

UNITE FOR OCEAN WAR
GERMANS FIGHT BRITISH.

Importance of Hamburg-American
and Lloyd Agreement.

Bremen, Jan. 10.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company and the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have definitely agreed to work in unison in the matter of the North American and East Asiatic shipping of the two lines. The agreement is to last for four years. The Hamburg company withdraws from the passenger traffic to the Far East, receiving for this concession certain advantages, which have not been made public, concerning the steamer business to the United States. The two companies have reached an agreement also in the matter of the steamers that have been taking pleasure parties on special tours. When asked for an explanation of the agreement the officials of the North German Lloyd replied: "It refers to an arrangement between the two lines in the matter of North American and East Asiatic shipping."

Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg company, said: "The agreement is for four years. It secures the joint operation of the two companies in the North Atlantic, as well as in the Eastern and African trade."

The local representatives of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines were unable yesterday to give any details of the four-year agreement of the two German lines. Gustav H. Schwab, general manager of the North German Lloyd line, merely confirmed the report received from Bremen. He said there had been difficulties in the Oriental and African trade of the two companies and misunderstandings over the freight rates of the North Atlantic business, and that these had been adjusted. Emil L. Boas, resident director and general manager of the Hamburg-American line, declined to talk of the agreement.

Soon after the report was received from Bremen the Hamburg-American line announced a reduction of its second cabin rate on all steamers of the New York and Hamburg service. The new rate will go into effect at once. The second cabin rate on the steamers Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and Amerika was \$4, while \$6 was charged for second cabin transportation on the steamers Pennsylvania, Patricia and Graf Waldersee. The new rate is \$3 for a second cabin room on any of these steamers. The rate for the Deutschland, however, will be maintained at \$4. The cut in rates will be in effect until May 1.

With the coalition of the German lines, the rate war looks serious for the British passenger lines. It is apparent that the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines, which have not been friendly disposed toward each other for some time, have now united to fight the British lines, which are divided into fighting factions, with the so-called trust on one side and the Cunard line on the other.

Possibly the most significant indication of the intention of the German lines to break in heavily on the British patronage was the announcement made yesterday by the Hamburg-American line that hereafter it will operate the Patricia, Patricia, and Graf Waldersee would resume calling at Plymouth and Cherbourg. This will enable them, with their reduced second cabin rate, to get much of the eastbound traffic for London and Paris.

It was said yesterday that the Hamburg-American line is likely to run into difficulties with and come under the reaction of the British merchants' shipping act of 1906 if it carries passengers to Plymouth at the \$3 rate. The law was passed by the British Parliament while the Lusitania and the Mauretania, of the Cunard line, were in course of construction.

THE RISING IN CHE-KIANG.
Later Reports Term Movement Anti-Foreign

Peking, Jan. 10.—Further reports of the rioting at Kiangshing-Pu, a town in the province of Che-Kiang, say that the movement there is anti-foreign. The Catholic missionary station has asked M. Bapst, the French minister to China, for protection.

THE MISSING REGALIA INQUIRY.
Commissioner's Work Checked by Action of Ulster King-at-Arms.

Dublin, Jan. 10.—The vice-regal commission, appointed recently to sift thoroughly the disappearance from Dublin Castle last July of a part of the regalia, valued at \$50,000, held its opening session this morning at the office of Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, Ulster King-at-Arms, the custodian of the missing jewels. The hearing was private.

Much to the surprise of everybody concerned, the proceedings were terminated abruptly by the withdrawal of Sir Arthur and his two local representatives, Timothy M. Healy, M. P., and James Campbell, who all protested against the limited scope of the inquiry. They declined to take part in the investigation or give evidence, on the ground that the commission did not have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses or take testimony on oath. The terms of the reference are as follows: "To investigate the circumstances of the loss of the regalia of the Order of St. Patrick and to inquire whether Sir Arthur Edward Vicars exercised due vigilance and proper care as the custodian thereof."

Counsel for Sir Arthur said that their client was most anxious that there should be an exhaustive judicial inquiry, and that nothing short of a would satisfy him. He wanted the inquiry to be public. The commission adjourned until to-morrow to consider the points raised.

There is much conjecture to-night as to the grave questions which, according to Sir Arthur's counsel, the commission may not inquire into. "The Dublin Evening Herald" says that the mystery of the jewels only touches the fringe of the question, and that revelations may be expected which have not been equalled in Ireland for a quarter of a century.

TRANSVAAL'S RECORD GOLD OUTPUT.
London, Jan. 10.—The Transvaal yield of gold for the month of December makes a new record. The output was 581,235 ounces, which is 28,699 ounces over the previous highest yield for a month. The value of the December output is placed at £2,478,650.

TWO KILLED, TEN HURT, BY BOMB.
Warsaw, Jan. 10.—The terrorists of this city made an attack this morning on a post car at Sokolow, near the Vistula Railroad. A bomb thrown at the car killed two and wounded ten soldiers and railway employees. After looting the safes, the terrorists made their escape.

Clearer brain and steady nerves always follow the use of Postum in place of coffee—sometimes in a very marked manner.

Caffeine—the drug in coffee, interferes with digestion, and if continued is sure to show in some fixed disease.

The perfect poise of mind and body—the power to accomplish something worth while, makes a lot of difference with ones earning capacity.

If it's worth while to you, try the change to Postum—say, two weeks. You'll know "There's a Reason."

REFORM IN THE CONGO.
THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN

Philanthropic Uses of Revenue—
King Leopold's Threat.

Brussels, Jan. 10.—The government has issued its reply to the recommendations made by the Congo Commission. It says that King Leopold does not desire any personal profit from the donations reserved under the treaty; these amount now to \$1,300,000 a year, but it is expected that later they will grow to \$5,000,000 a year.

The reply sets forth various philanthropic methods in which the revenue of the Congo Independent State is to be expended. The income will be devoted to philanthropic, educational and hospital work, Catholic missions and special investigations, such as an effort to find a cure for the sleeping sickness. The reply, among other things, makes it clear that companies holding concessions will be amenable to the laws of the Congo and not to Belgian laws.

A feature of the reply is a statement of the remarkable mineral wealth of the Katanga district. Eighteen copper and malachite mines have been discovered in this territory, and there are two million tons of copper ore in sight. While the reply admits that taxes in the Congo have been paid in labor, it denies that the system of forced labor is now in existence.

In conclusion, the reply says that if the treaty is not ratified King Leopold will resume his former status in the administration of the Congo Independent State. The reply has made an unfavorable impression generally. It is understood that M. Schollaert accepted the Premier's offer under the belief that King Leopold would make further concessions than his majesty's present intentions indicate.

NO FRICTION WITH JAPAN.
State Department Officials Deny
Trouble Over Immigration.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Considering the smoothness with which exchanges are progressing between America and Japan relative to the adjustment of questions growing out of the immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States, the officials of the State Department are puzzled to account for the publication in various foreign capitals, as well as in this country, of reports calculated to convey the impression that there is serious friction between the two countries over this subject. The latest of the reports, to the effect that the Japanese Foreign Office is reluctant to accede to a "demand" of Ambassador O'Brien that an agreement to restrict Japanese immigration into the United States be reduced to writing, meets with the approval of the State Department.

The officials do not care to discuss negotiations of this importance while they are still in progress, following the general rule based on a belief that such discussion is calculated to defeat the objects sought. But it develops that what Mr. O'Brien is doing is merely aiding the Japanese officials to perfect internal regulations that will serve to stop the indiscriminate immigration of Japanese laborers. He is expected to negotiate any treaty with Japan on this subject, or even to obtain a modus vivendi or anything in the nature of the written agreement referred to in some of the press dispatches.

Under instructions from the State Department he has acquainted the Japanese government with the fact that the measures adopted in Japan last spring, following the undertaking of the Japanese government to restrict undesirable emigration to the United States by a careful regulation of the issue of passports, have proved utterly ineffective. The Japanese officials were surprised at the figures presented by Mr. O'Brien, illustrating not only the continuance of the coile immigration into America, but its startling increase over the adoption of the Japanese restrictive policy.

The Japanese officials have been endeavoring to frame regulations that shall be effective, and in the course of that effort they have naturally communicated freely with the American Ambassador. The latter has kept the State Department informed as to the nature of the proposed restrictive measures, and the department in turn has not hesitated to suggest amendments to the project, based on the experience of the immigration inspectors and collectors of customs in this country. This involved the co-operation of the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and Labor, the latter being directly charged with the enforcement of the exclusion laws.

Washington officials have received a long report from Mr. O'Brien concerning the latest phase of the Japanese project. They are carefully considering this and will not hesitate to indicate how the restrictive plan may be improved, if that is possible, notwithstanding the fact that the ambassador has expressed the belief that the plan proposed is satisfactory. Should the department coincide in this view, it is stated that it will only be necessary for Mr. O'Brien to signify that fact to the Japanese government. There will be no necessity for him to obtain any written pledges, or to make any suggestion that might in the slightest degree reflect upon the good faith of the Japanese government in this matter.

It is suggested in the State Department that a possible explanation of the circulation of the report that Mr. O'Brien has been seeking to obtain from the Japanese government the government written pledges from the fact that about a year ago negotiations were actually in progress between America and Japan looking to the confirmation of a treaty for the regulation of immigration. These negotiations were suspended and finally abandoned as a result of the feeling excited over the troubles in San Francisco arising from the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools and attacks by mobs upon Japanese bathhouses and restaurants.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL DISMISSED.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—Advices by the steamer Aki state that Admiral Baron Ito, of the Naval College, who commanded the Japanese navy in the war with China, has been dismissed from the service because of scandal which involves him with the wife of a workman in the Yokosuka navy yards.

AN ALARMIST IN PARIS.
Paris, Jan. 10.—Lucien Millevoye, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who first achieved notoriety by his connection with the Boulanger movement, is the author of a sensational article, published this afternoon, in which he calls upon Great Britain and France to intervene in the "American-Japanese crisis" before it is too late.

M. Millevoye lays the responsibility for the Russo-Japanese war at the door of Great Britain. "The time for arbitration has arrived," he says. "To-morrow may be too late. If the governments at London and Paris postpone conciliatory propositions it may cost both of them dear."

MORE GUARDS FOR HAWAII URGED.
Honolulu, Jan. 10.—A large increase of the national guard of Hawaii is urged by the War Department in a communication to territorial officials.

SUGGESTION OF GREATER AMERICA.
Paris, Jan. 10.—The "Journal des Debats," referring to-day to the recent congress of the Central American republics held in Washington, says that the results obtained constitute a triumph for the statesmanship of the United States, and that the incidentally they will strengthen both the Monroe and the Drago doctrines. Continuing, the paper suggests that this congress may lead eventually to a confederation of the two Americas, which would possess immeasurable weight among the nations of the world.

MOB DENOUNCES DR. PETERS.
Cologne, Jan. 10.—The Peters libel suit brought out expressions of popular ill feeling to-day, and when Peters left the courthouse at noon he was followed by an excited crowd shouting "Murderer!" and other epithets.

RETIRED MANUFACTURER A SUICIDE.
Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 10.—Samuel W. Bass, seventy-four years old, a retired boiler manufacturer, shot himself at his home, in Havhill street, this afternoon. He was despondent over the death of his wife.

SOCIALISTS DISPERSED.
POLICE BUSY IN BERLIN.

Demand for General Suffrage Falls
in the Landtag.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The Socialists to-day organized demonstrations before the building of the Prussian Landtag, in which a Radical resolution demanding general suffrage in Prussian elections was to come up for discussion. Since the Socialists had held a series of mass meetings last night in favor of electoral reform, and these meetings had addressed telegrams to the Landtag, the street demonstrations to-day took the population of Berlin by surprise. The police, however, were aware of the plans, turned out a full force and succeeded in preventing the demonstrations from reaching a dangerous stage.

Many arrests were made. The most serious encounter was at the Kurfürsten Bridge. Here the police had to charge with drawn sabres. The excitement reached a high pitch when a detachment of mounted police wheeled around the corner from Wilhelmstrasse and approached the Landtag at a brisk trot. Their arrival was greeted by a cry of rage, and the women members of socialist clubs screamed insults in the faces of the police and brandished extra editions of the "Vorwärts." The mounted policemen quietly formed and pressed steadily upon the crowd, which was dispersed in two minutes.

A large number of Socialists then marched to the office of the "Vorwärts" to get copies of an extra edition of the newspaper in which an article said that the hour had struck for the masses to demand representation in Parliament. They intended to assemble later in front of the Castle and resume the demonstration. Few of them, however, arrived there, the police everywhere having blocked the approaches to the imperial residence. Large crowds had collected in the square facing it and were not disturbed by the police. They waited in vain in the cold for the main body. In the square were many unemployed men, of whom it is estimated there are at present fifty thousand in Berlin.

SUPPORT OF OTHER PARTIES LACKING.
It is not believed that the demonstration will have any political results. It was wholly a Socialist affair. While the Socialists compose the most numerous party in the kingdom their influence over the government has been greatly diminished through the reverses which they sustained in the elections a year ago and the complete isolation of the party. The Radicals form the only other party unequivocally favoring general suffrage, but there is no prospect of their co-operating with the Socialists for common action looking toward electoral reform, the latter party having accused the Radicals of being false to their principles and disgraced through their alliance with the government.

Many speeches were made in the Landtag on the question at issue, and at the close of the session Prince von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, said that manhood suffrage, as it existed for the Reichstag, would not be for the good of the State, and secret ballots would not be permitted in Prussia. He admitted that the suffrage system required reform and that the government had been studying the question for a long time. Exactly what direction the reform would take he did not know, but as soon as the government's proposal was ready it would be communicated to the Landtag. The Chancellor added he did not expect it would be presented at this session. He said that the street demonstrations had not made the slightest impression on the government, which had not changed by one hair's breadth its decision to carry through what it thought to be right.

The motion for manhood suffrage was finally rejected without a division.

EXCLUSION UNDER PRESENT SYSTEM.
Under the present electoral system in Prussia there are three classes of electors. Up to the present time the laboring man has been completely deprived of representation in the Prussian parliament owing to the fact that he was overwhelmed at the final elections by the other two classes. The categories of electors are formed arbitrarily by dividing the total amount of taxation received by the state into three equal parts. A small number of wealthy persons, paying the first third of the total taxation, select a certain number of men from their ranks to act as final voters; a more extended number of less wealthy persons, who pay the next third of the full amount of taxation, choose an equal number of final electors, while the third class of voters, composed of the remainder of the population and including the workmen, whose numbers reach millions, are allowed to select a number of final voters equal to that chosen by each of the other two classes. The total number of final electors selected by this process then proceeds to cast the final vote, at which the representatives of the two first named classes always vote solidly together, thus shutting out any possibility of the election of a representative of the working classes.

DEPORTATION SENTENCES ILLEGAL.
Transvaal Will Amend Immigration Act—
Many Men in Prison.

Johannesburg, Jan. 10.—The trouble between the government and the Asiatics in the Transvaal entered on a new phase to-day. A flaw has been discovered in the immigration act which renders illegal the sentences of deportation against several of the British-Indian leaders in the country, and the courts' action will have to be revised. An Indian lawyer named Ghandhi and five other Indians prominent in the movement to resist registration because they failed to observe the law to register have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but these sentences are not affected.

The government, however, is unyielding, and the immigration act will be so amended as to make possible more drastic treatment of those Asiatics who refuse to conform to the registration law. Seven Indian traders at Pretoria were sentenced to three months at hard labor at Pretoria for refusing to register their law to leave the country on account of their failure to register.

GENERAL KEIM MAY RESIGN POST.
Prince Henry Threatens to Leave Naval
League if the Director Remains.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—An official communication issued to-day sets forth that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, who represents his majesty as patron of the Naval League, has decided to retire from this post. Major General Keim, continues as managing director of the league. This decision was reached in agreement with the Emperor. It would appear to be a result of a recent long conference between Emperor William and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, at which the prince explained that his retirement from the league was due to the use of the resources of the association for political purposes. The attitude taken by the Emperor will undoubtedly result in forcing Major General Keim to resign.

It is largely due to the effort of Major General Keim that the Naval League has been brought to its present organization, with more than a million members. He retired from the army ten years ago.

FIND ROOM FOR THE OLD GUARD.
Controller Metz recommended at yesterday's meeting of the advisory board that it take up the request of the Old Guard. He thinks a room in some tower might be given to the Old Guard, of which he himself is a member, but he does not think they want the city to go to the expense, especially at this time, of building an armory for them.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.
Officials Welcome the Personnel Bill
of Senator Hale.

SENATOR HALE'S BILL WELCOMED.—An-
ticipated discussion in the Navy Department to-day
concerning the bill introduced in the Senate yester-
day by Senator Hale developed almost general
agreement that the proposals were bound to result
in the best of the Navy Department. The bill is
afforded for a fair and impartial hearing of the
various questions which have been disturbing the
serenity of the personnel. The bill is the first
practical step toward positive rank for naval staff
officers, although some of them were inclined to
think that by the wording of the bill these officers
would have the same titles as are now used for
the staff of the Army. There was no objection
expressed by the staff officers to the provision
that they should not exercise "command over any
vessel of the Navy Department." Most line
officers insist that the staff officers shall not
have the titles now used by line officers, but the
smaller conservative line element is in favor
of granting the staff officers the titles of line officers.
There was no objection expressed by the staff officers
to the provision that they should not exercise "command
over any vessel of the Navy Department." Most line
officers insist that the staff officers shall not
have the titles now used by line officers, but the
smaller conservative line element is in favor
of granting the staff officers the titles of line officers.

The provision for voluntary retirement of naval officers after thirty and forty years' service is the application to the naval personnel of the principle which long has been enjoyed by army officers. The plan would be that the pay meets with favor, although it may complicate the proposition of general increase on the sliding basis which is proposed in the pending service pay bill introduced by Senator Dick and Representative Capron. There was much discussion for and against the provision limiting the appointments as ensign of the grade of the naval academy. It has been realized that the large number of midshipmen graduated will sooner or later cause a "jump" in the junior grades, and it is to avoid this demoralizing calamity that Mr. Hale has proposed a restriction on final appointment. The provision of the bill which has created most interest in the Navy Department is that which provides for the discharge of officers who have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, but who have not been promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander. It is appreciated among naval officers that the bill will have to be changed in many respects before enactment, but it is welcomed as a means of getting before Congress, or at least before the Senate Naval Committee, the varied grievances which are now disturbing the commission personnel of the navy. Senator Hale is prepared to call upon some officers who are in a position to enlighten the committee and the hearings are destined to be most interesting.

UNDESIRABLES IN THE ARMY.—The General Staff of the army has gone on record as favoring a system of elimination. There is nothing definite in the memorandum which has been submitted to the chief of staff on the subject, but it has been pointed out as one of the factors now troubling the army and interfering with re-enlistment that there are unfit officers who under the present system must be carried on the active list, with no hope of their retirement or discharge. The General Staff has not developed a plan by which this elimination may be done. It has contented itself with the announcement that there are unfit officers and that the elimination of a decidedly adverse effect upon the welfare of the enlisted men. The elimination of such officers is recommended and there the plan stops. General William Crozier, the chief of ordnance of the army, is anxious to have enacted his plan for a scientifically evolved percentage of transfers from the active list. This is with a view to facilitating promotion and has not been suggested as a means to rid the army of officers who are admittedly unfit. The proposition from the General Staff will find little favor among army officers, largely because it is indefinite and opens a troublesome question as to the method of establishing individual unfitness. There is always present the thought that a proposition to declare disqualification will invite influences which are as far removed as possible from military considerations. The element of discontent in the military personnel.

EXPERIMENT ON STORING SHELLS.—An important experiment is in progress on board the Vermont and the Louisiana during the trip of those ships with the rest of the Atlantic fleet from Hampton Roads to Magdalena Bay. One turret on each of those vessels is being used to ascertain to what extent the shell of the guns of the respective turrets may be stored in the turret. The experiment is with the idea of reducing the time of firing. It is believed that with the shell stored nearer the breach of the gun it will be possible to increase the rapidity of fire over the present conditions, where the shell is stored below the turret and must be sent up along the hoists with the powder. This necessarily takes some time under the best regulated handling of ammunition between the magazine and the turret guns. Of course, there is a danger that the shells, if stored in the turret, will be observed carefully by the board which is in charge of the demonstration on board the Vermont and the Louisiana. One element in the navy has insisted that there are at present insufficient precautions against disaster, and the officers who entertain this view are not inclined to believe that the advantages gained by having shell in the turret is worth the additional peril. About one-half of the shells of the turret can be stored in the turret. It will be possible after the firing of the guns in the target practice at Magdalena Bay to ascertain just what time is gained by this arrangement.

SADDLE DUTY TIME ALLOWANCE.—The bureau chiefs in the War Department are making reports this week to the Secretary of War on the recommendation made by the inspector general of the army that time be allowed from the official duty of army staff officers for the purpose of allowing them to acquire the necessary skill and endurance in horseback riding in anticipation of the demands hereafter upon all field officers to have a ninety-minute, three day, annual ride. Conservative army officers are beginning to think that the most important work which they must fit themselves for will be equitation, and that the scholastic research upon which they have been engaged under the policy which has been authorized, since it is not possible for most officers to regulate their own time. There is a general approval of the suggestion by the inspector general of the army.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued: ARMY. Second Lieutenant CARROLL R. SAWYER, coast artillery corps, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to artillery corps, Fort Bliss. Captain FRANK C. WOOD, quartermaster Porto Rico 2nd Infantry, to 2nd Infantry, to Porto Rico. Captain FERDINAND W. ROBBIE, 2nd Infantry, to 2nd Infantry. Captain LAUNCELOT B. HUMPHREY, from 22d to 21st Infantry. First Lieutenant SAMUEL A. PRICE, 28th Infantry, from general hospital, Washington barracks, to proper station. Captain WILLIAM F. CREARY, 8th Infantry, to army transport service, San Francisco, as quartermaster and commissary of the transport Buford, via Honolulu route. Captain JOHN W. WOOD, 2d Infantry, to his regiment. Captain JOHN PARKER, 28th Infantry, from Cuba to the President of Monterey. First Lieutenants THOMAS B. BROWN, 7th Infantry, to 7th Infantry. First Lieutenant POWELL, 13th Infantry, to the President of Monterey. Captain JOHN KINNEY, 25th Infantry, from duty with 9th Infantry to his regiment in Philippines. First Lieutenant FRANK T. THORNTON, from 88th to 2d Infantry, coast artillery corps, at Fort Mifflin, Pa.

NAVY. Lieutenant T. L. OZERN, detached from the Stockton; to command the Thornton. Ensign C. A. BLAKELY, detached from the Thornton; to command the Thornton. Midshipman R. V. LOWE, detached from the Stockton; to command the Thornton. Surgeon R. SPEAR, detached from navy yard, League Island; to the League. Passed Assistant Surgeon M. W. BAKER, from naval hospital, New York; to go home. Assistant Surgeon W. W. WINSTON, detached from Navy Department, to the Dolphin, January 31. Assistant Paymaster E. H. TERAU, to navy yard. Assistant Paymaster F. W. HOLT, to bureau of supplies and accounts. Assistant Paymaster H. W. BROWNING, detached from the Dolphin, January 31; to bureau of supplies and accounts. Passed Assistant Paymaster G. P. AULD, detached from the Dolphin, to go home. Commander E. E. WRIGHT, to command the Rainbow. Lieutenant J. H. TOMB, to the Wilmington.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of war vessels have been reported to the Navy Department: ARRIVED. Jan. 9.—The Choctaw and the Rocket, at Washington; the Marcellus, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Sioux, at Boston; the California and the Nebraska, at San Francisco. SAILED. Jan. 9.—The Hartford and the Standish, from Annapolis for Norfolk; the Chicago, from San Diego for Magdalena Bay. The Relief will be placed in service at the navy yard, League Island, February 1, as a naval auxiliary hospital ship, with a naval surgeon in command and manned by merchant crew and officers.

ASKS ABOUT COMMAND OF RELIEF.
Resolution of Inquiry Favorably Reported
by House Naval Committee.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The bill resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy, "to furnish to the House of Representatives a full record of the correspondence, orders, etc., relative to the assignment of Surgeon Stokes to the command of the hospital ship Relief and the resultant resignation of Rear Admiral Brownson as chief of the bureau of navigation," was reported favorably to-day by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Orders were issued at the Navy Department today placing out of commission the colliers Marcellus and Leonidas on February 1. These ships recently went to Trinidad with coal for the fleet. Through the operation of this order it is expected to make available part of the money necessary for fitting out the Relief. An order was issued today placing out of commission the collier Spear from the League Island Navy Yard and assigns him to the Relief.

CADETS NAMED BY PRESIDENT.
Washington, Jan. 10.—The following Presidential appointments of principal and alternate cadets to the West Point Military Academy were made to-day: Principal—Samuel Y. Knight, son of Major J. T. Knight; Louis A. Craig, son of the late Major L. A. Craig; Henry Allen, son of Brigadier General Henry T. Allen; Thomas Decker Barry, son of Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry; Blackburn Hall, son of Brigadier General W. P. Hall; Lawrence Rabbitt Weeks, son of Captain W. P. Weeks; Charles E. Weeks, son of Captain W. P. Weeks; John S. Blawn, private 10th Battery, United States Field Artillery. Alternate—William Cooper Foote, son of the late Brigadier General Morris C. Foote; Franklin Cummings Gatchell, son of Captain George W. Gatchell; B. McDonald, son of Captain J. B. McDonald; James Archer Dorst, son of Colonel J. H. Dorst; Oscar C. Gatchell, son of Captain George W. Gatchell; Henry Pratt Perrine, son of Captain Henry Pratt Perrine, retired; Edward W. Ellis, son of Captain W. E. Ellis; Alfred E. Johnson, son of the late Captain Alfred B. Johnson; Paul Woolverton Newgard, son of Major George J. Newgard; Joseph Hoppin, son of Major George J. Newgard; William Carey Crane, son of Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Crane; Abiel G. Keyes, son of Colonel Abiel G. Keyes; George Keyes, son of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. B. Keyes, retired; Leon G. Hares, 1st Battalion of Engineers; Freeman W. Bowley, son of the late Lieutenant Bowley, and Albert W. Jackson, son of the late Colonel Andrew Jackson.

LACK OF FUNDS AT NAVY YARD.
Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10.—At the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day 104 mechanics in the various departments were laid off. This makes over two hundred discharged this week. The reason given is lack of funds with which to meet payrolls. It is further declared that work is piling up at the yard.

ANOTHER TEST FOR NORTH CAROLINA.
Newport News, Va., January 10.—The cruiser North Carolina arrived here to-day from her trial trip off Rockland, Me. The vessel was still bound at Provincetown, Mass., for thirty-six hours, two knots by a small fraction. General Manager Post, of the building company, says she will have another trial off the Virginia Capes within the next two weeks and that he is confident she will then meet all requirements.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.
Washington, Jan. 10.—The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice began its annual session at the War Department to-day. Assistant Secretary Oliver presided, and about twenty members were present. The board recommended to Secretary Taft that the national target match be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning August 24, and that two days previous to that time be devoted to preliminary target practice. It also was recommended that in the shooting contest the Springfield rifle of the 1905 model be used. Government powder, it was decided, should be used in the contests, instead of allowing each company to provide its own powder, as has been the custom heretofore.

HOBSON'S NAVAL CAMPAIGN.
Washington, Jan. 10.—Preliminary to the campaign for an enlarged and improved navy which he purposes to wage in the House, Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson to-day offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the President of a commission "whose duty it shall be to investigate and report to the President and to Congress upon the best means of preserving the national general welfare by the use and extension of arbitration and by the maintenance of armed forces."

MORE TIME FOR MILITIA.
Washington, Jan. 10.—The joint resolution extending to January 21, 1910, the time allowed militia companies in which to conform their organization, armament and discipline to that prescribed for the regular forces of the United States was passed by the House to-day. It passes the Senate before the holidays, and now goes to the President.

PURCHASE OF EMBASSIES PROPOSED.
Mr. Perkins' Bill Provides for Buildings in
London, Paris and Berlin.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Renewed efforts will be made in the 60th Congress to obtain for representatives of the American government abroad suitable legations and consulates, to be maintained at the expense of the United States. As an entering wedge in bringing about this change Representative Perkins, of New York, introduced Representative Perkins' bill providing that sums in the House to-day a bill providing that sums not to exceed \$200,000 in each case be expended for the erection of buildings in London, Paris and Berlin, to be used as embassies and residences of the American ambassadors in these cities. The bill provides that the Secretary of State be authorized to purchase sites and obtain plans for the buildings. Representative Perkins has been in frequent conference with Secretary Root in the last few weeks, and is a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He lately introduced a bill providing that

GHY CELESTINS
STANDARD NATURAL
A Delightful Table Water with Highly Medicinal Qualities
ALKALINE WATER
Standard Cure for Dyspepsia Stomach Troubles and Gout
The Relief will be placed in service at the navy yard, League Island, February 1, as a naval auxiliary hospital ship, with a naval surgeon in command and manned by merchant crew and officers.

Our overcoats and suits have sold too freely for any general sacrifice. Small lots are being reduced to clean stock, but otherwise we can offer only generous variety at prices very reasonable for fine clothing.

Still, as bargains, we have—
At 85c.; large sizes of \$1.50 and \$2 fancy shirts.
At \$1.85; "seconds" of \$3 and \$4 Derbies.
At \$15 and \$18; young men's overcoats, sizes 32 to 35; formerly \$20, \$25 and \$28.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
238 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1250 at 32nd st.

CADETS NAMED BY PRESIDENT.
Washington, Jan. 10.—The following Presidential appointments of principal and alternate cadets to the West Point Military Academy were made to-day:

Principal—Samuel Y. Knight, son of Major J. T. Knight; Louis A. Craig, son of the late Major L. A. Craig; Henry Allen, son of Brigadier General Henry T. Allen; Thomas Decker Barry, son of Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry; Blackburn Hall, son of Brigadier General W. P. Hall; Lawrence Rabbitt Weeks, son of Captain W. P. Weeks; Charles E. Weeks, son of Captain W. P. Weeks; John S. Blawn, private 10th Battery, United States Field Artillery. Alternate—William Cooper Foote, son of the late Brigadier General Morris C. Foote; Franklin Cummings Gatchell, son of Captain George W. Gatchell; B. McDonald, son of Captain J. B. McDonald; James Archer Dorst, son of Colonel J. H. Dorst; Oscar C. Gatchell, son of Captain George W. Gatchell; Henry Pratt Perrine, son of Captain Henry Pratt Perrine, retired; Edward W. Ellis, son of Captain W. E. Ellis; Alfred E. Johnson, son of the late Captain Alfred B. Johnson; Paul Woolverton Newgard, son of Major George J. Newgard; Joseph Hoppin, son of Major George J. Newgard; William Carey Crane, son of Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Crane; Abiel G. Keyes, son of Colonel Abiel G. Keyes; George Keyes, son of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander S. B. Keyes, retired; Leon G. Hares, 1st Battalion of Engineers; Freeman W. Bowley, son of the late Lieutenant Bowley, and Albert W. Jackson, son of the late Colonel Andrew Jackson.

CALLS HALT ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Mr. Bartholdt Points Out the Need of Economy in Appropriations.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The 60th Congress has been in session only a few days and more than six hundred bills already have been introduced for the expenditure of \$300,000,000 in proposed public buildings. It is 20 per cent of that total is appropriated during the present session the people of the country may consider themselves lucky," said Chairman Bartholdt of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day. "Government revenues," he added, "are falling short at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a month, due to the curtailment of luxury purchases by the people in this time of financial disturbance and commercial depression. We face a heavy deficit at the close of the fiscal year. Estimates for running expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, must be cut down, as the chairman of the Appropriations Committee pointed out recently, and original legislation, such as bills proposing the erection of public buildings and the purchase of public grounds, must be held in with a tight rein. It is true the government balance sheet shows a handsome surplus of something like \$200,000,000, but it must be remembered that a great deal of that money is distributed among the national banks and that they are not at this time in a position to hand it over. The six hundred-odd bills that have been introduced thus far call for the appropriation of about \$300,000,000 for public grounds and buildings throughout the country and approximately \$40,000,000 for the same purposes in the District of Columbia, where there exist such crying needs for instance, as a safe building for the archives of the government—priceless, unreplaceable in case of loss—which now are scattered about all over the city, in such peril as would cause the nation vast embarrassment if they should be destroyed."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.
Washington, Jan. 10.—The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice began its annual session at the War Department to-day. Assistant Secretary Oliver presided, and about twenty members were present. The board recommended to Secretary Taft that the national target match be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, beginning August 24, and that two days previous to that time be devoted to preliminary target practice. It also was recommended that in the shooting contest the Springfield rifle of the 1905 model be used. Government powder, it was decided, should be used in the contests, instead of allowing each company to provide its own powder, as has been the custom heretofore.

HOBSON'S NAVAL CAMPAIGN.
Washington, Jan. 10.—Preliminary to the campaign for an enlarged and improved navy which he purposes to wage in the House, Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson to-day offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the President of a commission "whose duty it shall be to investigate and report to the President and to Congress upon the best means of preserving the national general welfare by the use and extension of arbitration and by the maintenance of armed forces."

MORE TIME FOR MILITIA.
Washington, Jan. 10.—The joint resolution extending to January 21, 1910, the time allowed militia companies in which to conform their organization, armament and discipline to that prescribed for the regular forces of the United States was passed by the House to-day. It passes the Senate before the holidays, and now goes to the President.

PURCHASE OF EMBASSIES PROPOSED.
Mr. Perkins' Bill Provides for Buildings in
London, Paris and Berlin.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Renewed efforts will be made in the