FOR PANAMA ELECTION

Taft Induces Government to Plan Measures Against Fraud.

Washington, May 19.—Following the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Taft made public the arrangements made by the Panama government by which it is hoped the purity of the balloting at the elections next July will be established. Upon the recent visit of Mr. Taft to the isthmus he brought to the attention of the Panama authorities representations that had been made to him tending to show that there was likely to be great fraud in the coming Presidential elections, which, if permitted, might lead to riot and insurrection, necessitating the intervention of the United States to preserve order, in accordance with treaty stipulations.

The arrangement contemplates the creation by Panama of a commission of electoral inquiry with power to investigate all complaints, and in this inquiry the United States is to join. The arrangement, with an introductory statement by Secretary Taft, is as follows:

Representations were made to Secretary Taft that there was likely to be great fraud in the elections to be held for the Presidency of Panama on July 12, and the representations included affidavits tending to show that registration had already been denied to many persons applying for the same who were entitled to register. These matters were brought to the attention of the Panaman government, and it was pointed out that if fraud was permitted in the elections it would be likely to lead to violence and riot and insurrection, contrary to the interests of the United States, and that it would then be the duty of the United States to preserve order under the treaty and the constitution of Panama. Accordingly, the government of Panama approved and announced the following arrangements:

1. Commission of electoral inquiry to be created by Panama with full power to investigate complaints of all parties.

2. United States to join in this inquiry through any agents concurrently, with right to examine and cross-examine all witnesses concerning past, present and future proceedings from beginning to end; full right of inspection and copy of all inscriptions and ascertainment of omissions; also right to attend all sessions of juries of inscription and election.

3. Agents of respective governments to report to respective governments for their guidance and action.

4. Official declaration by Panama that it desires and assures open, fair and free election and that result shall not be open to reasonable doubt.

5. If the United States comes to the conclusion that material errors or defects are now or hereafter made in electoral proceedings, or that the right of suffrage has been or may be lost to citizens through failure of electoral jury to discharge duties or otherwise, then Panama will cause same to be remedied in some lawful manner in due course before election.

6. Inquiry to begin forthwith and be pursued with the utmost diligence.

7. Official letters exchanged to-day embodying the foregoing and the agents to leave within forty-eight hours for the interior. By this plan any past errors can be ascertained, not ex parte, but under observation of all parties without necessity for present hostile action. The agents of the United States will have no judicial function but to report to their governments.

Subsequently the Cabinet agreed to allow the inscription of new names—that is, registration—until May 25. The commissioners appointed on behalf of the American government left on the 17th and the rest will go to-morrow. Señor Obaldia will also be permitted to send private representatives.

Señor Obaldia is one of the candidates for President.

Secretary Taft left here this afternoon for Nashville, Tenn., where he has an engagement to address the Tennessee Bar Association on Thursday next. He will then go to Cleveland to attend a reunion of the Western Federation of Yale Clubs, to be held Saturday. These two engagements were made by the Secretary before his recent visit to Panama. He will return to Washington Monday.

HOUSE HURRYING FOR ADJOURNMENT

Appropriates $1,500,000 for Tokio Exposition—Conference Report Adopted.

Washington, May 19.—The House to-day, having adjournment this week in mind, continued the cleaning up process. The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to; conference reports on the agricultural and fortifications appropriation bills were received; the bill making an appropriation of $1,500,000 for representation by the United States at the Tokio Exposition in 1912 was passed, as were also two omnibus bills, embodying forty separate measures having to do with public lands and matters in the territories.

Pending a vote on a bill providing for the issuance of leases of public lands in the Panama Canal Zone, a recess was taken at 6 p. m. until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PRINT PAPER MAKERS TESTIFY.

Advance in Price Defended—Gifford Pinchot Tells of Spruce Supply.

Washington, May 19.—The taking of evidence was not ended to-day by the wood pulp and print paper investigating committee of the House, as had been expected, and it will be resumed to-morrow. A number of independent manufacturers testified to-day, and a great deal of statistical evidence was placed in the record preparatory to its consideration by the committee.

Frank Gilbert, of the Frank Gilbert Paper Company, of Waterford, N. Y., told the committee that the advance that had been made in the price of paper was thoroughly legitimate and right, although he did not think it was enough. The price got so low, he said, and the cost so high that he stopped making news print paper some time ago. He knew nothing, he said, of any combination or agreement for fixing the price of paper or curtailing its output.

Gifford Pinchot, chief of the forestry service, told the committee that at the present rate of cutting the spruce supply would be exhausted in New Hampshire in twenty-five years; Vermont, eleven years; New York, eight and one-half years; Minnesota, nine years, and Maine, twenty-eight and one-half years. There were other woods, however, available for paper making, and he gave the committee a list of them. He thought that spruce lands could be cut over again in thirty years, but this has been done within fifteen years.

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GIVES BLOOD FOR WIFE.

Italian Submits to Operation for Transfusion.

In a dying condition from the loss of blood from internal hemorrhages, the life of Mrs. Dominick Marasco, of No. 2494 Amsterdam avenue, was saved by the transfusion of her husband's blood in the Washington Heights Hospital yesterday. Marasco refused to take an anæsthetic for the operation of opening the main artery in his arm and only gritted his teeth while his heart pumped blood through a glass tube into his wife's veins for ten minutes and practically brought her back to life.

Marasco is twenty-four years old and his wife a year his junior. They ran away from their homes in Italy a year ago because of their parents objecting to their marriage. The romance ended with their marriage in this country. On Monday Mrs. Marasco was rushed to the hospital and steadily grew weaker from loss of blood. Yesterday morning, after a consultation, Drs. Sichel, Newult and Quittner decided that the woman would die unless some one could be found who would submit to the operation for blood transfusion. Her husband, who was at the hospital all night, offered himself immediately, and the operation, it is said by the surgeons, will be successful.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCE.

House Republicans to Discuss Anti-Injunction Measures To-night.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 19.—The long deferred conference on anti-injunction legislation will be held by the Republican members of the House to-morrow night, when an attempt will be made to commit the majority to some measure which will follow out the recommendations of the President in his recent messages to Congress. The conference is the direct result of the efforts of Representative Townsend, of Michigan, and others, who have made a consistent fight all through the session for a modified injunction law.

To-day a petition was presented to the Speaker, signed by sixty-two members, all of whom desire some action at the present session of Congress. Mr. Cannon said he had no objection to calling a conference and passing an anti-injunction bill if a majority of the Republicans were in favor of it, but he reminded Mr. Townsend that his sixty-two signers are only a fraction of the majority. The Michigan Representative assured the Speaker that many others would welcome such legislation if it was seen to be practicable.

TO CONSERVE RESOURCES.

Newlands Introduces Bill Creating Commission—Taylor Speaks.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 19.—The Senate agreed to-day to the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill and to a revised conference report on the Smoot dry farming bill. Senator Newlands introduced a bill creating a conservation of resources commission of not to exceed fifteen members and appropriating therefor the sum of $15,000.

Owing to a misunderstanding, Senator Kean, who usually makes the motion to adjourn, did so at 2:10 o'clock to-day, which was earlier than was desired by the leaders, for no sooner had adjournment been taken than Senator Hale, for the conferrees on the sundry civil bill, brought in a disagreement, but could, of course, get no action on it, and the conferrees are therefore prevented from doing further work until after noon to-morrow.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, delivered his maiden speech in the Senate and proved entertaining, although the fact that he read his remarks robbed them of that spontaneity which contributes so largely to the effectiveness of Mr. Taylor's humor on the lecture platform.

EMPLOYMENT DAY JUNE 1.

Prosperity Association Relieves Idle St. Louis Workers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, May 19.—The National Prosperity Association decided this afternoon to issue a call to all business concerns of this city to make June 1 Employment Day and put back to work at that time as many as possible of the working people laid off since last fall's panic.

The Ely Walker Company sent word that it would give employment to 2,000 more men and women June 1, when it would start every machine in its factories. The Ferguson-McKinney Company informed the association that it would celebrate Employment Day by putting back to work 1,000 employes. Similar assurances have been made by other manufacturers, jobbers and commercial concerns.

CLAUSEN IN DEFENCE.

His Statement Headed "Where Does Fraud Begin and Art Stop?"

William Clausen, the art dealer, who is out on bail under charges preferred by William T. Evans, the art collector, gave out a statement last night in his own behalf headed, "Where Does Fraud Begin and Art Stop?" in which he says:

A statement was published this morning that Alexander H. Wyant left unfinished sketches and that these had all been traced to friends. Among the canvases left by Wyant at his death in 1892 was an unsigned and unfinished sketch, which Mrs. Wyant told me yesterday she gave to Carleton Wiggins to destroy or paint, as he desired. Mr. Wiggins traded this sketch with a dealer named Rice, who then sold it to William T. Evans for the sum of $150.

Mr. Evans then requested Mrs. Wyant to sign her husband's name to the sketch. Mrs. Wyant agreed to sign the picture if it was in the same condition as when she gave it away, but not if it had been changed. Up to that time the canvas had not been touched, and Mrs. Wyant therefore signed it in her husband's name in Mr. Clausen's place and presence. Mr. Evans wrote her a letter of thanks.

Mr. Evans then gave the sketch to an artist, had it cleaned, retouched and strengthened, had it framed up and placed it in the Chickering Hall sale, where it appeared as catalogue No. 169. This picture, for which Mr. Evans had paid $150, sold at this sale for $2,550, with a profit of $2,400 to Mr. Evans.

In commenting upon the sale referred to Mr. Clausen said: "There was a private agreement between Mr. Evans and myself by the terms of which it was understood that I was to bid for the pictures in order to encourage higher bids." The statement continues:

So steep, in fact, were some of my bids that the others would not top my price, so the canvases were sold to me. This may be verified by referring to the morning papers of the day following the sale. In the stories of the sale I was mentioned as the purchaser of several paintings. These were left in the gallery, and the next day Mr. Evans sent me a check to cover the amount that I had bid. I can show the receipt of this check, covering the total amount of the pictures purchased by me, by my books. Upon the payment of the money the canvases were delivered to me, and I then had them taken to the house of Mr. Evans.

These were the pictures which he afterward presented to the National Gallery at Washington, which I believe is sufficient proof of the truth of my statements. Among these canvases which were sold at that sale and are now in the National Gallery I can mention "Sunset, San Giorgio, Venice," by W. Gedney Bunce; "Morning Vision," by H. O. Walker; "Sheepfold at Night," by Louis Paul Dessar; "Connecticut Woods," by H. W. Ranger, and "Sea and Rain," by George H. Bogert.

FREE DAYS DON'T AID ART EXHIBIT.

The experiment of the American Water Color Society, at its annual exhibition in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West 57th street, in having five days a week free to the public has not been a financial success. J. C. Nicoll, president of the American Water Color Society, said yesterday:

"The attendance this year has been greater so far than last year, but the increase in the sale of catalogues has not made up for the loss of gate fees. At our opening reception every second person bought a catalogue. On the two pay days—Friday and Saturday—every third person buys a catalogue, and on the free days only about one person in seven buys a catalogue. Personally, I doubt whether the experiment of having so many free days will be tried again.

"Of course, this condition is not peculiar to our society, as the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and similar bodies are also run at a considerable loss."

SON KILLS G. E. STERRY

Continued from first page.

years ago. He then told of hearing the shots and the subsequent events.

"So far as I know," he said, "Mr. Sterry's family relations were entirely harmonious. Mr. Sterry just looked after the business in a general way, while his sons attended to the details. The only business conversations he had with them were about the details of the business, and while there would be at times slight differences of opinion they never were such as could be called disputes."

"Mr. Sterry had four sons," he went on, "and all have been connected with the firm. One of them, John D. Sterry, is now travelling in the West for the firm.

"George Sterry, jr., lived at the Manhattan Square Hotel with his wife. They lived happily together. When he came into the office this morning he appeared all right. I can give no reason for his act."

"I knew nothing about this affair until I saw my brother 'Jim' crying," William De Witt Sterry told the coroner. "He told me not to go upstairs. 'Heard two shots,' he told me. Finally I got hold of David D. Kirby, a member of the firm, and he went upstairs and told me what he saw.

"I can't account for this murder and suicide. It must have been that my brother was suffering from insanity—was crazy."

James W. Sterry, who lived with his father, followed his brother, telling practically the same story. He said his dead brother had a nervous disposition. He was the first to mention his father's engagement. Coroner Harburger, when Mr. Sterry said his father was a widower, asked if he intended to marry again.

"He was engaged to a young lady in East Orange," Mr. Sterry replied. "I do not think it necessary to give her name."

"Did the engagement engender any ill feeling?"

"The ill feeling would not result like this," replied Mr. Sterry.

Mr. Kirby said that the father and son had had some small differences over their business relations, but that he had never heard of any family quarrels. He said he had met the woman and that she appeared to be about thirty-five years old.

LETTER ON VICTIM'S DESK.

Before searching the bodies Coroner Harburger went through the papers on Mr. Sterry's desk. Among the business letters he found this note:

No. 101 St. Nicholas avenue.

Dear Brother George.

I have to plead to you once more. You see by this that we must get out if you do not send $25. I promise not to ask again for a cent. The landlord says that if we do not get the money we will have to get out. ELIZA.

There is no such address as No. 101 St. Nicholas avenue in this city. In the father's pockets was this notice, all ready for insertion in the newspapers:

Married.—Sterry-Blaikie.—At Englewood, N. J., June 3, 1908, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Blaikie, by the Rev. Brewer Eddy, of East Orange, Rachael Briggs Blaikie and George Edward Sterry.

Miss Blaikie gave up her place as teacher on May 1 to prepare for her marriage. She went away yesterday morning to spend the day, and when she returned to her home she was prostrated at learning that Mr. Sterry had been murdered. Her pastor, the Rev. Brewer Eddy, of the Trinity Congregational Church, spent the evening with her. Other callers were not admitted to the house.

George Sterry, jr., had lived at the Manhattan Square Hotel for the last three years with his wife. Mrs. Sterry was told over the telephone immediately after the shooting that an accident had happened. When the newspaper men visited the hotel she met them at the desk and insisted on knowing just what had happened. The clerk told her. She collapsed.

Mr. Sterry and Miss Blaikie had known each other a long time, she and her sister Julia having been friends of Mrs. Sterry. Her father died two years ago, and since then her brother, Cameron Blaikie, has occupied the old Blaikie homestead in Englewood. Miss Blaikie has lived in Orange for the last fifteen years. When the engagement leaked out first Mr. Sterry said, when pressed for a confirmation of the rumor: "Such an announcement should come in the customary way, from the friends or relatives of the persons immediately concerned. No one else has any right to make the announcement, and certainly no one has any authority to do so."

Mr. Sterry was a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, president and a director of the Bloomfield Mills Company, a director of the Spring Coal Mining Company, president and a director of the firm of Weaver & Sterry and an officer and manager of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

He was of medium height and did not look his age by ten years. He was a great traveller and spent much of his time in Spain, a country of which he was especially fond and where he had planned to spend his honeymoon. The firm of Weaver & Sterry is an old and well established one.

MAY BRING FLYING MACHINE OVER.

Aero Club Expects Foreign Inventor to Make Public Demonstration Here.

Several members of the Aero Club of America announced last night that they had about completed negotiations with the most prominent foreign inventor of heavier-than-air flying machines, whereby he would make at least three practical demonstrations of his ability to fly at some point on Long Island, in the early summer. It will cost about $4,000 to obtain the services of the European inventor, whose name is not disclosed. The three or four members of the Aero Club who are back of the movement say, however, that they expect to raise the necessary amount in time to carry out the project.

They have already received assurances, they say, from the inventor of the aeroplane that he will accept the offer made him. The idea of bringing a man from abroad is said to be that the science of aviation may receive the financial stimulus needed. It is believed successful flights open to public view will accomplish this.

GUILTY YALE STUDENTS FINED.

Broke Through Fire Lines and Forced Back Police Until They Were Clubbed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Haven, May 19.—William A. Goebel and Graham Foster, Yale football guards, were fined to-day $35 and $15 and ordered to pay the costs of the trial in the police court when they were found guilty of breach of the peace and resisting a police officer. The testimony showed that a large body of Yale students broke through the lines at the Fowler fire two weeks ago and forced back the police till they used their clubs freely. Foster's nose was broken in two places and Goebel's head was covered with gashes and cuts.

In the argument of Seymour Loomis, attorney for Goebel and Foster, stress was laid on the fact that they were Yale students. "I don't care whether they are Yale students or hod carriers," said Judge Tyner. "If they interfered with the police and were disorderly they must pay the price. We're all Yale men in this court, but we don't stand for Yale disorder."

Goebel is a nephew of the Kentucky Governor who was assassinated. Foster lives in Texas, and is the college heavyweight wrestling champion. Thomas Van Alstyne, son of a former Mayor of Albany, lies in the Yale Infirmary suffering from a blood clot on the brain due to police clubbing.

WILL VOTE ON CHILD LABOR DEC. 8.

Washington, May 19.—The Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day agreed to vote on the national child labor bill on December 8 next. Senator Beveridge appeared before the committee to-day and made an argument that the proposed legislation was constitutional. An informal poll of the committee developed that a majority believed otherwise.

LARGE FRENCH DEFICIT.

M. Caillaux's Plan to Raise Extra Revenue of $8,800,000.

Paris, May 19.—M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finance, announces that the budget of 1909 shows an estimated deficit of $8,800,000, the revenue being estimated at $785,800,000 and the expenditure at $794,600,000.

In order to make up the shortage it has been decided not to issue short term bonds, but to revise the collection of dues on stock and bond transfers and strictly enforce the existing regulations looking to the prevention of the present frequent evasions of duties in transfers of realty. These measures, it is estimated, will produce $6,200,000. A further $2,000,000 will be obtained by doubling the license fees on all saloons where absinthe is sold, and the remainder of the deficit will be made up by slight increases in other taxes. The government also intends to introduce a bill providing that the holders of monopolies of the water power must pay a percentage in their industrial profits as well as a rent concession.

Parliament reassembled to-day, with the Clemenceau Cabinet more strongly intrenched than ever as a result of the recent municipal elections. The most interesting questions to be debated in the summer session are the income tax and the bill providing for the purchase of the Western Railroad.

LOANS OF $400,000,000.

Russian Plans to Raise Money at Home and Abroad.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The attacks by Conservative members of the Douma on the bill providing for the construction of the Amoor Railroad forced M. Kokovsoff, the Finance Minister, and M. d'Iswolsky, the Foreign Minister, to defend the measure to-day. Its success is still doubtful.

M. Kokovsoff made the first announcement of foreign and domestic loans to raise $400,000,000, the sum required for the construction of the Amoor line, the double-tracking of the Siberian road and certain reforms in the army which are necessary for defence of Russian interests in the Orient. These loans, he said, would be floated partly at home and partly abroad. Russian finances had improved so much in the last three years that this undertaking, although difficult, was feasible, provided the Douma did not interfere with the revenues from the vodka monopoly.

The Foreign Minister said that the political horizon was to-day without a cloud.

ALLEGED INSULT TO GERMANY.

Trouble in Morocco Over Treatment of Messenger by French Troops.

Berlin, May 19.—The Foreign Office has received a report from Dr. Rosen, the German Minister to Morocco, regarding the alleged maltreatment of a man under German protection by French soldiers. According to the information received here, the man was carrying a letter from the German Consul, Herr Luederitz, to the commander of a body of French troops, but the soldiers maltreated him, while the officer spat on the consul's letter.

Herr Luederitz immediately lodged a complaint with the German Legation at Fez, which reported the case to the Foreign Office, where the matter now is under consideration.

Apparently the Foreign Office regards the case as one calling for diplomatic representations. It is assumed here that Chancellor Von Bülow brought this matter to the Emperor's attention at Wiesbaden yesterday, and possibly this was the cause of the Emperor's cancelling a luncheon engagement with the provincial nobility.

SAVED FROM FOUNDERED STEAMER.

Nassau, May 19.—A small boat, containing several passengers and some of the crew of the Greek steamship Cyclades, came in here to-day. The Cyclades, from New Orleans for Genoa, foundered off Stirrup Cay on May 13. The crew and passengers took to the boats. The captain and fifteen of the crew arrived here on Sunday.

A PLANT LINE STEAMER ASHORE.

Halifax, May 19.—Word was received here to-day that the Plant Line steamer A. W. Perry, which arrived here on Sunday from Boston and sailed yesterday morning for Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown, P. E. I., went ashore in a fog last night near Port Hastings, C. B. Her bottom is damaged and she is reported to be in a bad position. She had on board seventeen passengers and a considerable quantity of freight. The passengers and crew reached land without difficulty.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH BIRDS.

London, May 19.—The bill to check the random slaughter of birds in Great Britain, introduced in the House of Lords on May 12 by Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), passed its second reading to-day. It was referred to a select committee.

CAUSE OF GENERAL WHITTIER'S DEATH.

Queenstown, May 19.—Officials of the Cunard Steamship Company say that the death of Brigadier General Charles A. Whittier, U. S. A. (retired), on board the steamship Mauretania last Thursday, was due to heart disease. Some of the passengers who landed here say that General Whittier was stricken while taking a bath, and that he accidentally turned on the hot water and was scalded. This story lacks confirmation.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris, May 19.—Mrs. George J. Gould and her children arrived here to-day from New York. Her presence in Paris is expected to hasten a decision on the question whether opposition on the part of the executors to the marriage of Mme. Anna Gould to Prince Hélie de Sagan will be withdrawn.

Paris, May 19.—The envoys in Paris of Mulai Hafig, the usurping Sultan of Morocco, called at the American Embassy to-day, but Ambassador White declined to receive them. Subsequently, however, he agreed through Secretary Vignaud to receive and transmit a sealed letter to President Roosevelt informing him of Hafig's claims to the Sultanate, and asking for American recognition. The envoys met similar rebuffs at the other foreign embassies and legations, but left at each a similar letter addressed to the chief of state.

Wiesbaden, May 19.—A semi-official explanation of Emperor William's failure to attend the luncheon given for him by the nobility at Frankfort yesterday was published to-day. The fact that his majesty was not present had no political significance, but was due to official business which needed to be disposed of promptly.

POLICEMAN PUTS BRIDGE FIRE OUT.

Says He Used Salt, but Witness from Below Declares He Spit on It.

A fire on the elevated structure of the Brooklyn Bridge, about one hundred feet from the Manhattan pier, last night, damaged one rail and caused much excitement. Patrolman John Shanley, of the Brooklyn Bridge squad, extinguished the flames.

The flames were seen just after an "L" train had pulled out of the Manhattan terminal. Just how Shanley put them out is a mystery. A man in a tugboat said he saw the policeman lean over from the edge of the promenade and spit on the flames. The fire sputtered for an instant, the tugboat man says, and went out.

Shanley, on the other hand, says he always carries a little bag of salt in his pocket for just such an emergency, and that he put the fire out by throwing salt on it. It was said at first that a man who had been drinking whiskey in Brooklyn set the bridge on fire. But this isn't true. A spark from the shoe of an "L" train did the trick.

The police allege that a soldier on post on Governor's Island saw Shanley's form outlined against the flames and was preparing to shoot at him, thinking he had set the bridge afire, when the flames were extinguished and all was dark. This could not be verified.

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The Cost of Living at the St. Regis
including rooms and restaurant, is no greater than at any other high-class hotel, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Outside room $4.00 per day; with private bath $5.00 per day; $6.00 for two people. Parlor, bedroom and bath $12.00.

Special Summer Rates
(by the month only) will be arranged with parties desiring permanent rooms for the months of June, July and August.

Early Negotiations Necessary

THE ST. REGIS TERRACE RESTAURANT WILL OPEN ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 31st.

Tables may be reserved in advance. Music by Andor Pinter's Imperial Symphony Quartette.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Permanent Board of Visitors for Military Academy.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 19.

WEST POINT VISITORS.—The Military Academy appropriation bill contains an important clause which has the effect of giving permanency to the board of visitors at that institution. Hitherto this board has been made up of members of the House and Senate, with certain civilians added by Presidential appointment, the latter including one or two army officers of distinction and rank. This board has visited the Military Academy on the occasion of the graduation exercises, and has submitted a perfunctory report, to which little attention is ever paid. It is understood that most of the recommendations originate with the officers at the Military Academy, who must be depended upon to furnish such a casual board with its information. While the report of the board of visitors is courteously quoted in the recommendations made for the appropriations for the Military Academy, it is never considered of much importance, the main reliance being upon the testimony of the superintendent of the Military Academy before the House and Senate military committees in determining what shall be appropriated. Now it is provided that the board of visitors shall consist of members of the Senate and House military committees and who shall constitute a joint committee to visit the Military Academy every year, between November 1 and March 1, in order to see the institution in operation. The only expense attached to this board will be the actual cost of travel between Washington and West Point. By this means the members of the military committees will be able to acquire a knowledge at first hand and by personal observation at West Point and consultation with the officers on duty there of the needs of the Military Academy.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major CHARLES LYNCH, medical corps, detached General Staff corps.

Major CHARLES LYNCH, medical corps, and Captain JAMES LONGSTREET, 8th Cavalry, one month's leave.

Second Lieutenant RUSSELL V. VENABLE, 22d Infantry, assume charge construction work Fort William H. Seward, relieving Captain G. MAURY CRALLE, 10th Infantry.

NAVY.

Commander A. P. NIBLICK, detached the Hartford; to command the Severn.

Lieutenant D. M. WOOD, detailed aid to commandant, navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieutenant R. I. CURTIN, to the Alabama.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. T. DESSEZ, detached recruiting station Kansas City, to the Chicago.

Assistant Surgeon T. G. FOSTER, detached the Chicago, to training station, Newport.

Assistant Paymaster P. T. M. LATHROP, detached charge torpedo boat and auxiliary accounts, navy yard, Mare Island; continue as commissary officer, the Independence.

Commander J. P. PARKER to naval station, Cavité.

Lieutenant Commander M. L. MILLER, detailed captain of yard, naval station, Olongapo, and command the Mohican.

Commander E. E. WRIGHT, detached the Rainbow; to command the Chattanooga.

Lieutenant C. M. TOZER, detached the Rainbow; to bureau of navigation, insular government, Manila.

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

ARRIVED.

May 17—The Sioux, at Boston; the Abarenda, at Bradford.

May 18—The Chattanooga, at Hong Kong; the Mayflower, at Washington; the Foster, the Blakely, The De Long, the Thornton and the Tingey, at Charleston; the Eagle, at Guantanamo; the Panther, at Mare Island; the Relief, at San Francisco; the West Virginia, the Colorado, the Maryland, the Pennsylvania, the Tennessee, the California and the Washington, at Santa Barbara.

SAILED.

May 18—The Iwana, from Boston for Bradford; the Chester, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Bradford; the Panther, from San Francisco for Mare Island; the Relief, from Mare Island for San Francisco; the Connecticut, the Louisiana, the Kansas, the Vermont, the Georgia, the Virginia, the New Jersey, the Rhode Island, the Minnesota, the Ohio, the Nebraska, the Missouri, the Wisconsin, the Illinois, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky and the Relief, from San Francisco for Puget Sound.

The Maine and the Alabama, detached Atlantic fleet and formed into special service squadron. The torpedo boat Morris commissioned in full, torpedo station, Newport, proceed to Hampton Roads in connection with Florida tests.

TREATIES AFFECTING CANADA.

Details of the Terms Arranged Between Great Britain and America.

Ottawa, May 19.—The text of the two treaties recently passed by the American and British governments respecting the international fisheries and boundary questions affecting Canada and the United States was presented to Parliament by Sir Wilfrid Laurier this afternoon. Both treaties are dated April 11.

The treaty regarding fisheries provides for uniform and effective means for the protection, preservation and propagation of food fishes in the waters contiguous to the international boundary. It is provided that uniform regulations shall be made by an International Fisheries Commission of two persons, one being appointed by each of the two governments. They are to draft laws as to close seasons, methods of fishing, size of nets, etc.

A uniform system of registration of licenses is also provided. It is added that the jurisdiction of either Canada or the United States shall be exercised over subjects of either party apprehended for any violation of the joint regulations. The treaty shall be in force for four years from the date of proclamation.

The treaty on the international boundary refers in detail to the several sections of the line in dispute and provides for the appointment of expert geographers and commissions representative of both countries to remark the boundary. In case of dispute provision is made for the appointment of a third arbitrator.

From Pigeon River to the northwest point of the Lake of the Woods a geographer or surveyor for each country shall remark the boundary, it being provided that the international line shall be a water line and shall not intersect any islands lying along its course.

CONSUL'S EXEQUATUR WITHDRAWN.

London, May 19.—"The Gazette" to-night publishes the unusual notification of the withdrawal of a consul as exequatur. The individual in this case is an American, John H. Shirley, the consular representative of the United States at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The notice is dated at the Foreign Office, May 16, and is as follows:

With reference to the notification that appeared in "The London Gazette," February 1, 1907, it is hereby notified that his majesty's exequatur, issued in favor of John H. Shirley as consul of the United States at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has been withdrawn.

CONDITIONS AT PUERTO CABELLO.

Willemstad, May 19.—A Dutch schooner which arrived here last night from Puerto Cabello reported that when the vessel left Puerto Cabello three days ago the sanitary conditions there were good.

PORTE ACCEDES TO FRENCH DEMANDS.

Paris, May 19.—A telegram received here from M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Constantinople, says that the Porte has recognized French demands in the case of the Heraclea mines, and that the incident is considered closed.

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BAGDANI REPORTED CAUGHT.

Abd-el-Aziz's Commander Reported Cut Off by Tribesmen.

Paris, May 20.—A dispatch says that General Bagdani, commander in chief of the army of Abd-el-Aziz, has been cut off. It is reported that part of his forces have gone over to Mulai Hafig and that an envoy from the so-called Sultan of the South is now in camp negotiating for his surrender.

Official advices received here confirm the report that Mulai Hafig reached Mequinez on May 18. General Bagdani has been greatly hampered by the hostility of the Beni Hassen tribesmen, and his position is daily growing worse. Other tribes are joining the opposition.

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