SPEECH BY VON BUELOW

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Germany Awaits Developments with Calm Reserve.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Prince von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, delivered a comprehensive speech in the Reichstag to-day on foreign politics. He referred to the seriousness of the situation in Morocco, and hinted that some of the sacrifices of European lives would not have occurred had the international police provided for by the Alegciras convention been organized in June. He recognized, however, that under the circumstances France and Spain could not have acted otherwise, and with them rests the whole responsibility.

Unfortunately German private interests had suffered thereby, and the German government would be compelled to help the sufferers until the international commission made a settlement. Germany, he declared, was awaiting developments with calm reserve; it was to the interest of Germany and of Europe that affairs in Morocco become calm, and the fundamental principle of this calmness must be the Algeciras act.

Referring to assertions that Germany in recent years had been twice on the verge of war, the first time in 1904, during the Emperor's voyage in the Mediterranean, and later in consequence of the crisis in Morocco, Chancellor von Bülow declared that neither Emperor William nor President Loubet thought of war in 1904. The wish that the heads of the two states should meet was expressed, but no invitation was extended and therefore none was refused.

While the crisis in Morocco never would have led to war, the Chancellor continued, Germany was, however, always ready to defend her honor. It was childish, he declared, to think that two great civilized nations would go to war except upon questions affecting the life and interests of their peoples.

Prince von Bülow declared that Germany heartily greeted the efforts of Russia and Austria to establish peace in the Balkans and consolidate conditions there, and he said that Germany would assist willingly in the attainment of an agreement between those powers and the Sultan. Germany regarded the Russo-British agreement, the Chancellor continued, as not directed against her. As to the closing in of Germany, he added, he had nothing to say except that the best policy was to remain watchful and fearless.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

In connection with Emperor William's visit to England, Prince von Bülow, amid loud applause, expressed the greatest satisfaction. He believed, he said, the future would show that the strained relations between Germany and Great Britain were founded on misunderstandings. Speaking in the name of the Reichstag, he declared that the friendliness displayed by the English people was reciprocated in Germany.

Chancellor von Bülow thought Germany could feel satisfied with the work accomplished at The Hague, although all hopes had not been realized and many problems remained unsolved. He paid a high tribute to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, head of the German delegation to the peace conference, who, he declared, had earned there the thanks of the fatherland.

Prince von Bülow concluded his speech with a reference to the court camarilla, saying that in republics and constitutional monarchies flatterers of rulers always were found; and then, with a hit at the Socialists, the Chancellor added that nowhere were rulers so flattered as King Demos now is, and with more damaging results.

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

During the 1908 budget discussion Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, declared that a crisis was at hand. He said the unemployed in Berlin already number between 30,000 and 40,000, and that, owing to industrial combinations and the price agreements, the day of low prices in Germany was passed and the high duties put in force in the month of March, 1906, also were making themselves felt. Consequently, Herr Bebel declared, Germany was paying the highest prices in the world. Holding up a loaf of bread the Socialist leader said: "They still say this is a big loaf, but a loaf that weighed four and one-half pounds eighteen months ago now weighs scarcely three pounds, and the price has risen fully 50 per cent."

Official inquiry made among the teachers in the public schools of Berlin, he said, showed that the number of children who never had a dinner had risen to 4,841, while a large number of children had only bread and coffee for dinner.

Referring to the proposed changes in naval legislation he offered to wager that the government would come forward with a new navy construction bill within three years, and he asked against what country this bill would be directed. The Fleet Society was agitating against Great Britain, he said, and agitation for war against this country could be observed on all sides.

THE COURT CAMARILLA.

Herr Bebel announced that he disagreed with the declaration made before the Reichstag yesterday by Prince von Bülow, the imperial Chancellor, that no camarilla existed in Germany. He quoted from Prince von Bismarck and Prince von Hohenlohe to prove the contrary, and explained that a camarilla operates in such an ingratiating manner that the victim is not aware that he is being played upon. "There are very few men able to resist such an influence, and especially do self-confident men who fancy they know best and can do everything best become the victims," said Herr Bebel.

Turning to the recent trial of Maximilian Harden, who was sued by Count Kuno von Moltke, a former military governor of Berlin, for defamation of character, the Socialist leader asserted that the vices revealed in the course of the hearing were so prevalent that if the police brought all the guilty parties to trial a scandal eclipsing the Panama and the Dreyfus revelations would break out. "The guilty persons," the speaker said, "are to be found in the highest social circles, and they include princes of ruling houses. The police know the names of the victims, but they are afraid to act lest the victims blurt out the names of the high personages who are guilty. A number of tragedies already have resulted from this state of affairs, and some officers have committed suicide in order to escape blackmailers."

WAR MINISTER SPEAKS.

General von Einem, the Minister of War, admitted that Herr Bebel was substantially correct in his allegations in the matter of unnatural practices. This evil had increased greatly in Berlin, he declared, during the last few decades. "When Herr Harden asserts, however, that entire regiments were contaminated, he exaggerates more or less," the minister added, "but the fact undoubtedly has been established that our soldiers can with difficulty resist the temptation which these low fellows make possible. Nevertheless, I am convinced that the alleged orgies at the Adler Villa, as described by a witness at the Harden trial, were mythical, as all persons who should have had positive knowledge of them know nothing."

Taking up Harden's insinuations against Prince Philip zu Eulenburg, the former German Ambassador at Vienna, who has begun an action against the editor for defamation of character, the minister declared that when the article appeared in "Die Zukunft" he and other military officials had caused an investigation to be made in order to make a report to the Emperor, but nothing could be found to bear out the charges. The same result followed an investigation of the charges made against General Count Wilhelm von Hohenau. The Emperor had agreed to place these men on the waiting list in order to remove them from the court until it became possible to prove their innocence, but with the intention of reinstating them after their names had been washed clean. Up to the present time, the minister said, all the charges of this nature, excepting those brought against Major Count Johannes Lynar, had failed of substantiation. They were all based on scandalmongering and suspicious gossip, he declared.

CZAR AUTOCRAT STILL.

Declaration of the Government Read in the Douma.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The keynote of the declaration of the government, read by Premier Stolypin before the Douma to-day, was a reiteration of the idea of the autocratic power of the Emperor as the sole guarantee of security and welfare in an era of disorder. The announcement was made also that the Douma is expected to take its cue from the administration in the matter of legislation, and the Premier outlined what future legislation was expected. He excoriated the radical parties as fosterers of crime and sedition, and said their excesses would be tolerated no longer. This statement is taken to show that the administration looks with disfavor upon any alliance between the Octobrists and the Constitutional Democrats.

Premier Stolypin began by saying that the pernicious agitation originated by the radicals had degenerated to-day into open brigandage. Criminals, he said, had come to the foreground in a movement by which the industries of the country were being ruined and the younger generation demoralized. Any weakness in handling this situation would be a crime, and the government, he said, would continue to crush disorders with an iron hand and insist upon loyal service from all state officials. The personal political opinions of these officials, he declared, would not be allowed to interfere with the government's course.

The Premier attacked university autonomy, and said that nothing would be permitted to stop the government from taking an active course in introducing order and discipline in the schools. The government was convinced of the necessity of the speediest possible abandonment of martial law and a return to normal conditions, but had decided to make use of all measures possible to strengthen judicial procedure and hasten its operations, and he counted upon the help of the representatives of the people in uncovering illegal acts of government officials. The government was inclined, the Premier said, to punish the arbitrary use of power as severely as slackness of administration.

Once order had been restored, the government would be able to devote all of its attention to the internal development of the empire, and the settlement of the agrarian problem was a first condition to this end. The Premier recommended the inviolability of private property and the allotment of certain lands to small proprietors. On these principles he based his hopes for a solution of the agrarian problem, and he said he hoped the Douma would assist the government by enacting the agrarian laws proposed by it.

The Premier outlined other administration projects, including the reform of the zemstvos, the extension of the system to Poland and other border lands, reform of the courts, legislation favorable to the Orthodox Church and the clergy, and measures for the development of the army and navy to a degree commensurate with Russia's position among the nations of the world. Money would be needed for these projects, and this the Douma was expected to vote. The ratification of the budget of 1908 would be its first task. The government, on its side, would do everything to assist the work of the Douma and the Council of the Empire. In conclusion Premier Stolypin said:

"The Emperor often has shown, in the face of extraordinary difficulties, how highly he prized the basic principles of the new regime of representative government within the limits established by himself. Nevertheless, the historic autocratic power and the unhampered will of the monarch shine out as the dearest possessions of the Russian royal family. Solely by this power and this will, which were created to defend existing institutions, can Russia be saved in an era of danger and demoralization and brought to the path of order and historical truth."

M. Dmowski, the Polish leader, who attributed to the Russian government responsibility for the growing social and educational demoralization in Poland, demanded the convocation of the Polish Diet, and the Constitutional Democrat, M. Maklakoff, said the country expected the government to make some actual beginning in the application of reforms, now that Russia was comparatively pacified. He declared that the country thirsted for a reign of law and was eager to see the application of the imperial October manifesto, which a powerful clique was striving gradually to obliterate.

Premier Stolypin, mounting the tribune for a second time, in a long speech elaborated upon the idea that the present regime in Russia consists of an autocratic monarchy alongside of the representative institutions of the autocracy of the Moscow Czars.

Premier Stolypin's utterances marked the turning point in the attitude of the ministry toward the country, and his reiteration of the terms of the autocracy, as well as his appeal to the patriotic imaginations of the Russians, in marked contrast to all former utterances, indicate that the government has taken the offensive and does not intend to allow the Douma's work to proceed on the Douma's initiative, but is determined to take the reins into its own hands, overriding the Octobrist scruples. That the domineering tone of Stolypin met with undoubted success in the Right half of the Douma was shown by almost uninterrupted applause and the great ovation to him at the close of the session.

The Conservatives hail the day as a brilliant personal triumph for Stolypin, whose dominating personality threatens to displace the present Octobrist leaders and assume the chief direction of the Douma.

The jubilancy of the Extreme Right was cut short to-night by the announcement that the "Znamya," their chief organ, had been fined $1,500 for publishing the charge that the government was bribing Deputies.

THIRTEEN TERRORISTS HANGED.

Odessa, Nov. 29.—The sharp justice which is being meted out by the field courts martial is having an excellent effect on the disorderly element and is encouraging the police to a more fearless performance of their duties. Since Monday of this week thirteen Terrorists have been hanged.

MAY END STEAMSHIP WAR.

Cologne, Nov. 29.—The "Cologne Gazette" says to-day that as an outcome of a conference between representatives of shipping interests there is a prospect of an agreement between the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd on several matters. Arrangements will probably be made to apportion steerage business, and the renewal of the pool seems assured. The paper quotes Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Line, as saying that negotiations are proceeding between the German and English lines for a classification of cabins agreement, with good prospects of a settlement.

Elijah's Manna

seems to please the people

The most deliciously flavoured flake food made.

Be sure the food comes to the table crisp. When package is allowed to remain open the moisture of the air makes it tough. In such case insist that it be dried in an oven as per directions on pkg., then it is delicious.

Large Family size pkg., 25c.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., makers, Battle Creek, Mich.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Horseback Target Practice for Cavalrymen.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, November 29.

INTEREST IN TESTS.—Officers of the cavalry arm have been discussing the advantage which would be derived from target practice by soldiers who are mounted. Cavalrymen are maintaining that there would be real benefit if marksmanship from the horse took the place of target practice on foot so far as members of the cavalry are concerned. There have been some practical tests along these lines and keen interest in the subject has been awakened, especially among the enlisted men who have taken part in the exercises. The great difficulty encountered, however, is in getting the horse accustomed to the discharge of the rifle over or near its head. It is found that the animals stand perfectly still after a little experience, as they do under heavy artillery fire and in the presence of the noise of shooting generally. There are times when the cavalryman must shoot without getting off his horse, especially when he is detailed for the duty of scout or patrol or when acting alone. The experiments have been made the subject of an official report, which is considered of much importance. Steps may be taken to extend the work to the cavalry generally.

YOUNGER SAILORS WANTED.—It is possible that the naval authorities will renew their efforts to have Congress change the law relating to recruiting so that restrictions respecting the acceptance of applicants which are now imposed by law may be removed. This difficulty was the result of the complaint that the navy was taking in young men who were not of age. In all such cases, of course, the young men resorted to falsehood in order to obtain acceptance, and later sought to make this an excuse for discharge, which could not be accomplished without involving the discontented enlisted man in a charge of fraudulent enlistment. The requirements are that the candidate for enlistment shall show his certificate of birth or written evidence other than the statement of the candidate or a statement which is merely based on his own assertion, and this rule must be applied whether the man is obviously more than twenty-one years old or not. It has had its effect on enlistment, and is considered a block to the acceptance of men who want to enlist and cannot meet the requirements. It answers no special purpose so far as the naval authorities have been able to ascertain.

GALLOPING TELEPHONE SYSTEM.—Some unusual experiments have just been completed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with instruments and electrical connections which will permit telegraphic and telephonic communication between operators mounted on horses without requiring the operators to dismount and establish stations. This was done by making the animal a part of the electrical circuit, and was so successful that a man riding along received a telephone call even while in motion. This is done by means of a small piece of copper properly connected to the telephone instrument placed against the animal's body, the ground connection being completed through one or more hoofs of the horse. The horses stood the test well, and are described as exhibiting surprise rather than pain at something unusual, to which they quickly became accustomed. The tests were made over all kinds of ground, wet and dry, in the roads and fields. The signal corps authorities do not regard the test as likely to lead to much of permanent value, but they acknowledge the novelty of the experiment.

NAVAL AMMUNITION TENDER.—The naval authorities will make a recommendation at the coming session of Congress for at least one ammunition ship. Most officers who know anything of the situation are in favor of having two such ships, one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific, to transport ammunition to the ships of war. These shipments are now mostly made by naval colliers and supply vessels, which are not specially adapted to the work, although they are fitted with small cargo magazines. The difficulty of shipping ammunition would be greatly increased in time of war, and when it is considered that the battleships do not have space for more than enough ammunition than would last an hour it is appreciated that some arrangement should be made for providing the means of getting ammunition to the vessels.

ORDERS ISSUED—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major FREDERICK H. E. EBSTEIN, retired, from the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, January 18.
Major FREDERICK H. E. EBSTEIN, retired, detailed professor military science, the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, January 19.
Captain LOUIS H. BASH, commissary, from Fort Riley to San Antonio, as chief commissary, Department of Texas, vice Captain SAMUEL B. BOOTES, commissary, to St. Louis, as assistant to purchasing commissary.
FIRST LIEUTENANT ERNEST D. PEEK, corps of engineers, to Norfolk, thence to Yellowstone Park.
First Lieutenant THOMAS T. DUKE, 23d Infantry, to General Hospital, Washington Barracks.
First Lieutenant GEORGE P. HAWES, Jr., coast artillery corps, from 39th Company, to unassigned list; report to commanding officer, Artillery District of Tampa, for staff duty.
First Lieutenants JOHN R. THOMAS, Jr., 15th Infantry; MILTON A. ELLIOTT, Jr., 13th Infantry; WALTER G. PENFIELD, Infantry (captain ordnance department); GEORGE P. FREEMAN, Jr., 21st Infantry, and WILLIAM E. HUNT, 8th Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth for examination for promotion.
First Lieutenant JOSEPH H. BARNARD, 5th Cavalry, in addition to other duties, assume charge construction work, Fort Wingate, relieving First Lieutenant DANIEL D. GREGORY, 5th Cavalry.
First Lieutenant JOSEPH F. BARNES, from 1st to 24 Field Artillery.
First Lieutenant WILLIAM P. ENNIS, from 24 to 1st Field Artillery.
Second Lieutenant RODERICK DEW, from 19th to 23d Infantry.

NAVY.

Commander G. W. BROWN, commissioned.
Surgeon W. H. BUCHER, detached naval hospital, Boston; report to Surgeon General, Navy Department, special temporary duty; thence to naval hospital, new Fort Lyon.
Passed Assistant Surgeon U. R. WEBB, to command naval hospital, San Juan.
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. TAYLOR, detached naval hospital, New York; to naval hospital, new Fort Lyon.
Naval Constructor R. H. ROBINSON, continue bureau of construction and repair.

MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieutenant E. P. MOSES, to marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, examination for promotion.
First Lieutenant THOMAS HOLCOMB, Jr., to White House; for official functions of winter season.
Second Lieutenant R. H. DAVIS, to the Virginia.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy:

ARRIVED.

Nov. 26.—The Prairie, at Newport.
Nov. 27.—The Prairie, at Hampton Roads; the Wasp, at Tarrytown; the West Virginia, the Colorado, the Maryland and the Pennsylvania, at San Francisco.

SAILED.

Nov. 26.—The Prairie, from Newport, for Hampton Roads.
Nov. 27.—The Wasp, from Yonkers, for Tarrytown; the Tennessee and the Washington, from Punta Arenas, for Callao; the Hannibal, from Boston, for Philadelphia.
Nov. 28.—The Nebraska, from Bremerton, for final trial.
The Vesuvious, placed out of commission at navy yard, Boston, November 27; the Brooklyn, ordered placed in reserve, navy yard, League Island; the Miantonomoh, ordered out of commission, navy yard, League Island.

IMPORTANT LETTER IN LEFORT CASE.

Defence Will Try to Prove Forgery Was Work of a Deserter.

Further effort was made yesterday afternoon at the session of the Lefort court martial on Governor's Island to convince the officers hearing the charges of forgery against the lieutenant that Lewis F. Buck was the author of the forgeries for which Lefort is now on trial. Buck is a deserter from the coast artillery and is supposed to be in Canada. A letter purporting to have been written and mailed by him to the prisoner was offered in evidence. This letter bears the name of Major F. H. Hodges, with Buck's name underneath.

Lefort has asserted all along that he called at the Grand Union Hotel for the decoy letter at the request of Buck. This letter, offered in evidence yesterday afternoon for the first time, was written, according to the date, on November 15, 1907, more than a month after Lefort's arrest. Counsel for the defence places great faith in this letter. The argument will be that Buck is not only responsible for Lefort's trouble but that Lefort was arrested while he was endeavoring to get evidence against the man guilty of forgery.

Most of the session was taken up with the examination of William J. Kinsley, a handwriting expert, who testified that the standard handwriting and the disputed handwriting in the case were the product of one and the same man, indicating Lefort as the mysterious Major Hodges. J. E. W. King, who conducts a detective bureau that does work for banks and financial institutions, told how he had arranged with the postal authorities for the sending of a decoy letter.

JAPANESE NOT VINDICTIVE.

Returning Canadian Minister Found No Feeling Against Canada or United States.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Returning to his home in London, Ont., from a tour in China and Japan, Charles Smith Hyman, Canadian Minister of Public Works, arrived in this city yesterday on the Pacific Mail steamer Korea. He said that Japan had no hard feelings against the Canadians for their treatment of the Japanese at Vancouver a few months ago.

"I heard very few expressions of hostility against either Canada or the United States," he said. "Some of the newspapers printed rather inflammatory articles, but the mass of the people did not seem to attach any seriousness to the various race outbreaks."

He was inclined to think that Lemieux's mission was largely experimental, the Canadian government having no definite idea of what it was prepared to grant and what it would accede to.

INCOMING JAPANESE DETAINED.

Dispute at Victoria Between Steamship Agents and U. S. and Canadian Officials.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 29.—The Japanese steamer Tosa Maru is detained here owing to a dispute between her agents and the United States and Canadian immigration officials in regard to the landing of 111 Japanese booked to Victoria, but holding passports to the United States.

The United States immigration officials have received instructions not to examine those with passports for the United States and the Canadian officials insist that these Japanese be carried through to Seattle. This the steamship agents are unwilling to do.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 29.—The Dominion government has decided to permit no more diseased immigrants to land at Victoria. The Japanese in the future cannot leave the ship until they have a medical certificate, passports or no passports.

JAPAN'S ARMAMENT TOO EXPENSIVE.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 29.—Advices received from Japan states that several Japanese newspapers are calling for a reduction of Japan's armament, on the ground that it is more expensive than the country can afford.

MORE EVIDENCE IN DRUCE CASE.

Mrs. Hamilton's Cross-Examination Finished—Inconsistencies in Testimony.

London, Nov. 29.—At the Druce case hearing today Horace Avory, counsel for the defence, finished the cross-examination of Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, who at the last hearing testified that T. C. Druce and the fifth Duke of Portland were one and the same person. He showed a number of inconsistencies between her present testimony and that given before a previous court, but beyond this, and the statement that three letters produced by Mr. Avory and signed, respectively, "Portland," "T. C. Druce" and "W. R. Rent," were in the handwriting of the man she had known as the Duke of Portland, nothing of interest was developed. The case was adjourned to December 2.

PRIMITIVE CONDITIONS IN PACIFIC.

Complete Ethnographical and Biological Survey of Several Thousand Islands Planned.

Honolulu, Nov. 22, via San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The Pacific Scientific Institution has been incorporated here to make a complete ethnographical and biological survey of the thousands of islands in the Pacific Ocean before the progress of civilization makes impossible original researches for record of primitive conditions.

The plan is that of William Alanson Bryan, curator of natural history at the Bishop Museum, in Honolulu, and an authority on the ornithology of the Pacific Ocean. It involves the establishment of zoological gardens, biological laboratories, botanical gardens and administrative and library buildings in Honolulu, as the working base of operations, with a suitable vessel fitted for exploration to make systematic cruises to each group of islands, with scientific men for complete field work.

It is estimated that the work can be done in about fifteen years. The initial expense is estimated at about $400,000, and the annual expenses for the fifteen years at about $400,000.

PORTUGAL ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

Will Not Be Held Until Political Agitation in Country Has Subsided.

Lisbon, Nov. 29.—The government announces that it has been decided not to hold the elections until the political agitation has subsided, even if it involves waiting until the end of 1908. It hopes, however, that it will be possible to hold them early in the new year.

WESTON ENTERTAINED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Edward Payson Weston was the guest of the Chicago Press Club at luncheon to-day. Several other plans for the entertainment of Weston during his stay in Chicago have been arranged, including a testimonial benefit to be held at the Garrick Theatre on Sunday. Weston rested yesterday after his long tramp, visiting the South Shore Country Club in the evening.

FIRE ALARMS TROWMART INN GUESTS.

Guests of the Trowmart Inn, a hotel exclusively for women, at Hudson, Greenwich and West 12th streets, were startled late yesterday afternoon when fire broke out in a shaft alongside the side wall of the building. The flames were readily extinguished when the firemen arrived, and only slight damage was done.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL COWLES.

Washington, Nov. 29.—More than half a million tons of coal were bought for naval use in the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, chief of the equipment bureau. The exact figures were 598,011 tons, costing, including transportation, $2,553,469, an average of $4 28 a ton.

Progress in wireless telegraphy continued to be marked, and the radius of action, both of shore and ship stations was considerably increased, not only through improvement in apparatus, but by a better practical working knowledge of the art. Sites have been selected for six stations in the Philippines, but their erection has been postponed pending the development of a system especially adapted to tropical work.

The estimates for the next fiscal year show a considerable increase under the item of coal and transportation, the appropriation for which this year was $4,150,000, while the estimate for next year is $5,000,000.

THE TARANTULA ACCEPTED.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 29.—The submarine Tarantula was accepted by the Navy Department today and was assigned to the second submarine flotilla, now engaged in manœuvres in Narragansett Bay. Next month the first and second submarine flotillas will leave the torpedo station here and proceed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where they will remain throughout the winter.

TO REPEAT COAST DEFENCE EXERCISES.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Gratified with the excellent results attending the joint army and militia coast defence exercises this year, the War Department intends to repeat them next season. Accordingly, Acting Secretary Oliver has transmitted to the Governors of the states a copy of a memorandum on the subject prepared by General Murray, the chief of artillery, and suggests that it is of the greatest importance that they designate as soon as practicable the companies which are to act as the coast artillery reserve and its support. General Oliver adds:

As it is now the beginning of the drill season, it would seem to be an especially good time for laying this matter before the national guard of your state. The department is much impressed with the great value of the organized militia in connection with coast defence, and hopes to see it successfully developed as early as it is practicable to do so.

VICHY CELESTINS

STANDARD NATURAL

A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities

ALKALINE WATER

Standard Cure for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout

Smith Gray

November 30th

Last day of Suit Sale at all Stores.

Men's Sack Suits 12.50.
Values 18.00 and 22.00.
The remaining suits are in fancy mixtures, cheviots and thibets.
Coat Sale at New York Stores only.

Raincoats, in black and Oxford; Top Coats, of covert, and three-quarter length, medium weight Overcoats, in Oxford and black; broken lots and sizes, larger sizes are predominant, 12.50.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK
Broadway, at Warren St.
Broadway, at 31st St.

BROOKLYN
Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway, at Bedford Ave.

STATE RECEIVERS NOW

Continued from first page.

general court, upon the application of a general creditor, and without notice to the Attorney General or any other public official of the state, appointed receivers of a railroad corporation will not preclude the state from revoking the charter of such corporation in a proper case and thus protecting its own rights and the interests of those resident within its territory.

STATE'S POWERS QUESTIONED.

To deny its right to take this action is to question its power over its own creature. To assert that a federal court, which has appointed receivers of these franchises, will refuse to grant the request of the state court, that it should surrender its possession to the state court, to the end that the state may bring about their forfeiture and in the mean time to keep within the hands of its own agents the governmental powers which it has granted, is to contend that when the state seeks to take away the corporate existence the federal court may keep it alive and continue its existence.

If this be so, then the rights of the state to forfeit the charter of a corporation may be suspended at the pleasure of the federal court, and the sovereign power, which the state alone is authorized to grant, is exercised by the receivers of a federal court against the will of the state.

In closing, Justice Seabury says:

As the Attorney General specifically charges that the receivership in the federal court was brought about by the fraudulent collusion of the parties to that suit, the receivers appointed by this court are authorized to take such action as may be proper in an orderly manner to establish by competent evidence, if that be possible, the charge which the Attorney General has made upon this motion, but which the proofs now before me are insufficient to sustain.

COMPARISON OF CASES.

As to the appointment of receivers for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Justice Seabury says that much of his opinion in the New York City Railway Company case holds good in this one, although there is even a clearer right in this case that the state court should appoint receivers. When the action of the federal court is examined, he says, "it becomes evident that the federal court was absolutely without jurisdiction in the premises, and that the action there taken in reference to this corporation was void."

The Metropolitan was a creditor of the City Railway Company, he goes on, and it is not contended that any foreign creditor of the Metropolitan made claims against it. On its own petition it went into the federal court and asked to intervene in the New York City Railway Company proceedings, and that the receivership be extended to it. Neither would the application of the Morton Trust Company in the foreclosure of the Metropolitan Street Railway mortgage confer jurisdiction on the federal court. The action in the Metropolitan Street Railway receivership and in the Morton Trust Company case was not properly ancillary to the original case, says Justice Seabury, and so in both cases relief should come from the state courts.

WOMAN PASSES 106TH BIRTHDAY.

Oxford, Mass., Nov. 29.—Mrs. Catherine Snay passed her 106th birthday to-day at her home in North Oxford. She is bedridden, almost blind, and her right side has been paralyzed for years. Mrs. Snay has smoked a pipe since she was ten years old, and to-day it is her only solace. Her daughter, Miss Rose Snay, fills the bowl and lights it for her several times daily. Five of her twelve children are living, and, while she is practically unconscious most of the time, she is able now and then to recognize and talk with old friends.

MISTOOK MERCURY FOR COUGHDROP.

Albany, Nov. 29.—James Beeman, of No. 243 Orange street, this morning took by mistake enough bichloride of mercury to kill seven men. He is still alive, however, and Dr. Porter, of the Homœopathic Hospital, who attended him, says he will recover. Beeman has been suffering with a severe cough, and got out of bed for a coughdrop. He picked up in the dark a tablet of mercury and swallowed it.

POISONING IN MEXICAN CASES.

Los Angeles, Nov. 29.—Trinidad Vasquez, a secret service officer of the Mexican government and the chief witness against Magon Villareal and Rivera, alleged revolutionists, fell to the sidewalk in front of the central police station to-day. An examination showed symptoms of strychnine poisoning, and the police believe that Vasquez was wilfully poisoned. Physicians say he will recover.

STERLING PIANO COMPANY CONCERT.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the Sterling Piano Company will give another concert at its Bedford branch, No. 1234 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. The programme is an interesting one, especially so with the well known talent engaged. These concerts are free.

WILL TRY TO CURE LEPERS.

Honolulu, Nov. 22, via San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The Board of Health, on the petition of the 527 of the lepers of the Molokai settlement, has agreed to permit J. Lore Wallach to treat twelve lepers. Wallach and his friends have persistently asserted that he can cure leprosy, and has thus aroused the hopes of the lepers and their relatives and friends.

COMMITS SUICIDE IN CELL.

Rochester, Nov. 29.—Guy Allen, thirty years old, arrested for intoxication, committed suicide in a cell at police headquarters to-day. Allen strangled himself with a pocket handkerchief.

Phone. 2380-9 Columbus

ELECTRIC TAXAMETERS

The "once-in-a-great-while" cab user ought to know our phone number.

You don't have to be an authority on cab rates to get fair treatment from the taxameter.

HANSOM OR COUPE

First 1-2 mile	30 cts.
Each 1-4 mile thereafter	10 cts.
Each 6 minutes waiting	10 cts.
For sending a cab to any address, per mile or fraction	20 cts.

Sent on phone order day or night.
May be hailed and engaged on the street when the flag is up.
Tariffs and information on request.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Eighth Avenue at Forty-Ninth Street.

American Bank Note Company,
86 Trinity Place, New York.

Some who in former years have been unable to find just what they wanted during the Christmas rush are making their purchases now before the good things have been picked out.

E. P. Dutton & Co.
31 West 23d Street

MAY RESUME KANSAS CITY FIGHT.

Kansas City, Nov. 29.—Federal Judge Smith McPherson dissolved an injunction to-day recently granted Kansas City theatrical managers, prohibiting county officials from closing the theatres on Sundays. Judge Wallace, of the Criminal Court, who favors a close observance of the Sabbath, is now free to order the County Marshal to raid the theatres on Sunday.

HUNTING FOR PETTIBONE VENIRE.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 29.—Sheriff "Shad" Hodgin and deputies began scouring Ada County to-day to fill the special venire ordered in the Pettibone case. James McParland, of the Pinkerton agency, is here and will remain throughout the trial. John F. Nugent, one of the attorneys for the defence, is seriously ill and may not be able to take part in the trial.

CREW OF THE NORDEN SAFE.

Copenhagen, Nov. 29.—It was learned here to-day that the crew of the Danish steamer Norden is safe. The Norden went ashore south of Bornholm Island. Her passengers were transferred to the nearby lightship, and the boat was lost in the fog. It was picked up empty, causing uncertainty as to the fate of the crew. The position of the Norden is dangerous.

RECEIVER FOR WAGON WORKS.

Reading, Penn., Nov. 29.—John L. Coxe was named to-day as receiver for the Keystone Wagon Works of this city, a corporation capitalized at $400,000. It is said that the debts aggregate $160,000. The company recently asked for an extension for one year from its merchandise creditors. Inability to make collections is given as the cause of the failure.

Because of a dulness in the iron trade some of the departments of the Reading Iron Company will close temporarily to-morrow, affecting six hundred workmen.

ARBEKA

AN ARROW COLLAR

CLUPECO SHRUNK

Quarter Sizes, 15c each, 2 for 25c.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Makers of Cluett and Monarch Shirts.