoint a special committee of seven to be called the "Committee on Inter-Denominational Affiliation" which shall take measures to bring it before kindred societies, with the view of securing their co-operation in its introduction and that the same committee shall also adopt measures to bring "inter-denominational affiliation" before the preachers' meetings and general governing bodies of the several evangelical Christian churches.

Resolutions were adopted commending the national federation of churches and Christian workers and pledging co-operation; also recommending to all the churches as a week of prayer January 5-19, 1902 and holy week.

A resolution was adopted urging each religious body having control of home mission work and organization of churches to appoint one member for a committee of conference on the evils of overlapping and overlooking. An invitation from Easton was accepted for the next meeting of conference.

MRS. BONINE'S DEFENSE.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The defense in the case of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, on trial for the killing of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., on the night of May 11 last, introduced today testimony of several Washington gay blades, including the Sullivan brothers, regarding letters and abusive talk of Mrs. Bonine's person, and also the state of her health at the time of the tragedy. Dr. H. B. Fry said that he found twelve such letters.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—Arrived: Steamers Oceanic, Liverpool; Deutschland, Hamburg; Champagne, Havre; Bremen, Bremen via Southampton; Salled: Steamers Philadelphia, Southampton; Zealand, Antwerp via Charlestown; Majestic, Liverpool; Cleveland, Antwerp; Arrived: Steamer Patricia, New York for Plymouth and Hamburg; Rotterdam—Arrived: Steamer Statendam, New York; Boulogne—Passed: Steamer Germanic, New York for Queenstown and Liverpool; Southampton—Sailed: Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, New York via Cherbourg.

Guests of the President.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt today entertained a dinning-car company at luncheon. Among the guests were Mayor-elect Low, of New York; Senator Depew, Platt and Lodge, Secretaries Root and Hay, Attorney General Knox, Ambassador Choate, Representative Dalzell, of New York, and Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Low said his visit to Washington was purely personal, he will return to New York tonight.

Suicide at Lancaster.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Susan E. Nissley, wife of John Nissley, a miller, near Quarryville, this county, drowned herself this morning while in a fit of mental aberration. She was 50 years old and the mother of nine children.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—In the executive session of the senate today the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was received and referred to the committee on foreign relations. No remarks were made upon its presentation.

SHIP AND CREW SINK.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Astoria, Ore., Dec. 4.—The British ship Nelson turned over during the storm last night and sank with her crew of twenty-eight men.

TO PREVENT BANK PANICS

Secretary Gage Proposes a Gigantic Federation of All Banking Institutions.

IN UNION SEEK STRENGTH

Another Proposition Suggested by the Treasury Chief Is That Full Circulation Be Allowed on a Fifty Per Cent. Deposit at Washington Together with a Guaranty Fund for the Protection of Notes of Banks Becoming Insolvent—Asks That War Taxes Be Repealed. Non-Committal on Chinese Exclusion.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, December 4.—For the purpose of protecting bank credits against ruinous contraction in time of public apprehension Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage in his annual report makes an important recommendation. He says a great national bank like the bank of England or of France is the true safeguard; but recognizing that public opinion is not likely to accept this solution, he proposes a national federation of all banks, under which the banks as individual units, preserving their independence of action in local relationship, may yet be united in a great central institution, formed by some certain percentage of capital contributed by the banks themselves and his management created by the suffrage of all. "By the concentration of unemployed reserves from sections where such reserves were not needed," he points out, "it could redistribute them in part as loans where most needed, and thus bind together for a common strength and protection the loose, unrelated units, in whose separation and isolation the greatest weakness of our banking system is now to be found."

The following modifications of the national banking act are suggested:

"Any national banking association will shall deposit 50 per cent of its capital in the form of United States bonds at their par value, and 50 per cent in a deposit in United States legal tender notes with the treasurer of the United States, as security therefore, shall be entitled to issue its circulating notes to an amount equal to its paid-in and unimpaired capital. In addition to the deposit of security as required, banks permitted to issue notes as above shall be severally responsible to the treasurer of the United States, in such an amount equal to one-eighth of one per cent, on their capital stocks, respectively, for such purposes to constitute a "guaranty fund" for the protection of the notes of any bank which by reason of insolvency shall become and shall remain a demand.

"When a bank thus privileged shall become insolvent, the treasurer of the United States, as trustee for the note holders, shall sell the bonds held as security and credit the amount so realized from such sale and from the redemption of the notes of such insolvent bank. He shall also credit to such account an amount equal to the United States legal tender notes originally deposited by said bank as security, and shall notify the trustee of the general "guaranty fund" to the extent of the special redemption fund of such insolvent bank an amount, in addition to the amount realized from the bonds and legal tender notes, sufficient to equal the total of the outstanding circulating notes of such insolvent bank, and the fund so constituted shall be applied to the payment of such outstanding notes. For the amount thus taken from the "guaranty fund" the treasurer of the United States, as trustee, shall be empowered and required to assert claim against the receiver of the insolvent bank and shall be entitled to receive dividends in the same proportion as the general condition of such bank. Dividends so received by him shall be included to the credit of the "guaranty fund." Neither the present tax, requiring a deposit of five per cent of a bank's circulation to a current redemption fund, nor the present system of redemption need be changed.

Advantages.

In the secretary's opinion this would lead to an important increase in the capital of the national banks. He says:

"Their total capitalization at present is $[illegible],000,000. They have a surplus and undivided earnings fund of $[illegible],000,000, the larger part of which could be put into the form of capital. With the moderate advantage offered under the law as amended, an increment in national incorporation, on the part of the national net would take place by banks now doing business under state laws. It is safe, I think, to estimate that within three years the total capital of the national banks would be increased from the present amount of $[illegible] to $[illegible],000,000. With the right to issue circulating notes to part of their capital there would be the possibility of increasing the paper money supply, as population increases, by the difference to amount between present supply (greenbacks and bank notes included) of $[illegible], seven hundred and six millions and one thousand millions, or, in round numbers, three hundred millions. When the banking capital reached a thousand millions there would be first up to the twenty-three hundred millions in bonds, and two hundred millions in treasurbills, to security for an equal amount of bank notes issued. Two wonderful results will follow: Some sixty millions in Unit d States bonds now imprisoned as security would be gradually released for sale in the general market to the advantage of the private investor. The impending of the greenbacks as security for the bank notes would relieve the government from all the burden now borne by them for redemption, to the extent of two hundred millions. For the balance of the issued and outstanding millions in legal tender notes which would then be outstanding the one hundred and five millions in gold now held as a special redemption fund would be extended. If this were reduced to one hundred and twenty-five millions, the greenbacks would become virtually what they ought to be, a reality—gold certificates.

"The secretary recommends a reduction in revenues of $50,000,000 annually and to this end urges the repeal of all war taxes.

Chinese Exclusion.

All that Secretary Gage has to say on this subject is this: "The laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese expire by limitation on May 5, 1902. The re-enactment of these laws, either as they now stand or with modifications, furnishes an important subject for investigation and appropriate action by congress. If the laws should be renewed or their provisions extended, the department would be pleased to furnish a statement covering certain administrative betterments suggested by experience in their enforcement."

Uncle Sam's income for the last fiscal year, according to the report, was $699,316,530.92, made up mainly in three items: Internal revenue, $307,180,663.77; customs, $238,585,455.99, and postal receipts, $111,631,193.39. His expenses were just $77,717,981.38 less, divided as follows:

For the civil establishment including foreign intercourse, public building, collecting the revenues, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$[illegible]
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, seacoast defenses, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	[illegible]
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy yards, and expenses of the war with Spain and in the Philippines	60,700,053.47
For Indian service	10,886,062.53
For pensions	140,323,631.00
For interest on the public debt	29,832,959.01
For deficiency in postal revenues	1,934,700.21
For Postal Service	114,631,193.39
Total expenditures	617,598,545.34

The receipts of 1901 were $29,521,000.74 and the expenditures $22,253,561.14 larger than those of 1900. The secretary estimates a surplus of $100,000,000 next year if the laws are not changed.

Gold in the Treasury.

The gross gold in the treasury, including the reserve and the trust fund against certificates, received an addition of $71,270,325.74 during the fiscal year, and a further addition of $44,304,225.50 by October 1, while $13,697,327 more in October brought the aggregate by November 1 to $542,831,849. This sum in gold was never before equaled in our annals, and only for a few months some years ago has any other government ever held so much of that precious metal.

Banking Growth.

On March 14, 1900, there were in existence 3,617 national banks, with authorized capital stock of $616,308,095; bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $214,611,570; circulation secured by bonds, $216,374,795; and circulation secured by lawful money, $38,027,925. Comparing conditions on that day with the close of the fiscal year 1901, there is shown to have been a net increase in banks of 561; of capital, $31,358,600; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $81,607,660; circulation secured by bonds, $107,515,929. There was a reduction of $8,176,432 in circulation secured by lawful money on deposit on account of insolvent and liquidating banks and those reducing circulation. The net increase of outstanding circulation is therefore shown to have been $99,339,457. Paid-in capital stock amounted on July 15 to $615,719,099, an increase of $24,182,637.55. Circulating notes outstanding increased to $319,008,811, being a net increase of $53,705,793. Individual deposits increased to the extent of $483,714,671.19, standing on July 15 at $2,941,857,128.77. The aggregate resources of the banks at the date of the last report were $5,675,910,042.63, an increase of $731,744,418.76.

Foreign Commerce.

The foreign commerce in merchandise for the fiscal year 1901 showed a decrease of $26,760,049 in imports and an increase of $93,283,909 in exports when compared with the preceding year. Comparing the figures of 1901 with those of 1891, there is a decrease of $2,744,031 in imports and an increase of $603,284,181 in exports. The imports of the year 1901 were $823,172,165 and the exports $1,487,764,991, making the excess of exports over imports $664,592,826. Both the total exports and the excess of exports over imports were greater in 1901 than in any preceding year in the history of our commerce. In the four years 1898-1901 the excess of exports over imports was $2,354,442,213, against a net excess of $356,808,822 in exports over imports during the 108 years from 1790 to 1897, inclusive.

A comparison of the commerce of the year with that of other countries shows that our exports of domestic merchandise in 1901 exceeded those of any other nation. The exports of domestic merchandise of the year ended June 30, 1901, amounted to $1,460,462,806, against $1,389,928,595 from the United Kingdom, $1,095,371,000 from Germany, and $805,800,000 from France.

DAIRY UNION MEETS.

Over One Hundred Representatives Meet at York.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

York, Pa., Dec. 4.—The fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairy union assembled here today. Over one hundred representative of dairy interests were present. Harry Hayward, in the absence of the secretary of the union, opened the meeting with a few remarks.

In referring to the oleomargarine law, Secretary Hayward said that notwithstanding efforts to the contrary, some butter colored oleomargarine was due to the efforts of the union. Points on detecting frauds were read by L. W. Kirby, East Berlin; H. J. Patterson, Maryland experiment station; C. L. Peck, Cooperstown; Dr. W. H. Jordan, New York experiment station; Professor J. L. Hills, Vermont experiment station.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

Annual Convention Held at Philadelphia—1400 Members Present.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4.—The grand lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons, held its annual convention here today. All of the officers and deputies were present, as were about 1,400 members of the grand lodge. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand master, Edgar A. Trimble; deputy grand master, Johns W. Ramsey; senior warden, George W. Kennedy, Jr.; junior warden, Judge George B. Orlady; treasurer, Thomas B. Patton; secretary, William A. Shee.

Judge Orlady, the new junior warden, resides at Huntingdon. He is a judge of the Superior court.

Victory for Standard in Nebraska.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 4.—The Supreme court today overruled the pleas of the refiners in the suit of the state against the Standard Oil company. The court further dismisses the case, declaring there is insufficient evidence against the company to debar it from the state on the ground that it is a trust.

Will Form an Irish League.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 4.—About 150 delegates from all over the United States held a meeting at the Hoffman House today to form an auxiliary branch of the Irish League, the successor of the Land League of Parnell's time. The branch leagues are to be formed to extend over the entire United States.

GERMANY FEARS "AMERICAN PERIL"

MEASURE TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT

A Bill Introduced Fixing a Death Penalty for an Attempt Upon the Life of Any Ruler.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Hoar today introduced a bill for the protection of the president, which provides as follows:

That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, wilfully kill or cause the death of the president of the United States, or any officer thereof, or who shall wilfully kill or cause the death of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

That any person who shall within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, make an attempt on the life of the president of the United States, or any officer thereof, or who shall make an attempt on the life of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, shall be punished with death.

That any person who shall, within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, advise the killing of the president of the United States, or any officer thereof, or shall conspire to accomplish the same, or who shall advise or counsel the killing of the ruler or chief magistrate of any foreign country, or shall conspire to accomplish the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years.

That any person who has conspired as aforesaid may be indicted and convicted separately, although the other party or parties to the conspiracy are not indicted or convicted.

That any person who shall wilfully and knowingly aid in the escape from punishment of any person guilty of either of the acts mentioned in the foregoing sections shall be deemed an accomplice after the fact and shall be punished as if a principal, although the other party or parties to said offense shall not be indicted or convicted.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

The Entire Time of the Body Taken Up in the Receiving of New Measures.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Practically the entire time of the senate today was devoted to the introduction of bills and resolutions. Two of these measures, relating to the suppression of anarchy and the dealing with anarchists, were allowed to lie on the table so that their authors, Mr. McComas, of Maryland, and Mr. Vest, of Missouri, may bring them to the early attention of the senate. The isthmian canal report was transmitted to the senate by the president and several bills providing for the construction of the waterway, one of them by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who has led the movement for the canal in the past, were presented.

Senator Lodge today re-introduced his immigration bill providing for an educational test for the admission of immigrants. The writing test is removed and the new bill requires only that the immigrant shall be required to be able to read.

Another bill introduced by Senator Lodge is his old measure for the reform of the consular service, applying civil service regulations to the appointment of United States consuls.

CITIZENS CELEBRATE SURRENDER OF COLON

General Diaz Promises to Come to Panama and Lay Down Arms. Under Same Conditions.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 4.—The British cruiser Tribune, which sailed from here Sunday with the British consul on board, has returned to Colon from Bocas del Toro, bringing news that the latter town is in the hands of the government, and that its inhabitants are gaily celebrating the recapture of Colon.

The peace commission, composed of a representative of prominent Liberals of Panama, a representative of the Colombian government and General Del la Rosa, secretary of General Domingo Diaz, which started for the interior to obtain an interview with Generals Diaz and Lugo, and induce them to give up the struggle and return to Panama, returned to that city yesterday. The commissioners saw General Diaz, who agrees to lay down his arms and come to Panama, under the same conditions which were agreed upon at the time of the surrender of Colon.

Diaz is expected to arrive at the village of Havana today with such followers as care to surrender.

FOR CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Senator Lodge Introduces Measure Leaving Provisions of Geary Act in Force.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senator Lodge today introduced a bill providing for the renewal of the ten years limitation on the Chinese exclusion act, thus leaving the provisions of the Geary act in force. That act, which was approved May 5, 1892, contained the Chinese exclusion clause for ten years. In most respects it was a temporary measure. Its first clause would expire next May, senator Lodge's bill, in brief, is as follows:

"That so much of section 1 of the act of congress approved May 5, 1892, entitled 'An act to prohibit the coolie trade by American citizens in China and Chinese residents in the United States,' as limits the exclusion of said Chinese laborers for ten years from the passage of said act of May 5, 1892, is hereby repealed."

Porto Rico's Coffee Crop.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 4.—During the month of November 3,500,000 pounds of coffee were exported from Porto Rico, the majority of which went to Europe.

Dr. Paache, of Halle University, Sounds the Strongest Note of Warning.

GRAVE COMMERCIAL DANGERS THREATEN

Dr. Paache Particularly Impressed by the Rapid Growth of the Cotton Goods Trade, and the Immense Wealth and Endless Resources of the United States—Members of the Reichstag Are Moved by Dr. Paache's Speech.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—During the course of the tariff debate in the reichstag today, Dr. Paache, of Halle university, sounded the strongest warning concerning the "American peril" which has yet been uttered.

Dr. Paache visited the United States in 1899 to study the social and industrial conditions there. Since his return he has been lecturing on the changed balance of the world's trade wrought by the dominating growth of the United States.

During his address the speaker laid before the house masses of figures, which set forth the expansion of the American manufactures and of American foreign commerce of recent years, and the enormous accumulation of wealth in the United States. He accompanied his statistics with a philosophical analysis supporting the idea that Germany's most dangerous and immediate trade enemy was the United States. Dr. Paache said:

"Peculiarly grave dangers threaten us from America; against those we must put ourselves in a state of defense."

Dr. Paache was particularly impressed by the rapid growth of the cotton goods trade in the United States, which, he said, now dominated the market of the world.

The oration was sustained with a mountainous array of documents, such as are peculiarly grateful to the German mind.

It was evident that Dr. Paache's speech impressed the members of the reichstag.

Herr Goehein, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Breslau and a free trader, who was recently elected to the reichstag from a strong agricultural district, warned the reichstag against adopting defensive legislation directed at the United States, as Dr. Paache demanded. Herr Goehein referred to the importance of trade relations between Germany and the United States.

BALLSTON BANK DEFALCATION

Examiner Graham Examines the Accounts—Teller Fitcham Under a Strong Guard.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Ballston, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Bank Examiner Graham was busy all day examining deposit certificates presented to the First National bank by holders for verification. There are four hundred interest-bearing certificates outstanding, and it will be several days before all can be brought in and verified, and the actual defalcation in that line fully ascertained. Next will be examined the depositors' books subject to sight checks. In the latter line no discrepancies are yet apparent.

Today several new developments, increasing the default in interest-bearing certificates, or confirming Vice-President Donaldson's suspicions therein, have been found. Several certificates were presented today that are marked on Teller Fitcham's books as paid and the account closed.

Fitcham's peculations are now known to have extended back twenty years. His individual deposit ledger balanced to a cent when he closed it Saturday noon. Fitcham remains at home, under a strong guard, and was too ill to be arraigned this afternoon. He said that the estimates of the bank's loss were exaggerated, and that he had not taken more than half the sum mentioned. He said he was not a stock gambler, but that his trouble was due to family extravagance, his expenditures having been for many years in excess of his salary.

Princeton's Foot Ball Manager.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 4.—At a mass meeting of the university students held this afternoon Edward Dillon Eyre, son of Pittsburg, Pa., was elected manager of the foot ball team for a term of one year. James S. Lawson, Paul, of Williamsport, Pa., was elected assistant manager. The annual foot ball banquet will be held tonight at Delmonico's.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Lowest temperature 20
Highest temperature 36
Average temperature 28
Relative humidity:
8 a. m. ..... 90 per cent.
8 p. m. ..... 60 per cent.
Precipitation, 24 hours ending 8 p. m. today, none.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Forecast for Thursday for Pennsylvania: Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday; fresh to brisk northerly winds.