A CRISIS IN JAPAN.

GOVERNMENT MAY FALL.

Efforts to Fill Cabinet Fail—Issue Purely Financial.

Tokio, Jan. 15.—M. Nakashoko, Vice-Minister of Communications, resigned to-day. He will be succeeded by M. Muzuka, of the railroad bureau.

Accurate prediction of the life of Marquis Saionji's Cabinet is impossible. The inability of the government to avert a climax and the resignations of the Ministers of Finance and Communications have created a situation approaching a political panic. The general opinion is to the effect that the present Cabinet, either with double portfolios or possible additions, will face the new Diet which will open on July 22, after the general elections in the spring.

An effort is being made to-day to fill the vacancies in the Cabinet, but a difficulty is found in obtaining consent to accept the responsibility under existing circumstances.

The opposition and some of the friends of the government are apparently determined to force the government to appeal to the country. With an unpopular budget, the Constitutionalists lack nine votes of a majority in the lower house. Trustworthy authorities think the Constitutionalists will refuse to accept the government's financial policy when the budget is presented. If this happens the Cabinet will resign, the Diet will be dissolved and the former budget will be continued until another Cabinet is formed and a new budget passed.

By such a method the Constitutionalists may be in a position to appeal to the country. They say they are not responsible for Premier Saionji's mistakes. They can also point to the fact that they repudiated a budget involving increased taxation, suspension of public works and heavy expenditures for the army.

It is believed that in such a position the Constitutionalists will have a majority at the general elections, and that the Cabinet will be formed by Marquis Kaisura, former Premier, or possibly by Admiral Baron Gombei Yamamoto. The latter choice, however, is improbable.

There is no reason to doubt that the present situation is due entirely to the financial problem. The immigration question had nothing to do with hastening the climax. It is believed on all sides that the immigration questions which exist with America and Canada will be settled amicably. Since the present situation developed the immigration question has been hardly mentioned.

An interesting feature is the increasing influence of the commercial classes in the politics of Japan. Yoshiro Sakatani, former Minister of Finance, is the son-in-law of Viscount Shibusawa, who bitterly opposed the proposal to increase taxation, in common with other prominent business men who were antagonistic to the continued heavy expenditures on the army.

POLICE DISPERSE CATHOLICS.

Disorder at Departure of Nuns from Municipal Hospital at Paris.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The departure to-day of the Augustinian nuns from the Municipal Hospital, where they have acted in the capacity of nurses for generations, was made the occasion for a Catholic demonstration in which the police finally had to intervene.

Denys Cochin and some other Catholic deputies, a number of the municipal councillors and a crowd had collected around the hospital. The sisters after chanting some hymns and the Credo in the court of the hospital emerged from the building amid cries of "Long live the sisters!" from the crowd. Convalescents at the hospital windows also shouted their sympathy to their former nurses. The nuns entered waiting carriages. A number of men rushed forward and began unhitching the horses, intending to draw the sisters themselves. The police then decided to intervene. Their action was greeted with shouts of "Down with the republic!" One man struck a policeman with a cane, and several arrests were made. The horses were again hitched to the carriages, and the sisters were driven to the Church of Notre Dame de Bons Secours. Here Cardinal Richard held a service on behalf of the sisters.

STOESSEL'S CONVICTION FEARED.

General's Lawyer Admits Probability of Verdict Adverse to Client.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—A verdict in the court martial of Lieutenant General Stoessel for having surrendered the Port Arthur fortress to the Japanese is expected early next week. Deputy Syrtlanoff, General Stoessel's attorney, intimated to-day that he had little hope of acquittal on the main charge of surrendering the fortress, but hoped that his client would be exonerated for the evacuation of several of the minor Russian positions. The lawyer said that it was impossible for the general to reconstruct the motives for a decision to surrender reached at a moment of great strain, but he would lay stress on the effect on the general of having seen the mangled bodies of half the garrison of fort No. 3 thrown into the air by the explosion of a Japanese mine and a night visit to a hospital, where a corps of surgeons were operating without anæsthetics on over a hundred wounded men. These experiences on the day before the surrender made General Stoessel determined not to make further sacrifices.

One of the most damaging points against General Stoessel is that there was a large supply of shells on hand when the fortress was surrendered. The general says that he was kept in the dark regarding this ammunition by General Bely, chief of the artillery.

TROOPS ENTER RABAT.

Bagdani Protects Europeans—Tangier Remains Quiet.

Rabat, Morocco, Jan. 15.—The army under General Bagdani, commander in chief for the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, entered this city to-day. The houses of the European residents are being guarded.

The populace of Rabat is greatly excited over the news that Mulai Hafig has been declared Sultan and of a holy war. The members of the Governing Board of Morocco are greatly perturbed, as they have been informed that unless they declare allegiance to Mulai Hafig all their property at Fez will be forfeited.

Tangier, Jan. 15.—The feast of Abd-el-Kebir to-day passed off quietly with the usual religious ceremonies. The government officials feared that owing to the excitement among the native population here over the news from Fez the deposition of Abd-el-Aziz might also be proclaimed at Tangier at the ceremonies attendant on this feast.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The news that a German fleet will cruise in the Mediterranean next spring has created some anxiety in government circles, where it is thought that the presence of the warships may mean a "renewal of German meddling in Moroccan affairs."

A dispatch received here by wireless from Casablanca says that the French troops have arrested three of the instigators of the troubles in that city on July 31 last, when three tribes raided the town and killed several native guards and Europeans. The men will be tried by court martial.

VOYAGE OF FRENCH AIRSHIP.

The Ville de Paris Makes Trip from the Capital to Verdun.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The military dirigible balloon Ville de Paris sailed away from here at 9:45 this morning, arriving at Verdun at 7 o'clock to-night. The airship was greeted by cheering crowds. The trip from Paris was marred by a slight mishap to the machinery, causing a short stop at Valmy.

FRENCH FINANCES STRONG.

M. Caillaux Points Out Prosperity of Government and Communes.

Paris, Jan. 15.—There has been made public an interview with M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, in which, contrasting the French financial situation with that of other countries, he calls attention to the enormous assets which the French government and the communes hold against their liabilities. "Within forty years," M. Caillaux says, "there will be increased by the escheating to the local authorities of valuable franchises, such as lighting, etc., and between 1950 and 1960 all the railroads will become the property of the nation."

The Minister adds that the system of old age pensions for workmen, which will cost $20,000,000, cannot be realized for some years to come.

PRUSSIAN LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Government's Request for $63,000,000 Not Met—The Polish Question.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—It was announced officially to-day that the subscriptions to the new Prussian loan amounted to $45,250,000. An indefinite amount was asked for, but since the Prussian Minister of Finance has announced that the government expected to cover a deficit of $110,500,000 by a loan of $63,000,000, the remainder of the deficit to be met by additional taxes, it is thought that the expectations of the government have been disappointed. The Prussian State Bank, however, making a brief announcement to-day, refers to the "success" of the loan.

The discussion relative to the reduction of the rate of interest of the Imperial Bank, introduced before the Reichstag yesterday by Count von Kranitz, ended without a vote being taken.

An interpellation addressed to Chancellor von Bülow concerning the expropriation of land belonging to Poles was answered to-day by the State Secretary, Herr Nieberding, who said that there was nothing in the federal constitution or the legal code against the proposed measure, which was purely a Prussian affair. Herr Nieberding said the Chancellor declined to make further reply, and this statement brought on a sharp controversy.

GREAT GUSHER FOUND IN BAKU.

Well Giving 120,000 Barrels of Oil a Day—Shares Rise in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15.—Oil producing firms here to-day received news from the Caucasus of the opening of a mammoth gusher in the Bibi-Eybat field at Baku, flowing at the rate of 120,000 barrels a day. It far surpasses any other well in the Baku region, and was discovered in an already exploited field. Oil shares jumped three points on the market here to-day on account of the new discovery.

VATICAN ORGAN PREDICTS A WAR.

Rome, Jan. 15.—The "Corrière d'Italia," an organ of the Vatican, in an article on the Japanese-American situation, says that war between these two countries would be fatal and is inevitable. It expresses the opinion that the present moment is the most favorable for Japan.

PORTO RICAN LEGISLATURE MEETS.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 15.—The Legislature opened to-day. Governor Post's message recommended the establishment of additional schools, land registration, the extension of wards, increase in salaries of judges and payment of taxes on property to municipalities. The message covered a wide field. It was well received.

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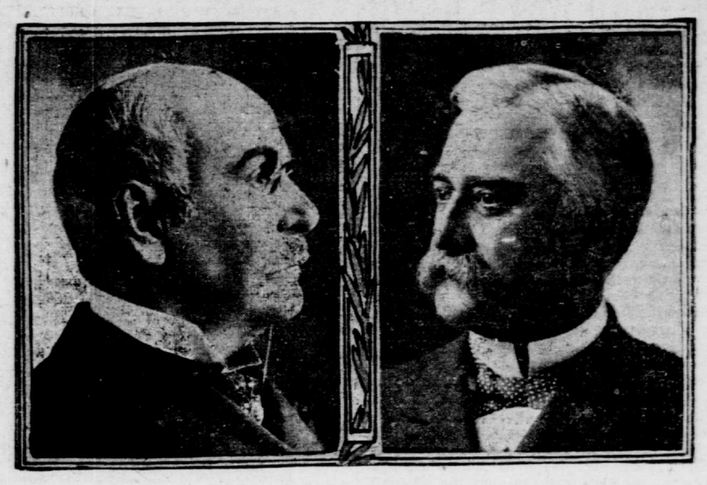

WILLIAM P. WHYTE. JOHN W. SMITH.

SEA RATES AGAIN CUT.

Ten Dollar Trip Among Possibilities of the Future.

London, Jan. 15.—The Atlantic passenger rate war assumed a new phase to-night through the Cunard Steamship Company making a partial concession to the demands of its competitors by the granting of a differential rate of ten shillings on second and third class fares by the Lusitania and Mauretania.

Whether this move is preliminary to an attempt to end the disastrous struggle cannot be ascertained, but it has the aspect of conciliation. The White Star Company originally demanded a differential of fifteen shillings. It appears probable, however, that if the latter company is content to accept the smaller sum the dispute may be satisfactorily settled.

The Cunard Company throughout has firmly contended that conditions of business did not warrant a differential of fifteen shillings, and although the circular which it issued to-night does not refer in any way to a dispute, the fact that the company continues its rate cutting is held by some persons to indicate that it is not inclined to make further concessions.

The question of differences in the matter of passenger rates among the various steamship lines was expected to come up for discussion at a conference of the managers of the Atlantic steamship companies, including Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, which was fixed before the rate war began to be held in London on January 18. The Cunard company, however, declined to be a party to the conference, which, it is announced, has now been indefinitely postponed. It probably will be held at some future date, when there are better prospects of an agreement being reached.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—The Cunard Steamship Company made another cut to-night in second and third class passenger rates in reply to the White Star Company's recent cut. The new cut amounts to ten shillings in each class, making a total reduction by the Cunard company, since the beginning of the rate war, of £2 15s for the second class passengers and £2 for third class passengers. The decrease in the rates applies to all the Cunard steamers, with the exception of the Lusitania and the Mauretania, which, therefore, now differentiate to the extent of ten shillings.

Following the refusal of the Cunard company to come to terms, the International Mercantile Marine Company cut its eastbound steerage rates on boats of the White Star and American lines yesterday, making a total reduction in this class of $11.25 since the rate war began. It is probable that further reductions will be made during the next few days. An official of one of the steamship companies concerned said yesterday that a rate of $10 to Europe might be offered soon.

The rates as made yesterday for such boats as the Mauretania and the Carmania, of the Cunard Line; the Adriatic and the Oceanic, of the White Star Line, and the better steamships of the American Line, are now $20 for the eastbound steerage. On the older steamships of the three lines it is possible to procure passage for $18.75, and on the Umbria and the Etruria, of the Cunard Line, a still lower rate is to be made. The westbound steerage rates have not been changed since the reduction of last week, when a general rate of about $26 was fixed.

During the first fifteen days of January, 21,021 third class passengers left this country, as against 9,476 during the same period in 1907 and 7,719 in 1906. The Oceanic, of the White Star Line, sailed yesterday with 1,020 steerage passengers for the Continent, and left more than one hundred upon the pier, as her capacity had been reached.

THE REDMOND-O'BRIEN SQUABBLE.

Two Cork Nationalists Forcibly Ejected at Directory Meeting.

Dublin, Jan. 15.—Reunion of the Redmond and O'Brien partisans is still far from consummation, judging from an incident to-day at the meeting here of the National Directory of the United Irish League. Two Nationalists from Cork, supporters of Mr. O'Brien and duly accredited delegates to the meeting, entered the hall, but as soon as their presence was discovered the League officials ordered that they be expelled. The delegates from Cork declined to obey, and after an exciting struggle were ejected by force.

After order was restored John E. Redmond was re-elected president. A report was submitted showing that the receipts of the League for the last three years had exceeded those of the previous three years by more than $40,000, and that more than twelve hundred evicted tenants had been reinstated.

A resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the Parliamentary party, under the leadership of Mr. Redmond, and congratulating the Nationalists on their response to the appeal for a vigorous campaign in favor of Home Rule.

Mr. Redmond's decision at the conference between himself and William O'Brien, at which Mr. Redmond refused to yield to the demand for an immediate call for a national convention on a new basis of representation, also was indorsed, and support was pledged to the movement for the breaking up of the grazing ranches.

The final resolution adopted welcomed, "as a basis for attracting attention to the absurdity of the hereditary principle in legislation and the moral and political imbecility of the Irish peerage as a class, the candidacy of Lord Curzon for the Irish representative peerage."

CROATS STONE NEW GOVERNOR.

The Ban Hooted and Attacked in Agram—Police Restore Order.

Agram, Croatia, Jan. 15.—The arrival here of Baron Rauch, who recently was appointed Ban of Croatia-Slavonia, was made the occasion to-day of hostile demonstrations against Hungary. Thousands of Croatians gathered at the railroad station, and when the Ban appeared, accompanied by officials, he was greeted with jeers and fusillades of stones and eggs, which continued all the way to the palace.

The police, with much show of force, tried to restore order in the city, but succeeded only after violent demonstrations had been held in different sections.

The Croatians are strongly opposed to the Magyar government, believing that, despite the conclusion of the Ausgleich, the right to use their own language is threatened.

RULER OPPOSES DEATH PENALTY.

Munich, Jan. 15.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria, who recently pardoned two murderers sentenced to death, announced to-day his intention not to sign any more death warrants.

GENEROUS TO CHINA.

Senate Votes to Remit About $13,000,000 of Boxer Indemnity.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 15.—The most important work done by the Senate to-day was the passage of the joint resolution introduced by Senator Lodge, providing for the remission of practically half of China's debt to the United States, growing out of the Boxer uprising. Mr. Lodge explained the measure briefly, saying that he asked the passage of a resolution authorizing the President to consent to the reduction of China's bond, now fixed at $24,440,778 81, to $11,655,492 61, the latter sum being ample to cover all the injury done the United States by the Boxer uprising.

Mr. Lodge explained that at the time the protocol fixing the total indemnity was agreed to it was impossible to make anything approaching an accurate estimate of the damages, although the United States did all in its power to prevent an excessive figure being fixed. Now, however, all claims had been paid more than six years, the government had advertised extensively the fact that it was prepared to settle all claims, had adjudicated all that were presented, and had paid them in full, their aggregate being about $2,000,000. He said the United States had already received from China $6,518,034 75, which was principally interest. If the total indebtedness were scaled to the sum indicated, this country would be reimbursed for all possible injury and expense. In conclusion Mr. Lodge said: "Technically and legally we are entitled to every dollar of the bond, but on the broader principle of justice, rising above the technical right, I think it is an act which becomes the United States to perform and in the generous way proposed by the joint resolution."

The resolution was adopted by unanimous consent.

It has been asserted that the most exorbitant claims were preferred by the missionaries, who constituted the chief sufferers from the Boxer uprising. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations said: "The wardrobes of the wives of those missionaries must have far exceeded in value those of the most extravagant actress on the stage to-day. Taking their claims at this face value, their diamonds alone must have been worth as much as the entire stock of the largest diamond dealer in New York City." The State Department, however, while dealing generously with all claimants, scaled down some of the claims, and when all had been paid not to exceed $2,000,000 had been expended. The remainder of the $11,000,000 represents the expense to which the government was put in sending a fleet and troops to China.

The President promised the remittance of a part of China's debt last summer to Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, then minister to the United States, the promise being made, of course, contingent on the consent of Congress. In his annual message the President made an earnest recommendation to Congress, and the course of the Senate to-day is in accord with that recommendation.

POUREN BEFORE SHIELDS.

Russia Begins Fight for Extradition of Alleged Terrorist.

The Russian government made its first official attempt before Commissioner Shields yesterday for the extradition of Jan Janoff Pouren, alleged murderer, burglar and terrorist, who was arrested here last week. The one witness called to identify him, Carl Hoffmeister, of No. 433 East 68th street, said he had endangered his life by testifying. The case was adjourned for two weeks to give Pouren's counsel opportunity to look over the papers. An effort to obtain the prisoner's release on bail failed.

There were fifty Russians in the room when the case was called. Pouren was represented by Isaac A. Hourwich, Elias Rosenthal and Simon Pollock. Mr. Byrne, a former United States attorney, who had been assigned to the case, had withdrawn in favor of the counsel employed by friends of the prisoner. John P. Murray, of Coudert Brothers, appeared for the Russian government. Pouren was accompanied by the woman who left Russia with him.

Carl Hoffmeister testified that Pouren came to see him in January a year ago with a woman, but told him that he had a wife and children in Russia. Hoffmeister objected to his presence on moral grounds. He failed to identify an official looking photograph as a likeness of Pouren.

Asked if he had been promised payment to testify, Hoffmeister said he had been promised a sum equivalent to his wages as an employe of the Edison company.

"Are you not a member of the Black Hundred?" was the next question, but it was not answered until the Commissioner had asked for information as to the nature of the society with the ominous name. Mr. Hoffmeister said he had never heard of it. To the question as to whether he had ever visited the Russian Consul he answered indignantly:

"I am an honest American citizen and don't know what you mean."

After adjournment Hoffmeister, looking fearfully around the room, pleaded with the Commissioner for protection against attack from alleged terrorists, who, he said, would try to wreak vengeance on him for his testimony. The Commissioner called Pouren's counsel before him, and in a voice that could be heard by every Russian in the room said that any attempt to harm the witness would result in swift and summary punishment. The counsel denied that the witness was in any danger.

The fight against the extradition of Pouren is being conducted by the New York branch of Russian revolutionists. They say that the criminal charges are a subterfuge, and that should he be sent back to Russia he would be treated as a political prisoner and subjected to torture to wring from him the secrets of the organization.

KUBAN RIVER FLOODS VILLAGES.

Ekaterinodar, Jan. 15.—An ice jam on the Kuban River has resulted in the inundation of two villages and the submerging of a large area of land. It is feared that there has been serious loss of life. The authorities have sent in a detachment of artillery to break the jam with cannon fire.

A CERRO DE PASCO AGREEMENT.

Lima, Jan. 15.—The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company and the Cerro de Pasco Tunnel Company have signed an agreement regarding the remuneration of the tunnel company for the construction of a tunnel to drain the mines. This question has been before the courts of Peru, which decided that the mining company should pay the tunnel company 20 per cent of the value of the ores extracted. The state also benefits under the agreement of the companies.

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AMEND REVISION BILL.

House Considers Sections Relating to Bribery.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 15.—While the lawyers of the House of Representatives were engaged in arguing over certain technicalities in the Penal Code bill and carrying on their contentions in several different parts of the chamber, Representative Gustav Kustermann, of Wisconsin, one of the recent additions to the majority, obtained the floor and expressed a homely paradox, in which many of his brethren coincided. He is a massive man, with a noticeable German accent, and after vainly endeavoring to catch the thread of the various discourses around him, he said that, in his opinion, there were too many lawyers in the House of Representatives, particularly when a legal question is being discussed. He suggested that a committee of farmers and business men could act with more unanimity and dispatch, and concluded with the statement that "if this work cannot be done by lawyers, let the lawyers leave it, and give it to the farmers and manufacturers of this House, who will at least draft laws that are constitutional." The aptitude of the criticism caused some of the lawyers to resume their seats, and the House settled down to the steady business, which will probably continue under consideration for several weeks.

So persistent have been the efforts to amend the bill that the Committee on Revision of the Laws to-day consented to let down the bars, and as a result the measure was changed in some important particulars. The pacific attitude of the committee served to modify the opposing members, and in consequence the proceedings were devoid of the heated arguments which have previously characterized the debate. When the House adjourned there were pending a number of other important amendments which seemed to meet with no particular opposition from the committee, but were passed over until to-morrow in order that the members might have time to consider them carefully. The portions of the bill which attracted the most attention were those covering the giving and accepting of bribes by Senators and Representatives and the sale of indorsements or support for appointive public offices. It is to the amendments touching these questions that the House to-morrow will devote itself.

Mr. Leake, of New Jersey, started the debate to-day by characterizing the bill as an unscientific document, because, he said, it contained many omissions of importance, which served only to discriminate in favor of one class of offenders against another.

Ollie James, of Kentucky, remarked that, "while an amendment has been admitted providing punishment for the destruction of birds' eggs, when it comes to providing a sufficient punishment for men like Harriman and Rockefeller or some of the corporations that have been feeding on the public by reason of your laws, who contribute millions of dollars to buy up elections, you say 'Don't put them in the penitentiary.' If the Republican party is sincere and is entitled to the confidence or respect of the people it should practise on this floor what President Roosevelt preaches in his message to Congress and on the stump."

Mr. Perkins, of New York, a Republican, sought to have the committee elucidate Section 90, embracing the embezzlement of public funds in the hands of United States treasurers. In the ten days' discussion of the bill it was the first time a Republican had halted the reading to criticise it, and Mr. Perkins remarked that if no amendments were to be permitted, at least explanations were in order.

Chairman Moon and others of the committee declared that the section amply safeguarded public officers in cases of defalcation where it was clear that they were innocent of wrongdoing. The committee again advised members having amendments to introduce separate bills covering their objections, which only served to elicit further attacks by Democrats. In these they were led by Mr. Cockran, of New York, who reasserted the contention that the changes should be made in the bill itself, and not through separate measures. An amendment by Mr. Cockran to make the statute applicable only when treasurers or assistant treasurers "wilfully and negligently" fail safely to keep the moneys intrusted to their care was lost.

The Democrats waged an unsuccessful fight against a committee amendment which Mr. Parsons, of New York, explained was to correct a misprint. The amendment modified the statute prohibiting collecting and disbursing officers from trading in public property so as to make the penalty "not more than" $3,000, instead of the specific amount.

An amendment by Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, to add imprisonment of not more than ten years to the penalty was defeated. He then changed it to make the imprisonment more than one year. Amid loud Democratic applause the amendment was accepted by the committee and was incorporated in the bill. "The first ray of light," remarked Mr. Cockran, at which there was more Democratic applause.

Party lines were obliterated on an amendment to Section 108 by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, limiting the punishment to any officer using certificates containing any "material" statement which he knows to be false. Supporters of the amendment were found on both sides of the chamber, but it was rejected.

Amendments to Section 112 relating to the soliciting or accepting of bribes by Senators or members came thick and fast. Mr. Randell, of Texas, offered two, the first making it an offence for any public service corporation to give to any Senator or member or judge of a United States Court any free transportation of person or property, frank or franking privilege, money or anything of value, making it a high misdemeanor for such persons to receive the same under penalty of a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year or both, and the second making it a high misdemeanor for any Senator or member or Senator or member-elect to hold any employment or receive any pay as an officer, representative or attorney of any bank or public service corporation and providing a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment of not less than one year and ineligibility to hold any public office.

Mr. De Armond succeeded in getting into the section a clause applying the penalty to any Senator or member when the bribe is given to any person "with the consent, connivance or concurrence" of such Senator or member. Several other amendments of minor importance were voted down, and by unanimous consent the Randell amendments were allowed to go over until to-morrow. Section 113 was also strengthened by an amendment which punishes the bribe giver when the bribe is given or offered "with the consent, connivance or concurrence" of any Senator or member.

A vigorous protest against the purchase and sale of indorsements or support for public offices was made by Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, who favored enlarging the scope of the present statute so as to include, in addition to Senators, members and delegates in Congress, every person who may violate the law in that respect. Mr. Hardwick said that such a change should be made if it were desired to have cleanliness in the matter of such indorsements, particularly in the Southern States, where, he charged, appointments were frequently auctioned.

Mr. Williams then offered an amendment covering such offenders and making the whole statute applicable only to "appointive offices or places." No objection was made by any one to the amendment. On the contrary, there seemed a general disposition to enact the proposed legislation, but in order that the subject might be more thoroughly discussed, with the view to perfecting the amendments, the bill was laid aside, and the House adjourned.

FURTHER PROOF AGAINST NEGROES.

Senate Committee Renews Brownsville Inquiry—Report To Be Delayed.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs held a protracted meeting this afternoon, during which it examined General Crozier, chief of ordnance, and officials of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. The testimony clearly demonstrated not only that the bullets which were in possession of the 25th Infantry, some of whose members are believed to have shot up the town of Brownsville, contained antimony, but further established the guilt of the negroes by proving that no others could have had in their possession bullets which contained this alloy in precisely the same proportion.

It was the hope of a majority of the members of the committee that they could conclude the hearings and begin the preparation of the final report with to-day's meeting, but Senator Foraker forestalled this programme by demanding that another witness be heard and announcing that he was about to go to Ohio and would be absent from Washington for some time.

The report is practically certain to show that all the members of the committee, with the exception of Messrs. Foraker, Bulkeley and Scott, are convinced of the guilt of the negroes, but it is impossible to foretell how long the report will be delayed. The indications are strong that no report will be made at least until after the holding of the Ohio primaries, on February 11, as Mr. Foraker will spend most if not all of the time intervening in Ohio.

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NEW POSTOFFICE NEARER.

Bill Appropriating $3,500,000 for This City Favorably Reported.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds made a favorable report to-day on the bill appropriating $3,500,000 for the erection of the New York Postoffice on what is known as the Pennsylvania site, the block between 31st and 33d streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues. This is the result of the effective work which has been done in the last two sessions by Mr. Depew in the Senate and Messrs. Olcott, Parsons and Bennet in the House. These men, it will be recalled, first obtained the purchase of the site at a cost of approximately $2,000,000, then the provision contained in the Postoffice appropriation bill of last year for $100,000 to complete the steel platform which is to constitute a part of the foundation. They then obtained the appointment of a committee to visit New York last summer to inspect the site and ascertain for themselves the postal necessities of the city. In accordance with the findings of that committee, the Treasury Department has prepared plans for an adequate and effective building, the cost of which it estimates at $3,500,000.

The bill having been favorably reported and placed on the Senate calendar, Mr. Depew will doubtless obtain its passage in the near future, and Messrs. Parsons, Bennet and Olcott will do the rest. They enjoy the confidence of the Speaker and have obtained the support of Representative Bartholdt, chairman of the House committee to which the measure will be referred, so there is every reason to expect that success will crown their efforts to procure for New York greatly needed postal facilities and on a scale commensurate with the size of the city and the importance of its postal business.

BILLS FROM DEPARTMENT HEADS.

Senate Not to Receive Them Unless Transmitted by the President.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In accordance with yesterday's action of the Committee on Rules, Senator Lodge to-day reported from that committee a resolution which he said he would call up to-morrow for action, providing that no communications from heads of departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus or other executive officers except when authorized or required by law or when in response to a resolution of the Senate shall be received by the Senate unless transmitted by the President. The committee also reported back communications of the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Secretary of War, and recommended their reference to appropriate committees. Mr. Lodge added that the Committee on Rules had introduced the bills accompanying these communications, so that they might come before the committees.

PAYN'S ERRAND AT WHITE HOUSE.

Gets a Place on the Panama Canal for a Friend.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 15.—The presence two days in succession at the White House of Lou Payn, former Insurance Superintendent of New York, has caused some gossip in the political camps. In spite of Mr. Payn's frequent assertions that he was "out of politics for good," the belief prevailed that he must be calling on some political errand or he would not call at all. When he visited the President's office yesterday he said he came to "pay his respects," but to-day admitted that he "came to get something and was successful." It was learned later that Mr. Payn spoke a good word for a friend, an engineer, and succeeded in getting a place on the Panama Canal for him.

SMITH AND WHYTE NEW SENATORS.

Election of Former Places Him at Head of Democratic Machine in Maryland.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Annapolis, Jan. 15.—The General Assembly of Maryland, in joint convention to-day, elected John Walter Smith United States Senator for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1909, and at the same time Senator William Pinckney Whyte was declared elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Gorman. The Republican minority voted for General Felix Agnus, publisher of "The Baltimore American," for the short term and Judge John C. Motter, of Frederick, for the long term.

John Walter Smith now takes his place as leader of the Democratic machine in Maryland. Singularly, Gorman's son, young Arthur P. Gorman, State Senator, becomes head of his party in the Legislature and chief lieutenant of Smith. He thus takes another step toward the goal of his ambition—to succeed his father in the party leadership.

Chairman Murray Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee will direct the work of the organization under Smith, as he did for so many years under Gorman. Mr. Vandiver was re-elected State Treasurer to-day.

VORIES LIBRARY BRINGS $5,000.

From the three days' sale of the Vories library, which ended yesterday at the Anderson Auction Rooms, the sum of $5,000 was realized. Yesterday's sale brought in about $1,500, of which $40 was the highest price paid. This was for a Charterhouse edition of Thackeray, numbering twenty-six volumes, bound in buckram, with more than 1,800 illustrations by Cruikshank and others, and 300 plates on Japanese vellum. A copy of the first edition of the life of Napoleon, a hudibrastic poem in fifteen cantos, by "Dr. Syntax," brought $38, and $36 was paid for Pepys's Diary in ten volumes, transcribed from the original shorthand manuscript by Mynors Bright.

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