

THE NEWS.

Domestic

Cornelius P. Shea, the Chicago labor leader, sentenced to five to 25 years in the penitentiary for the attempted murder of Alice Walish, was denounced by Judge Foster as a course brute.

Helen Spencer, arrested in Ecuador on a charge of kidnapping "white slaves" for the Panama Canal Zone, was brought back to New York for trial.

Mrs. J. M. Holloway, Mrs. George Myers and two children were killed by a horse balking a vehicle into a freight train at Columbus, Miss.

Theodore Greenwald, the missing treasurer of New Lebanon, Conn., shot himself in the New York Central Station in the Bronx, New York.

The vault of a former wealthy landowner in Unity Cemetery, Greensburg, Pa., was sold at auction to satisfy creditors.

Detective Sergeant Jeremiah Griffin, of Chicago, was indicted on charges of accepting protection money from dives.

Max Ozime had his life crushed out by a clothes wringing machine in a laundry in Hoboken, N. J.

Deep Sky, a Sioux Indian chief, is to marry Miss Adelle Rowland, aged twenty-one years, of New York City.

Circuit Court Clerk Fay W. Dulaney, of Johnson City, Tenn., is missing, his accounts being short \$20,000.

District Attorney Jerome has decided to again take a hand in the Thaw case.

Adam God began a sentence of 25 years in a Kansas penitentiary.

Jamesstown, Franklin and Clearfield Railroad Company and the Geneva, Corning and Southern Railroad were leased to the New York Central Railroad Company.

The Commercial Law League of America closed its convention at Narragansett Pier, with the election of officers, choosing as president Henry Deutch, of Minneapolis.

Brigadier General Arthur Murray, chief of the coast artillery, returned to San Francisco from an inspection of the fortifications in the Philippines and in Hawaii.

A pitched battle was fought in Brooklyn between immigration inspectors and a band of 24 kypsiacs, who were being deported to South America.

One of the 21 biplanes from the Atlantic fleet at Provincetown, at the naval hospital at Chelsea, Elmer J. Sironen, of Grand Rapids, Mich., died.

Prof. Philip Rhinelander, of the Cambridge Theological School, was elected vice chancellor of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn.

William C. Herron, brother-in-law of President Taft, is to be the candidate for the gubernatorial nomination for vice mayor of Cincinnati.

Harry Orchard, murderer of former Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, according to his confession, was baptized at the penitentiary.

Twelve hundred employees of the Standard Oil Company, in West Philadelphia, struck for the second time within a month.

Chicago brokers believe James A. Patten's enormous sales of wheat indicate he is about ready to quit the pit for another year.

William L. Rordorn, for many years political reporter on the staff of the New York Evening Post, died at New York.

A seaman from Philadelphia was seriously injured on board of a steam launch when one of the boiler tubes exploded.

Raymond H. Smith, general manager of the Albany and Hudson Railroad, was appointed receiver of the company.

Twelve dead, four fatally injured and 16 seriously hurt is the human toll taken by the storm along the Gulf Coast.

The troubles between the miners and their employers in Northern Wyoming were amicably settled.

A cloudburst following a heavy rain caused two fatalities and \$1,500,000 loss at Duluth.

Two trainmen were killed in a freight train collision at Bridgeport Junction, N. J.

Foreign

It now appears that King Alfonso favored the marriage of his cousin, Prince Alfonso, to Princess Beatrice, but the Spanish government opposed it on the ground of the Princess being a Protestant. The King advised a secret marriage.

Prince Michel de Braganza, oldest son of the Duke Michael, pretended to the Portuguese throne, renounced his rights to marry Miss Anita Stewart, an American girl.

Madartol Dhinarti, the Indian student who killed Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Wyllie and Dr. Cano's Valencia in London, was sentenced to death.

Ariadete Briand has succeeded in forming a new French ministry with himself as Premier and Minister of the Interior and Paul Viret as Vice Premier.

Sir Frederick Holder, speaker of the Australian House of Representatives, at Melbourne, died in a fit at an all-night session.

Twenty workmen were killed and a large number injured by the collapse of a new building in St. Petersburg.

King Alfonso has cancelled all engagements because of the serious situation in Morocco and more troops will be hurried there. General Weyler, formerly captain general of Cuba, will likely be placed in command. A battalion of soldiers about to embark from Barcelona for Morocco mutinied.

The North German Lloyd liner Derfflinger was towed off Shingli Bank, near Southampton, England, where she grounded the other day. She was not damaged.

John Lavery, a prominent English portrait painter, was married in London to Mrs. Hazel Martin Truman, widow of Edward L. Truman, Jr., of Chicago.

The Correctional Court of Bordeaux fined Cardinal Amann \$1 and costs for inciting to disobedience of the French church and state separation law.

A women's Anglo-German entente committee has been organized in London to work to put an end to the bickering between the two nations.

The President of Argentina has declined to act as arbitrator in the matter of dividing the boundary of Bolivia and Paraguay.

The St. Petersburg Department of Police will not abandon its agencies for the surveillance of Russian emigrants abroad.

Germany will send four warships to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York.

FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND BY AIR

Bleriot's Remarkable Flight Across the Channel.

THE FEAT ASTOUNDS THE ENGLISH. The Intrepid French Aviator Circles Above The Cliffs Of Dover Before Alighting On English Soil—Wins \$5,000 Prize To First Aviator To Cross The Channel—Welcomed At Dover As The Pioneer Of International Flight—Machine Flies Like A Gigantic Hawk.

Dover (Special).—This sleepy seaport town experienced the keenest thrill known in a generation when at sunrise Sunday morning a white-winged birdlike machine, with loudly humming motor, swept out from the haze obscuring the sea toward the distant French coast, and, circling twice above the high chalky cliffs of Dover, alighted on English soil.

A calm Frenchman, Louis Bleriot, a portly and red moustached man of 37, descended from the saddle, limping on a bandaged foot, which had been burned on his previous overland flight.

Immediately his compatriots, who had been waving a big tricolor flag as a signal for the landing place, fell upon him enthusiastically, embracing him, shouting and pounding him on the back. They, with a few soldiers and others who happened to be on the scene, were the only persons to witness the finish of a most remarkable feat, which has caused astonishment throughout England.

Bleriot left Les Baraques, three miles from Calais, about 4:30 A. M., on one of the smallest monoplane ever used. He crossed the Channel in a little less than half an hour, twice as swiftly as the fastest mail boat. His speed averaged more than 45 miles an hour, sometimes it approximated 60 miles. He kept about 50 feet above the sea level and for 10 minutes, while about mid-channel, was out of sight of both coasts and the French torpedo destroyer which followed him with his wife and friends aboard.

A Twenty-Mile Wind. The wind was blowing about 20 miles an hour and the sea was choppy. The aviator was swathed in a single garment of drilling, impervious to the wind, which covered him from the top of his head to his feet, only his face showing. He wore also a cork life belt.

An eye witness of the landing thus described it: "Very early in the morning a wireless message was received from Calais that Bleriot intended to make the flight. Then in quick succession came the news that he had left for Dover, that he was high and was fast making Dover. It was expected that he would land west of Dover, but from the direction taken it was soon evident that he would alight to the eastward. Only a few minutes after the wireless announcement the start of the laconic message: 'Out of sight' was received at Dover. Hardly had this been transcribed when the keen-eyed coast guard, scanning the sea with his telescope, shouted that Bleriot was within sight."

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER SUICIDE. School Treasurer Defeated In Election Shoots Himself.

New York (Special).—Theodore Greenwald, the missing treasurer of a New Lebanon (Conn.) school district, blew out his brains in the New York Central Station in the Bronx. He had been missing for a week.

At the recent election for school district treasurer Greenwald was defeated, but he refused to allow the books to be audited before they were turned over to his successor. When they were seized he disappeared. Checking up showed that there was a considerable shortage, and a warrant, charging him with embezzling \$2,500, was issued.

FOR BALLOON TRIP IN AFRICA. W. D. Boyce To Study Tropical Animals And Make Pictures.

Chicago (Special).—W. D. Boyce left Chicago on the first stage of his trip to study the animals of Africa and take photographs from balloons.

His equipment consists of three balloons and several small aeroplanes in which he believes the members of his party can take short flights to photograph at short range particular points of interest.

Large panoramic views will be attempted and at night flashlight views will be taken to preserve a continuous record of the trip.

HOWITZER DESTROYS BALLOON. Rifles And Machine Guns Useless Against It.

Mayence, Germany (Special).—Successful experiments in the destruction of a balloon with a howitzer were carried out here.

A captive balloon was sent up to an altitude of 4,000 feet on the military range at Griesheim. Volley fire from rifles and the fire of machine guns were directed against the captive without the slightest effect, but the second shell fired at it from a howitzer totally destroyed the balloon.

Killed By Lightning. Christiang, Norway (Special).—Captain Engeldst, of the Norwegian Navy, met a tragic death by lightning. He was taking meteorological observations during a thunder storm and happening to touch the wire holding the copper wire attached to the kite—which was a thousand yards high—he was struck dead on the spot. Engeldst was an officer of high scientific attainments. He was to have commanded the Polar expedition ship Fram on the coming Amundsen Polar expedition.

To Start Sunday Crusade. Atlantic City, N. J. (Special).—Angered by the failure of the local baseball managers to keep the promise they are said to have made to play no games on Sunday, the pastors of 12 churches here announced for their pulpits that they will begin a campaign to close all saloons and amusement resorts keeping open on Sunday. It is said that Sunday baseball has been such an attraction here that even church ushers have neglected their duties to attend a game.

MOWED DOWN BY THE MOORS

Heavy Losses By The Spaniards In Morocco.

People In Madrid Clamoring For The Names Of The Dead, Which The Government Withholds As It Did During Spanish-American War. General Staff Admits The Losses. May Be Heavier Than Reported. Gen. Marina In Command.

Madrid (Special).—The General Staff Saturday published its report of the casualties in the fighting in front of Melilla. It shows that the Spaniards lost heavily. A colonel and five other officers were killed and a colonel and 12 other officers wounded. The report says 260 soldiers were wounded, but the number of soldiers killed is withheld, on the ground that the reports are incomplete. The people that surround the bulletin boards are clamoring for the names of the dead.

A later note issued by the General Staff says that the Spanish losses may be heavier owing to the confusion in getting the disembarked reinforcements to the front. Official dispatches received from Melilla say the Spaniards continue to hold the railroad line, and that the retirement of the Spanish troops yesterday afternoon was due to General Marina's desire not to hold the troops in the advanced positions during the night.

The government press insists that the government should take the offensive in the war now going on between Spaniards and Kabyle tribesmen on the Rif Coast and clear the entire region from Cape Tres as far as the Algerian frontier, in order to guarantee security in the future for Spanish subjects.

The Imperial says the government, in order to calm the agitation of the people, should allow the married reservists to remain in the garrisons at home.

Hendaye (Special).—Mail advices received from Madrid say the government has decided to keep General Marina in command of the operations at Melilla with the rank of lieutenant general, promoting Generals Real and Imas to be division commanders.

WOMEN ON POLICE FORCE. Urged By President Of National Woman's Protective Association.

Minneapolis, Minn. (Special).—That Minneapolis needs 100 women policemen is the opinion of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, who addressed the students in the chapel of the University of Minnesota.

She gave it as her opinion that should the demands of suffragists be granted, it would not be too much to expect that women should do their share in the police and fire departments.

"One hundred women specialists put on the police force of any city would make for improved civic conditions," said Dr. Shaw. "The criminal mind would be on the police force, their watchfulness, care and attention to people who need their wholesome influence, backed up by authority, would prove a most useful and uplifting measure."

FEWER IMMIGRANTS COMING. Drop Of 23,369 During June, As Compared With May.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The tide of immigration into the United States is on the wane. A falling off of 23,369, or approximately 20 per cent. in the number of immigrant aliens admitted into all ports for the month of June, as compared with May last, is shown by statistics just made public at the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted for June was 85,470, as against 107,839 during May. A marked increase, however, is noted in the number of aliens debarred for the month of June, as compared with May, the figures being 1,646 against 1,093.

An interesting feature of the statistics is, that while by far the largest immigration came from Southern Italy and Poland during the month of June, these two countries show the greatest falling off in the number of aliens admitted during June, compared with May last.

THE DIET IS FLYING. Col. Goethals Expects To Have The Canal Opened By 1915.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Substantial progress in canal construction all along the line is shown by reports coming to the Washington office of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Excavation work by the Americans now approximates 80,000,000 cubic yards, almost as much as the total quantity of dirt taken out by the French during the period they were engaged in operations there. Less than 100,000,000 cubic yards of earth remain to be removed from the ditch.

Colonel Goethals has estimated that the great waterway will be ready for the transit of ships by January 1, 1915.

TAFT CAUSES A STIR. Foreign Bankers Exercised Over His Message To Prince Chun.

Peking (Special).—The personal telegram sent by President Taft to Prince Chun, the Chinese regent, in behalf of the American claim for equal participation in the Hankow Sze-Chuen Railroad loan of \$27,500,000, has created a sensation among the foreign bankers and members of the legations here.

Auto And Locomotive Collide. Savannah, Ga. (Special).—Three men occupying an automobile were injured, one perhaps fatally, when the machine, moving at the rate of 35 miles an hour, collided with an engine on the Seaboard Air Line Railway at right angles, just outside this city. The car was wrecked.

The smokers of England consume 3,000,000,000 cigarettes every month.

Boston appropriates \$100,000 this year for public playgrounds.

KING ALFONSO'S TROOPS MUTINY

A Whole Battalion Refuses To Embark for Morocco.

A MILITARY CRISIS IN SPAIN. Riotous Manifestations Against The Departure Of Troops—A Dozen Persons Wounded In Encounter With Police At Malaga—Some Of The Moorish Leaders Preaching A Holy War—Gen. Weyler, Of Cuba Notoriety, May Command Spanish Forces In Morocco.

Madrid (Special).—Riotous demonstrations against the departure of troops to Morocco are increasing and King Alfonso and the government authorities realize that a serious military crisis confronts them. The King has cancelled all his engagements to give his entire attention to the situation.

Parliament will be asked to vote further credits so that more reinforcements can be sent to Melilla. It is possible that General Weyler, former Spanish captain general of Cuba, will be placed in supreme command of the Spanish forces in Morocco.

The liberal press is joining in the popular protest against sending soldiers to the Rif Coast, alleging that it is solely for the purpose of protecting private mining interests. The newspapers demand the convocation of the Cortes and a frank statement of the government's intentions.

A riot broke out at Barcelona among the troops who were about to be embarked for Melilla. An entire battalion refused to embark and the colonel and other officers with their bayonets. Other troops were hastily summoned and the mutineers were dispersed.

During the night white troops, which are to reinforce the Spanish garrison at Melilla, were preparing here to leave for Malaga, the families of the soldiers surrounded the railroad station and charged the police, with the object of preventing the departure of their relatives. A desperate melee followed in which the police used their swords and revolvers. At least a dozen persons were wounded and many others arrested. Stringent measures will be taken to suppress similar popular disturbances in connection with the departure of troops in the future.

In the numerous engagements that have taken place in the last few days the Spaniards sometimes held their own with difficulty and had to fight desperately to protect their artillery from the furious attacks of the Kabyles. There has been a great deal of hand-to-hand fighting, and the Spaniards have lost several officers. At least a dozen persons were wounded and many others arrested. The tribunesmen have lost severely, but their fanatical courage is unquenched.

The main cause of the hostility of the Moorish tribes is the construction of a Spanish railway from Melilla to Rome mines about 12 miles inland. Recent attacks on the Spanish troops guarding the works have necessitated the sending of strong reinforcements, and the presence of these, far from overawing the Moors, seems to have stiffened their opposition.

Advices from Algeciras say that the natives of the Louk region are preaching a holy war and are preparing to join the Moors in front of Melilla.

VICE CRUSADE IN CHICAGO. Over One Hundred Indictments Against Keepers Of Resorts.

Chicago (Special).—State's Attorney Wayman's crusade against "protected vice" resulted in 125 indictments against resort keepers and gamblers. The indicted men were proprietors of Chinese gambling houses, resort keepers in the West Side levee and "blind pig" keepers in suburbs.

According to Mr. Wayman, the crusade has only begun. A determined effort is making to get at the bottom of the protection system that is said to exist. Several policemen have been summoned to appear before the grand jury and explain the conditions that were found to exist.

HAIR TONIC EXPLODED. Mrs. J. J. Armour, Of Philadelphia, Dies Of Burns.

Philadelphia (Special).—Mrs. John J. Armour, wife of a broker of this city, died in a hospital as a result of burns inflicted in the explosion of a bottle of hair tonic at her home in North Clayton, N. J.

She was holding a bottle of the tonic near a gas flame over which she had been curling her hair. Suddenly the cork blew out and the stuff caught fire, throwing blazing liquid all over her body.

IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE. European Government Bonds Were Weak As a Result of The French Cabinet Crisis.

An advance of from 25 to 50 cents a ton on all Northern iron was announced.

In eight years Standard Oil has added to surplus \$275 for each share of stock.

Baldwin was an order from the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad for fifteen locomotives.

Forty railroads in the first week of June returned a gain of 8 3/4 per cent. in gross earnings.

The head of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. denied that it is planned to sell out to United States Steel.

Philadelphia national bank loans are just \$50,000,000 greater than at this time in July, 1907.

There has been taken up \$3,000,000 of the \$5,000,000 of Lake Superior mortgage bonds at 90.

For the first time in over two years more than 30,000 Connellville coke ovens are now in blast.

"Jim" Patten, the Chicago wheat speculator, has put \$250,000 of his profits in Minneapolis bank stocks.

The Baltimore and Ohio will now take over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. Governor Harmon, of Ohio, having been discharged yesterday as receiver of the latter company.

Interest and dividend disbursements in the United States next month will approximate \$80,000,000.

"If the banks would not buy the proposed issue of 3 per cent. Panama canal bonds, I believe that investors would be over. The whole issue at 6,000, and about 2,700 reported less than 1,000 volumes each in this country during the past year."

Uncle Sam reports officially that the canal and river traffic of the United States is rapidly falling, while of course that of the railroads is rapidly increasing. In 1880 the canals carried 13,000,000 tons. Since 1906 they carried only 6,000,000 tons.

It was announced that a very large part of Atchison's \$29,000,000 of convertible bonds had been subscribed for by shareholders.

In the first half of 1909 the production of pig iron in the United States was 11,922,000 tons, against 9,018,000 tons in the first half of 1908.

GALVESTON, TEXAS HIT BY HURRICANE

Great Sea Wall Saves The City From Destruction.

Barrier Built After Storm Of 1908 Withstands Pounding Of Mounting Waves—Spray Leaps Across Sea Wall And Water In Streets Seven Feet Deep—Barge Adrift Wrecks Bridge Connecting City And Mainland—Pier And Fishermen Drop Into Sea.

Galveston, Tex. (Special).—Fortified behind her 17-foot sea wall and elevated to a point above the danger line, Galveston passed safely through a hurricane that resembled the disastrous storm of 1900. Part of the island on which the city is situated was again inundated, the overflowing sea water reaching a height of seven feet or more. That portion of the island which has been protected suffered comparatively little harm.

No lives were lost in Galveston, but a late report says that 16 perished on the Tarpon fishing pier on the north jetty, six miles from the city, across the bay.

This was a new resort, two stories high and with 25 rooms furnished. It was erected early this season at a cost of \$10,000. It is not exactly known how many were on the pier, but it is estimated that there were between 12 and 14 guests besides Captain Bettison, the manager, and his wife and daughter.

The structure was built to withstand a heavy gale, but collapsed and everything was lost. The lifesaving crew, government boats and pilot boats made several attempts to reach the pier, which is out in the Gulf, but the sea was running too high.

Sweeping westward the tropical storm, which had been central over the Gulf of Mexico for 24 hours, struck Galveston shortly after 11 o'clock. The wind attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour and shifted to the northeast, heaving the waters of Galveston Bay up against the island and flooding that quarter which had not been raised. The water backed up into the main streets of the city, but the principal damage was confined to the waterfront, where bathhouses and pleasure piers were swept away. Shipping was undisturbed.

A hurricane from East Texas was forecasted at the district weather bureau in New Orleans and warnings were sent out. When wind and rain arrived, several hours later, they found Galveston prepared. The inhabitants of the few scattered houses in the low part of the island had already fled to higher ground, and the vessels that had cleared and prepared to sail were riding at anchor in the bay.

The fury of the storm soon abated, and the anxiety of those who entertained fears of another tidal wave was soon relieved. Small boys puddling around in the flooded streets, even before the heavy winds had died down, presented a scene which dispelled the alarm felt by the timid.

So short was the duration of the storm that the Mallory Line steamer, which was booked to sail for New York shortly after noon, left on schedule time.

A heavy dredge, torn from its moorings, was blown against the single bridge that connects Galveston Island with the mainland, breaking the telegraph cables that were carried by the bridge. As a result all manner of rumors were spread here throughout the country to the effect that Galveston had again suffered such a storm as that which partly destroyed the city fifty years ago. It was not until communication was established that these reports could be denied.

DAZZLED, HE STOLE \$10,000. All But \$10 Of Missing Package Recovered In Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—Clayton T. Zimmerman, 20 years old, a clerk in the "out money" department of the Adams Express Company, confessed that he stole a package containing \$10,000, which disappeared on July 12, after it was shipped by the National Bank of Commerce and Second National Bank of Memphis, Illinois.

All but \$10 of the stolen money was recovered. It was found wrapped in a newspaper concealed behind the molding in the bathroom of the Zimmerman home. Zimmerman said that he took the money because he was dazzled by the thought of having so much to spend. His salary was only \$50 a month.

Two Men Felt 650 Feet. Scranton, Pa. (Special).—Charles Lewis and John Hall, blacksmiths, fell 650 feet to the bottom of the Storrs No. 3 colliery here. They were repairing a sheave-wheel on top of the breaker scaffold, which collapsed. The bodies of both were crushed to pulp. Both men were married and leave families.

Killed Two And Goes Free. Cleveland (Special).—James G. Purvis, of Detroit, the nonunion marine engineer who killed two strikers, injured one and barely escaped with his life at the hands of strike sympathizers who attempted to lynch him, was discharged by both the police and the county coroner. The officials found that Purvis acted in self-defense only.

A Library For Every 15,416. Washington, D. C. (Special).—There were 15,416 persons to each library and an average of 72 bound volumes to every 100 persons in the United States in 1908, according to a bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Education. There were 2,298 libraries reporting 5,000 volumes or over, 3,343 reporting 1,000 volumes or over, but less than 5,000, and about 2,700 reporting less than 1,000 volumes each in this country during the past year.

Wages Of 3,000 Men Raised. Philadelphia (Special).—About 3,000 motormen and conductors employed by the Interstate Railway Company on traction lines in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, were surprised when the controlling company announced that after August 1 there would be a resumption of the 18 1/2 cents an hour wage rate, from which a reduction of 1 1/2 cents was made a year ago. The company's officials had promised an increase as soon as business would warrant. No demand was made by the workmen.

ASSURES OPEN DOOR IN CHINA

United States To Participate In Railroad Loan.

SECRETARY KNOX'S FIRM STAND. What It Means To This Country To Participate In The Big Loan—A Decided Advance In The Policy Instituted By The Late Secretary Of State Hay—Opens The Market For American Manufacturers And Secures A Prestige.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—American participation in the loan of \$27,500,000, about to be negotiated by the Chinese government on the Hankow Sze-Chuen Railroad and other enterprises will be arranged to the entire satisfaction of this government, thus assuring the maintenance of the "open door" in China. Assurances to this effect came to the State Department from Peking and gave great satisfaction to the officials who have been patiently watching developments both in the financial centers of Europe and at Peking, and who have been insisting to the Chinese government that the United States was fully entitled to share with foreign bankers in the allotment of the loan. American bankers are expected to be given a quarter part of the loan.

To Secretary Knox, to whose firm stand in the matter success is largely due, the news was particularly agreeable. The issue has been regarded as an important question with the American government on account of the principles involved. It means much to the United States that American bankers should be allowed to participate in this loan as a principal, and not in a subordinate capacity as would have been the case had the United States consented to take a nominal holding of a portion of the Europeans financial groups.

American Minister Conger was given the promise in 1904 that American and English money should be preferred in any future loans made by China to foreign countries on the Hankow Railroad.

It has been in conformity with this promise that the United States has been so insistent in its demands that she be allowed to come in with the European financiers as an original party to the loan. The question has been pending now for more than a month and Secretary Knox has stood firm for equal recognition.

Pressure has been brought to bear on China to withstand our demands, on the ground that to yield to the United States would be to open the door to other claimants for participation in the loan, and she was urged to give the privilege exclusively to the French, German and English bankers, in accordance with the agreement made in Peking on June 6 last.

Undoubtedly this pressure will be continued, but it is believed that China will stand by her present declared purpose.

More or less American material undoubtedly will be used in the construction of the railroad, and in all probability the holding of a portion of it will be under the supervision of American engineers. Original American participation opens the market for American manufacturers, and the United States secures a political prestige which is paramount.

A satisfactory adjustment of the loan means the application of the "open door" to China in its fullest aspect—a decided advance in the policy inaugurated by the late Secretary of State Hay, and vigorously pushed by former Secretary Root and by Secretary Knox.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

The total trade of the United States with its noncontiguous territories during the fiscal year 1909 amounted to \$160,000,000, against approximately \$50,000,000 in 1908.

Miss Emily Wells Rusling, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. James F. Rusling, of Washington, is engaged to marry Congressman Arthur L. Bates, of Meadville, Pa.

The United States minister at Uruguay announced that the naturalization convention between the United States and Uruguay has been signed.

The claims for pay for services in the Cayuse Indian War of 1847 and 1848 in Oregon, filed in nine claimants, will be allowed by the government.

Senator Brown characterized the statement attributed to Justice Brewer that a federal income tax amendment would rob the state of taxing power as utterly ridiculous and absurd.

A committee of the Postoffice Department is considering the adoption of a tying device instead of using twine, which is a large item of expense.

Treasury officials do not believe the issuing of Panama Canal bonds will depreciate government securities.

President Taft succeeded in restoring harmony among the warring factions in the tariff conference.