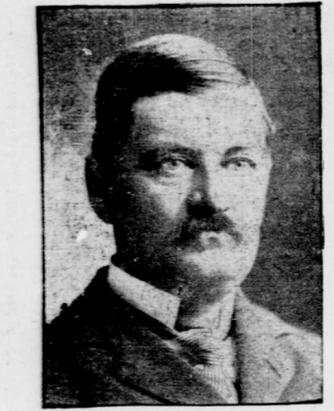


BROWNSON'S SUCCESSOR

CAPT. PILLSBURY CHOSEN.

Selected by President for Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Washington, Jan. 2.—After a conference with President Roosevelt to-day, Secretary Metcalf announced that Captain John E. Pillsbury had been selected as chief of the bureau of navigation in the Navy Department.



CAPTAIN JOHN E. PILLSBURY. Chosen by the President for Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

by the Senate. His nomination is expected to be sent to the Senate when it reassembles on Monday.

The appointment of Captain Pillsbury will be received with general satisfaction throughout the naval service.

Importance, since it has to do with the disposition of ships and the placing of the personnel.

Captain Pillsbury, who will have the rank of rear admiral by virtue of the bureau chiefship, is about to reach that grade in the natural course of promotion.

He was assistant chief of the same bureau in the administration of Rear Admiral Taylor, and was a most efficient officer in that capacity.

Later he was the first chief of staff of Rear Admiral Evans with the Atlantic fleet, and for the last few months has been a member of the naval general board, and a member of the joint army and navy board.

He will retain those places in all probability during his tour of duty as chief of the bureau of navigation. His appointment will be for a period of four years from the date of his confirmation by the Senate.

It is likely to take place early next week. This makes the third officer in succession who has been detailed to this duty within a comparatively short time of his retirement for age.

Captain Pillsbury will go on the retired list on December 15, so that three years of his tour of duty, if he continues the regulation period in that capacity, will be as a retired officer.

He is known to entertain the same ideas as Rear Admiral Brownson respecting the line and staff controversy, and the policy of the bureau, which represents the sentiments of the line, will undoubtedly be against giving naval staff officers the titles used by line officers.

In the matter of "command" of the hospital ship, Captain Pillsbury assumes his new duties without the least embarrassment, because that is regarded as a closed incident.

He simply accepts the situation as he finds it, and Rear Admiral Brownson is quoted as saying that his successor need not feel that he is bound to decline the office because Rear Admiral Brownson himself saw fit to resign on account of the question which came up.

Captain Pillsbury is a recognized authority on the Gulf Stream, being the author of the standard work of reference on that subject. He devoted much time to the study of the stream while he was connected with the coast survey and the importance of his observations led to his election to a fellowship in the Royal Geographical Society.

One of the legends of the sea service describes Captain Pillsbury in command of a small schooner which he used in making soundings. It was on the occasion of one of these tedious periods when the small craft was anchored in the dead water with sails tucked away while the observers were making soundings at a depth of about two miles.

A tramp steamer passing that way discovered what appeared to be a sailing vessel in distress. The larger vessel approached the schooner and offered aid, which Captain Pillsbury politely declined. The curious navigator of the tramp steamer asked if the other vessel was disabled. The reply came that there was no trouble, with renewed thanks for the courtesy of the inquiry. Then came the request for information as to what the small ship was doing at that distance.

EXIST BETWEEN MARINERS ON THE SEA HAD BEEN VIOLENTLY OUTRAGED.

Captain Pillsbury was born in Lowell, Mass., on December 15, 1846, and will consequently have to retire on account of age on December 15. The beginning of the Spanish War found him a lieutenant commander, and because of his knowledge of high explosives he was placed in command of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, then regarded as extra hazardous service. Since the Spanish War he has had service at the Boston Navy Yard, on the general board at Washington and on the joint army and navy board. His last duty before coming to Washington was as chief of staff to Admiral Evans.

MR. HALE NOT TO CALL FOR FACTS.

Says He Does Not Desire to Stir up Naval Controversy.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to-day denied the report that he would introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for facts bearing on the recent retirement of Rear Admiral Brownson from the office of chief of the bureau of navigation. He said that he had accomplished all he desired by the interview, expressing his appreciation of the admiral's stand, and he did not desire to stir up the navy by an investigation.

AGREE ON RECIPROCIITY.

Tariff Arrangement with France Practically Completed.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The finishing touches were added to-day to the draft of an agreement between America and France under Section 2 of the Dingley act, which has been in preparation for nearly a year. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day to discuss the details of this arrangement, and it is expected that it will be promulgated by the State Department in a day or two. Pending its signature the details are withheld, but it is known that the concession made by America is the abatement of the duties on French champagne by 20 per cent, while France remits maximum duties on American cottonseed oil, certain classes of machinery and other commodities.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a definite commercial agreement between France and the United States are now proceeding so satisfactorily that the French Government, without any request on the part of the United States, has extended the life of the decree which permits Porto Rican coffee to enter France on payment of the minimum rate of duty until February 1.

SAYS SHE IS DEFAMED.

Dr. Cook's Sister Accuses Opposing Counsel in Fullam Suit.

Motion was made yesterday before Justice Carr, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to compel the plaintiff to file securities for costs in the suit of Mrs. Lillie L. Cook-Murphy, sister of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, scientist and Antarctic explorer, against the estate of Margaret D. Fullam to recover \$12,000 for services alleged to have been performed by the plaintiff to Mrs. Fullam.

The plaintiff retorted by filing a spirited affidavit, in which she asks the court to protect her from the assaults on her character which, she declares, the attorneys for the estate are making, and denies that she is financially irresponsible or is bringing this action for speculation.

The plaintiff described how for several years her own affairs and those of her husband and mother had suffered through her loyalty to and attendance upon Mrs. Fullam and declared she believed the opposing attorneys were actuated in their attacks upon her by Dr. Chamberlain and Don Pollard Fullam, nephew-in-law of Mrs. Fullam and principal legatee under Mrs. Fullam's will.

GAIN IN LEAD AND ZINC.

Twenty Per Cent Increase in Production of Country in 1907.

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.] Milwaukee, Jan. 2.—According to official figures of the Tri-State Mining Association, the lead and zinc production in the United States increased 20 per cent in 1907. In Wisconsin the increase was 25 per cent.

The total value of the production was \$94,180,628, that of lead being \$39,943,340 and of zinc \$74,240,288. These figures cover lead and zinc used in the paint trade, also zinc ore used for galvanizing iron.

The United States exported more than \$12,000,000 worth of zinc ore and metal, which went to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and some across the Pacific Ocean to Japan and Russia. It exported 114,000 tons of lead, but imported about 10,000 tons from Mexico and British Columbia.

Wisconsin was second in the production of zinc ore, Missouri being first. Of zinc ore Missouri mined \$15,428,175 in value. Wisconsin produced \$2,975,590 in value of zinc ores, including sulphur mines, New Jersey, Kentucky, Arkansas, Kansas, Indian Territory and Colorado were the next in value of zinc ores. In lead ore production Idaho was the leading state, producing \$7,630,740. Missouri was second, producing 12,640 tons of lead, worth in the aggregate \$7,140,370. Wisconsin came third, with a lead ore production of \$1,190,980.

SUIT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Attorney General Bonaparte Reticent on Pacific Railroads' Case.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Attorney General Bonaparte, when asked to-day as to the truth of the statement that suit would soon be begun to dissolve the relations between the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads, known as the Harriman system, said that the subject was under consideration, but he was not prepared either to confirm or deny the report.

NO POLITICIANS FOR WATER BOARD.

Mayor Will Adhere to 1905 Promise if Present Commissioners Are Ousted.

Politicians, big and little, who have been hoping that if the Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply were removed on the charges to be presented by the Commissioners of Accounts they would be remembered, were disappointed yesterday when they learned that the subject was under consideration, but he was not prepared either to confirm or deny the report.

ENGLISH ALARM GROWS

Grave Problem in Immigration of Asiatics to White Colonies.

London, Jan. 2.—England is experiencing what might well be called an almost startling awakening to the grave problems caused by the immigration of Asiatics to her white colonies. The principal political topic for a week has been the situation in the Transvaal, where several thousand Indians and Chinese faced the alternative of submitting to what they consider a degrading system of registration or of being imprisoned and expelled. The reports of further racial rioting at Vancouver come at a particularly inopportune time, on account of the negotiations now under way between Canada and Japan, and they are decidedly annoying to the British government. Officials have hoped that Japan's willingness substantially to restrict her emigration would soften the anti-Japanese prejudices on the Pacific Coast. The latest outbreak in Canada coming on top of the Transvaal riots, and the efforts of the Japanese government to conclude friendly arrangements with America and Canada.

If anything was needed to impress upon England the seriousness of the race question it was another outbreak in Canada coming on top of the Transvaal riots, and the efforts of the Japanese government to conclude friendly arrangements with America and Canada.

Prominent Indians in England are writing to the newspapers to complain that their compatriots in the white colonies are worse off than the Japanese, who have the diplomatic protection of their government. They predict a weakening of the loyalty of the Indian Empire.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 2.—There is no excitement to-day either in Oriental quarters or throughout the city over the stabbing yesterday of three members of the fire department by Japanese. It is considered that the affair was primarily an accident incident to a New Year's celebration. It may have a certain influence, though, on the civic elections next week.

NEW DRAGNET IN RUSSIA.

Social Revolutionist Committeemen Accused of Conspiracy.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—Indictments were returned in this city to-day against all the members of the executive committee of the Social Revolutionist party, and the trial before the Court of Appeals will begin shortly. The accused men belong to the intellectual section of the social revolutionists. They are mostly veterans of the revolutionary struggle who withdrew from the Social Revolutionary party in order to participate in the elections to the third Duma.

Among those named M. Annensky, who in 1906 was accused on account of his political activities; Ivan Mikotich, the well known Russian author, who shared Maxim Gorky's imprisonment in a fortress in 1905; M. Lutugin, the organizer and first president of the League of Leagues, which co-operated with the labor organizations during the era of strikes which preceded the issuance of the October manifesto, and several prominent attorneys. The men are accused of being members of a secret organization which aimed to overthrow the government. The punishment on this charge may be penal servitude for eight years. The Duma will be asked to suspend its sittings pending the trial.

Premier Stolypin has informed P. Kromyokoff, president of the Duma, that M. Koseroff, a Socialist member of the Duma, has been indicted for making a post-election speech at Ufa in which he incited his hearers to resist the authorities.

Colonel Bebroff, chief of the provincial gendarmerie at Samara, was shot and killed in a crowded street there to-day.

PARROTT'S FIANCEE IS PAROLED.

St. Barnabas's Head Believes He Will Return and Wed Miss Lawrence.

Miss Grace Lawrence, the eighteen-year-old English girl, who accompanied James Henry Parrott to this country as his wife, intending that the marriage ceremony, which fate delayed on the other side, should be performed here, has been paroled in the custody of the Rev. Thomas McCandless, the chaplain at Ellis Island. Miss Lawrence was released through his efforts on Christmas Eve, and later she was taken to St. Barnabas's House, in Mulberry street.

Parrott, who was arrested on cable advice for an alleged irregular transaction in the sale of an automobile, was taken back to London on the morning of the day it was planned by the Episcopal workers to have the couple married in the Tombs.

The Rev. Robert B. Kimber, the superintendent of St. Barnabas's House, said yesterday that from the reports of the police he believed that Parrott, as soon as he can clear himself of the charges, will return to this country and make Miss Lawrence his wife.

ENGLAND'S DEMAND FOR CALDWELL.

London, Jan. 2.—The papers relating to the charge of perjury against Robert C. Caldwell, witness in the trial of the Duke of Argyll, have been forwarded to the British Embassy in London, which will include the report of the exhumation of the Duke's coffin, made by Professor Pepper.

Robert C. Caldwell, who is a resident of Staten Island, declared under oath in London that the coffin of T. C. Druce contained a roll of lead. He arrived in New York from London on December 21, and was arrested on a perjury charge. He has since been ill at his home. The exhumation of the Druce coffin proved that it contained human remains.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD MAKES CHANGE.

Announcement was made yesterday by the North German Lloyd Line that, beginning with the sailing of the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm on Tuesday, all the company's express steamers would depart at 10 a. m. The rapid work done in dredging the Ambrose Channel has enabled North German Lloyd Line to send its steamers through the Narrows without restriction, which was a restriction when the Main Ship Channel was used. The uniform hour of 10 a. m. has been selected for the convenience of patrons.

The company's steamers in the regular direct New York and Bremen service will continue to depart at 11 a. m. every Thursday.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE TO BOSTON.

The New England Steamship Company announced yesterday that its new service to Boston by the outside route would begin to-morrow with the departure of the steamer Massachusetts, which leaves New York at 5 p. m. The Bunker Hill will steam from Boston at the same hour. The new service is known as the Boston Merchants' Line. The departures of steamers from Boston and New York will be tri-weekly.

DINNER FOR NEWSPAPER MEN.

A dinner to the historians of the day-to-day incidents of metropolitan life was given at the Hotel St. Charles, No. 112 West 48th street, last evening by the new manager, H. S. Duncan. The guests of Mr. Duncan, who was formerly the manager of the Globe, were not allowed to forget that 1908 was still young, even though the hotel is not far from Broadway.

SILVER SERVICE FOR THE SEMINOLE.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 2.—With the approval of Secretary Cortelyou, in recognition of invaluable assistance rendered the British steamer Sheppy Allison, which was saved when stranded in a fog on Cape Lookout Shoals, Lloyds Underwriters, of London, through James H. Underhill, of this city, are to be presented to-day to the United States revenue cutter Seminole, Captain J. H. Quinn commanding, a handsome silver service, suitably inscribed.

DISCOUNT RATE REDUCED.

Bank of England's Action Because of Improved Conditions.

London, Jan. 2.—The directors of the Bank of England lowered the minimum rate of discount to-day to 4 per cent, which rate was established as a result of the recent American financial crisis. Improved financial conditions in America, coupled with a better monetary situation in Germany, assisted the directors in their decision to remove the stringent rate of discount, which had been handicapping trade and savings banks. The effect of the reduction of the discount rate already had been largely discounted on the London Stock Exchange, as the absence of New York competition for Monday's gold arrivals and a sharp drop in discount rates foreshadowed an early decline in the official minimum rate of discount.

Berlin, Jan. 2.—The reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount to-day was received with much surprise but no less satisfaction by the German financial community. The bankers, however, carefully refrain from adopting too optimistic a view of the results of that action on the monetary situation in Germany. They declare that banking conditions have been too strained to warrant the expectation of an early reduction in the rate of the German Imperial Bank. This institution, they say, has been too much weakened by the heavy draft upon its stock of gold for America and by home demands to permit early action. The rate must be kept up in order to attract gold back to Germany.

The bankers also apprehend that not a few commercial and financial concerns are in a precarious situation, and fear that further failures will prevent the early return of confidence, cheap money and a normal condition of affairs.

At the beginning of the acute financial troubles in this country on October 31 the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent, the former figure having stood since August 15. The rate was advanced to 6 per cent on November 1, and three days later was advanced to 7 per cent, for the first time since 1871. The 7 per cent rate was kept in force as long as America and Germany were drawing gold heavily from London, its total duration being fifty-five days.

It was generally expected that the rate would be lowered early this month, but opinion inclined to the belief that it would be maintained for another week. If the international financial situation continues to show improvement, the rate probably will be further reduced in the near future. In 1906 the rate did not go above 5 per cent, in 1906 the highest was 4 per cent, while in 1904 the maximum was 3 1/2 per cent.

LESS GOLD; MORE SILVER.

Production for 1907 Estimated by Director of Mint.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The production of gold in the United States fell off \$1,533,000 in 1907, as against 1906, whereas the amount of silver produced was increased by over one million five ounces. Alaska's gold production fell off a little more than \$2,000,000, according to the preliminary report of the director of the mint, issued to-day. Colorado is shown to have led all the states in 1907 in the production of gold, as it did in 1906, the amount, however, being reduced from nearly \$23,000,000 in 1906 to nearly \$11,000,000 in 1907. Montana heads the list in the production of silver with 12,113,000 fine ounces, with Colorado and Utah only a few thousand ounces behind.

The following table shows the value of the production of the gold and silver states for 1907:

Table with 3 columns: State, Gold, Silver. Lists production values for various states including Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Other states.

The commercial value of fine silver in 1906 averaged about 68 cents an ounce, and in 1907 about 66 cents an ounce. The production of fine silver in 1906 was \$5,317,900 ounces.

WAYBURN VOLUNTARY BANKRUPT.

Vaudeville Man Owes Brother and Others \$28,252 and Has \$139 1/2.

Edward C. Wayburn, who is better known to vaudeville audiences as "Ned" Wayburn, the producer of the specialty act as "The Rain Dance" and "The Minstrel Misses," and other acts of the same character, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. Mr. Wayburn says his assets are \$139 1/2 and his liabilities \$28,252.

Mr. Wayburn's brother, Elbert D. Wayburn, the principal creditor, is named for a loan of \$3,190, and Charles H. Hutton, for \$1,200. The principal creditor for a loan of \$447, D. H. Dodge for \$150 worth of scenery, Felix Isman for a loan of \$70, and George Considine for \$100. Other creditors named in the petition are Philip Mindil, Hotel Metropole, Edward Bonair Company, Crystal Water Company, William Hepper, United States Lithographing Company, M. Herron and J. C. Hoffmann. In addition, there are a number of creditors for advertising and household supplies.

Wayburn is one of the best known vaudeville men in New York. He was engaged by the Rogers brothers to arrange a production for them in September, 1906, and has since staged various specialties at well known New York theatres.

In August, 1906, he was sued in the Supreme Court by his wife, Agnes, for divorce and alimony.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday with the Clerk of the United States District Court:

Voluntary petition of George D. Hartlett, a "mechanical expert," of No. 21 Alpha Place, showing assets of \$3,000 and liabilities of \$10,000. Creditors are Abraham Buchanan, \$1,000, and J. B. Cohen, \$500.

Involuntary petition against Joseph and Sigmund Silberstulz, turk, No. 14 East 87th street, by creditors, as follows: S. Kirshbaum, \$200; H. S. Berman, \$100; S. S. Meyer was appointed receiver, with a bond of \$500.

Involuntary petition against Samuel Batzer, clothing, No. 40 Eldridge street, by creditors, with claims for \$2,000. Creditors are M. S. Apple, \$1,000; Nechamkin & Greenberg, \$400. Preferences were assigned: Max Kellerer was appointed receiver, with a bond of \$2,000.

Voluntary petition by William J. Greenfield and Harris Maskin, individually and trading as a firm, showing assets of \$100,000 and liabilities of \$100,000. The personal creditors were, principally, Klotz Fireproofing Company, \$2,000; Soral & David, \$1,500. The schedules of Greenfield stated that the amounts due many of his individual creditors were unknown to him.

Involuntary petition against Ludwig Kondelka, of No. 41 East 81st street, by creditors as follows: Alfred Kaitz & Co., \$270; Edward Berman, \$100; J. B. Cohen, \$100; S. S. Meyer, \$100. Preferences of \$1,000 were complained of.

Leo Oppenheimer was appointed receiver of the business of Michael Gillespie and William E. Walsh, individually and as members of the firm of Gillespie, Walsh & Gillespie, and the receiver of the new Police Headquarters structure, and it is stated that upon its completion the firm will be ready to do business. The receiver's bond was fixed at \$5,000, and he was authorized to continue the business for ten days.

Schedules of George A. Hauf, involuntary bankruptcy, showed debts of \$37,200 and assets of \$37,200. Creditors were: J. B. Cohen, \$1,000; S. S. Meyer, \$1,000; S. S. Meyer, \$1,000; S. S. Meyer, \$1,000. The principal creditors were: J. B. Cohen, \$1,000; S. S. Meyer, \$1,000; S. S. Meyer, \$1,000; S. S. Meyer, \$1,000.

INDIVIDUALITY. Finds no better opportunity for expression than in The Chair, The Table, The Sofa, silent members that surround our domestic life. Our productions for the comfortable Living Room express this theme in its fullest sense, wherein character and meaning—with the important item of comfort—forms the dominating theme. These pieces take their influence from the early English designers, and from our own Colonial. And each single piece brings some individual expression. Grand Rapids Furniture Company. (Incorporated) 34 and 36 West 32d Street Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Eliminated Naval Officers Dissatisfied. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, January 2. NOT LIKELY TO BE RESTORED.—The various bills which will probably be introduced when Congress reconvenes in behalf of naval officers who have been retired, either on their own application or compulsorily on the recommendation of the annual elimination board, will be reported adversely if any of them reaches the stage when it is considered necessary to submit them to the Navy Department for remark. The bureau of navigation has all along held to the view that an officer who applies for retirement and gains an advantage accordingly, in that he may be employed on active service at full pay and escape going to sea, should not expect to be returned to the active register. He cannot be so returned unless he displaces some one who has moved up one file. The only other way would be to carry such a restored officer as an additional number, which would amount in the end to an increase in the officers of a particular grade. It is certain that none of the officers who were retired on their own application stand any chance of restoration. There are signs, however, that something will be urged on Congress in behalf of the officers who have been compulsorily retired. Already one officer of that class has had a bill introduced in his behalf, but even in these cases the bureau of navigation will report adversely.

ROSTER OF BATTLESHIP CREWS.—The bureau of navigation will soon have ready for distribution a complete list of the enlisted men attached to the battleships which are on the way to the Pacific Coast. It has been necessary to obtain this list from the navy paymasters on the ships and to look up the home address of each man. There is much labor involved in this process, as each "jacket" filed in the archives of the bureau containing the record of every individual must be consulted. The list will be prepared according to the ships and also according to the home of the individual.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued: ARMY. Lieutenant Colonel WALTER L. FISK, corps of engineers, was promoted to the rank of Major. Major CHARLES H. CHAPMAN, Judge Advocate, Michigan National Guard, is garrison school, Fort Brady. Captain CHARLES M. BUNKER, 4th Field Artillery, to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas. First Lieutenant ROBERT L. RICHARDS, assistant surgeon, to Army Medical Museum, Washington, for examination for advancement. NAVY. Captain JOHN E. PILLSBURY, appointed chief, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. Rear Admiral W. L. FIEBEL and P. GARST, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis. Lieutenant E. L. BERRY, detached to the Chicago. Lieutenant A. N. MITCHELL, detached to the Chicago, to the Colorado. Passed Assistant Engineer A. MALLISTER (retired), detached inspection duty at Brooklyn; home, Ensign J. C. SWENBERT, Jr., 10 navy yard, Boston.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department: ARRIVED. Dec. 30.—The Whipple, the Hopkins, the Hull, the Stewart, the Truxtun and the Lawrence, at Para. Dec. 31.—The Federal, at Norfolk, from New Orleans; the West Virginia, the Colorado, the Maryland and the Pennsylvania, at Maxfield Bay. Jan. 1.—The Nero, at Rio de Janeiro. SAILED. Dec. 31.—The Marcellus, from San Juan for Portsmouth, N. H. The Adams placed out of commission, navy yard, League Island, December 31. The Hartford, ordered placed out of commission, navy yard, Norfolk, for fitting out for midshipmen's practice cruise.

MR. TAFT CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT. Decisions on War Department Affairs May Be Announced To-day. Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft devoted considerable time to-night to considering what course shall be followed regarding army officers who failed to "make good" in the recent horseback riding tests prescribed by the President. The selection of persons to fill two vacancies on the Philippine Commission was another subject for consideration, as well as the promotion of an officer to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brigadier General Charles E. Smith, of the ordnance department. Many other minor matters connected with the administration of the War Department were taken up.

At the close of the conference Secretary Taft said he had no announcement to make to-night, because no decision had been reached. He said he would see the President again to-morrow and an announcement probably would be made after the Cabinet meeting.

COLONEL MARSHALL SAFE. Not To Be Retired, Though Not Taking Riding Test. [From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 2.—Friends of Colonel William L. Marshall, of the engineer corps, who is in charge of the work on Ambrose Channel, in New York Harbor, have felt much anxiety because of the colonel's inability to undergo the riding test prescribed by the President for all field officers and the rumors that all officers who failed to take the ride or to complete it in good form would be retired. While a definite decision has not been reached regarding other officers who failed to undergo this test, it can be asserted with confidence that Colonel Marshall will be permitted to remain on the active list until he retires by age on June 1, 1910.

Colonel Marshall is in charge of the eastern and southern entrances of New York Harbor, which include Ambrose Channel, as well as various sea walls, improvements at Fort Schuyler, etc. He has rendered such service as an engineer that his inability to ride will be overlooked by his superior officers, and he will be permitted to continue the important improvements of which he now has supervision. There is reason to believe that eminent service in the cases of officers whose duties do not require riding will be considered in making the decisions affecting them.

MAJOR CRABBS RETIRED. Washington, Jan. 2.—Major Joseph T. Crabbs, of the quartermaster's department, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day, on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. While stationed at the Military Academy at West Point several years ago Major Crabbs was thrown from his horse and fractured his leg. The accident made him a partial cripple and he was disqualified at the recent riding test at Fort Myer. He is the first officer to be retired as the result of President Roosevelt's horsemanship requirements.

SOME NAVAL RED TAPE CUT. Washington, Jan. 2.—Sundry changes in the naval regulations designed to bring them up to present usages to conform as to salaries under certain conditions with the practice in vogue in the army and to eliminate red tape and circumlocution in the administration of office work have been approved by President Roosevelt. One change dispenses with evening muster at quarters on shipboard, which is not regarded as necessary for the maintenance of discipline or for affording opportunities for physical drill, and another permits officers ordered to shore duty outside of the conditional limits of the United States or Alaska to draw an advance of three months' pay, a privilege heretofore not enjoyed in certain cases, causing great hardship when the officers are without funds.

VICHY CELESTINS. Prevents COUGHS and INDIGESTIONS. Ask your Physician.