

ferred upon him and reciting the events of the long struggle to overthrow protection, Mr. Wilson said: "All the people saw our system was generating a brood of monopolists so powerful as to defy the law and which used part of the wealth they drew from sharing in the power of taxation to increase their privileges, debauch elections and corrupt legislation."

"I am quite sure our protective policy has already served to promote the trade of other nations, and, if continued, it would still further promote such trade and pre-eminently our own. So, standing before you, a representative of those who are striving for a freer commercial policy for the United States, I fear I cannot ask you to rejoice in its adoption except as you may prefer right principles to selfish advantages. Protection has seen our voluntary withdrawal from the seas and from the natural markets. Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing in our home markets. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses. Let us compete in all the markets of the world. Not only is our production of cotton and food products growing more rapidly than our consumption, but we have today a manufacturing plant which, urged to its full capacity, would in six months fully meet our demand for a year."

"The nations of the world are growing more and more neighborly, and the manufacturing supremacy of the world must eventually pass to that nation which, having the largest supply, shall apply it to the highest intelligence and enterprise."

Secretary Morton was the next speaker. He said Mr. Wilson had stated what was absolutely correct, and that the people of America had finally said adieu to the protective system.

Sir Courtney Boyle, toasting Sir Albert Rollitt, said they owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wilson and his colleagues in Congress and they hoped their action was not final.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Before a company of twenty-five or more friends and neighbors who met at his residence last night, Louis Gathman exhibited a model of his sectional lens telescope. He also answered the objections made by Astronomers Hale and Burnham to his announcement that he had discovered what seemed to be signs of vegetation on the moon.

In answer to the objection that astronomers with excellent telescopes had never seen a green spot on the moon, Mr. Gathman said:

"There can be but two reasons for this fact. First, no first class telescopes were in use for making observations the night I saw the spot. Second, if observations were made the telescopes were inferior to mine."

Mr. Gathman said his section lens had been examined by Prof. Colbert who said it was excellent and would prove of great interest to the whole scientific world. Many eminent foreigners had pronounced the sectional lens instrument superior to any instrument of the same size. "A twenty inch built up lens," Mr. Gathman said, "with clear glass of even density, will be equal in power to any telescope that has a forty inch solid lens."

He then spoke of his observation of a green spot on the moon. "About 9 o'clock in the evening of August 12, in sweeping with my telescope over the face of the moon, I saw a spot of vivid green in the midst of mountains in the valley of Sinus Roris. Green is hitherto unknown among the shades of the moon. I thought there might be an error somewhere, but after changing the eye-piece six times it was there each time, a well defined space of green. The idea of it being an error of the telescope is out of the question because when allowing the moon to pass through the whole field the strange spot kept stationary on the moon with every magnifying power used. Seven persons beside myself saw it, and it is not to be suspected that all of us were color blind."

"If Luna has a flora it must be far different from ours, because the conditions on the moon are vastly different from ours on earth. Science has not progressed so far as to know the atmospheric air prevailing on the moon. In fact, all the elements of the earth's atmosphere are not positively known. To say that vegetation cannot exist on such a large planet is to make an assertion which cannot be proven. Lunar vegetation must be very different from that of the earth. That Luna should be without animal life I cannot understand. On earth, in the arctic region, where the cold is intense the year around, we find the polar bear, the whale and other animals suited to the climate and the conditions. If men had never known of the existence of these animals and if we common men were asked if such animals could exist there we would say 'We do not know.' But most scientific men graduated from our universities would simply say 'No.' Because scientific men did not know of their existence they would conclude that such animals could not exist there. That there is vegetation on the moon is highly probable, but it does not follow that the color should be green. The greenish tint observed August 2, may have been a rare exception."

In conclusion Mr. Gathman said he believed the inhabitants of Mars were making signals to the earth, and he thought communication between neighboring planets by means of signals would eventually be established.

LONDON, April 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported that the Japanese have succeeded in entering the Chinese province Manchuria and are advancing upon the capital, Moukden. It is also said that fighting has taken place between the invaders and the Chinese at a town between that city and the frontier. The engagement is said to have ended in a decisive victory for the Japanese, who established themselves in the position previously occupied by the Chinese troops. No details of this reported battle are given and the Chinese at Shanghai discredit the report.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company says its correspondent there learns on the best authority that in July last a provisional agreement was effected between Russia and China in regard to the future action of Russia in Pamirs. It is agreed by the two

countries that the forces of neither power should pass the Sarocillal range. The agreement re-establishes the friendly relations between Russia and China and has important bearing upon the fortunes of China in the present struggle. Russia, however, the dispatch adds, is not likely to maintain a friendly attitude towards China without substantial returns.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the emperor is dissatisfied with the course events are taking, and the affairs are gradually working towards a coup d'etat. The Chinese warship Kwang Chan is reported lost while running from the fight at the mouth of Yalu river.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—The Carnegie company proposes to reduce the wages of 5,000 employees of the Edgar Thompson Steel works. The scale expires October 30. Since it was formulated the amalgamated association has agreed to several heavy cuts paid by the Union competitors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mail advices received here from China from sources specially entitled to credit, of date early in August, are almost prophetic of what has already occurred there since that date, and if the predictions for the future hold good, Secretary Herbert's action in largely reinforcing the United States warships in Chinese waters will be proved to have been a very wise move. The advices describe the measures which have been adopted by the Chinese to block the navigation of their rivers, and the resulting effect upon commerce. A feeling of timidity as to the safety of the business ventures with Tien Tsin is naturally pervading the business world. The Chinese themselves will not block the port, but the Japanese are likely to do so at any time. An effort was made to insure immunity from capture of Japanese and Chinese vessels plying respectively between their own ports and common neutral ports, but the consent of the Japanese had not, at the date of the advice, been received. There was, however, a great menace to trade from another quarter, and it was this that led to the appeals of foreign merchants to their home governments for the presence of warships in the treaty ports of China. It was generally expected by them that should the Chinese be defeated on their own soil, exactly what has happened already, according to cable reports, the Chinese soldiers would be demoralized and fall to scouring in every direction, committing outrages. In that event, the slender thread which sustains the obedience of the masses to the viceroy would be snapped and pandemonium would reign supreme.

One prophetic statement in the mail advices is as follows: "In the proportion to the disasters of war that will surely overtake China will the influence of the viceroy wane, and should the defeat of the Chinese be a crushing one, he will be absolutely incapable of maintaining order. Li Hung Chang has been a severe disciplinarian, and with reverses, the masses will turn upon him with the pent-up hatred of years. As these defeats are coming to pass, and the prophecy has already been verified as to Li's degradation, it will be a matter of serious interest to know how far the remainder of this