

## BRITAIN GIVES DATA

Government Board Issues Blue Book on Insular Free Trade.

## ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

No Deductions Drawn, but Work Teams with Facts.

## CHAMBERLAIN PROCEEDS WITH PROGRAM

Probable That He Has Modified Original Ideas Somewhat.

## MAY ABANDON TAX ON RAW MATERIAL

London Newspaper Intimates That There May Be More Than One Resignation from Cabinet as Result of Policy.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—On the heels of Premier Balfour's academic exposition of his personal views on the insular problem, contained in the pamphlet on "Insular Free Trade," advance sheets of which were issued last night, came the long promised and much demanded government statistics dealing with that subject.

They were issued today, by the Board of Trade, in the shape of a blue book of nearly 600 pages of bewildering tables of figures showing the various aspects of British and foreign trade, and the industrial conditions. No deductions are drawn, though the production seems with interesting notes on what are regarded as points of fact. The references to foreign trade were chiefly confined to France, Germany and the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it understands the cabinet has concluded the consideration of its fiscal position and its policy in regard thereto, that no further cabinet meetings will be held for the present, probably not until late in the autumn, and that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain will proceed with his expository program. The paper adds: "It will probably be found that he has modified his proposals, so as to bring them in harmony with Mr. Balfour's views, as set forth in the pamphlet. The main feature of Mr. Chamberlain's modifications will be the disappearance of all suggestions in the direction of the further taxation of foodstuffs and raw materials."

## War Report Reserved.

"Consideration of the war commission's report is reserved for further meetings of the cabinet."

The Pall Mall Gazette believes it is possible that there will be more than one resignation from the cabinet.

One of the most important phases dealt with in the blue book are imports and exports. The balance sheet shows that exports from the United Kingdom to the United States declined from \$145,000,000 in 1902 to \$135,000,000 in 1903, while the imports rose from \$105,000,000 to \$115,000,000. The total exports to all foreign countries declined in the same period from \$1,000,000,000 to \$950,000,000. The proportion of the United Kingdom exports, as between protected and unprotected countries, in the markets of the world, has been reversed since 1900. Then it was 55 per cent to the protected countries and 45 per cent to the others. In 1903 the proportion was 45 per cent to the protected countries and 55 per cent to the others.

## Trade Not Declining.

A valuable explanation is given of the much quoted excess of imports over exports, which has so often been held to be a sign of British trade depression. The blue book says that while the excess, yearly, averages about \$50,000,000, the income receivable from foreign investments, calculated at \$125,000,000, added to the earnings of the British merchant fleet engaged in foreign trade, calculated at \$145,000,000, more than suffices to account for the average excess of imports.

Such estimates have never before been included, hence the misleading character of the usual figures.

Announcements have made large investments in the United Kingdom of recent years, and American purchases of railroad and other securities are admitted to have, to some extent, affected the fiscal figures, but "they are not likely to form a serious factor."

Much attention is devoted to the tin plate industry and the effect of the Dingley and McKinley tariffs. The figures show that the total exports of tin from the United Kingdom have declined only a little over \$5,000,000 since 1897, with a marked increase in the quantity produced and in the value of a number of units since 1900.

## Criticism American System.

Dealing exhaustively with the tariffs of all nations, the blue book says the American system of drawbacks "necessarily results in inequality of treatment and may yield an export bounty to the best equipped manufacturers while others sustain a loss."

In a table showing the advantages equivalent to import duties, levied by foreign countries on the principal articles of British exports, Russia comes first with 131 per cent, the United States next with 75 per cent and Austria follows with 55 per cent. Though Germany comes sixth it is pointed out that her existing tariff is so effective as to be more highly protective against Great Britain than the per centage shows.

Before the trade of the United Kingdom and any of the colonies could be reserved to British vessels the Board of Trade asserts that existing treaties with Austria, Greece and other countries would have to be renounced. The tables show that the United Kingdom is most dependent on imported wheat, the United States being wholly independent.

The question of wages and the cost of living, especially the price of food, which has figured so largely in the recent Chamberlain agitation, takes up several pages and is summed up as follows:

## Comparison of Wages.

"The average level of wages in the United States is 1-1/2 times greater than in the United Kingdom, while in Germany wages are only 2-1/2 and in France 3-1/2 of the average prevailing in the United Kingdom."

The percentage of family incomes, taking New York as typical of the United States, is estimated, on the basis of 100 per cent for the United Kingdom, for the United States, 125 per cent; for France, 55 per cent, and for Germany, 60 per cent. The mean weekly rate of wages in skilled trades in the United States is estimated at 179 per cent and in the United Kingdom at 100 per cent.

Members of Alfred Moseley's former commission supply a series of conflicting answers to questions regarding the feeding and payment of American workers. The majority incline to the belief that, allowing for the conditions, there is little difference.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## MEXICAN CONGRESS MEETS

President Diaz Submits Message Showing State of Republic at Home and Abroad.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—President Diaz read his semi-annual message to Congress at the evening session of that body this evening. The message declares that Mexico's relations with all foreign powers are wholly friendly. In regard to the present epidemic fever at Tampico he says that the government and local authorities are co-operating to combat the disease. The president gives much space to education, and says that professors have been sent to study manual training schools. He says that a growth of 45 kilometers in the communications have been extended, and that the federal income for the past fiscal year amounted to \$14,000,000.

The efforts made by the government to warding off a better international understanding as to silver has met with hearty and cordial response in the United States and Europe. The national monetary commission appointed to study the fluctuation of silver in its use as a money will soon render a report and with this report in hand the executive will be able to present to Congress measures which shall tend to bring about the desired result.

The president speaks at length of the measures taken by the government to prevent the general construction of railways in this country, which, in his opinion, would constitute a public danger and menace to the future prosperity of the republic. The military army has been strengthened, modern weapons bought and supplied to the troops.

## CUBANS FIGHTING OUTLAWS

Forty Men Cause Trouble in Santiago Province and Meet Guards in Battle.

PUERTO PRINCIPLE, Cuba, Sept. 16.—Senor Yora, secretary of the interior, has received several reports from Santiago regarding the outbreak of outlawry in that district. The rural guards, under the command of Colonel Guardia, are pursuing the outlaws, who are believed to number forty. A slight encounter took place yesterday on Cay Hill, but was without result. Two members of the band have returned to Santiago and declare that they, with many others, are pursuing the outlaws. One member of the band was wounded yesterday. General Rodriguez, commander of the rural guards, who is accompanying President Palma on his tour, has wired detailed orders for crushing the outlaws and reinforcements will be sent if necessary.

President Palma is not perturbed by this insurrectionary incident. He says the leaders are men who failed in their examinations as guards and have stirred up the trouble out of vindictiveness.

## MANY CASES OF PLAGUE

Suburban District of Manila Has One Hundred Cases of Bubonic Disorder.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—One hundred cases of bubonic plague are reported in Tondo, the most northern and populous suburban district of this city.

Of these, eighty have had a fatal termination. Twelve cases with signs of death, are also reported from Cebu, from the province of Iloilo.

Cholera is prevalent in all parts of the islands, the result of an absence of rain. Fanatics attacked the headquarters of the constabulary at Manila, in the province of Nueva Ecija, in the morning, and attempted to take the place by storm.

After a lively fight the attacking force were repulsed with a loss of eight. The constabulary lost five men in the fight.

## SIX HUNDRED ARE KILLED

Imperial Troops of Morocco Badly Slaughtered by Insurgent Forces.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Private dispatches from Morocco say that Benjal, commanding a detachment of the imperial troops, and 600 of his men were killed recently in an engagement with the insurgents.

The sultan is reported to have narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

A dispatch received by the French Foreign office on August 29 from Morocco, said that a large imperial force, which was going to the relief of the troops commanded by Benjal, had been surprised and almost annihilated by insurgents.

## MARQUIS IS FATALLY SHOT

Nephew Carrying Gun Falls and Weapon is Accidentally Discharged.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Marquis de Sevillon has been accidentally killed at his chateau, Pontvieux, near Langon, by his nephew, the Comte de Sevillon.

The Comte, with a gun slung on his shoulder, stepped into the garden to pick flowers. He slipped and the trigger of his gun struck a stone, causing a discharge which fatally wounded the marquis.

Sentenced for Insulting Jews.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Paul Koch, an author, was today sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the Jewish religion in a pamphlet on "Ritual Murder," in which he endeavored to prove that ritual murders were practiced in Germany.

## Gibbons Starts for Home.

CHESTER, Sept. 16.—Cardinal Gibbons has arrived here and will sail for New York tonight on Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross.

## Persian Grand Visitor Dismissed.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The foreign office has been informed that the Persian grand visitor has been dismissed.

## M'KINLEY MEMORIAL FUND

Principal Sum is on Hand, but Endowment Fund is Wanted by Association.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—Judge William R. Day, president of the McKinley Memorial association, said tonight in discussing the work of the association:

"We will probably have drawings submitted by architects the world over in November and doubtless a design satisfactory for the memorial will be forthcoming. The principal sum of \$50,000 for the endowment is already collected, but we are still lacking on the \$25,000 endowment fund. Contributions to this fund are earnestly desired."

(Continued on Second Page.)

## PRESIDENT IN A HURRICANE

Trip from Oyster Bay to New York Fraught with Great Peril.

## VESSEL FOUNDERS AS YACHT PASSES

On Visit to Ellis Island, Where Chief Executive Inspects Immigration Office, He Has Exciting Journey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—President Roosevelt is resting quietly on his train tonight after a day of strenuous and varied experiences. While en route from Oyster Bay to New York on the naval yacht Sylph, he passed through a terrifying wind and rain storm, during which the vessel was in immediate danger. Subsequently he visited the immigration station on Ellis Island, New York bay, and made a thorough inspection of the institution.

After dining on the Sylph tonight he went on the revenue cutter Albatross to Jersey City, where he boarded a special train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which is to convey him, Governor Murphy and their invited guests, to the battlefields of Antietam. Tomorrow will occur the centennial of the battle of Antietam, which was the last battle of the civil war.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, nearly an hour later than had been arranged, President Roosevelt boarded the Sylph. The Sylph is a 100-foot vessel, owned by Mrs. Richardson, a New York friend of Mr. Roosevelt; Secretary Loeb, Prof. Albert Bushnell of Harvard college, Prof. J. B. Moore of Columbia university, C. Grant Lee, former of New York and Jacob A. Leisner of Richmond, Va., were also on board. In addition the guests of the president included members of the executive staff and representatives of the press association.

When the Sylph weighed anchor the sky was dark and forbidding and as the vessel drew out of the bay a light rain fell. Less than an hour after the Sylph had entered Long Island sound it ran into a rain and wind storm. The storm increased in severity rapidly and off Fort Schuyler it developed into a hurricane. The wind, according to an estimate made by Lieutenant Preston, commander of the Sylph, blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The Sylph, a comparatively small vessel, pitched heavily, and off Willets Point, lifted very sharply to starboard. The president and his guests had been forced to go below and beyond a drenching, none of them suffered inconvenience.

The storm became even more severe as the vessel neared Hell Gate. The waves and wind swept the deck, making it almost impossible for the sailors to remain exposed to their force. The baggage of the party, consisting principally of hat boxes and dress suit cases, was swept about the deck and everything movable on deck had to be cleaved down to prevent being swept overboard. In Hell Gate a quarter of a mile off the port bow of the Sylph a tug boat, having in tow a large three-masted schooner, was caught by the wind and waves.

The schooner, a small vessel, was lifted by the waves and pitched about, but did not settle completely out of sight for perhaps five minutes. A small boat from the tug put off with the crew except two men, who clung to the bow until the vessel disappeared. It appeared from the Sylph that the two men were taken aboard the yawl.

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## FOR SUPREMACY OF WHITES

Maryland Democrats Nominate Ticket and Sound No Uncertain Note on Race Question.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The democrats of Maryland held their state convention in this city today and nominated the following ticket: For governor, Edward Dickinson Howard county; for state comptroller, Dr. Gordon T. Atkinson of Somerset county; for attorney general, William Shober Bryan of Baltimore city.

A platform was adopted, of which the following is the substance: The present democratic administration of Governor John Walter Smith is endorsed; pledges are made in behalf of a primary election law for the state to conform to the present law in Baltimore city; the necessity for protecting the oyster of Chesapeake bay is recognized, and building of good roads throughout the state is approved. The race issue plank, which is regarded as the most important in the platform, declares for white supremacy in all state, city and county government. The clause relating to the race question is as follows:

"We believe that the political destinies of Maryland should be shaped and controlled by the white people of the state and while we disclaim any purpose to injure any individual, we do not believe that we should be bound by the race question to the detriment of the state. We believe that the political destinies of Maryland should be shaped and controlled by the white people of the state and while we disclaim any purpose to injure any individual, we do not believe that we should be bound by the race question to the detriment of the state."

STONE FALLS TO PAVEMENT

Huge Coping Block Becomes Detached and Descends Twenty Stories, Bursting into Fragments.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A huge block of stone coping fell from the upper part of the twenty-story Flatiron building, Twenty-third street, Broadway and Fifth avenue, early today.

The mass landed on the Fifth avenue side of the building with a crash. A large hole was torn in the pavement and fragments of the stone flew in all directions. One of the pieces struck John Neppie, a bartender, as he was passing along the avenue, half a block away, and broke his leg.

Another fragment hit a passing team of horses and caused them to run away. A Broadway car, comfortably filled with passengers, was also damaged by the shower of small stones. Half a dozen of the windows in the car were shattered and several of the passengers were slightly injured.

No cause for the loosening of the stone could be ascertained. The Flatiron building, a comparatively new skyscraper, of peculiar build and great size, stands in one of the busiest quarters of the city.

There was a heavy frost last night. It will not damage early planted corn. It is cloudy this morning so the frost will not come gradually and will not do so much damage.

PLATERSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy white frost was visible in this vicinity this morning. The farmers say that it will be a benefit to the corn, as it will stop the growth of the stalk and ear and drive the sap from the stalk into and ripen the corn.

Corn Not Injured.

SUTTON, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—There was a light frost here this morning, the first one of the season. No damage done to corn.

WISNER, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—This morning the ground was covered with a heavy white frost, and in several places a thick coating of ice showed. The sun has come out warm and vegetation shows only the tops killed so far, and the chances are that the frost has done no particular harm to late corn.

HARVARD, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—Last night was the first frost of the season, quite a heavy white frost covering the ground this morning, and ice having formed to the amount of one-eighth of an inch thick. The effect on vegetation is uncertain at this time.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—This section was visited last night by a very hard frost, which will do a good deal of damage to late corn, Kaffir corn and third crop of alfalfa.

Nips Corn at River.

RIVINGTON, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A hard frost visited this vicinity last night, killing much vegetation, especially affecting corn, which was very late here on account of being planted after the season. That a civil action for damages would be entered on behalf of five bushels to the acre.

WAYNE, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—A heavy frost fell here last night, which did damage to the corn crop, but to what extent cannot be estimated. Some farmers think the damage will be small as a great deal of the crop was beyond danger.

NEHAWKA, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—The first frost of the season fell last night on the lowlands, but nothing was injured except the most tender vegetation. A good deal of corn is out of the way of frost now, and ten days or two weeks of dry weather would insure us a good corn crop.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—The first frost of the season visited this section this morning. Some damage to be seen this morning. Some damage is done to late corn, but it is hardly possible at this time to tell how much. The temperature fell to the freezing point, or perhaps below, and in places a thin coating of ice was formed.

Predicts More Frost.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Weather bureau today issued the following bulletin: Heavy frost tonight in the Dakotas, Nebraska and western Minnesota. Danger of serious frost tonight in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin lessened by increased cloudiness in those districts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Weather bureau says that reports from the prominent crop regions, Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis, show a frost tonight, with a light to killing frosts general in Nebraska, western Iowa and extreme northern Kansas. There have been killing frosts in the Dakotas, but no importance is attached to them now.

Rain at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Sept. 17.—Early evening reports last night indicated clearing skies, with the probability of frost over nearly all of Iowa. According to weather bureau report conditions changed by midnight. Burlington reports rain and no prospect of frost. Rain began to fall in Des Moines at 11:30 a. m., with a temperature of 60. At 1 a. m. northwest Iowa also seems in danger of frost.

The temperature at Sioux City was 34 above, at Omaha 33 and at Des Moines 40 yesterday. Grain reports declare that a strip of country from Fonda to Rockwell City, in the northwest, suffered from frost last night, but that the damage was not as serious as might be imagined.

"All Iowa is threatened with frost," said J. R. Sage, director of the Iowa weather and crop service. "Two weeks of warm weather."

SENATE AGREES TO TREATY

Upper Branch of the Colombian Congress Favors the Document

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following bulletin was posted today at the State department:

Under date of the 14th instant, Mr. Savage telegraphs the Department of State that the report of the canal commission passed the senate unanimously.

## CO. N NOT BADLY DAMAGED

Most Points in Corn Growing Section Report Injury as Small.

## FROST, HOWEVER, GENERAL OVER STATE

Most Severe in Northwestern Section, Where Comparatively Little of Cereal is Raised—Ranches Are Nipped.

LINCOLN, Sept. 16.—Frost came to nearly every part of Nebraska last night and in the north and western portions of the state the damage is considerable.

In these sections it was sufficiently heavy to kill, while in the eastern and southern portions of the state the frost was light enough to help the development of the corn, but not heavy enough to damage it. The results, therefore, are about equalized.

Garden vegetables and other house crops are said to have been damaged to some extent in all parts of the state. Grains were not seriously hurt in any portion of the state.

LEIGH, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A heavy frost appeared during the night and this morning all outdoors was white. Many fields, however, that corn in this immediate vicinity was not damaged to any great extent. The early corn is entirely out of the way of frost and much of the late corn would not have been ripe enough to escape frost had it stayed off until October. There is some soft corn, but that was expected, owing to the extreme wet weather during the summer months.

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—There was a frost last night and in some places ice formed. Just what effect it will have on corn is problematical, but the general opinion is that it will do it no good, though a few think it will not injure it. There will be a large quantity of unmarketable corn in this county.

No Damage at Papillion.

PAPILLION, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—This section was visited by quite a heavy frost last night, but the corn is not thought to have been damaged. Sidewalks and buildings were white, but the corn was not formed and small garden truck was not hurt.

Corn is soft in many places, but with a few days of warm weather all danger will be past.

WEST POINT, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A slight frost visited this section last night, but did not do any material damage. Ice formed about one-eighth inch thick. Corn seems to stand the frost remarkably well, no injury being apparent. The weather today is fine and much warmer than the three preceding days.

NEBRASKA, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—There was a heavy frost last night. It will not damage early planted corn. It is cloudy this morning so the frost will not come gradually and will not do so much damage.

PLATERSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special.)—A heavy white frost was visible in this vicinity this morning. The farmers say that it will be a benefit to the corn, as it will stop the growth of the stalk and ear and drive the sap from the stalk into and ripen the corn.

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