

MOROCCO UP IN SENATE.

MR. BACON'S PLAN FAILS.

No Open Debate on Call for Information from President.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Jan. 9.—Senator Bacon, to his own manifest disappointment, precipitated a long executive session of the Senate to-day and finally lost his motion to discuss in open session his resolution calling on the President for information regarding the purposes of this country in sending representatives to the Moroccan conference.

As soon as the minor "morning business" was disposed of Mr. Bacon called up his resolution, which he introduced yesterday, and was immediately warned by Senator Lodge, who in the absence of Senator Cullom is acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that unless he was prepared to ask for immediate reference of the resolution to the committee named the Senator from Massachusetts would insist on its being discussed behind closed doors. Mr. Bacon proceeded to discuss the propriety of Mr. Lodge's position, when the Vice-President cut short the debate by declaring that the doors should be closed. The debate on the propriety of discussing the resolution in open session, which was desired by the Democrats because they believed it would afford welcome ground for criticism of the administration's foreign policy, was continued in executive session for nearly five hours. The question was finally disposed of by the defeat of a motion embodying the Democratic desire by a vote of practically 2 to 1.

Senators Lodge, Bacon, Spooner and Morgan took part actively in the debate. Senator Spooner declared that the adoption of the resolution would be an encroachment by the Senate upon the constitutional rights of the President, and virtually would charge him, in a manner amounting almost to insult, with ignorance of his duties as chief magistrate.

Offense was taken by Senator Bacon to the remark. He declared emphatically that he did not propose to be charged with insulting the President. Mr. Spooner said that he did not mean to imply that it had been an insult to introduce the resolution, but that it would be an affront to the President to adopt a measure which questioned the executive on a subject in which he was well within his own rights. Insisting that he could not see the distinction, Senator Bacon said that if it would amount to an insult for the Senate to adopt the resolution it would be just as much so for him to offer it.

"I do not understand your logic," replied Senator Spooner, "but if that is your conclusion, and you insist upon constraining your course as an action of the Senate, of course I cannot flinch from the consequences." In speaking in favor of the public discussion, Senator Bacon said that the measure did not involve a treaty and, therefore, that it was eminently proper to have a public debate on it. He said that the public should know just what was proposed by the conference in Spain and whether the action of the President in naming delegates would involve the United States in a contract to carry out the decision of the conference. He pointed out that the interests of France and Germany in Moroccan affairs were vital, and action in favor of the interests of either of these countries would be offensive to the other and that the United States by taking part would incur the enmity of the aggrieved country.

Senators Spooner and Lodge took the position that the action of the President in appointing delegates would not bind this government in any manner, as any contractual relations with foreign governments could be made binding only by a treaty ratified by the Senate. They argued that the President was empowered to negotiate treaties in his own way, whether by appointing delegates to international conferences, by exchanges with foreign representatives or through the employment of secret agents, if need be, and that it would be highly improper for the Senate to interfere in any manner. Mr. Spooner said it was the duty of the President to see that these were not obstructed by European interests. It was to be presumed, he said, that the President knew enough to give the American delegates to the conference the proper instructions for the guarding of this commerce without involving this government in unpleasant complications.

NO WAR IN SIGHT.

Report That Germany Will Stand by Madrid Convention.

Vienna, Jan. 10.—The "Neue Freie Presse," in what is obviously an officially inspired communication, probably from the German Embassy, indicates the policy which Germany will adopt at the Moroccan conference at Algiers. It says that war is impossible, even should the conference break up abruptly, but adds that in that case the relations between France and Germany will be strained.

Germany, it is pointed out, will stand unconditionally on the basis of the Madrid convention of 1880, and will not intervene, even should France attack Morocco. If the French delegates demand more than they could obtain on the basis of the Madrid convention, the conference will have to be proposed, and, the communication says, it is not inconceivable that the conference should adopt such a course. If the conference should be without result, it is added, Germany will continue to negotiate direct with the Sultan of Morocco to protect German interests.

M. REVOIL LEAVES PARIS.

Farewells Show Government's Concern—America's Part.

Paris, Jan. 9.—M. Revoil, former Governor of Algiers and head of the French delegation to the Moroccan conference at Algiers, accompanied by a large suite, left Paris at noon to-day for Spain. His departure was the occasion of a notable gathering of officials, including representatives of Premier Rouvier and all the Cabinet Ministers, M. St. Péte Tallandier, who was the French envoy to Morocco throughout the controversy, and many military and civilian officials. The farewells showed the deep interest and concern felt over the result of the conference. M. Regnault, the second French delegate, will leave here to-morrow. The party will stop at Madrid, in order to attend the wedding of

the Infanta Maria Teresa to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria on January 12, reaching Algiers on January 15.

The share of the United States in the conference arouses much discussion and some apprehension. The fear is due mainly to the dispatches printed in London papers, purporting to give the American policy. One dispatch said that the United States would uphold the German contention, but a message from Madrid to "The London Times," printed to-day, said that the United States would support Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Spain in the concert with France. The newspapers here quote a member of the French delegation as saying:

Great Britain and the United States are rather favorably disposed toward us, while Spain and Italy are with us as Latin nations.

The only questions in which the United States delegates are likely to take an important part are:

First—International control of the police.

Second—The open door.

Third—Protection of the Jewish residents in Morocco.

The first two questions are the most delicate in the controversy. France maintains that her special position in Morocco warrants her in undertaking a general surveillance of the police and other branches of Moroccan administration. Germany has contested this, maintaining that the powers should share international control. Concerning the open door, France advocates the thirty year open door clause in the Anglo-French agreement, whereas Germany advocates the open door without limit.

ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN.

Polling to Begin on January 12—The Early Contestants.

London, Jan. 9.—Some changes are involved in the latest arrangement for the beginning of the elections. The first election will take place at Ipswich on January 12. There appears to be some difference of opinion regarding the legality of such an early date, but all four candidates for Ipswich have agreed not to raise this question. Some twenty-five elections in various districts will take place on January 13, including all the districts of Manchester, where Mr. Balfour and Winston Spencer Churchill are running. Captain Cecil William Norton, Junior Lord of the Treasury, and George Wyndham, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, also are among the candidates for election on January 13. The polling at Greenwich, where Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the Conservative Free Traders, is running against a Liberal and a Chamberlainite, will take place on January 15. On the latter date also elections will be held in a large number of the outlying divisions of London and throughout the country, the results of which will show the drift of the popular vote.

Among the contestants on January 15 will be H. O. Arnold-Forster, former Secretary of War; Herbert John Gladstone, Secretary for Home Affairs; Gerald Balfour, former President of the Board of Trade; James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

There appears to be a likelihood that the Nationalist candidate, Joseph Devlin, will capture the seat for West Belfast owing to the fact that a third candidate, Mr. Carlisle, manager of the shipbuilding firm of Harland & Wolff, has entered the field as a Liberal Free Trader. Mr. Carlisle opposes the granting of home rule to Ireland.

WOMEN HECTOR PREMIER.

Female Suffragists Ejected from Meeting at Liverpool.

London, Jan. 9.—A number of prominent leaders on both sides addressed large meetings to-night. Among these was Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, who spoke at Liverpool, where he was hectorated by the woman suffragists. The Premier said that personally he was in favor of suffrage for women, but that he declined to pledge his party in the matter. Several of the women were ejected.

ANXIOUS ABOUT CHINA.

Three Steamships from United States Expected at Manila.

Manila, Jan. 9.—The arrival of the transports Meade, Kilpatrick and McClellan at Manila with troops from the United States is expected. It is understood that the vessels will remain here in case an emergency requires the transportation of troops.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Reports, whose source is not divulged, continue to come to the State Department to the effect that conditions in China are still unsettled and unsatisfactory. No details are obtainable as to the nature of the trouble expected, and the situation is puzzling in view of the statement made by the Chinese Minister here that he had not the least apprehension of an outbreak.

ANOTHER JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Count Inouye at Berlin Promoted—Kaneko and Komura Honored.

Tokyo, Jan. 9.—Following the appointment of Viscount Aoki as Ambassador to the United States, the Emperor to-day raised Count Inouye, the Minister to Germany, to the rank of Ambassador. Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a member of the House of Peers, who recently visited the United States, and Baron Jutaro Komura, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who represented Japan in the peace negotiations at Portsmouth, were created members of the Privy Council. Count Katsura, the former Premier, was made a member of the Military Council of the empire.

BARON VON RICHTHOFEN IN DANGER.

German Foreign Secretary Suffering from Stroke of Apoplexy

Berlin, Jan. 9.—Baron von Richthofen, the Foreign Secretary, whose serious illness became generally known yesterday, is reported to-night to be in a most grave condition as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. His physicians' bulletin, however, says that his recovery is not impossible.

AUTOCRATS CONFIDENT.

A SEMBLANCE OF ORDER.

Socialists Promise Great Revolt—Czar's Guards Increased.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—The success which thus far has attended the campaign against the revolutionists has plainly encouraged the government to believe that the worst is over for the winter, except in the Baltic provinces, the Caucasus and the Don region, where the prevailing anarchy is likely to continue indefinitely. Some semblance of order is being gradually restored in the empire. The socialists and revolutionists stoutly maintain that the present lull is only a truce over the holidays, and from hiding places the leaders continue to issue orders to refuse all compromise with imperialism, to boycott the National Assembly and to prepare for a great armed insurrection.

The government, however, professes confidence that the revolutionists will not quickly recover the loss of strength and prestige which they have suffered. Disorders on a small scale and acts of terrorism are expected to continue, and something in the nature of a general demonstration is anticipated on January 22, but a great uprising in the near future is regarded as impossible.

The next real crisis is not expected until the National Assembly meets or the spring sets the peasants in motion. The members of the government say that the abortive attempt at an armed insurrection performed a service to the country in revealing to the Liberals of all shades of opinion the necessity of fighting the violent programme of the Reds. How far these calculations of the government, based on divisions among its enemies, will stand the test remains to be seen. Many times heretofore they have been rudely shattered.

Martial law was to-day declared at Ekaterinodar, South Russia; Sumy, in the government of Khar'kov; Novorossysk, on the east coast of the Black Sea; Yuzovka, on the north shore of the Sea of Azov, and Smiela, in the government of Kiev.

The Constitutional Democrats to-day are holding a convention at Terjoki, Finland, to discuss their plans, and representatives of the Law and Order party, who say they have more than two hundred thousand members, met to-day in St. Petersburg. This party favors a broad rule of freedom, based on the participation of all citizens, irrespective of creed or race, in a certain degree of local government, but it opposes the federal principle, which, the party says, if carried beyond a certain point, might threaten the integrity of the empire.

The escort of the Emperor has been increased by a squadron of Cossacks composed of picked men chosen from the entire Cossack force of the empire. Colonel Prince Pudjahn has been appointed chief of the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo.

ALL SIBERIA MAY RISE.

Russian Refugees from Vladivostok Reach Japan.

Nagasaki, Jan. 9.—The transport Mongolia, which arrived here to-day from Vladivostok with Russian refugees, reports that a general uprising throughout Siberia is feared.

PLEA OF POLES DENIED.

Martial Law Continued—A Police Prefect Killed.

Warsaw, Jan. 9.—Replying to a delegation of citizens who asked for the abrogation of martial law owing to the approaching elections to the National Assembly, the Governor General to-day said that martial law had been proclaimed in order to keep in check the socialists, anarchists and revolutionists who were endeavoring to prevent the elections, and therefore its abrogation was impossible.

Socialists this morning shot and killed the superintendent of the streetcar shops here.

NOVOMINSK, JAN. 9.—Prefect Iuanatskevitch was assassinated to-day while he was driving in a sleigh from the railroad station. His little daughter, who was sitting by his side, was wounded.

OPATOFF, JAN. 9.—A lieutenant of police was killed and two policemen were wounded here to-day.

LITHUANIA DEVASTATED.

Peasants Continue Arson and Pillage—Germans Blame Russia.

Riga, Jan. 9.—Though the troops are operating energetically in all directions, the peasants are continuing their work of devastation. They go in groups through the provinces, cutting the railway wherever an opportunity is offered and attacking trains and passengers.

Of the many historic castles erected in the days of the Teutonic Knights of the Hanseatic League, which were rich in memories of the wars between the Russians and Swedes and the Germans and Letts, only a few remain. Among those destroyed was Castle Neunburg, the oldest in Courland, which was built in 1214 and contained historical documents, valuable pictures and antiquities. It belonged to Baron von Dereck.

Another baron, formerly a prosperous landowner, but now impoverished, bitterly assigns responsibility for the era of anarchy to the Russian government, which, he says, promised the Lettish peasantry land and cattle and incited it against the estate owners, with whom it formerly was on good terms. He adds that he and his fellows of the Baltic nobility are forced to renounce their Russian citizenship, leave estates which their forefathers have held for seven centuries and emigrate to German Poland, where official posts are at their disposal.

The German newspapers are appealing to the landowners to heed the call of duty and return to their estates, but this is impossible. Most of the land owners are without funds.

The summer crops were meagre, and the peasants, who are living in the woods of estates, are attacking and plundering villages where military protection is slight and are perpetrating inhuman outrages. A number of the chief agitators at Windau and Galdingin, which were occupied by troops after they had been for several weeks in the hands of the insurgents, were tried by drumhead court martial and shot.

LETTISH BAND ATTACKS TROOPS.

Peasants, Armed With Clubs, Charge Detachment of Infantry.

Lepel, Jan. 9.—Four persons were killed and several were wounded in a frenzied attack to-day by a band of Lithuanian peasants on a detachment of infantry sent to restore order in this section of Vitebsk. The peasants, who were armed only with clubs, charged up to the muzzles of the rifles. They were not checked by a volley into the air, and halted only when a deadly volley was fired.

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CAUCASUS UNSUBDUED.

Viceroy Informs Emperor of Spread of the Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 9.—Count von Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Viceroy of the Caucasus, in a telegram to the Emperor, dated January 7, says: Owing to the interruption of communication and the spreading of false reports by the revolutionists, the movement of the latter is on the increase. The chief engineer which they are using for their own purposes. They are organizing general strikes and are endeavoring to influence the employees of the government. The district of Tiflis has been declared in a state of siege. At many of the railroad stations bombs have been discovered. Several agitators have been arrested. Tartars and Armenians are in conflict in Baku, Erivan, Daghestan and Kars.

MUTINY ON RUSSIAN TRANSPORT.

Chief Engineer Attacked at Elnore—Police in Charge of Vessel.

London, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of "The Standard" at Copenhagen reports a mutiny among the crew of the Russian transport Knud Gorchakoff, which is laid up for repairs at Elnore. The mutineers, the correspondent says, were dissatisfied with the chief engineer, and tried to kill him. He and two Danish friends, one of whom was wounded by the mutineers, were obliged to barricade themselves in a stateroom until midnight, when they escaped. The local police are now in possession of the vessel.

EXECUTIONS AT MOSCOW.

Owner of Furniture Factory in Presna District Reported Among Killed.

London, Jan. 10.—The Moscow correspondent of "The Times" says it is reported that eighteen revolutionists were executed Saturday last, and that among them was Mr. Schmidt, the owner of the furniture factory in the Presna district.

POPULAR RULE IN COURLAND.

Committees Administer Courts—A Socialist Leader Escapes Capture.

Mitau, Jan. 9.—Fugitives who have arrived here from the interior tell remarkable stories of the civil administrations set up by the revolutionists in towns and villages. They have elected committees, on which one woman always serves, to administer everything, including the courts. The whipping post for theft is being used, and for certain classes robbery is punishable with death. The spirit shops are closed, and preaching the doctrine of the damnation of souls is forbidden. Only civil marriages are legal.

Riga, Jan. 9.—An attempt was made to-night to arrest M. Maxim, the ringleader of the Social Democrats in the Baltic provinces, while he was addressing his companions in the Lett Theatre here. Maxim, however, managed to escape in female attire.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS PLEDGED.

Hard Terms Reported Exacted by Bankers at Paris.

Paris, Jan. 9.—It is said in well-informed quarters, though it has not yet been officially announced, that the negotiations between M. Kokovoff, the former Russian Minister of Finance, and the French bankers have resulted in the latter agreeing to advance to the Russian government of \$50,000,000 at 5 1/2 per cent interest, plus 2 per cent commission. The state railroads are offered as a guarantee for the money advanced, which is to be paid back from the proceeds of the proposed new loan, should the latter be floated within a year.

TO ADVANCE MONEY TO RUSSIA.

Securities Rise at Paris on News of \$10,000,000 Transfer.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firmer, Russians advancing on the reports that the French banks will make an advance of \$10,000,000, pending an adjustment of the new Russian loan. Russian imperial bonds were quoted at \$3.95, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 490.00.

STOLE TO GIVE HIS BRIDE A HOME.

Fiancee, Disguised as Boy, Caught Aiding in Robbery of Soap Company.

Cleveland, Jan. 9.—Masquerading in complete masculine attire, and smoking strong pipes and cigars to further the deception, Miss Lillie Myers, twenty years old, is alleged to have been the accomplice of William Feister in the systematic robbing of the Central Soap Company. The couple were caught last night and held to-day for trial.

The girl's grandmother, Mrs. Johanna Hoffman, also was arrested, charged with receiving stolen goods. She was discharged because of her extreme age.

Feister turned burglar to furnish a home for his fiancée, Miss Myers, following their wedding. Besides stealing soap in large quantities, he had planned to rob the company's safe.

INDIANS TORTURE PRISONERS.

Cut Off Soles of Feet and Make Captives Walk Over Cactus.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 9.—C. W. Lewis, a fireman on the Nacozari Railway, brings to this city from Sonora a revolting story of Yaqui torture. He says that two Mexicans, a man and a woman, were found dead between Nacozari and Cupmas, near the trail between the two towns. The soles of their feet had been cut off so as to make them sensitive. Then, it appeared, they had been compelled to walk over a bed of dry cactus leaves, as their mutilated feet were stuck full of thorns. Lewis says that the man and woman were murdered after being tortured in that manner. Lewis says there are Yaquis operating between Cupmas and Nacozari, and have been for some time. This is the closest they have ever been to the border line of the United States. Troops are said to be in that section after them now.



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NEED OF BATTLESHIPS.

Rear Admiral Melville Urges Reliance on Them for Navy.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—At the meeting of the Society of Foreign Wars to-night Rear Admiral George W. Melville, responding to the toast "The Navy of the United States," after a glowing tribute to the personnel of the service and its magnificent record for over a hundred years, warmly advocated reliance on heavy battleships for peace or war. He said:

As regards the material, it has been pretty well demonstrated, not necessarily by the naval powers in the Far East, but by the experience of the great naval powers of the world, that next to a perfectly loyal, well disciplined personnel—that even now, as in the days of Nelson, Britain's greatest admiral, nothing can be done in the battle line and stay there but the battleship, and the more of them, the larger and speedier, the better.

Of course, like the different arms of the army, there are special uses for ships of nearly all classes in time of war—the armored cruiser, the protected cruiser, the scout ship, the destroyer and torpedo boat, even the submarine, to act as a "scarecrow" to the enemy's fleet. But the ship that is to stay in the battle line and take blows is the battleship with the heaviest guns and armor protection, though it measures up to 18,000, or even to 20,000, tons displacement.

There was an eminent English critic of the battleship who inquired when the limit of its cost should cease, and he further hinted that the cost would become so great that none but the richest of nations could indulge in such expensive luxuries. I commend the sagacity of our English friend, for who is better equipped with the riches of this world's goods than America? Who is better able to pay the bills for construction, equip and maintain the battleship of the future, let its cost be what it may? And who are better equipped in brain, brawn, intelligence and loyalty than the American people?

It is distressing at times to read in our public press the gratuitous opinion of persons in no way qualified to express an opinion on these most important matters. Fortunately, our people are endowed with a scientific corps of marine engineers of all branches of the navy that are well equipped to design and build ships of all classes, and though very extensive during the last twenty years, I cannot recall ever one ship that has been when the part critics of our navy at times are apt to designate as a "total failure." These two words seem to fill the mouth of the critic, and he blows it too large, not too small, for them—but so misleadingly the newspapers read. American people! Maintain the battleship of the future, let its cost be what it may? And who are better equipped in brain, brawn, intelligence and loyalty than the American people?

But let the cost of the navy be what it may, as long as nations, like us, are combative animals, it is necessary that we should have efficient armies, and a navy to stand guard against the wolf nations of the earth. For you will find that nations, like men, are your nearest and dearest friends until their interest becomes the wolf. And, as a rule, a nation must be either a wolf or a sheep nation; and I believe we had better be the wolf even though muzzled, and held in the leash, not for war so much as for the assurance of peace. And then it will be, as it is now, and as it has been the history of our nation, but the simple truth to say: That the American navy, in its material as in its personnel—ship for ship, ton for ton, man for man, and gun for gun—the navy of the United States, has no superior on the face of the globe!

INVESTIGATE BATTLESHIP COLLISION.

Rear Admiral Evans Convenes Board to Probe Kentucky-Alabama Mix-Up.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 9.—A naval board of inquiry, composed of officers of the Atlantic fleet,

BOHN'S LAXATIVES

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REQUIRES PILOTS ON BATTLESHIPS.

Bill to Make Their Employment Obligatory Introduced in House.

Washington, Jan. 9.—As a sequence to the accident to the battleship of the North Atlantic fleet in New-York Harbor on Sunday, a bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Achenson, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, making it obligatory for battleships and cruisers of the fleet, but excluding the North Atlantic fleet, to have pilots on board when entering or leaving a port. The bill provides that the pilots shall receive the customary fees established by law and impose a fine of \$50 on any captain or commander failing to take a pilot under such circumstances.

KENTUCKY NOT TO GO IN DRY DOCK.

Injuries Only Above Water Line—May Join Squadron in Fortnight.

The battleship Kentucky will not be placed in the dry dock at the navy yard, as a result of her collision with the Alabama on Sunday. This was decided upon at noon yesterday, after a consultation of Captain J. N. Hemphill, acting commandant, Naval Constructor Nutting and other officials. The only injuries to the ship are found to be above the water line. They consist of the breaking of some plates on the starboard quarter. Two small pieces of the blades of the Kentucky's starboard propeller have been chipped off, but they are so small, the divers report, that their loss will not interfere with the speed of the ship. The chief engineer declares the report that the shaft was bent to be untrue.

Captain E. H. Barry, Lieutenant Commander Henry Phelps, the navigating officer, and the officer of the deck of the Kentucky have gone to Hampton Roads to testify at the court of inquiry which is to be convened on board the battleship Iowa.

It was also decided at yesterday's consultation at the navy yard that the work of repairing the damage to the Kentucky should proceed night and day. This, it is thought, will release the ship in less than two weeks, so that she will be able, sooner than was expected, to join the other nine vessels of the North Atlantic fleet now in Hampton Roads. The Alabama went to the Norfolk Navy Yard yesterday to have the damage to her port bow repaired.

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Comes a Time Then quit Coffee and drink POSTUM The rebound to health will point "The Road to Wellville."