New-York Tribune.

Vol. LXVI....No. 21,936. To-day, fair and colder; brisk northwest winds. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WHAT HEARST SPENT.

NEW STATEMENT WANTED

Charge That Candidate Filed Untrue Report of Election Expenses.

Through their attorneys, William Rand, jr., and Matthew C. Fleming, counsel for the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections, five members of the association—Charles H. Young, William Church Osborn, Robert Grier Monroe, William Williams and Allan Robinson—have begun proceedings in the Supreme Court to compel William Randolph Hearst to file with the Secretary of State a new and correct statement of his expenditures, receipts and liabilities in connection with his campaign for Governor. The charges are that Mr. Hearst filed an untrue and incomplete statement, thereby violating the law.

The plaintiffs have also filed an undertaking in $1,000 to cover the cost of the proceedings should the defendant win, and Justice Giegerich has approved the undertaking, and argument on the matter will come up in a few days.

In their petition the plaintiffs declare that they are qualified voters. They state that, in accordance with the laws of 1906, Mr. Hearst filed with the Secretary of State a statement purporting to show all his expenditures during the campaign, and a certified copy of the statement is attached to the petition. The statement declares that Mr. Hearst had contributed to the Independence League, through its treasurer, John G. Follansbee, $198,870 22; that he had contributed to the Democratic committee, through the chairman of the committee, William J. Conners, $57,000, and that he had spent $500 in travelling expenses.

SAY HE GAVE $1,500 TO C. M. FRIEND.

The petitioners state that this statement fails to set forth any items of what they contend Mr. Hearst spent, and that it also fails to mention a contribution made to Charles M. Friend, treasurer of the committee representing the Democratic party at Albany. But they declare Mr. Hearst contributed to Friend $1,500 on the day before election.

This information about the C. M. Friend contribution, the petitioners declare, comes from the statement filed by Friend on November 17 at Albany, in which he declares that he received the money from Mr. Hearst.

The petitioners also say that the statement of Mr. Hearst fails to show that he paid persons for services in obtaining signatures to nominating petitions of the league, and they charge, on information and belief, that the candidate did spend money in that way.

As another charge, the petitioners say that Mr. Hearst does not show that he, or corporations that he controls, distributed, through the campaign, free of charge, many thousands of copies of "The New York American" and "The New York Evening Journal" and other papers which he controls. The petitioners say that these papers were distributed to aid in Mr. Hearst's election, and they declare that the statement should reveal the fact.

THE NATHAN STRAUS LETTER.

The petitioners next take up the matter of the letter of Nathan Straus, and they set forth that full page reproductions of this letter, with a photograph of Mr. Straus, were inserted in all the leading New York papers as advertisements. Mr. Straus, the petitioners declare, has filed no petition showing that the advertisements cost him anything. They also declare that the statement does not give any list of receipts from private contributions to his campaign fund, or of liabilities that had not been met at the time of the filing of the statement, and that no detailed accounts are made in the statement. This, they say, is a direct violation of the law, which calls for the filing of an itemized statement of all expenditures of more than $10.

The petitioners ask the Supreme Court to hold a summary inquest into the alleged failure of Mr. Hearst to comply with the law, and into such other facts as may be necessary to obtain a compliance with the statute by the filing of a correct and detailed statement.

STATEMENT BY ALLAN ROBINSON.

In an interview with Allan Robinson, of No. 60 Wall street, the secretary of the association, he said:

The proceeding brought by this association in reference to Mr. Hearst's report of his election expenditures is one of the several which we have instituted in different parts of the state. A proceeding has been brought in Clinton County, based on certain alleged defects in the Republican County Committee report from that county and practices at that election.

Another proceeding has been brought in Putnam County in reference to the failure of the President of the Independence League County Committee of that county to make a full report of expenditures of money, which we have reason to believe was turned over to him.

We have had for several days a representative in Madison County examining into the alleged failure of Senator Gates to account for all his expenditures in his campaign for Senator. Senator Gates expended, according to his report filed with the Secretary of State, over $31,000, and this office learned that there was wholesale bribery and corruption in connection with the expenditure of the money referred to. Every effort has been made to obtain evidence on this point, and thus far we have been unable to ascertain that any money was expended by Senator Gates in a manner not permitted by law. The extraordinary amount of his campaign expenditures, considering the fact that he was running for an office paying him $1,500 a year, has made it clear that some amendment of the Election law should be obtained at the coming session of the Legislature limiting the expenditure of election money.

WHAT CLARENCE J. SHEARN SAYS.

Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. Hearst's counsel, last night gave out the following statement concerning the charges against his client.

The petition is based upon what appears to be a total misconception of the law. The statement filed by Mr. Hearst, like the statements filed by all other candidates, was filed pursuant to the provisions of the law existing prior to the act of 1906, which is still in full force and effect and not affected by the act of 1906.

The statement complied strictly with the law and gave full and complete statement of every dollar expended or contributed by Mr. Hearst in aid of his election. Practically all of the contributions, it will be recollected, were to the Independence League Campaign Committee. Accompanying his individual statement was a detailed statement of the manner in which the money was expended, made by J. G. Follansbee, treasurer of the campaign committee.

The petition specifies five alleged omissions. The first is a contribution to Charles M. Friend, treasurer of the committee representing the Democratic party in the county of Albany. This contribution was made through the Independence League, and is to be accounted for by the league, and not by Mr. Hearst. The second claim is that Mr. Hearst's statement omits the expense of obtaining signatures to the Independence League petition. This item appears in the statement of Mr. Follansbee. The third claim is that Mr. Hearst omits to state the expense of free distribution of newspapers. Although there have been many erroneous published statements to the contrary, this item is also stated in Mr. Follansbee's report. The fourth alleged omission is the expense of advertising the letter of Nathan Straus. This item is in the statement of Mr. Follansbee as a liability, it not having been paid when the statement was filed. The fifth and final claim is that Mr. Hearst's statement fails to give in detail the amount of every expenditure and the name of the person or committee to whom it was made. The expenditures were all made by the Independence League Campaign Committee and are stated in detail in its report.

WHOLE FAMILY STRICKEN

Mother Dying from Ptomaines—Woman Dead in Bronx.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Rebecca Maarkowitz, her two children and a niece, were taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering agonies from ptomaine poisoning. Late last night the mother was expected to die, and the rest of the family, two boys and the father, were in the hospital also, together with a neighbor, Mrs. Nelly Jocobwitz.

The mother and the two younger children were taken to the hospital while the father was still at work, and when he came home he found his two boys, Louis and Israel, also suffering. As he entered the room in the little tenement Louis started to tell his father about his mother and the children when he suddenly shrieked out in pain. The man took him on a car to the hospital and handed him over to the doctors, who, seeing that the father himself was sick, tried to get him to stay. He refused, however, and returned for the other boy, coming back with him later.

The doctors were afraid to tell him that his wife was dying, and cheered him up by saying that the family would recover, but at an early hour this morning, it was said that there was no hope of the woman's recovery. The family ate some grapes, which, it is thought, caused the sickness.

Miss Sarah Oldheimer, of No. 68 Barker avenue, The Bronx, died last night, after eating candy which she is said to have bought in a Williamsbridge store. The Coroner is investigating her death, which is thought to be due to ptomaine poisoning.

FRIGHT CAUSED LOCKJAW

Woman Nervous in Elevator—Disease Ends in Death.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Frank Hennion, of Butler, is dead as a result of nervousness caused by riding in a New York elevator. Mrs. Hennion with her husband visited the metropolis one day last week on a shopping expedition. While descending in an elevator Mrs. Hennion became frightened and had a nervous shock. She seemed to recover when she got out in the fresh air, and neither she nor her husband gave it further thought.

When she got back to Butler she had a headache and soon developed all the symptoms of lockjaw. The doctors who were called did everything possible to save her life, but she died last evening. They say the fright caused her death. Mrs. Hennion was twenty-six years old. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Shiner, of Butler.

TO HEAR SPEAKER AFAR.

Plan to Install Microphones in Legislative Chambers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 6.—Experiments are being made at the Capitol with an electrical microphone, with a view to the possible installation of the instrument for use in connecting the two legislative chambers with the new office buildings, so that Senators and Representatives may listen to the debates even when out of the chamber. Through disks attached, respectively, to the desks of the Vice-President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House, it is purposed to convey the sound from either legislative chamber by wires to the committee rooms in the new buildings, where they would connect with telephone receivers.

The suggestion that such an invention may be practicable has occasioned a good deal of amusement and interest. Congressmen say that it will relieve them of much worry and trouble, as they will be able to find out just when to be on hand in the House or Senate without staying in their seats all day. The tests are being conducted under the direction of the superintendent of the Capitol, who said that the first experiment had been successful, a speech delivered in the House having been clearly heard by persons using the instrument at a considerable distance from the House chamber, and with the intervening doors closed. One of the tests was with a speech made by Representative Parsons, of New York.

The instrument now being tested at the Capitol is said to have been successfully applied elsewhere, but no recommendations for its use will be made by the superintendent of the Capitol unless it is found to be a bona fide invention calculated to be of service. The instrument, consisting apparently of only a small disk, when placed on the Speaker's desk reproduces any sound which may be heard where the disk is located, and with the same volume of intensity.

DUTCH KILL MALAYS.

Chief of Rebels and 32 Followers Slain with Loss of Three Men.

The Hague, Dec. 6.—The Dutch punitive columns in the East Indies are still encountering much opposition. An official dispatch from the island of Timor, Malay Archipelago, announces that a sharp conflict has taken place near Waitlowoo, the result of which was that the Dutch forces captured the rebel fortification after a stubborn resistance. The chief of the rebels and thirty-two of his followers were killed. The Dutch losses were three men killed and a number wounded.

CHARGE OF SLAVERY.

Outcome of Peonage Cases—New York Man Also Indicted.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 6.—A surprise was sprung in the United States Court to-day when the grand jury brought in an indictment against F. J. O'Hara for carrying a white man away from Jacksonville with intent to hold him as a slave. Under this indictment the government has only to prove that the man was held at labor against his will. Under the peonage indictments they must prove that the man was held for debt. The grand jury also brought in four indictments against O'Hara charging peonage and one for conspiring with other persons to hold a man in slavery.

Among the alleged conspirartors against whom indictments were found is S. S. Schwarz, the New York labor agent who sent the men here.

The man held in alleged slavery is Franz Nebel, a German Jew.

The indictment is brought under Section 5525, United States Revised Statutes.

THE ROOSEVELT SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

North Sydney, N. S., Dec. 6.—The Arctic steamer Roosevelt sailed for New York to-day. Of the original members of the crew of the Roosevelt leaving Sydney July 25, 1905, for the Arctic regions, eight, including Captain R. A. Bartlett, will deliver her to the Peary Arctic Club.

BARONET ENLISTS IN THE U. S. NAVY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Dec. 6.—Sir Henry Eugene Robinson, of Phillip-Haugh, Wallsend, London, enlisted to-day in the United States navy and has been sent to the Brooklyn yard. Sir Henry is a "remittance man," but remittances have not been regular of late. He was a lieutenant in the Imperial Yoemanry in South Africa during the Boer War.

SCHIFF MAKES A STIR.

SPEAKS ON CALL LOANS.

Asks for Investigation of Stock Exchange Practices—Money Tight.

Jacob H. Schiff created a stir at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by moving for an inquiry into exorbitant interest rates on call loans on the New York Stock Exchange. In his argument for such an inquiry he asserted that a prominent banking institution made a practice of calling its loans on mornings when the rate of interest was low, and waiting until the rate went up before lending more money. This practice, he said, forced up the rate.

The resolution of Mr. Schiff came as a surprise as he got up in the meeting and read it himself, as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Finance and Currency to examine into and report upon the practicability of devising measures through which the interest rate beyond 6 per cent upon call loans made at the New York Stock Exchange can be better regulated than is the case at present.

The resolution was passed with much applause after Mr. Schiff said:

We find ourselves again in the midst of conditions as to call loans at the New York Stock Exchange which are nothing less than barbarous. While at times, under existing methods and conditions, money is liable to advance beyond the legal rate of interest, I cannot for a moment believe that it is necessary for the rate of interest on demand loans at the Stock Exchange to advance on a single day from 6 to 7 per cent, in the morning to 25 or 30 per cent, and higher in the afternoon. It must be in the long run destructive of the best interests of the country, and there must be means, even if they are difficult to find, to regulate such a state of affairs. Such means may be actual methods or moral methods.

It is stated, for instance, and I do not hesitate to say so, because it is stated with much emphasis, that one of the prominent financial institutions in this city which is a large loaner of money makes it a rule, when money in the morning is only 6 or 7 per cent, to call its loans and to wait until the rate has advanced, which it naturally does in consequence of large calls, to consent to loan its money again.

Such methods are reprehensible, and ought to be corrected by moral pressure and moral means; but there must be actual means, which, possibly, is the Clearing House, and possibly the Stock Exchange itself. I believe that the committee on Finance and Currency, if it looks into the question, can suggest something which to some extent at least will, even if the present condition cannot be greatly improved, improve it to some extent.

It was said by several bankers that the institution referred to by Mr. Schiff was one of the big trust companies.

Mr. Schiff's speech before the Chamber of Commerce last January on money market conditions precipitated a mild panic, but his remarks yesterday were without appreciable effect on stock prices. In his January address, he said in part:

We have witnessed during the last sixty days conditions which are nothing less than a disgrace to any civilized country. Other countries have had a wider speculation than the United States. In France, in Germany, in England, speculation is rampant, and has been rampant at all times, at certain periods, and still you have never seen the money market for sixty days in such a condition that rates have varied all the way from 10 to 125 per cent. I say that is a disgrace to a civilized community. There must be a cause for it, and we all know the cause. The cause is in our insufficient circulating medium or the insufficient elasticity of our circulating medium. If this condition of things is not changed, and changed soon, we will get a panic in this country compared with which the three which have preceded it would be only child's play. There is no disaster soon upon us, but this is the time to prepare for it.

The president of one of the largest trust companies, when asked for his opinion of the practicability of Mr. Schiff's suggestion for regulation of the call money rate, said:

In the old days, before the state in its wisdom saw fit to change the Usury law by removing the limit to the rate of interest which could legally be charged for the use of call money, it was not an unusual thing for ½ or ¾ per cent, or even 1 per cent, a day to be charged for call loans. If an agreement such as Mr. Schiff suggests should be entered into by the Clearing House institutions we should again see, I believe, rates similar to those prevailing when the state restriction was in force. When money is in demand borrowers will pay for it what they must. The underlying cause of the tightness of money is the Sub-Treasury system, under which gold and legal tenders, the vitals of credit, are withdrawn from circulation.

President Pomroy of the Stock Exchange said that he had heard that a number of banks and trust companies were in the habit of manipulating call money rates in the manner described by Mr. Schiff, but that he did not know whether or not the charges were true. The Stock Exchange authorities, he said, would gladly co-operate with the Clearing House in any possible way with the object of checking the wide fluctuations in rates.

"There seems to be enough money to go around," he added, "for the brokers always manage to get accommodations at some rate or other, and apparently the money is there, whether it is loaned at 5 per cent at one time of day or 25 per cent at another, and we would only be too glad to assist in any movement to establish less violent fluctuations. Thus far we have been unable to devise any plan for so doing."

The prevailing judgment of the bankers asked to comment on Mr. Schiff's address was that no restrictive agreement could be effected in ending the present condition of occasional violent fluctuation in the call money rate. The opening rate yesterday was 20 per cent, at which figure most of the day's loans were arranged. The high level of the day was 28 per cent, and the last loan placed was at 25 per cent. At the close of the market, it is said, as much as 35 per cent was bid, but no funds were available for loaning.

The stringency in time money increased yesterday, loans being placed at these figures: Sixty-day money, 8½ per cent; ninety days, 8 per cent; four and five months, 7 per cent; six months, 6½ per cent. The legal rate of interest for time loans is 6 per cent, but in tight markets a "commission" is also paid by the borrower. The stock market yesterday was influenced throughout by the money market conditions, in contrast to its apparent ignoring of those conditions early in the week, and the close showed material net losses, in most of the issues in which transactions were had.

EDUCATION BILL ADVANCED.

Passes Third Reading—Compromise May Be Made.

London, Dec. 6.—The Education bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords to-night by 105 votes to 28. The tone of the speeches by both Lord Crewe, Liberal, and Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the Opposition, indicated that a settlement is still not impossible. Lord Lansdowne admitted that he would be sorry to see the bill a failure. It is understood that negotiations with a view to compromise are going on between the Opposition leaders in the House of Lords and the government in the House of Commons. It is said that the Duke of Devonshire and the Archbishop of Canterbury are in favor of a compromise.

Use the "MAYFLOWER LIMITED" train between New York and Boston; leave at 8 a. m., due 1.00 p. m., in season for lunch.—Advt.

SET FIRES, POLICE SAY.

SIX HOUSES ABLAZE.

Two Alleged Uptown Tenement "Firebugs" Arrested.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning the police of the West 100th street station arrested two young men charged with being suspicious persons. The specific charge, the police say, is that of setting fire to five five story tenement houses near Amsterdam and Columbus avenues and 103d street, between 9 o'clock last night and 12:45 o'clock this morning.

The lives of more than one hundred persons were endangered shortly after midnight this morning in another fire in the five-story apartment house at No. 200 West 101st street, which the police are certain was of incendiary origin, but say they are not sure had any connection with the other fires. The firemen carried out more than a dozen women and children, and many others escaped by the fire escapes of the house. Fearing that they could not control the flames, the firemen who first arrived turned in a second alarm. The first floor of the building and the basement were ruined, and the apartments on the second floor were badly damaged.

When it was learned in the neighborhood that the fire was of an incendiary origin the tenants were thrown into a state of terror. The majority of persons for several blocks around refused to go to their beds, preferring to stay up rather than run the risk of being burned to death.

Almost every house in the neighborhood had some one of the tenants stationed at the lower floors as a safeguard.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Martin, of the West 100th street station, who was standing at the corner of 101st street and Amsterdam avenue. He saw flames shooting from the basement, which is occupied by Charles Beale as a fruit and vegetable store.

The patrolman turned in an alarm and then hurried to the house. He placed his shoulder against the door leading to the basement and forced it open.

According to the police, a window in the basement had been broken and cloth and paper saturated with oil had been thrown into the store.

The patrolman pressed several men into service and ordered them to go through the building and arouse every person in the house. Patrolman Martin then hurried to the fire escapes and let down the ladders from the second floor to the street.

When the ladder had been lowered the engines on the first alarm arrived. Patrolman Martin was suffering from the effects of the smoke, but he stayed at the window on the second floor and helped women and children in the building to descend the fire escape.

A Mrs. Haskin, who lives on the third floor, fainted from the effects of the smoke. Patrolman Martin heard of it, and, leaving a man to help the women on the fire escape, hurried to the third floor and carried the woman out.

When the firemen arrived they found more than a score of persons crowded around the windows unable to get out upon the fire escape because of the crowd. They erected several ladders to other windows and took about a score

The prisoners are John Stace, twenty years old, a plasterer, of No. 105 West 100th street, and Joseph Glasser, sixteen years old, of No. 829 Columbus avenue.

The first of the fires which these men are thought to have been connected with occurred at 8:45 o'clock, in the five story brick tenement house, at No. 212 West 105th street, where rubbish in the cellar was discovered to be burning, and extinguished with slight damage.

The second fire was at 11:35 o'clock, in the basement of the five story brick tenement house, at No. 865 Columbus avenue. This fire was extinguished with slight damage.

The third fire was discovered at the same time, 11.35 o'clock, in the five story tenement house, at No. 849 Columbus avenue. A blaze in the basement caused a damage which, the police say, will be about $500.

The fourth fire was discovered at 12:45 this morning, in the basement, at No. 871 Amsterdam avenue. This is a big tenement house. Shavings and rubbish saturated with kerosene were found in great quantity. This was burning when the firemen arrived. The loss was $500.

The fifth fire was discovered a few minutes later, in the tenement house, at Amsterdam avenue and 103d street. Shavings and straw, with other rubbish, was here found ablaze, and extinguished with small loss.

The police say that they have two men as witnesses who went to all the fires. They are Dr. William F. Hough, of No. 213 West 104th street, and Colonel William Bennett, of No. 146 West 103d street, both of whom have been interested in the constantly recurring small fires near their homes. They went to these fires to observe things.

At the last fire they saw two men whom they were sure they had seen at one or two of the other fires, earlier in the night.

Dr. Hough seized one of the two suspected young men, and called to a stranger to take the other, while Colonel Bennett telephoned to Police Headquarters to send police to the scene.

A roundsman and two policemen attached to the West 100th street station arrested the suspected men. They were Glasser and Stace.

The police, Colonel Bennett and Dr. Hough believe the two prisoners were implicated in the starting of the five fires.

Both prisoners denied the charge which they understood would later be made against them.

RUIN AFTER EXPLOSION.

Boiler Blows Up in West Lynn, Mass—Eleven Injured.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 6.—Explosion, followed by quickly spreading fire, brought disaster to West Lynn to-day and scarred the manufacturing district of that place. Eleven persons were injured and the loss of property exceeds a half million dollars. The insurance amounts to $350,000. The cause of the disaster was the blowing up of an imperfect boiler in the four-story wooden factory of the P. J. Harney Shoe Manufacturing Company. The fire which immediately broke out destroyed the Harney plant, and extended so rapidly to nearby structures that fourteen buildings were consumed before the fire was checked by firemen from Lynn, Boston, Salem and Saugus. Of the injured persons only one is in a dangerous condition.

Had the fire swept through the factory district at an hour when the employes were at work it is thought a terrible loss of life would have resulted. The explosion, however, occurred just before the operatives were due at the various factories. In the list of injured are some of those who arrived before the usual hour, and who escaped with difficulty. In addition to the Harney company, whose loss is placed at $300,000, the heaviest loss was sustained by the Tufts & Friendman Shoe Company. The latter company loses about $150,000. A dozen small wooden dwelling houses and the West Lynn station of the Boston & Maine Railroad, situated near the burning factories, were food for the flames.

Persistent reports reached the police that several persons employed in the factories were missing, but all those whose names were reported as missing have been accounted for.

HENRI, CONFISEUR, 67-69 W. 44TH, opposite Hippodrome, Parisian Tea Room, Patisserie Glaces Françaises, Bonbons. Catalogue.—Advt.

SHAW MAY RETIRE FEB. 1.

New Ambassador Wanted in Russia Before the Douma Meets.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 6.—Considerable surprise was occasioned in the Senate when the nominations of the new members of the Cabinet were received, for, although the proposed changes had been announced, it was understood that the retirement of Secretary Shaw, his succession by George B. Cortelyou and the latter's succession by George von L. Meyer would not take place until about March 4. It is now regarded as entirely probable, however, that these changes will take place a month earlier than was at first expected. The Russian Douma will meet about March 1, and it is regarded as advisable that the new ambassador who is to succeed Mr. Meyer should have been at his post at least a month before that in order that he may have become familiar with conditions in St. Petersburg before the meeting of the national congress.

For that reason it is believed probable that Mr. Shaw will retire from the Cabinet about February 1 and that he will be immediately succeeded by Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Meyer then entering the Cabinet as Postmaster General, thus making way for his successor to present his credentials at the Winter Palace.

KING LIKES MR. WHITE.

Report That He Is Persona Non Grata in Italy Untrue.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 6.—It was asserted to-day by a close friend of the President that there is not the slightest foundation for the report that Henry White, United States Ambassador to Italy, has been found persona non grata by the Italian government, the reverse being pre-eminently true. Not only is Mr. White entirely agreeable to the Italian King, but his Ambassador to the United States called at the White House to express the grave regret of his sovereign over the decision of the President to transfer Mr. White to Paris.

Mr. White has been the recipient of special courtesies at the hands of the King, who has demonstrated for the Ambassador more than usual regard.

Mr. White, who is now in Washington, will return to Rome in the near future, and will remain there until about March 1. There is not the slightest truth in the report that Mr. White omitted from the number of those to whom he extended invitations to his first reception any person whose name appeared on the court list.

TO RESTRICT SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Grosvenor's Compromise May Lead to Passage of Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 6.—The plight of the Ship Subsidy advocates in the House was shown today, when at a meeting of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Chairman Grosvenor announced that rather than have no legislation at this session he was willing greatly to modify the Gallinger subsidy bill by striking out subsidies for transatlantic and African steamship lines, thus confining the government aid to Oriental and South American lines. The suggestion was earnestly discussed by members of the committee, and apparently made an impression on those members who have opposed the bill in its present shape. It is expected that the compromise offered by Chairman Grosvenor will win the necessary number of votes, so that the measure in revised form may be reported to the House. The absence of two of the members of the committee, McDermott, of New Jersey, and Flack, of New York, who are likely to be away much of the session because of sickness, complicates matters, so that the outlook for the bill is by no means certain.

No vote was taken on the measure to-day. The meeting was characterized as a conference for the exchange of views, but it is realized that Chairman Grosvenor's move to-day is an indication of the weakness of the ship subsidy advocates, who admit that it will be difficult to get legislation at this session. If a modified bill is passed, it would have to go to conference with the Senate. In its changed form the Gallinger bill, which already has passed the Senate, will conform to the ship subsidy recommendation made by Secretary Root in his Kansas City speech, and later by the President in his message.

HARRIMAN ROADS PROBE.

Commerce Commission Engages Counsel to Make Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The preliminary steps incidental to the investigation of the relations of certain roads forming part of what is known as the Harriman system were taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day. Attorneys have been retained and arrangements made for beginning the hearings later in the month. The exact date has not been settled. Chairman Knapp estimates it will take at least sixty days to complete the investigation. The following statement was given out by the commission:

The Interstate Commerce Commission has today ordered an investigation of the relations between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway systems growing out of their common management and control. Messrs. Frank B. Kellogg and C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, have been retained to take charge of the investigation, which will extend from New York to San Francisco. A conference was held to-day between the commission and counsel, at which the general subject was fully considered, but dates for hearings and other details have not yet been determined.

FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED.

Lieutenant Wounded in Fight with Pulajanes, Who Lost 30.

Manila, Dec. 7.—A column of constabulary troops encountered a band of Pulajanes between La Paz and Terragona, on the Island of Leyte on December 5. In the battle that followed four soldiers were killed and eight were wounded. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Ralph P. Yates, jr. His wounds are not serious.

Thirty Pulajanes were killed and many were wounded and captured. No details of the fight have been received.

"WHAT'S WHISKEY?" ASKS KENTUCKY.

Pure Food Commission Meets in Louisville to Find Out.

Louisville, Dec. 6.—The Commission on Purity of Food opened a hearing here to-day into the manufacture of whiskey, sugar, syrups, vegetable oils, flavoring extracts and other articles. The commission meets primarily to find out "What is whiskey? What constitutes purity in whiskey, and what are to be regarded as adulterants in whiskey?" but will place much of its time at the disposal of other trades interested in the enforcement of the Pure Food law.

KING EDWARD WINS PRIZE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—King Edward VII of England, as an exhibitor at the International Live-stock Exposition today, captured a first prize when his shire stallion Prem Victor won from Lord Rothschild's stallion, Girton Charmer, which got second place.

NO TREATY WITH JAPAN

SHE MAY ACT ALONE.

Likely to Restrict Emigration—Agitation Source of Danger.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 6.—No new treaty between the United States and Japan is under contemplation, no negotiations looking to a new treaty are in progress and no modification of the existing treaty in the immediate future is regarded as probable. This may be asserted on the highest authority.

Officials of the administration in Washington have been informed that Japan may, of her own volition and on her own initiative, take steps to prevent those of her subjects who belong to the laboring class from emigrating to this country, but were the United States to attempt to force such a step, it would unquestionably arouse opposition in Japan and possibly defeat the ends of the Japanese government. Japan, in restricting emigration, has its own ends to serve, chief among these being the diversion of those of her citizens who leave her shores from the United States to Corea and Manchuria. Should Japanese adopt this course, it is probable she would suggest to the United States the advisability of restricting in the same way emigration from the United States to Japan, could that be done without making it the subject of a treaty.

CALIFORNIANS CAUSE SURPRISE.

That portion of the President's message which related to the treatment of Japanese subjects in the United States was cabled to Tokio by the Japanese Ambassador, and proved most gratifying to the Japanese government and people. That it should so have aroused the members of the California delegation in Congress is the occasion of the greatest surprise to its author and to other officials of the administration. It is regarded as almost inconceivable that intelligent members of Congress should so thoughtlessly have construed the President's words as to suppose that his reference to the use of "the civil and military forces" to protect the rights of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast referred to the admission of Japanese pupils to the public schools. That question must be dealt with by the judiciary, as was clearly indicated by the administration some time before the message was sent to Congress, when it submitted the facts to the Department of Justice, with a request that such legal action be taken as the legal phases of the case appeared to warrant. This action on the part of the State Department was announced exclusively in these dispatches to The Tribune of October 27.

It is believed that a more careful and temperate reading of the message will at once make it obvious that the President's reference to the employment of civil and military forces applies solely to the possibility of outrages, such as attacks on the lives of Japanese subjects or similar grave violations of the treaty with that country.

DANGER FROM AGITATION.

But while the President has welcomed the information that Japan might, and probably would, take steps to divert the flow of her emigration to Corea and Manchuria, where her subjects would still further her own interests, and that to this end she might even go so far as to refuse to all of the laboring classes among her subjects permission to emigrate to the United States, and while the President is prepared to do all in his power to further this end, it is regarded as obvious that the unguarded and even inflammatory utterances of Californians, in which they are prone to speak with grave disrespect, not to say contempt, of the Japanese, may not only render futile any efforts which the President and Secretary of State may make to promote the end which California so desires, but may even have so unfortunate an effect as to inflame the Japanese public and render it impossible for the Emperor and his advisers to carry into effect a policy which they are convinced would make for the best interests of the empire.

The President is of the opinion that the questions involved in the segregation of the Japanese pupils in the public schools will be settled in the courts without difficulty, or that, if no satisfactory solution can be found through the judiciary, negotiations between the federal government and the State of California can be employed to bring about a satisfactory solution of the problem. This, however, he regards as a minor question. But should the lawless element of California, inflamed by the reckless utterances of the politicians, perpetrate outrages on Japanese subjects negotiations looking to a satisfactory settlement of all existing difficulties would probably be rendered nugatory, and the consequences might be most unfortunate.

It is further asserted that compliance with the President's recommendation that Japanese already within the United States be permitted to become naturalized citizens of this country would have a most salutary effect and would obviate the unfortunate situation always precipitated in any country by the presence of a number of aliens who can never become citizens of the country in which they live. It is not to be supposed that Congress will find time even to consider this recommendation during the short session, but that it is one which deserves ultimately the most careful consideration is self-evident.

JAPANESE CONFIDENCE.

Newspapers Find It Realized in Utterances of President.

Tokio, Dec. 6.—Most of the papers here highly eulogize President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Japanese, as expressed in his message. The "Asahi" is delighted that the confidence reposed in the President has been realized. It says:

By his firm attitude, prompted by a lofty sense of justice, President Roosevelt has added new lustre to his already great fame. It is to be hoped that true Americans will unite in support of his righteous policy.

The "Hochi" praises President Roosevelt's attitude as just and impartial, and is rejoiced to find it in perfect accord with the views of the Japanese government.

"Public opinion here," it says, "believes that he must have been actuated by an exalted sense of patriotism to save his country from dishonor by clearly defining the relative power and authority of the federal and state governments."

The "Jiji" is grateful that President Roosevelt has expressed exactly what the Japanese would say. "They feel at ease," it declares, "since the Japanese cause has been placed in such a powerful hand."

The press is almost unanimous in confidently expressing hopes for a satisfactory solution of the San Francisco complications.

WORK OF SEAL POACHERS.

At Least Sixteen Japanese Vessels Used, Mr. Sims Reports.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The report of Edwin W. Sims, as solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor, regarding the seal poaching by Japanese in the Pribyloff Islands, was made