The Sun.

Cloudy and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

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ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN SOON.

THIS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TOLERATE MUCH FURTHER DELAY.

If the Spaniards Do Not Accede to Our Demands for the Permanent Possession of the Philippines, an Ultimatum Will Be Delivered to Them Which Will Change Their Attitude or Cause a Rupture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A special Cabinet meeting was held at the White House to-day to consider what a Cabinet officer said was "a matter of grave concern affecting the peace negotiations at Paris." A SUN reporter learned after the meeting that, to quote a Cabinet officer again, "the time was rapidly approaching when the Spanish Government would be made to understand that delay would not be tolerated." Summed up in a few words, the situation at Paris is serious, although there is no crisis in the negotiations, and unless the Spanish Commissioners modify their present stubborn position the United States will deliver an ultimatum that will cause a rupture if the Spaniards do not acquiesce in its demands. Matters concerning Cuba and Porto Rico and the political situation in North Carolina and South Carolina also came in for a share of consideration at the Cabinet meeting, but it is understood that the Paris matter was of greater importance.

A despatch that came to the State Department from Mr. Day, Chairman of the American Commission, contained the basis for the consideration by the Cabinet of the situation at Paris. The Spanish Commissioners have not yet done anything that would place on them the responsibility for a rupture, should any occur, but since the delivery of the American note expressing the intention of the United States to hold the Philippines permanently, no progress has been made by the joint commission. A deadlock practically exists in Paris, mainly over the refusal of the Spanish representatives to admit that any question exists as to Spain's right of sovereignty in the Philippines. Spain's envoys have been stubborn on that point, and have increased the irritation of this Government and its representatives in Paris by bringing up other matters involving suggestions which the United States will not tolerate. In the face of this position, however, the Spaniards have asked for more time to answer the last note of the American Commissioners. This request, involving an extension of a few days only, has been granted as a result of the Cabinet session of to-day, but additional instructions were sent to the American Commissioners directing them how to act if the next communication from the Spaniards did not express a willingness to recede from or to modify their present position.

The negotiations have now reached a stage where the patience of the United States has been exhausted. It has been impressed on the Spanish representatives that the United States intended to assume ownership and control over the entire Philippine group, but so far Spain's Commissioners have not shown any sign of yielding. It was determined at the Cabinet meeting to-day that radical steps would probably be necessary to bring the Spaniards to a realization of the earnestness of this Government. After the next meeting of the joint commission Spain will not be permitted to temporize. Definite answers to the demands of the United States will be required in short order, and the opinion is pretty general in official circles that this policy will be effective.

In connection with Porto Rico affairs, Admiral Schley, who came to present the report of the Evacuation Commission, was called into consultation and gave his views on the general situation in Porto Rico. Representations having been made that it would be advantageous for the planters of Cuba to begin their work as soon as possible, it was decided to render any assistance that it was possible to give them. With this end in view a port will be opened on the south side of the island before Dec. 1, for the importation of agricultural implements, &c. The port has not yet been selected, but it will probably be Cienfuegos.

The situation in North and South Carolina came in for a small share only of the discussion. This was due to the receipt of a report from the District Attorney in North Carolina, who believed that the race troubles there were quieting down. He did not believe any further disturbances would occur. Under these circumstances it is not likely that any action will be urged, for the present at least, it being the view of the Cabinet that their province is more in line with the suppression of disturbances that may arise than in correcting the evils that have existed.

The Cabinet talked over portions of the President's annual message which were submitted by Mr. McKinley for their judgment.

SPAIN ASKS MORE DELAY.

Hopes to Meet Our Commissioners on Monday—Here Is the Remainder of the Correspondence That Led to the Protocol.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Spanish Peace Commission notified the American Commissioners this forenoon that they were not ready to meet in joint session to-day, but would probably be ready on Monday.

THE SUN's publication of the text of Duke Almodovar de Rio's letter of Aug. 7 last in regard to the Philippines has led the American Peace Commission to furnish the whole correspondence. The following is the conclusion of the Duke's communication from the point where the extract cabled to THE SUN yesterday ends:

"Such are the statements and observation which the Spanish Government has the honor to submit in reply to your Excellency's communication. They accept the proffered terms subject to the approval of the Cortes of the kingdom, as required by their constitutional duties.

"The agreement between the two Governments implies the immediate suspension of hostilities and the designation of Commissioners for the purpose of settling the details of a treaty of peace and of signing it under the terms above indicated.

"I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration. ALMODOVAR DE RIO."

Following is Secretary Day's reply:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

"To His Excellency M. Jules Cambon.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: Although it is your understanding that the note of Duke Almodovar de Rio, which you left with the President yesterday afternoon, is intended to convey an acceptance by the Spanish Government of the terms set forth in my note of the 30th ult., as the basis on which the President would appoint Commissioners to negotiate and conclude with Commissioners on the part of Spain a treaty of peace, I understand that we concur in the opinion that the Duke's note, doubtless owing to the various transformations which it has undergone in the course of its circuitous transmission by telegraph and in cipher, is not, in the form in which it has reached the hands of the President, entirely explicit.

"Under the circumstances it is thought that the most direct and certain way of avoiding a misunderstanding is to embody in a protocol, to be signed by us as the representatives respectively of the United States and Spain, the terms on which the negotiations for peace are to be undertaken.

"I therefore inclose herewith a draught of such a protocol, in which you will find that I have embodied the precise terms tendered to Spain in my note of the 30th ultimo, together with appropriate stipulations for the appointment of Commissioners to arrange the details of the immediate evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, as well as for the appointment of Commissioners to treat of peace.

"Accept, your Excellency, renewed assurances, &c., WILLIAM R. DAY."

It is necessary to consider the peace negotiations henceforth in their bearing upon the larger political situation in which Spain seeks to make them an active factor. It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that all of the European continental powers are opposed to a change in the sovereignty of the Philippines, and it is equally well known that England is willing to go to almost any length to support the United States, if necessary, against any European interference with the execution of the American policy.

There is a strong belief among continental diplomats that after the United States secures the Philippines that country will eventually exchange a large portion of the archipelago for the British West Indies. There is no possible doubt that certain continental powers would use every influence short of war to avert this consummation.

The present attitude of Spain is that of uncompromising resistance to the American demands in the Philippines; but if, under future pressure, Spain should yield, the American Government must expect her surrender to be accompanied by some such condition as an American guarantee that the sovereignty of the islands should revert to Spain in case they were relinquished by the United States. It may be taken as almost certain that Spain would not appeal in vain for European support of such a proviso, but Spain won't play the European game for nothing. It matters little or nothing to Spain what power eventually secures the archipelago after she loses the islands. Her sole aim at the present time is to secure sufficient funds to avert bankruptcy. She believes that the only way to succeed in this object is to enlist European support in resisting the American demands, or, rather, in urging America to pay a big sum for the islands. If this support is refused, Spain will have no object in seeking to influence the fate of the Philippines after they leave her possession. Hence the strong motives for Russia, France and Germany to lend a friendly ear to Spain's appeal; and hence, also, England is preparing completely to meet any possible move which, though nominally directed against the United States, is really aimed at her.

The fact is nobody knows what form the crisis will take in what may be conveniently described as the European situation. It may be over Egypt or it may be over some feature of the Far Eastern imbroglio. It is now clearly the policy of Great Britain to force her enemies' hands. Most English statesmen are now convinced that it is the distinct purpose of Russia and France and perhaps other powers to aggrandize themselves politically and commercially at the expense of Great Britain in several quarters of the world. It is likewise clear that British resistance to this policy, to be effectual, must be made now, and made with decisive vigor. The Fashoda incident has furnished proof, first, that Great Britain has at last determined to force the issue, and, second, that France and Russia are palpably unready and are desirous to postpone the critical moment at least two years.

Lord Salisbury made it very difficult for France to abandon her pretensions on the Nile. His attitude was intentionally provocative, and there is much secret disappointment in England that France did not accept the challenge. The opportunity to say to combined Europe "You shall not rob America of the fruits of her victory as was done in the case of Japan and China" would be welcomed by Lord Salisbury and the entire British nation. Such an opportunity and, it is very possible, its realization were almost obviously in Lord Salisbury's mind when making his Guildhall speech on Wednesday.

Few persons, either in England or on the Continent, regard that speech as reassuring. The best interpretation of its meaning seems to be that certain great and far-reaching anti-British schemes must be abandoned before the danger of war will disappear.

The foregoing considerations, all bearing directly or indirectly upon the Spanish-American peace convention, show how the question is complicated at the present moment, and how impossible it is to separate it from the affairs of nations as a whole.

To-day's developments were most important. The American representatives will endeavor to bring pressure at Monday's session to force an immediate reply from Spain, but there are several diplomatic excuses available for a few days' delay, such as the illness of Señor Montero Rios day by day. He is genuinely ill to-day, but not seriously so. One of the Spanish Commissioners has gone to Brussels.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A despatch from Madrid, by the way of Biarritz, France, says that Premier Sagasta is anxiously awaiting the result of the next meeting of the Joint Peace Commission in Paris. In the event of a rupture it is his intention to address a memorandum to the powers.

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, the despatch says, is desirous of speedily finishing his work in Paris and returning to Madrid.

UPROAR IN A WELSH COLLEGE.

Practical Disadvantage of the Co-education of the Sexes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Oxford and Cambridge, as is well known, have had troubles and discord over the question of women students in the university. The College of Wales at Aberystwith is now in a condition of terrible upheaval. The women students there, who are very numerous, live in their own block of buildings. Some nights ago one of them, after dark, held sweet converse with a male student through a window, which, by the way, was well out of reach. The conversation was of the briefest, consisting chiefly of "Good night," and must have been audible to all and sundry.

The matron in charge, overcome by the heinous breach of decorum, summoned Juliet's mother to remove her shameless daughter and also appealed to the principal to expel Romeo. The principal refused. Then an appeal was made to the Senate. The reverend body discussed the matter for more than thirty hours and decided to reinstate Juliet, but to incarcerate her in a private house where she cannot contaminate her fellow students.

Romeo, less fortunate, was rusticated for two terms. The students, dressed in deep mourning and singing the Dead March from "Saul" and Welsh funeral hymns, accompanied him to the station, where thousands assembled to witness his departure.

The Turkish Embassy to Russia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—The Turkish special embassy to Russia left Yalta for St. Petersburg on Thursday evening.

ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME.

A UNITED PARTY IN NEW YORK TO CONFRONT THE ENEMY IN 1900.

He Has Talks with Root, Low, Platt, and Odell—Aldridge and Payn Will Not Be Reappointed—Odell Declines to Take Aldridge's Place—Not Up for Senator, Either—W. J. Youngs Is to Be Private Secretary.

It is only five days after election, and the Bryanite newspapers of New York city have started out to attempt to create a disturbance in the Republican party and among the independent citizens who supported Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-elect of New York State, and to make trouble for his administration at Albany. The newly elected Governor does not propose to become a victim to methods of this character. In the days when Roswell P. Flower was Governor it was the custom of certain newspapers to attempt to create trouble between Flower and Hill. When Frank S. Black became Governor the same methods were adopted to cause trouble between Black and Thomas C. Platt. Whatever the merits of the situation under these two administrations, the game won't work with Roosevelt.

Certain evening newspapers were making outcry yesterday over the fact that Governor-elect Roosevelt met at the home of his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, 500 Madison avenue, the Hon. Seth Low and the Hon. Elihu Root. Col. Roosevelt has always been the personal friend of Mr. Low and Mr. Root. There is no reason under the sun why Mr. Low and Mr. Root should not meet Mr. Roosevelt, especially as Mr. Low and Mr. Root did magnificent work for the election of Col. Roosevelt. But immediately the Bryanite newspapers announced that Col. Roosevelt had met with a lot of Mugwumps, men who were out with knife and revolver to destroy the Republican organization of the State.

The facts of the meeting between Governor-elect Roosevelt and Mr. Low and Mr. Root at the home of Mr. Robinson yesterday morning are very simple. The talk was about the future of the Republican party in the State of New York. A number of years ago Elihu Root was President of the County Committee of New York. He was an able President and a fine executive officer. Seth Low has never been a member of the New York Republican county organization. Immediately after the defeat of Grover Cleveland in 1888 he removed from his home on Brooklyn Heights to New York city. Mr. Low resigned at the time from his Republican ward organization, for the reason that he could not support the tariff policy of Benjamin Harrison, who had just been nominated at Chicago. He became the candidate of a faction for Mayor of Greater New York last year. Mr. Low was defeated for Mayor. Nobody regretted this more, it was said, than the active workers of the Republican organization in Greater New York. Gen. Tracy accepted the regular nomination, hoping that some compromise could be made, but no compromise was made, and the result was disaster. Things are to be different for the next two years, it was said by the friends of Col. Roosevelt last night, for the reason that Gov.-elect Roosevelt reached a perfect understanding yesterday morning with his friends Seth Low and Elihu Root. The only way, it was pointed out, to strengthen the organization, created as it is by law, is to have strong men who believe in the welfare of the organization and who are not actuated by the desire for petty pelf, join with the organization and thus make it a power against Croker domination in Greater New York and in the State.

All of these matters Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Low and Mr. Root talked over yesterday morning at the home of Douglas Robinson. At the time this talk was going on the Bryanite papers were announcing that Gov.-elect Roosevelt had engagements at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with representatives of the labor organizations which he had refused to keep and with Senator Thomas C. Platt, the Republican leader of the State, and the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The fact about the labor people is that Governor-elect Roosevelt by appointment had invited President Gunton, Henry Weisman, Henry White and J. J. Donnelly to have luncheon with him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 1 o'clock yesterday. These gentlemen were to talk over with him certain legislation which the labor people here desire. Governor-elect Roosevelt was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at fifteen minutes to one. He met Chairman Odell in Republican State headquarters and, with Mr. Odell, awaited the coming of the labor leaders until ten minutes to two. At that time, when Col. Roosevelt had rather given up his visitors, Senator Platt walked in. He said to Col. Roosevelt that he and Mrs. Platt were to go to Lakewood at 3 o'clock and that he had nothing to say to Gov.-elect Roosevelt except to offer him the heartiest congratulations on his election. Chairman Odell said that he and several friends were going up to the Gilsey House to luncheon, and why shouldn't Col. Roosevelt and Senator Platt join him.

Governor-elect Roosevelt and Chairman Odell agreed that they would like to have a talk with Senator Platt, and so the luncheon place was changed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At that luncheon the three gentlemen talked over a number of matters and Col. Roosevelt told of his interview with Mr. Low and Mr. Root. Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell believe that Col. Roosevelt is absolutely right in his efforts to bring about harmony in the Republican party all over the State. All point out the importance of the election for President in 1900 and for Mayor of Greater New York in 1901.

Governor-elect Roosevelt was with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell up to the last moment that Mr. and Mrs. Platt could get the train for Lakewood, where they are to spend a day or so. Several topics of interest were discussed. The probability of a metropolitan police bill, certain changes in the Liquor Tax law, the prospective introduction of a pure beer bill, the naming of the Adjutant-General and his staff under Gov. Roosevelt, and other matters were discussed. But nothing was decided. All left the conference with the idea that all should give their best thoughts to determine what legislation will be for the benefit of the people of the State, and when the Republican and independent campaigners are rested after the fight, the questions which were referred to in desultory fashion yesterday will be taken up and discussed to a conclusion.

Governor-elect Roosevelt, Senator Platt and Chairman Odell believe that nothing should be done about the selection of an Adjutant-General or the Governor's military staff until representatives of the National Guard are talked with. There will be no more Tillinghastism under Roosevelt, it was said, and no more bringing of politics into the National Guard. It was pointed out that certain regiments of the National Guard of the State have been put in a most unpopular light, and very unjustly so, by the misinterpretation by Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast of his instructions from Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, the right hand man of Gen. Miles. It is well known that Gen. Tillinghast was a very minor subaltern in Troy when he was made Adjutant-General on Gov. Black's staff. Gen. Tillinghast has had full sway for two years under Major Burbank of the regular army, who many guardsmen think should have been sent back to Washington long ago. The scenes at the Fort Orange Club at Albany, in which Gen. Tillinghast and Major Burbank have been participants, are well known. It is proposed to have these matters straightened out for the benefit of the National Guard of the State and of the Republican party. The party in this State will make it its programme to sustain the McKinley Administration at Washington and to make it even more successful when the Republican National Convention of 1900 comes around. The Democratic party, State and national, it is believed, is doomed to defeat in the nation so long as the Chicago platform of 1896 is adhered to. The time may come around, it is said, when Seth Low will be nominated by the party for Mayor of Greater New York in 1901 to succeed Tammany's candidate, Robert A. Van Wyck.

The Republicans and their independent friends do not propose to play any more foolish politics. The differences between them have been very slight; they have been personal and factional and have ended in disaster. Mr. Low and Mr. Root will, it is said, become important factors in the Republican organization of Greater New York and the adversaries of the National Democratic party will be confronted by a united party.

Gov.-elect Roosevelt announced yesterday that in all probability his private secretary would be District Attorney William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay. Mr. Youngs has been an important Republican for a great many years, and as District Attorney of Queens county he has made an enviable record.

The authoritative announcement is made that Gov. Roosevelt will not reappoint George W. Aldridge of Rochester to be Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, and neither will he at the expiration of the term of his office reappoint Louis F. Payn to be Superintendent of Insurance at Albany. The Senate at Albany is rather a tight fit, twenty-seven Republicans and twenty-three Democrats, but for all that Governor-elect Roosevelt and his friends believe that when the time comes they will be powerful enough to name a new Superintendent of Insurance. Moreover, Gov. Roosevelt expects to be able to get along very comfortably at Albany this winter with the twenty-seven Republicans at his back. In the event of attempted trouble some very sturdy measures will be introduced. It is not proposed to allow a nest of cheap lobbyists to thwart the purposes of the Republicans and their independent allies.

There was a uniform understanding on these matters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon at the meeting between Roosevelt, Platt, and Odell. The place of Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed George W. Aldridge, was offered to Chairman Odell, and he declined it. It was then made known to Chairman Odell that if he desired to be the Republican party's candidate for United States Senator at the joint caucus of the Legislature on Jan. 15 next he would have the support of the friends of those who can bring about such a nomination. Chairman Odell declined this honor also. He said that he would accept no place of any kind so long as he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. His time and his promotion, if all goes right, are to come later on.

The favorite candidates for United States Senator at the moment are: Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root and Sereno E. Payne. The caucus is two months off yet, though, and many changes may occur in that time. It is the present purpose to make Assemblyman Samuel Frederick Nixon of Westfield, Chautauqua county, Speaker of the Assembly, and Jotham P. Allds of Norwich, Chenango county, leader of the Republican majority in the Assembly.

IMPOSED UPON THE EMBASSY.

Col. George Gourand's Method of Advertising Himself in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The American colony in London is disgusted over the assurance of a certain Col. George Gourand, who has been using the American Embassy as the agent of his own self-advertisement. On the day that the Sirdar arrived at Dover Gourand telephoned to Lieut.-Col. Bates, military attaché of the Embassy, asking if he and Lieut. Colwell, the naval attaché, would like to go to Dover to meet the Sirdar. If so, Gourand would telegraph to his friend, the Mayor of Dover, asking for invitations.

Lieut.-Col. Bates and Lieut. Colwell accepted and soon received telegraphic invitations from the Mayor of Dover. It was subsequently learned that Gourand did not know the Mayor, but on the strength of Lieut.-Col. Bates saying he would be pleased to go, Gourand telegraphed to the Mayor requesting invitations in the name of the Embassy for Bates and Colwell, who, with Gourand, went to Dover in a special carriage, which, with free transportation, Gourand secured by means of representations similar to those made to the Mayor. Bates all the while thinking they were going in their private capacity, and having no idea that Gourand was posing with them as official representatives.

When the Mayor met them at Dover the true position began to dawn upon Bates, and so when Gen. Butler, commanding the local forces, welcomed them, he only introduced Colwell. But Gourand, equal to the occasion, introduced himself. Subsequently, as the steamer neared the wharf, Gen. Butler invited the officers to go aboard and greet the Sirdar. Under the circumstances Lieut.-Col. Bates replied that doubtless many Englishmen were desirous to greet their fellow countryman, and so he and his colleague would take a more fitting opportunity. Gourand, however, went aboard, elbowed his way to the Sirdar, and greeted him effusively in behalf of America.

Later the banquet took place. Gourand, still posing as an official representative, had arranged that he should reply to the toast to "The American Forces," proposed by Mr. Wingfield, the new Under Secretary for War. Lieut.-Col. Bates, learning of this, immediately explained matters, and the Mayor had the item eliminated from the programme.

Afterward, up to their return to London, the American officers ignored Gourand as far as possible and then told him that their acquaintance must end.

Besides imposing himself upon the Sirdar, the Mayor of Dover and the American Embassy, Gourand victimized the Lord Mayor of London in a similar fashion, obtaining an invitation to the Guildhall banquet, and sent a gushing, inane letter to the London papers, which the *Times* prints. The letter is addressed to Lord Kitchener, congratulating him on behalf of the American hemisphere, and especially in behalf of the veterans of 1861-65, with whom he identifies himself. With sublime impertinence the writer regrets that he was accidentally deprived at Dover of the opportunity of responding to a toast of an international character and signs himself "Sometime aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Sherman, Commander in Chief of the United States Army."

Died of Shock on Seeing Her Soldier Son.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 12.—Private Robert Thorburn of Company F, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers, came home yesterday on a furlough unannounced, thinking to give his mother a happy surprise. When he rang the door bell it was answered by his mother. She was so overcome at seeing him that she sank to the floor and in a moment was dead. She had a weak heart.

OUTLOOK NOT PEACEFUL.

INTERPRETATION IN ENGLAND OF SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The Country Believes That Serious Dangers Are in Prospect Over the Egyptian Question—Anxiety to Hear What Mr. Chamberlain Will Say at Manchester This Week

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—There is no doubt now that the interpretation placed in England upon Lord Salisbury's speech is such that the outlook cannot be said to be very peaceful. It is universally considered that the Premier manifested a strong realization of the serious dangers that are close at hand. The situation is now considered to stand thus:

England refuses to abate one jot of her claims in Egypt, and although the Government, to the disappointment of many, does not consider the moment ripe for the declaration of a protectorate, it has good reason to fear that France's temper may force such a step, which would undoubtedly bring matters to an issue, even if the Bahr el Ghazal matter can be amicably settled, which seems far from certain.

There must be a most critical moment next year when the functions of the mixed tribunals in Egypt will cease by efflux of time. England will then ask the powers interested to acquiesce in the abolition of the tribunals, and France and Russia, unless a great change comes over them, will certainly give an emphatic refusal. England will then either pronounce the tribunals at an end or declare a protectorate, either of which courses would be sufficient to make the present naval preparations most necessary.

Another matter is beginning to attract attention, which is best described in the words of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, whose views are always worthy of consideration:

"The most remarkable thing in Lord Salisbury's speech," he says, "is the avoidance of all reference to the agreement with Germany. There is no room to doubt that an agreement exists, but its terms have been carefully kept from the world, although some semi-official German journals report that the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain is one of its conditions, Germany receiving something in return.

"It is noteworthy with what care Lord Salisbury avoided the whole subject. In what sense must his reticence be understood? If an agreement was signed, presumably it must still stand, and therefore if we are determined to support the United States' demand for the Philippines, it seems to follow that the conditions of the agreement with Germany must be carried out. On the other hand, it was generally supposed that Germany was as little pleased with the policy of the United States in the Philippines as Russia and France. Has Germany been brought to look at the Philippine question in a new light or is Germany pursuing one policy as regards the Philippines and another with regard to Africa? Probably it may prove that the real cause of the naval preparations refer more to some of the terms of the Anglo-German agreement than to the Philippines and China."

There is a lively interest, and even anxiety, now to hear what Mr. Chamberlain will have to say at Manchester on Tuesday. It is thought that he will be more likely to be the mouthpiece of the Cabinet than the Premier if there is anything unpleasant to say to France or any other country, while even if uncommissioned to speak plainly, he will as likely as not do so on his own initiative, if it suits him.

The jingo *Globe*, in an article headed "Salisbury's Enigma," says that an event of the first importance is the fact that the United States has deliberately set aside the traditions of Washington and Monroe, and, armed cap-a-pie, stepped into the international arena with a determination to retain the Philippines. This, the *Globe* says, constitutes the formal announcement to the world of the beginning of a new era in the history of the United States. The *Globe* is unable to see why Lord Salisbury should have refrained from declaring categorically his belief in the essential unity of British and American interests, as by common language and laws these countries have been united for a long time. Alliances, the paper continues, depend upon an identity of interests which here exists. The American press comments upon Lord Salisbury's speech sufficiently indicate that the Premier was not mistaken in his outspoken avowal of essential unity.

"The real enigma is whether a European war is likely to arise out of the Philippine difficulty. The support of Great Britain is absolutely essential to the United States, and fear of this support is causing great uneasiness among the powers."

Sir Edward Grey, M. P., addressing a meeting at Aspington, Northumberland, on the Fashoda question to-day, said:

"While one very acute point has been settled by France's decision to withdraw from Fashoda, yet the sky is not cleared. We are obliged to recognize that though France withdrew there remains in Paris a feeling of irritation and soreness. While the impression remains that we have treated them harshly, we know well that relations cannot be placed permanently on a better footing."

Mr. H. H. Asquith, formerly Home Secretary, speaking before the Liberal Club at Padisham to-day, said that while delicate questions still remained to be settled, he believed it would be found possible through the resources of statesmanship to devise arrangements which, without wounding the honor of either power, might reconcile the interests of both.

Referring to the relations between England and the United States, Mr. Asquith said it was noteworthy that a closer conscious approximation of the two peoples should come at the moment when the United States was stepping outside of her old boundaries and becoming a colonizing and imperial power. It seemed evident, he said, that under stress no people could resist the United States, which was destined to become one of the great powers in the Far East. Here, he said, was a new pastor of the utmost importance in the struggle which had already begun respecting the markets of China. England desired the Chinese railroads and ports to be open. If the United States came into possession of Asiatic territory there was no doubt that she would deal in the same spirit, knowing that the co-operation of the two English-speaking powers must virtually affect, so far as England is concerned, for the better, the whole future development of the Far East.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

It Is Said They Will Jointly Oppose French and Russian Encroachments.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The *Opinion*, referring to the possibility of an attempt by Russia to occupy the Sultanate of Rabeita, on the Red Sea, says that it has authority to assert that England will support Italy in preventing its seizure, and adds:

"The understanding with the English Government on the question of mutual action against French and Russian encroachments is perfect."

WILMINGTON EXILE MOBBED.

An Alleged North Carolina Banished Negro Attacked in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12.—A supposed exiled negro from Wilmington, N. C., was mobbed in the Post Office in this city this afternoon. He was beaten unmercifully, and the stone floor of the lobby was covered with his blood. At the police station, where he was taken in the patrol wagon under escort to protect him from further violence, he gave the name of George W. Brown and said New York city was his residence. Brown arrived from Wilmington by way of Newberne and Elizabeth City in company, it is said, with Melton, formerly Chief of Police of Wilmington, who was forced to resign. George Z. French, at one time postmaster of that city, and Bunting and Gilbert, the other two men who were banished from Wilmington. The report spread speedily that Manly, the negro editor whose printing plant was destroyed by the indignant whites because of his reflections upon the white women of the South, had also arrived with the party.

Investigation by the police proved this rumor to have no foundation, as it is said that he is in New Jersey. Before this became known, however, Brown was mistaken for the banished editor, and he was attacked by three or four of the party of young men who had been following him. It was said that he had asked for mail for Manly, but this the Post Office clerks deny. Nevertheless, Brown was attacked savagely and but for the timely arrival of Special Policeman Oakes he would very probably have been killed. The policeman rescued the negro, however, and called for the patrol wagon. Brown will be cared for at the police station and sent to New York. He protests that he was not driven out of Wilmington and says that he was only visiting there.

The Federal authorities will take prompt and decisive measures to punish the perpetrators of the assault in the Post Office. It is said that the District Attorney has already instituted an investigation looking to the apprehension of the guilty men.

ROMAN VIEWS OF US.

Newspapers Think We Are Growing Warlike and Eager for Conquest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Nov. 12.—Certain Rome newspapers, commenting on the American elections, agree that the victory of the Republicans marks a great revolution in the affairs of America, which becomes a nation warlike and eager for conquest.

CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Earl of Minto Arrives at Quebec and Is Inducted Into Office.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—Lord Minto, new Governor General of Canada, and his family arrived here this afternoon from Liverpool by the steamer Scotsman, and Lord and Lady Aberdeen left to-night for Europe by the steamer Labrador. A grand military demonstration marked both events, guards of honor and military escorts being provided for each.

Lord Aberdeen presided at the installation of his successor in the Parliament House here at 3 P. M. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Cabinet Ministers were present with all the Judges of Supreme Court, Lieutenant-Governors of provinces and other distinguished officials. Lord Aberdeen extended a warm welcome to his successor when he subscribed to the oath of office and replaced Lord Aberdeen on the throne.

Acting Chief Justice Sedgewick of the Supreme Court administered the oath, after Major Drummond, military secretary of the new Governor, had read the royal commission appointing Lord Minto, signed by Mr. Chamberlain. The scene was a most brilliant one.

Many admirers of Lord and Lady Aberdeen saw them off at the steamer to-night, and the wives of the Ministers sent flowers on board. Lady Aberdeen presented souvenirs to all the Cabinet Ministers.

Lord and Lady Minto were to have gone to Ottawa by special train, but their only son, Lord Melgund, a boy of seven years, were taken so seriously ill two days ago on the steamer that he could not be moved, and they left to-night for Montreal on board the vessel. The boy may recover, but is critically ill of congestion of the lungs.

JAN. 1 COMES ON SUNDAY.

And Roosevelt Will Take the Oath of Office on That Day.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Jan. 1 will fall on Sunday, and for the first time in a number of years the Governor and other elective State officers will be inducted into office on that day. Secretary of State Palmer will swear in his successor, the Hon. John T. McDonough, who in turn will administer the oath of office to Governor-elect Roosevelt and the newly elected State officers. The inaugural ceremonies proper will be held in the Assembly chamber at noon on Jan. 2. Gov. Black will turn over the affairs of the State to his successor with appropriate remarks, to which the new Governor will respond with an address that will in a measure outline the course he will pursue as Chief Executive. Immediately after he will hold a public reception in the Executive chamber, and at 5 P. M., assisted by Mrs. Roosevelt, he will hold a public reception at the Executive Mansion.

CROKER SALUTES ROOSEVELT.

An Exchange of Bows Between Citizens Whose Opinions Are Known.

While Governor-elect Roosevelt was in the rooms of the Republican State Committee yesterday afternoon, Richard Croker and Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., passed down Twenty-third street toward Sixth avenue. Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy recognized Col. Roosevelt at the window and both smiled and bowed and Governor-elect Roosevelt lifted his hat and bowed and smiled in return.

WERE SEVEN DROWNED?

A Lake Erie Lighthouse Keeper Thinks He Saw a Schooner Go Down.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 12.—Fishermen from Green Island report that Lighthouse Keeper Gibeaut saw a small schooner go down in the south passage during the recent storm, and that six men and a woman were drowned. He attempted a rescue, but failed, owing to the high sea. The name of the vessel is not known, but she is supposed to have been a coal or stone coaster from Detroit or Cleveland.

Republicans Have Nebraska's Legislature.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 12.—The Fusionists have practically conceded the Republican control of the Legislature, which means a Republican Senator to succeed Allen. The Republicans have eleven plurality on joint ballot and can organize both houses of the Legislature. From all parts of the State candidates for Senator honors are springing up. There seems to be much sentiment in favor of sending M. L. Hayward, the defeated Republican Gubernatorial candidate, to the Senate.

Great Republican Victory in Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee to-night received a telegram from Chairman Van Arsdale at Cheyenne saying that almost complete returns for the State of Wyoming showed that the Republicans had gained an unprecedented victory. Of the forty-seven members of the two houses of the Legislature the Republicans had elected forty-three, the Democrats three and one was yet in doubt.

POE'S GREAT RUN.

He Makes Princeton's Touchdown Against Yale.

TIGERS TRIUMPH BY 6 TO 0.

A 95-Yard Dash by Nassau's End Rusher Wins the Big Game.

Fifteen Thousand Spectators at Brokaw Field, Where the Blue's Warriors Are Conquered After a Hard Fight—Fumbling by New Haven's Star Backs Proves Disastrous—Poe Grabs the Ball Out of an Opponent's Arms When Yale Is on the Tigers' Fifteen-Yard Line and Sprints Clear Down the Field for the Only Score of the Game—The Orange and Black's Rush Line Too Much for Yale, Although the Latter's Players Struggle with Ferocity—De Saulles Does Not Last Long.

PRINCETON, Nov. 12.—Yale's 'varsity football eleven was conquered on Brokaw Field by the Princeton Tigers this afternoon by 6 to 0, the same figures which prevailed in the Blues' victory last year at New Haven. The touchdown made by Old Nassau's eleven was the direct result of a soul-stirring run of 95 yards by little Arthur Poe, the right end, who got the ball on a fumble in the first half when Yale had worked it by fierce line smashing to within fifteen yards of Princeton's line. Poe was so quick that he had secured a lead of ten yards over the nearest Yale men, and maintained this advantage all the way down the field in his mad race to what proved victory. Some persons may call it a fluke. Others may declare that it was poor playing by Yale, while still more may draw the conclusion that Poe made one of the most sensational plays ever seen on a football field. But whatever may be said, the fact remains that the whole piece of business comes under the head of football, and that the fortunes of the rival throngs around the gridiron went with this play.

THE BATTLE IN DETAIL.

Movement of the Ball Up and Down the Newly Made Gridiron.

PRINCETON, Nov. 12.—There had been a remarkable lack of enthusiasm up to the time the first tidings of the coming of the elevens reached the field. Then suddenly somebody saw the Princeton players and substitutes coming down the steps from the Brokaw building. The leaders of Princeton's cheering were at once in a state of panic and they called on the crowd to give "triples," "locomotives," "triangles," and other kinds of yells familiar to Old Nassau as their heroes approached. The "Sis-boom-ahs!" rang like the rattle of musketry, after which the Orange and Black crowd sang with beautiful harmony the following, known as "Old Nassau":

Tune every heart and every voice,
Bid every care withdraw;
Let all with one accord rejoice
In praise of Old Nassau!

CHORUS.

In praise of Old Nassau, my boys,
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
Her sons will give while they shall live
Three cheers for Old Nassau!

Let music rule the fleeting hour,
Her mantle round us draw,
And fill each heart with all her power
In praise of Old Nassau!

Till then with joy our songs we'll bring,
And while a breath we draw
We'll all unite to shout and sing
Long life to Old Nassau!

The Tigers, led by Capt. Hillebrand, bounded onto the field at exactly 1:58 o'clock, or two minutes earlier than the advertised time to begin play. They did the usual falling on the ball and rolled around on the turf until they were tired. Both sides of the field joined in cheers for them, so cordial is the feeling between the universities. Then the Princeton crowd redoubled their efforts and after a spell they rendered the popular Tiger song:

There's a college we call Princeton,
In New Jersey,
Where they play a game of football
That you should see;
And it's rush them through the centre
And run them round the end,
With a tiger and three times three,
Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!

They're going to play with Eli
In our old home town;
And they'll play with Princeton spirit,
Which will never, never down.
Then "tear 'em up," old Princeton,
And "git into the game,"
With a tiger and three times three!

Ten minutes had elapsed and no Yale players had appeared. The Princeton coaches ordered their men to take seats on the benches along the side lines and wait. It wasn't cold enough to chill them, as the sun was quite warm, but there was no desire to keep the men on their feet too long before the battle began. It was 2:10 when that old Yale yell rang out all over the west side of the field. The Yale kickers were coming, and the crowd knew that the strife would soon begin. Yale's delegation of loyal ones at once broke into song as Capt. Chamberlin's men came through the gate. This is what they sang:

Air—"I Can Knock, O No!"
The Princeton Tiger's stripes, they say,
Are orange and coal black;
They run in fancy diagrams
All up and down his back.
But when he strikes old Eli's team,
He'll find it sad but true,
That the only stripes upon his back
Are black and blue.

CHORUS.

I can knock, O no;
I can knock, O no, no;
I can knock, O no;
Yale!!!

Oh! Princeton has a corking team;
Yale faces them to-day.
We've come down to the Tiger's lair
To take her scalp away.
And alas! for their crack players when
The little game is through;
They're sure to find the atmosphere
A deep, deep blue.

Yale will find that Princeton's goal
Is not far away,
When she has eleven giants
In every play.
Yale will push and shove and tumble;
Not a man will make a fumble;
*Sounds of Eli's victory rumble
All through the day.
*Hats off!

Yale and Princeton cheers and songs were now echoing back and forth, and the teams were being put through their last paces. The officials had a conference in the middle of the field, and called the captains together.

"Five to four on Yale!" the New Haven crowd sang out, and representatives of the Blue ran around trying to get their money down before play was called.

Hillebrand and Chamberlin meanwhile had

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