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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CHANGE OF POLICY

He Seeks an Alliance With England and America.

EFFECT OF OUR ELECTIONS

Europe Given to Understand There Must Be No Intervention In South Africa—A Series of Theatricals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The German emperor has again succeeded in commanding the attention of Europe and increasing his personal prestige and influence. He received yesterday at Potsdam, with pomp, stateliness and cordiality, the czar and czarina of Russia, who had been visiting their relations in Hesse, and there were conferences between Count Muravieff and the German chancellor and other high dignitaries of state.

These courtesies were a concession to the old school of diplomacy, which, then trained by Bismarck, believed that the highest interests of Germany were promoted by a good understanding and secret agreements with Russia. The day fixed for this meeting of the two sovereigns was also chosen for the official announcement of various secret arrangements made with England made in advance of the German emperor's visit to the queen. These include the renunciation of English rights in Samoa in favor of Germany.

Compensations for England were found in the cession of two easterly islands of the Solomon group and the abandonment of German rights in the Tonga group and Savage Islands, the abolition of German consular jurisdiction in Zanzibar and an arrangement for the delimitation of British and German frontiers in the Hinterland of Togoland.

These exchanges of territory and jurisdiction are too intricate to be understood except by experts of the Royal Geographical Society, although the leading writers make a brave attempt

to explain them in today's London journals. What is of the highest significance is the evidence that England and Germany are heartily in accord and standing by each other.

No diplomatist believes that the Berlin announcement, confirmed by the foreign office here, is a complete disclosure of the secret agreement between England and Germany. The deepest things are still unrevealed, but enough is laid bare to prove that Lord Salisbury has secured a free hand in South Africa and the co-operation of Germany in preventing European intrigue or intervention while the British army is fighting a great battle in a remote quarter of the empire.

The German emperor has become England's ally, and he allows the world to know it on the day when he embraces the czar and drinks his health. He also justifies the elaborate preparations made by the royal family for welcoming him to England, with the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of York to salute him at Sheerness, with the Prince of Wales to meet him at the station at Windsor, with the queen herself to stand at the head of the grand staircase with the portraits of his grandfather and father to look down upon him from the walls of the famous tapestry room and with all England outside ready to proclaim him a royal friend and sturdy ally—the same England that was eager to have war with Germany four years ago.

Another coincident which does not escape observation here is that this revelation of diplomatic secrets is made the day after the American elections, in which the party in power has secured a general verdict of popular approval. Diplomats here assume with confidence that England has not sacrificed American friendship or interests in the Samoan settlement and that the partition of territory between the United States and Germany has received the sanction of the three powers concerned in the tripartite convention, which has ceased to be a practical method of governing the group.

Leader writers for the press take this view, and also forecast a hearty German co-operation in the state department's new policy requiring European guarantees for an open door in the far east and equality of commercial privileges for all maritime nations. This view is justified by the latest

dispatches from Berlin. Everything, indeed, points to the full accord of the three powers in all these arrangements. The German emperor was warned last year that his attitude toward America has helped to bring the United States and England into close and friendly relations, and has made approaches to both, and the three greatest industrial and commercial nations of the world are now brought into a circle of good feeling and common interests without a formal convention or an entangling alliance.

ATKINSON'S IDEA OF THE ELECTION

ADMINISTRATION A MINORITY

But He Thinks It Inexpedient to Continue the Publication of the "Anti-Imperialist" and Will Shut Up Shop.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Edward Atkinson, in an interview regarding the results of the recent elections, said:

"It is too early yet to draw any conclusions from the election as affecting the anti-imperialist cause, but there is one conclusion quite apparent, especially in Ohio. The administration is in a minority.

"If the efforts to subjugate the Philippine Islands should drag on until the next election, which I very much doubt, all members of congress of either party who support criminal aggression will be defeated in Ohio and also in other states.

"I anticipate a great change in the conduct of affairs by the administration, but, lest it should not come, the dominant minority now opposing the policy of the administration under the name of anti-imperialists will control the next house of representatives.

"About Massachusetts, there is not much to say. The character and well-known opinions of Governor Crane are all in his favor. His cordial support of Senator Hoar is well assured, and there has been no special opposition

on the part of the anti-imperialists to his election."

Mr. Atkinson said that he would cease the publication of the Anti-Imperialist after the national accounts are rendered on January 1 on the count of "criminal aggression." He added:

"This violation of the mail will be investigated in the senate. The necessity for further individual action has ceased. The anti-imperialists are now organized on a national scale, and it would be neither expedient nor suitable for me, as an individual, to divert funds or to continue a personal contest under existing conditions.

"I have made a final statement, which I at your service, having put into circulation over 100,000 documents, where I expected to circulate 2,000. So much I owe to the members of the cabinet who slandered me and violated the mail."

ANOTHER BIG WHALE CRUISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The whaling bark Andrew Hicks has arrived from the Okhotsk Sea with 500 pounds of whalebone, 615 barrels of whale oil and forty-seven barrels of sperm oil. On May 5, First Mate Nevis harpooned a large bowhead, but a blow from the whale's tail smashed the boat. First Mate Winchester went to the assistance of Nevis and his men and not only rescued them, but also captured the whale.

SHIPWRIGHT'S STILL OUT.

MARE ISLAND, CALIF., Nov. 9.—The striking shipwrights at the navy yard are still out. A committee of the men held a conference today with Commandant Kempf, who stated that it was not in his power to permit them to return to finish up their work on the Hartford until he had received instructions from the navy department.

THE NEW YORK MAJORITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—On the basis of the vote cast in the 150 assembly districts, the republicans carry the state by a plurality of 11,854, according to the Herald's figures. Roosevelt's plurality last year was 17,785.

MARINES FOR MANILA.

VALLEJO, Cal., Nov. 9.—The Third battalion of United States marines, consisting of 150 officers and 320 men, has

arrived at Mare Island enroute to the Philippines for shore duty at Cavite.

WHEATON AT DAGUPAN.

MANILA, Nov. 9.—General Wheaton's expedition to the north of Luzon, landed at Dagupan on Tuesday. Two of the Americans were wounded. The expedition is advancing eastward.

MACHINE IS TO FIRE ENGINES.

Indiana Man's Device May Oust All Locomotive Firemen.

A device has been invented by a resident of Indianapolis which is expected to work a revolution in the matter of firing engines on railroad trains. It will soon be given a test by the Pennsylvania Company with a view to using it on that system. The device has not yet been patented, and for that reason the name of the inventor is withheld for the present for the public.

The work of the machine is to throw coal into the firebox of an engine and evenly distribute it, and is so arranged that the engineer, by turning a little wheel, can place the coal in the firebox at the rate of about twenty-one cubic feet in a second. This work is now done by the fireman with a shovel, who throws about twenty pounds at a time.

The machine has been tried and has been found to work perfectly, and it is thought that it will solve the problem of poor firing of engines and do away with firemen entirely. Superintendent Mansfield of the Pennsylvania Company has examined the machine and says that there appears to be nothing in the way of its accomplishment of the end for which it is designed.

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