

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

MANY BILLS ON TRUSTS EXPECTED IN THE HOUSE.

BRIEF SESSION TO-DAY AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO BE READ TO-MORROW.

Washington, Nov. 30.—When the House of Representatives convenes to-morrow to enter on the final session of the LVIII Congress a perfect deluge of bills dealing with the trust question in all its phases will be thrown into the legislative hopper. It is admitted on all hands that this will be the most important topic of discussion. Indeed, the leaders incline to the belief that beyond the appropriations bills and routine legislation it will be the only general subject on which there is a chance of action at the short session.

As yet the leaders have formulated no measure and there exists a wide divergence of opinion as to what can or should be done. The President's recommendations on the subject are awaited with interest. The most conservative opinion among the Republican leaders seems to favor an appropriation for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. Such an appropriation, it is pointed out, could be placed on one of the regular appropriation bills and put through both houses without difficulty, whereas any amendment to the law itself, no matter how conservative, would probably meet opposition.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is one of those who believe that the Sherman law, if enforced, is sufficient to meet the situation, and he will introduce a bill appropriating \$500,000 to be used by the Department of Justice in prosecutions under the present law. It is not improbable when the leaders ascertain exactly what can be done that a caucus of the Republicans will be called to agree on a measure. Meantime the trust bills introduced probably will be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

There is some question of jurisdiction. If a bill invokes the interstate commerce clause of the constitution it properly should go to the Commerce Commission, and, if the taxing power of the government, to the Ways and Means Committee. But to secure uniformity all bills dealing with the subject have gone heretofore to the Judiciary Committee, and this practice probably will be followed unless a fight for jurisdiction is made.

The leaders already have resolved to expedite the appropriation bills as much as possible, in order to allow the largest margin of time for other subjects. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, believes that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the Pension Appropriations bills can be disposed of before the holidays. His committee will go to work at once and prepare the supply bill as rapidly as possible. The Legislative and Pension bills probably will be read before the end of the week.

One of the first things the Appropriations Committee will be called on to do, however, will be to prepare a bill to provide for the Coal Strike Commission. Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, has written a letter to Mr. Cannon asking for an appropriation of \$250,000 to pay its clerical force and to furnish such compensation to its members as the President may fix. The Appropriations Committee will meet to-morrow to prepare a bill, which, it is believed, will be presented and passed this week. No opposition to it from the minority is anticipated. The session of the House to-morrow will be brief. The roll will be called and the announcement of the deaths that have occurred in the recess will be made.

The House will adjourn until Tuesday, when the President's message will be read. There is no programme for the remainder of the week beyond the bill to defray the expenses of the Coal Strike Commission. If the regular order is demanded the London Dock Charge bill is the unfinished business.

TERRITORIES IN THE SENATE.

STATEHOOD BILL MAY BE AMENDED TO INCLUDE INDIAN TERRITORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Nov. 30.—A spirited battle is impending in the Senate over Statehood for Oklahoma, New-Mexico and Arizona. The surprising discovery was made to-night that the wording of the resolution adopted at the last session when there was a unanimous agreement to have the Committee on Territories make a report, does not require the Senate to continue the consideration of the Statehood bill until it is disposed of. It was generally supposed that the resolution did so provide, but it seems now that it merely stipulates that the bill shall be regarded as unfinished business. This defect in the resolution allows the opponents of the bill a chance to execute a flank movement, and plans are under way for an amendment to the bill.

A member of the Senate Committee on Territories said to a Tribune representative to-night:

"A fight will be made to include Indian Territory with Oklahoma before the latter is admitted as a State. It is understood that the advocates of Statehood for Oklahoma are more than willing to hold the Statehood bill in abeyance if it can be so amended as to include Indian Territory with Oklahoma. The latter is ripe for Statehood, and has a population of about six hundred thousand. Indian Territory has nearly half a million. Together they would make a big State. The people there would prefer one big State to two small ones. Moreover, there is a feeling among Republican Senators that as much as Oklahoma is pretty certain to be Democratic State, which would have two Senators, than to make two Democratic States, and have four Senators.

"As to New-Mexico and Arizona, it is almost a sure thing that both, as soon as they obtain Statehood, will send Democrats to the Senate. Six Democratic United States Senators and twelve additional Democratic votes in the Electoral College is likely to prove the balance of power. Senator Quay made a combination at the last session that would have furnished enough votes to pass the Statehood bill. The committee has visited the Territories since the last session, and is ready with some pertinent facts. The committee is not enthusiastic over the fitness of New-Mexico and Arizona for Statehood, as the report will clearly show.

"The oversight on the part of Senator Quay in not making it obligatory on the part of the Senate to consider the Statehood bill as unfinished business from day to day until disposed of, affords an opportunity to bring forward an amendment to include Oklahoma and Indian Territory in one State. The fight will be made on this amendment and it is likely to be intense. Mr. Quay had enough votes before to pass the Statehood bill, but it is doubtful if he will have them now."

Senator Beveridge, of the Committee on Territories, when seen to-night, said: "We have

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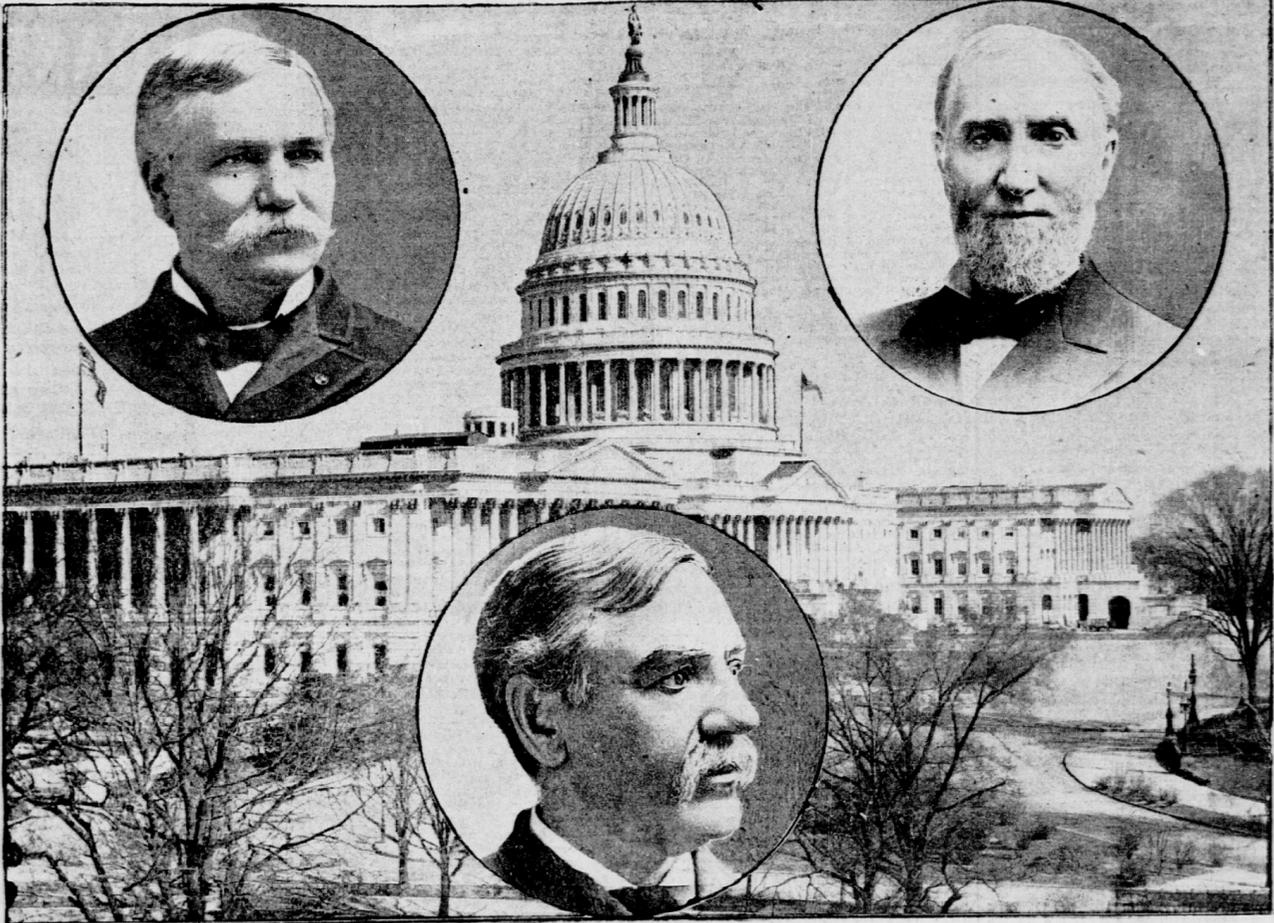
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DAVID B. HENDERSON. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOSEPH G. CANNON. Who will probably succeed David B. Henderson as Speaker of the House of Representatives.



SENATOR WILLIAM P. FRYE. President of the Senate.

agreed to say nothing with reference to our report."

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last session, the Committee on Territories must make a report on December 3, and the bill must be taken up as unfinished business on December 10.

Other questions which, in addition to the appropriation bills, are expected to receive the attention of the Senate at this session are the trusts, the tariff and Cuban reciprocity. It is possible that the Cuban question will be postponed until the pending commercial treaty with Cuba is transmitted to the Senate, but there has not been a decision on that point.

Few Republican Senators admit the probability of changes in the tariff law at this session, but some bills to modify present schedules may be introduced. Some Senators speak of the creation of a tariff commission as a possibility, but there are differences of opinion as to the utility of such a body. The bulk of opinion is favorable to anti-trust legislation, and goes to the extent of predicting results along the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox for the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Differences of opinion as to the constitutionality of some of the proposed changes have developed already. The Committee on the Judiciary will attempt to reconcile these differences, and if it succeeds the indications favor affirmative action by the Senate. The Democrats will place no obstacles in the way of such legislation. There is no longer serious talk of constitutional amendments for the control of the trusts, as it is recognized that in a short session it would be impossible to secure action on such amendments.

The present week will barely witness the beginning of the three months' work. To-morrow the usual committee of two Senators will be appointed to call on the President, and resolutions of regret for the death of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, will bring the day's session to a close a few minutes after assembly. It is possible that the oath of office will be administered to General Alger, Senator McMillan's successor, but this may be postponed for a day.

On Tuesday the reading of the President's Message will be the only business transacted. The sessions of Wednesday and Thursday also will be brief, with an adjournment from Thursday to the following Monday.

There will be an effort to confirm some of the numerous nominations expected to be sent in at the first opportunity. The list of nominations to be acted on includes Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose nomination as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court will be one of the first sent to the Senate. There are a number of cases involving constitutional questions before the Supreme Court, whose hearing has been postponed until a full bench can be secured, and the desire on the part of the court for prompt action doubtless will have much influence in securing expedition in considering this nomination.

A large number of bills will be introduced on Wednesday and Thursday, and the foundation will be laid for what all predict will be a very crowded session.

DENIES CRITICISING SENATORS. COLONEL MOSBY ALSO SAYS HE DID NOT ASSERT PRESIDENT WOULD USE CAVALRY TO TEAR DOWN FENCES.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 30.—Colonel Mosby, special land agent for the government, who is to testify before the federal grand jury here to-morrow with regard to illegal fencing of public lands in Western Nebraska, denies as stated in dispatches to the Nebraska Senators, as they arrived in Omaha, that he had contradicted the report on Mr. Mosby's authority.

He also denied saying that the President would use cavalry to tear down fences. He was asked what would be done if the fences were not removed. He replied that President Cleveland had sent a company of cavalry to pull down fences in California, and he supposed the same thing might happen in Nebraska.

THE CZAR TO VISIT THE POPE. Rome, Nov. 30.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to the Grand Duke Sergius, who announced to his holiness the Czar's intention to visit Rome. The Pope said he anticipated with great pleasure the personal acquaintance of the Emperor of Russia.

NEW AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Berlin, Nov. 30.—An American Chamber of Commerce will be organized in this city on December 1 by American business men here.

THREE BIG LINERS LATE.

FRIENDS OF PASSENGERS ON RYNDAM AND LA CHAMPAGNE ANXIOUS.

Two big transatlantic liners which should have reached this port on Saturday have not been reported from any of the observing stations along the Eastern coast and anxious friends of those known to be passengers on them besieged news centres all day yesterday for information as to their whereabouts and possible time of arrival. The Campania, which arrived yesterday, spoke several eastbound vessels, but her officers do not report sighting any of the three overdue steamships.

The American liner St. Louis, Captain Passow, which arrived at the bar at 1:20 this morning, left Southampton on November 22 and passed Cherbourg on the same day. She was due here, according to schedule, on Saturday, but for the last several trips westward she has not arrived at her dock until Sunday morning. Recently officials of the line said that her boilers were not acting satisfactorily, and gave that as a reason for her not making schedule time. Soon, they said, she would be taken off the run between New-York and Southampton for a general overhauling.

The Holland-America steamer Ryndam, which left Rotterdam on November 29 and was last reported as passing the Isle of Wight on November 21, was also due here on Saturday. The Ryndam is one of the staunchest of the Holland-America fleet, and her master, Captain Van der Zee, is considered one of their best navigators. Heretofore the ship has been right up to schedule time.

The French liner La Champagne, the other member of the trio, is one of the old single screw vessels which are being supplanted by the modern twin screw fleet to which La Savoie, L'Aquitaine and La Touraine belong. She is slow, and seldom makes this port before Sunday morning when she leaves the other side on schedule time. La Champagne left Havre on November 20, in command of Captain Verlynde, since which time there is no report of her.

None of these three carry a wireless telegraph outfit, so they could not communicate with other vessels unless within signalling distance. Among the passengers on the St. Louis are ex-Boer Commander Viljoen and Mr. Bowen, assistant United States Consul General at Paris. The latter had been ill in Paris for several weeks, and has received leave of absence to come home for medical treatment.

In view of the Campania's slow passage the officials of the lines of the three overdue steamers are not worried at their failure to show up.

DELAYED A DAY BY STORMS.

THE CAMPANIA CHATTED WITH THE LUCANIA IN MID-OCEAN.

When the westward bound Cunarder Campania, bucking her way against head winds and big storm driven waves, which kept her decks awash and her passengers below, reached a point somewhere about mid-ocean on Wednesday morning, Mr. Dalgleish, a Marconi operator, caught signals from her sister ship Lucania, eastward bound. After the captains of the two ships had exchanged information as to their respective positions the usual chat followed.

The westward bound Campania told a doleful story of rough weather and head storms, while the Lucania, with a merry mid-ocean "Ha ha," replied: "What's your poison is my meat. I'm bounding along toward port with the wind helping me, and the seas pushing me along. Saving calm and making a good passage for three hours, although never within sight of each other. The Campania reached her New-York dock yesterday morning a day late.

Among the passengers was Sir Tatton Sykes, who intends visiting Mexico for the winter months.

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KAISER DECRIED ENGLAND?

CURIOUS STORY OF AN OCCURRENCE ON AN AMERICAN YACHT.

WHITE STAR SHAREHOLDERS TO BE PAID TO-DAY—FROZEN BEEF TRADE GETS A LIFT.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) (Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) London, Dec. 1, 1 a. m.—The following amazing story appears in the editorial notes of "The National Review":

When cruising in the Hohenzollern this summer off the coast of Norway the German Emperor saw the Stars and Stripes floating from a large yacht. He immediately sent a message on board announcing that he proposed to honor the American yacht with a visit, and subsequently went on board himself, where he found a small family party, presumed to be Americans. His hosts were flattered and delighted at the honor, while the strongest abuse of all was reserved for King Edward. The astonishment of the Americans was great, but still greater was the amazement of a solitary Englishman who happened to be of the party, and who evidently had been overlooked in the general introduction.

"The National Review" says this story has come from a credible American source, and adds that the incident has been keenly canvassed in American society, upon which it has made a great impression. The object of "The Review" in giving publicity to this story is to show that the Kaiser's sentiments toward England vary materially, according as he is in English or foreign society.

To-day will see the completion of the purchase of the White Star and Dominion lines by the North Atlantic shipping combination. The amount payable in cash is estimated at between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000, and the shareholders, all told, number about three hundred. The whole transaction is being carried out by ordinary exchange methods and without the shipment of a single ounce of gold from the United States. All the arrangements have been matured for some time past. To have attempted to plan so vast an operation in the course of a few days would naturally have entirely upset the money market. It is not at present possible to say to what extent the shareholders will reinvest their money in International Mercantile Marine 4 1/2 per cent mortgage bonds, but the cash payment is a transaction by itself, which must inevitably precede reinvestment in any form.

Mr. Hanbury's action in forbidding the importation of cattle from certain States of America will, it is expected, give an impetus to the frozen meat trade. Higher prices for beef are generally anticipated, and it is probable that several English dealers who have entered into big contracts based upon existing quotations will suffer considerable loss in consequence.

Serious news has again been received from Somaliland. Not only have the Somali levies proved themselves cowardly and malingering, but the British outpost at Bohote is in a bad way, owing to deaths from malaria. The Mullah is adopting a threatening attitude, and though his efforts are not expected to achieve much, still it is quite conceivable that the garrison may be so reduced as to succumb to an attack. It is now definitely decided that General Manning will command the new expedition, which is likely to start about the end of the month.

Private telegrams received in Geneva at the headquarters of the Armenian refugees in Europe confirm the report of a massacre in Macedonia. Most of the leaders in the recent insurrection have been killed under various pretexts. Turkish troops formed cordons around villages, cutting off their communications. It is feared that a majority of the villagers have perished.

KRUPP'S ACCUSER ARRESTED.

A GERMAN PAINTER TAKEN IN CUSTODY ON THE SWISS FRONTIER.

Hamburg, Nov. 30.—The German painter named Christian Aller, a resident of Capri Island, who it is alleged, was responsible for the charges brought against the late Herr Krupp, has been arrested at the Swiss frontier.

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BAUDOINES AGAIN PART.

WIFE GOES AWAY WITH THE CHILD. AFTER A THREE-DAY RECONCILIATION.

After having been reconciled only three days ago, it is reported at Larchmont on good authority that John F. Baudouine, the yachtman, and his young bride have separated again. Her record to date is as follows: Married in Larchmont two years ago, separated after a quarrel at the Larchmont Yacht Club last August; reunited November 27; November 28 had Thanksgiving dinner together; again separated November 30.

The reconciliation of the Baudouines on Wednesday, it is said, took place over the telephone, and Mr. Baudouine, who had been living alone in a big house at Harrison-on-the-Sound, came down on the train, met his wife and they attended a theatre together in this city. The next day they returned together to Harrison, where they had a Thanksgiving feast and made presents to the servants. Mrs. Baudouine took charge of her nine months old baby, which, according to the agreement at the time of separation, had remained with her husband.

Everything appeared to be harmonious until yesterday, when it is reported that another quarrel occurred, and the young wife again left the house, taking her child with her. She is now at the home of her mother, Mrs. Chatterton, the owner of the Belvidere Hotel, in Larchmont. Mr. Baudouine was not at the Larchmont Yacht Club last evening and no information could be obtained concerning his whereabouts. At his home in Harrison the servants said that he was in this city. The servants confirmed the report that Mr. and Mrs. Baudouine had again separated. They said that Mrs. Baudouine had left soon after breakfast and had taken the baby with her. One of the maids said:

"There was no quarrel, but Mr. and Mrs. Baudouine have agreed to disagree and have again separated. Mrs. Baudouine, when seen last evening in Larchmont at the Chimneys, the home of her mother, would neither affirm nor deny the report. She simply said:

"I have nothing whatever to say." Mrs. Baudouine was Miss Mary Alden Chatterton, one of the belles of Larchmont. She is a blonde, tall and attractive, and was only nineteen when Mr. Baudouine married her two years ago. At that time she was just out of school, while Mr. Baudouine was a widower nearly twice her age, with three children by his first wife. There was much surprise last summer when it was announced that they had quarreled at the race week festivities of the yacht club and had separated.

It was said at the time that the young bride accused her husband of neglecting her and of spending too much of his time at the club, while it was alleged that he thought that she was too impulsive and unreasonable.

COOKS MONEY WITH THE DINNER.

WOMAN DIDN'T KNOW HER HUSBAND WAS USING THE STOVE FOR A SAFE.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 30.—Because his wife changed from the gas stove, which she had been using all summer, to the kitchen stove, when she made the fire to-day, in which she cooked the Sunday dinner, W. T. Gater, of No. 37 Mulberry-st., is now \$65 poorer.

Her put the money in the old stove last summer for safe keeping, as his wife was then using the gas range. She did not know that the money was in the stove, and to-day, when her husband saw that she was using the old stove in which to cook the dinner, he asked if she had seen the money. She appeared surprised to know that there had been any money in the abandoned stove.

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ARMY'S GREATEST NEED

SECRETARY ROOT SAYS IT IS A GENERAL STAFF.

AN UP TO DATE MILITIA SYSTEM ALSO STRONGLY RECOMMENDED—PROMPT ACTION BY CONGRESS URGED.

Washington, Nov. 30 (Special).—Secretary Root devotes himself in his annual report, except for its recital of the things which have been done or are being done by the War Department, chiefly to two urgent recommendations for prompt action by Congress—legislation for a general staff for the regular army and for an up to date militia system. The most important thing to be done now for the regular army, he declares, is the creation of a general staff. On this point he says:

Our military system is defective at the top. We have a personnel unsurpassed anywhere and a population ready to respond to calls for the increase of the personnel in case of need up to the full limit at which it is possible to transport and sustain an army. We have wealth and a present willingness to expend it reasonably for the procurement of supplies and material of war as plentiful and as good as can be found in any country. We have the different branches of the military service well organized, each within itself, for the performance of its duties. Our administrative staff and supply departments, as a rule, have at their heads good and competent men, faithful to their duties, each attending assiduously to the business of his appointment. But when we come to the organization and direction of these means and agencies of warfare, so that all parts of the machine shall work true together, we are weak. Our system makes no adequate provision for the directing of every army which we may have to work successfully. Common experience has shown that this cannot be furnished by any single man without assistants, and that it requires a body of officers working together under the direction of a chief, and entirely separate from and independent of the administrative staff of an army (such as the adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, etc., each of whom is engaged in the duties of his own special department). This body of officers, in distinction from the administrative staff, has come to be called a general staff.

Neither our political nor our military system makes it suitable that we should have a general staff organized like the German general staff, or like the French general staff, but the common sense of mankind is that the things which those general staffs do have to be done in every well managed and well directed army, and they have to be done by a body of men, especially assigned to do them. We should have such a body of men selected and organized in our own way and in accordance with our own system to do those essential things which no intelligent way to describe such a body of men, however selected and organized, is by calling it a general staff, because its duties are staff duties and are general in their character.

DUTIES OF A GENERAL STAFF.

The duties of such a body of officers can be illustrated by taking, for example, an invasion of Cuba, such as we were all thinking about a few years ago. It is easy for a President or a general acting under his direction, to order that fifty thousand or one hundred thousand men proceed to Cuba and capture Havana. To make an order which has any reasonable chance of being executed, he must do a great deal more than that. He must determine how many men shall be sent and how they shall be divided among the different arms of the service, so that they shall be armed and equipped, and to do that he must get all the information possible about the defenses of the place to be captured and the strength and character and armament of the forces to be met. He must determine at what points and by what routes the place shall be approached, and at what points his troops shall land in Cuba, and how they shall be transported on the roads leading from them to the place to be attacked, the character of the intervening country, how far it is healthful or unhealthy, the character of the climate, the season of the proposed movement, the temper and sympathies of the inhabitants, the quantity and kind of supplies that can be obtained from the country, the means of transportation on the roads, and a great variety of other things which will go to determine whether it is better to make the approach from one point or from another, and to determine what it will be necessary for an army to carry with it in order to succeed in moving and living and fighting.

All this information it is the business of a general staff to procure and present. It is probable that there would be in such case a number of alternative plans, each having certain advantages and disadvantages, and these should be worked out each by itself, with the reasons for and against it, and presented to the President or general for his determination. This the general staff should do. This cannot be done by the President or general himself, for he shall have been at work for a long time collecting the information and arranging it and getting it in form to present. Then at home, where the President or general is, the order shall be made, the order must be based upon a knowledge of the men and material available for its execution; how many men there are who can be detailed for the expedition, at what points they are to be drawn, what bodies of troops ought to be left or sent elsewhere, and what bodies may be included in the proposed expedition; the character of the expedition, whether they are to be obtained; whether they are properly fitted up; what more should be done to them; what are the available stocks of clothing, arms and ammunition, and all the innumerable supplies and munitions necessary for a large expedition; how are the things to be supplied which are not ready, but which are necessary, and how long time will be required to supply them.

It was the lack of such a body of men doing that kind of work which led to the confusion of the Spanish expedition in the summer of 1898. The confusion at Tampa and elsewhere was the necessary result of having a large number of men and material, but without any specific work the best he could, but without any adequate force of officers engaged in seeing that they pulled together according to definite plans made in advance, and that the general staff duty is just as necessary to prepare an army properly for war in time of peace as it is in time of war. It is not body of men, but a body of men, through the authority of others. It makes intelligent command possible by procuring and arranging information and working out plans in advance, and that is the chief duty of a general staff. It is possible by keeping all the separate agents advised of the parts they are to play in the general scheme.

ENLARGED POWERS FOR THE CHIEF.

In creating a general staff I think we should change the designation of the officer we have called the commanding general of the army to chief of staff, and at the same time enlarge his powers by giving him the immediate direction of the supply departments, which are now independent of the commanding general of the army, and report directly to the Secretary of War. The change of title from "commanding general of the army" to "chief of staff" would be of little consequence were it not that the titles denote and imply in the officers bearing them the existence of widely different kinds of authority. When an officer is appointed to the position of "commanding general of the army" he is naturally expected to command, himself, with a high degree of independence, following his own ideas rather than the ideas of others. It is not ordinarily expected that an officer placed in such a position and thus endowed with what purports to be the right and title to command not to stand up for his right to really command and not to regard any attempt to control his position and limit his power as unjustifiable interference.

THE TITLE OF CHIEF OF STAFF, ON THE OTHER HAND,

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