MORSE READY TO PAY

TO DEPOSIT THIS WEEK.

Bank of North America Plans Practically Perfected.

Men closely identified with Charles W. Morse, who has been working on a plan to pay off the depositors of the National Bank of North America and hand over the assets to a committee of stockholders, said yesterday that Mr. Morse had practically perfected arrangements to raise the necessary funds, and would deposit the money in the local Sub-Treasury some time this week. Charles A. Hanna, the federal receiver, who has been in charge of the bank since it suspended, on January 27 last, has already paid two dividends of 25 per cent each to depositors who have filed proofs of claim.

When the bank closed its doors its deposits amounted to $3,440,000, but other liabilities brought its total indebtedness up to nearly $4,000,000. Of this sum the receiver has liquidated 50 per cent, which means that Mr. Morse must raise $2,000,000 to settle in full the bank's remaining obligations.

Mr. Morse and his family own a controlling interest in the bank's $2,000,000 capital stock, and it has been his hope ever since the bank suspended to gain possession of its assets. The advantages which will accrue to the stockholders under Mr. Morse's plan are easy to see. It is the duty of the receiver to liquidate the assets of a failed national bank with the greatest possible care, but it is the interests of the depositors and not those of the stockholders which he has uppermost in mind.

Among the assets of the National Bank of North America when it suspended were many securities which were sure to suffer heavily in a forced liquidation. These same assets, if carefully nursed and not thrown upon the market, will realize much more money. Among them were American Ice Company and Consolidated Steamship Company stocks and bonds.

Mr. Morse has been paying off depositors for the last two months, and in this way has obtained a large number of receiver's certificates. He has paid the face value of accounts and has allowed no interest. The receiver, on the other hand, expects to pay interest at 6 per cent on all balances from the time the bank suspended. Many large depositors, of course, have failed to take advantage of Mr. Morse's offer to settle, because it entailed a loss of considerable interest which has accrued since January 27 last.

It is from the bank building, however, that Mr. Morse expects to derive the greatest equity for the stockholders in case he is able to carry out his plan. The bank building at No. 43 Exchange Place is owned by the Wall Street Exchange Building Association, a stock company. Nearly 90 per cent of the association's stock, however, is owned by the National Bank of North America, which means that the bank practically owns the building. There is a mortgage of $1,500,000 on the property.

Mr. Hanna, the receiver, is understood to be willing to sell the building for $2,300,000, which would give the bank an equity of $800,000. To date, however, he has not found a buyer. Mr. Morse believes that in two years from now he will be able to get at least $3,000,000 for the property, which will give the stockholders an equity of $1,500,000.

Considerable opposition to Mr. Morse's plan to pay off the depositors is coming, however, from the minority stockholders. There is pending in the federal courts a suit for over $700,000 brought by the receiver against the directors of the bank under the Morse regime to recover money alleged to have been lost by the officers of the bank in stock market speculation. In case Mr. Morse's plan is successful and the receiver is dismissed, it is probable that this suit will be thrown out.

What the minority stockholders want to know is how their interests will be looked after in the matter of the suit. If won, it would mean just so much additional value to their stock. Mr. Morse and the other directors, who would have to pay the money to the bank, would be glad, of course, to have the suit dismissed. The minority stockholders, however, are not so sure that they want to give up this equity in return for a Morse administration of the bank's assets.

Mr. Morse said yesterday that he was making rapid progress in his plan to take over the bank, but refused to go into details. Where the money is coming from is puzzling the receiver, but he is waiting for Mr. Morse to "make good."

Several months ago Mr. Morse organized a $10,000,000 corporation at Bath, Me., which he called the Morse Security Company. It was announced that the company's business was to buy and sell stocks, bonds and other securities. Mr. Morse has always been very secretive when asked what this company was doing. Many in Wall Street believe that it will supply the money necessary to pay off the depositors. It is also possible that the necessary $2,000,000 will come from the Assets Realization Company, of Philadelphia, which is another recent Morse enterprise.

Friends of Mr. Morse ridicule the report that he has been plunging in the stock market and has made enough money in the recent rise to pay off the bank's depositors. It is true, nevertheless, that many of the so-called Morse securities have advanced materially from the low prices which were made in and directly after the panic last fall.

SUIT AGAINST MORSE.

Widow of Benjamin Steinhardt Wants $10,000.

The name of Charles W. Morse appeared yesterday in a suit to recover $10,000 brought by Annie Steinhardt, widow of Benjamin Steinhardt, who was a member of the law firm of Howe & Hummel at the time of the Dodge-Morse divorce scandal. Morse was served with the papers at his office, No. 1 Nassau street, yesterday afternoon.

As a result of the Dodge-Morse scandal Hummel donned the striped suit of a convict. Steinhardt died on June 17, 1907, from locomotor ataxia. He was under indictment for conspiracy and subornation of perjury up to within a few days of his death. When it became known that his death was only a question of a short period the indictments against him were dismissed.

The action against Morse is brought through Aaron J. Levy and K. Henry Rosenberg, lawyers, with offices at No. 63 Park Row. The complaint sets forth that when Steinhardt was ill in 1904 he was advised by Morse to seek rest in travel. The papers also set forth that Mr. Morse promised to reimburse Mrs. Steinhardt for what she expended in travelling and other incidental expenses. These expenditures amounted to $10,000, she says, and this she was unable to collect.

The action is brought in the Supreme Court, and Mr. Morse has twenty days in which to answer. When the case comes to trial it is understood that the old Dodge-Morse scandal will again be brought up.

CHAUFFEURS VICTIMS OF "BEATS."

Smoking automobiles kept the mounted police of Central Park busy all day yesterday making arrests under the new "no smoking automobile" ordinance. Sixteen chauffeurs were arrested. Various excuses were offered. One chauffeur told the policeman who arrested him that it was not his machine that was smoking, but the three men who occupied the cab. The chauffeur did not say anything about the accompanying odor.

Some of the chauffeurs said that a number of patrons had avoided paying for rides by having the machine driven into the park and up a grade, where on account of the increased power applied smoke escaped, and then when the chauffeurs were placed under arrest they would get out of the machine and hurry away. In this way, the chauffeurs say, they have lost numerous fares.

FREE TRADE CONGRESS

Economic Necessity, Says Mr. Asquith—Americans Present.

London, Aug. 4.—The International Free Trade Congress opened in this city to-day, with Lord Welby in the chair. Delegates were present from the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Italy and Great Britain. In his address of welcome Lord Welby said the prospects for free trade were somewhat gloomy, and that the idea of protection was advancing in an aggressive manner, but in spite of this free trade ultimately must prevail.

"Free Trade and Its Bearings on International Relations," the subject for discussion, was introduced by Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, who argued that Great Britain was an object lesson. She had pursued the free trade policy, yet she remained prosperous and powerful.

Harvey M. Sheppard, of the American Free Trade League, took part in the discussion which followed the minister's speech. He urged the need of continuing the influence of education in the direction of economic disarmament as a prelude to military disarmament, and said he thought this education was particularly needed in the British colonies, where protection had many adherents.

Among the other Americans present were Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale University; Franklin Pierce, John De Witt Warner and Lawson Purdy, of New York, and Lewis F. Post, of Chicago.

At the Hotel Cecil to-night the delegates to the Free Trade Congress were the guests at a dinner given by the Cobden Club. Lord Welby presided. Prime Minister Asquith was the principal guest, and a large number of the Liberal members of the House of Commons were present.

Reviewing the history of free trade and examining the records of those countries where the protective tariff exists—the United States, France and Germany—Mr. Asquith said it would be found that America's foreign commerce was a comparatively insignificant factor. But who could deny that a large share of the credit for its abounding productiveness was due to a wise foresight which obtained a complete freedom of interchange between the cotton growing states of hte South, the corn fields of the Middle West and the West and the manufacturing communities of the East.

Great Britain's adhesion to Free Trade, declared the Prime Minister, would continue to her and to many other countries an economic necessity arising from the simple fact of her inability to produce at home, "even under the shelter of the highest and most insuperable tariffs the protectionist architect could design, requisite food for our people and indispensable material for our industries."

"No sane Free Trader ever conceived," Mr. Asquith continued, "that we could be as far ahead of our great industrial rivals now as we were fifteen or twenty years ago. It is a tribute to our system of free trade that we have been able to keep so far ahead. Admittedly the tariffs of the protectionist countries did our trade substantial injury, but the more our experience widened the more we realized the wisdom of Sir Robert Peel's advice that the best weapon with which to fight protectionist tariffs was free imports. He never doubted the ability of the free trade fiscal system to provide revenue which every civilized country needed for the purposes of social reform."

John De Witt Warner, Dr. Theodore Barth, of Berlin, and Yves Guyot, the French political economist, also spoke.

JOSEPH BERMEL BACK.

Denies He Ran Away and Says Trip Did Not Benefit Health.

Joseph Bermel, former President of the Borough of Queens, whose departure from New York in April on the Cunarder Slavonia was attended with tears and dramatic partings from his constituents, arrived here yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bermel, and was met at the pier by several friends of the family.

Mr. Bermel said he went away solely for his health, and that the trip was planned nine weeks before his departure, in April. Shortly before sailing on the Slavonia Mr. Bermel resigned as Borough President. His resignation followed the beginning of an investigation into the Kissena Park purchase, ordered by Governor Hughes.

"I have little to add to what I said when I left New York," said Mr. Bermel after the Kronprinz had docked. "I simply had to go abroad for my health, and did not run away. I went to Carlsbad and took the baths, but I can't say that my trip has been of much benefit to my health. The physicians say I am better, but I can't see it myself. They told me that the benefit from the baths would be shown later on. I shall consult my own physician, and will go away in a week or two to whatever place he may suggest.

"I resigned because politics had ruined my business. I made a mistake before I left New York, and that was my voluntary visit to the grand jury. I went to the District Attorney and asked him if there was anything he wanted to know. He said no, and that I was not wanted. Not content with that, I visited the grand jury to volunteer any information it might want, believing at the time that I could be of some help.

"I fancied my political enemies would try to prevent my sailing, and they tried it the day I sailed. As I was going aboard the steamer I was served with a subpœna, which was not signed by the District Attorney, but by one of his assistants. I had just been to see the District Attorney himself, and consequently paid no attention to the subpœna."

SPECIAL PANEL FOR RACE CASES.

John B. Stanchfield Asked to Inspect Grand Jury Minutes.

Preparations were made on both sides of the racetrack cases yesterday for the trials which are to take place the latter part of this month. While Jacob Brenner, Commissioner of Jurors in Brooklyn, was starting to work on an order from Supreme Court Justice Watson M. Rogers, of Watertown, who was appointed by Governor Hughes to try the cases, for a special panel of one hundred talesmen for the jury, John B. Stanchfield was giving formal notice that he would apply on Thursday for permission to inspect the grand jury minutes.

Mr. Stanchfield has been retained to defend William A. Engeman, Christopher Fitzgerald and John C. Cavanagh, who were indicted last Friday by the Kings County Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy in knowingly permitting bookmaking and selling advance information on the races run at the Brighton Beach racetrack. Acting District Attorney Elder will oppose Stanchfield's request, it is said, and, judging from former cases, it is probable that the motion will be denied. A similar motion was made at the time the indictments were filed, but it was opposed by Mr. Elder, and Judge Dike refused to grant it.

With the order directing that a special panel of talesmen be drawn, Justice Rogers also issued an order for a special grand jury to be drawn at the same time. This order was taken by the racetrack men to mean that no unnecessary delay is to be permitted in the trial of the betting cases.

C. P. SHOPMEN ORDERED OUT.

Executive Committee Tells Eight Thousand Men to Go on Strike.

Winnipeg, Aug. 4.—Orders were issued at noon today by the executive committee of the Canadian Pacific Shopmen's Union calling a strike of the shop mechanics on the entire system to-morrow. The order will be obeyed by eight thousand.

MRS. PECKHAM'S INJURIES FATAL.

Royat, Aug. 4.—Mrs. Walton M. Peckham, of New York, died to-day from injuries received in an automobile accident. The brake of the car failed to work while descending a steep hill and the machine crashed into a tree. Mrs. Peckham's husband and son and the other occupants of the car escaped with slight injuries.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES RETURNS.

Dunkirk, France, Aug. 4.—President Fallières arrived here to-day on board the battleship Verité from Reval, having completed his series of visits to the Emperor of Russia and other monarchs, and started for Paris.

DEATH LIST NOW FIFTY

LOSS MAY BE $7,000,000.

Flames Which Destroyed Fernie Sweeping Sparsely Settled Districts.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 4.—The terribly destructive forest fires which have swept through the Crow's Nest District of the Elk River Valley, in British Columbia, since last Saturday, devastating a vast stretch of territory, destroying many lives and millions of dollars in property, wiping out entire towns and rendering thousands of persons homeless, are still raging, but are now sweeping a wild and sparsely settled country, and it is believed the worst is over. The flames are eating through vast forests on the mountainsides, and it is thought they will soon burn themselves out for lack of something to destroy.

It is impossible at this time to arrive at a summary of the situation as regards loss of life and property with even approximate correctness. So widespread has been the destruction and so scattered are the people who lived in the burned area of more than fifty miles in length and three miles in width that any estimate of the number who met death in the flames is nothing more than guesswork. Stories of missing settlers are coming from Fernie, Cranbrook, Michel, Hosmer and other places, but many of these persons have turned up at some point far from their original habitation, and it is not believed that the death list will exceed fifty.

The property loss has been great, but this, too, is difficult to estimate correctly. A conservative valuation would probably place the amount at $6,000,000 or $7,000,000. Several thousand persons have been rendered homeless, principally residents of Fernie, which, according to all accounts, is almost completely wiped out, scarcely more than a score of buildings being left where once a prosperous town of five thousand inhabitants stood. There has been suffering among the homeless, owing to lack of food and shelter, but this has been alleviated or partly relieved by the prompt action of the people of every city in British Columbia, as well as many of those on border states, in sending money and supplies to the burned districts.

This aid has been most generous, and those temporarily destitute will be adequately and promptly provided for. Means of communication with the burned section have been most difficult. Telegraph and telephone wires were destroyed for miles in places, and this fact, taken together with the contradictory reports from the various towns, has led to great confusion and probably much exaggeration as to the loss of life. A summary of the results of the fires has been prepared here, which is believed to be a conservative estimate as to loss of life and property destroyed. It is as follows:

Town of Fernie, about five thousand inhabitants; practically wiped out, loss of twenty lives and $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 in property; insurance about 50 per cent.

Town of Hosmer, about eight hundred inhabitants; partly burned, with loss of one life and $250,000 in property; three hundred persons homeless.

Town of Michel, believed not seriously burned, but four persons reported killed and property destroyed estimated at $1,000,000; details unobtainable owing to lack of communication.

Town of Sparwood, sawmill village; two killed and large mills destroyed; damage estimated at $250,000.

Damage to standing timber throughout the burned area estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Many pathetic stories of flight and in many instances the death of unfortunate settlers who were caught in the swirl of flames as it swept through the great forests of pine and fir, are coming in from the various points with which communication has been re-established. It has not been determined how the fire started, whether through carelessness or design, but once it had gained headway it swept with almost incredible speed, at times eating up the timber as if it were dry tinder, lighting up the whole country at night and filling the atmosphere with a choking smoke that often hid the sun from view and turned daylight almost into night.

Superintendent Hussey of the Provincial Police has been sent by the government of British Columbia to the fire-swept region, and he is now in charge of the relief work in East Kootenay, acting with the local authorities. The Dominion authorities have offered to send a detachment of Northwest Mounted Police into the devastated region to preserve order, but thus far the provincial authorities have the situation well in hand. The foreigners employed in the mines in that district have given no trouble, and no looting has taken place, as the fire left little of value to loot. A telegram to-day from Mayor Fink of Cranbrook says two thousand Fernie refugees are there and that he has no definite information as to who or how many perished.

WASHINGTON STATE FORESTS SWEPT.

Thousand Men Fight Fire Started by Careless Traveller—Loss Already $250,000.

Aberdeen, Wash., Aug. 4.—A careless traveler who threw a lighted match into the underbrush started a forest fire twelve miles from Hoquaim, on the Hump Tullips-Hoquaim road, yesterday that quickly getting beyond control has already swept over ten thousand acres of slashings, on which were piled 15,000,000 feet of cut timber, and late to-day threatens to destroy the logging camp of the Poison Logging Company, Shaw & Nelson and the Stocksell Logging Company. Fourteen thousand acres of green timber lie directly in the path of the flames and there is no hope of saving any of it unless the wind, which is now blowing a gale, dies down. One thousand men are fighting the fire, but seem unable to check its progress. The property loss will exceed $250,000.

PATRICK'S APPEAL PUT ON DOCKET.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Albert T. Patrick, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing Prison for the murder of William M. Rice, a New York millionaire, several years ago, had docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day his appeal from the decision of the United States Court in New York refusing to release him on a writ of habeas corpus.

In his petition for appeal Mr. Patrick charged that his conviction and sentence to death had been due to a conspiracy, and then he asserted that the Governor of New-York—at that time Mr. Higgins—did "arbitrarily, over his [Patrick's] protest, change the punishment of death to the defendant to the greater punishment of life imprisonment." He would have the Supreme Court undo all that was done by both the New York courts and the Governor of that state.

HOT CHASE FOR JAIL BREAKER.

Charles Phillips, a steeplechase jockey, who is serving a sentence of seven months for petty larceny in the Queens County jail, at Long Island City, tried to get away from that institution early yesterday. He was discovered by Patrick Guilfoyle, the keeper, just as Phillips scaled the fence of the jail.

The keeper started after his prisoner, and threatened to shoot, but Phillips increased his speed. Phillips kept on running in a zigzag fashion, and every few minutes Guilfoyle would fire one or two shots at him. Guilfoyle finally got his prisoner with the aid of a delivery wagon. Phillips is said to have ridden a winner for the King of England at the Derby races, and is alleged also to have ridden in a number of famous steeplechase races in Canada. Phillips pleaded guilty to petty larceny.

TO DISCUSS CADET CASE

PRESIDENT TO SEE SCOTT.

Another Statement—Several Guests at Sagamore Hill.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 4.—Secretary Wright has sent word to President Roosevelt that he desires the President to see Colonel Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and talk with him regarding the findings and recommendations made by a board of inquiry and indorsed by Colonel Scott in the cases of the eight cadets of the academy who were recently found guilty of hazing and suspended, to await the action of the Secretary of War and the President upon the report of the inquiry board. Colonel Scott is in Washington, where he was called by the Secretary of War for a consultation regarding the cadets' cases, and he will undoubtedly be received at Oyster Bay by the President on his way to West Point from Washington.

The President's acting secretary, Rudolph Forster, after returning to the executive offices this afternoon from his daily visit to the President, gave out the following statement:

Acting Secretary Forster again said that the President had not yet received the final decision of the War Department in the West Point hazing cases; that originally the department seemed inclined to remove the cadets. When Secretary Wright was here he seemed inclined to think that they ought not to be removed, but had evidently not yet come to any conclusion in the matter, and has notified the President that he wants the President to see Colonel Scott, with whom he (Secretary Wright) has just been in consultation. The President, of course, will come to no final decision until he hears from General Wright.

Secretary Cortelyou and Thomas J. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Tokio, were guests of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill to-day. Secretary Cortelyou driving over from his home, near Huntington. Other guests of the President to-day were W. C. Forbes, Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands; R. R. Rogers, general counsel for the Isthmian Canal Commission; Robert J. Collier, Norman Hapgood and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sullivan.

Ambassador O'Brien said that he had come to pay his respects to the President and talk over matters in general pertaining to his mission in Japan. There was nothing, he said, that was of special interest in his visit. The ambassador expects to leave New York on August 12 on the steamship Mauretania for Japan, going by way of Europe.

Mr. Rogers said he had talked with the President regarding affairs on the canal zone. He said that he had informed Mr. Roosevelt regarding the land condemnation proceedings on the isthmus which were recently finished. The political situation in Panama was adjusting itself nicely, Mr. Rogers said.

Mr. Forbes spent some minutes with the President discussing the situation in the Philippines, and informed the Executive that everything was going smoothly there. The guests departed shortly after luncheon, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Rogers going to New York by train, and the remainder of the party going by automobile.

Notwithstanding the presence of guests at his home, President Roosevelt had time to receive also a notable equine visitor, the chestnut hackney stallion Bar Sinister, owned by T. C. C. Morgan, of the English Hackney Horse Society, which is at present stabled at Huntington, near here. The President had expressed a wish to see the thoroughbred, and to-day William Culley, who has the horse in charge, drove up to Sagamore Hill to show him to the President, who expressed the keenest admiration of him. Bar Sinister has been in this country since April 1. He is the son of Forest King, the unbeaten English gig horse and winner of the Waldorf cup at the National Horse Show in London.

The President, through his acting secretary, Mr. Forster, to-day denounced as being entirely fictitious an alleged interview with his son Kermit regarding the African hunt of next year which has received publicity. Mr. Forster said the story was an absolute fabrication.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Secretary Wright had a long conference with Colonel Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, concerning the status of the eight cadets whose dismissal from the academy was recommended by a board of officers. Secretary Wright announced after the conference that he would reach, probably within forty-eight hours, a conclusion on the cases and would then make a statement regarding them. Pending that statement he preferred not to discuss the matter further.

It is known that the Secretary regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen through the public discussion of the case. He says himself that the statement issued by the President yesterday is unquestionably accurate, as the President made it plain to him that he had no idea that his approval of formal proceedings of the board would be taken as final action in the matter. This was evidenced by the letter of the President requesting Secretary Wright to come to Oyster Bay to discuss the case with him.

No orders have been issued for the cadets to return to the academy, and none probably will be issued of any nature until Secretary Wright has determined upon a course of action.

WARREN CO. FINANCES.

Report Favors Removal of Superintendent of Poor.

Albany, Aug. 4.—The report of an investigation of the financial affairs of Warren County, made under the direction of State Controller Martin H. Glynn, sets forth nine separate and distinct causes which, in the opinion of the examiners, would justify the preferment of charges for the removal of Arthur L. Soper from the office of Superintendent of the Poor of that county. The summary of the report given out to-day says:

Criticism is made of the conduct of other officials of that county. The present and the last preceding County Treasurer were found to have paid bills without audit, borrowed money without lawful authority and to have expended public funds in payment of unauthorized interest. It was also found that a former sheriff and a former county clerk made illegal charges against the county, and that the Board of Supervisors has been guilty of negligence and has practised unbusinesslike methods in the discharge of duty.

The examiners found that Mr. Soper has held the office of Superintendent of the Poor for eight and one-half years, expending during that time more than $100,000 of public funds in cash, and yet never kept a set of books. He has not even retained the check stubs from which the checks were drawn. He claims that he submitted vouchers with his annual report to the Board of Supervisors, but they cannot be found. They have been either lost or destroyed. In contrast to this disappearance, nearly all other important papers have been preserved.

It is hardly fair to presume that this particular class of papers would for eight years become mislaid or lost, while other papers before the board at the same time would generally be preserved.

The report further alleges that since Mr. Soper has been Superintendent of the Poor he sold the county about two hundred and thirty acres of land for $2,500. Four years later, representing himself to be acting for a third person, he repurchased the farm for $550.

The Controller's summary of the Warren County report says, further:

The report criticises severely many of the methods employed by County Treasurer Reoux and former County Treasurer Packard during their respective administrations. Payments of bills have been made without audit by the Board of Supervisors and claims have been allowed which were never presented to that body for audit. This method of conducting affairs in Warren County seems to have been a matter of established custom.

During the last six or seven years large sums of money have been borrowed by the Treasurer without lawful authority. Many of the loans were negotiated after the taxes had been paid into the treasury. These were illegal in their inception. Other loans were permitted to run after the taxes had been collected and interest was paid on the same.

If the Board of Supervisors had been diligent in its efforts and had worked at all times for the best interests of the taxpayers of the county these erroneous practices and charges would have been stopped long ago.

CABRERA RELEASES 43 PRISONERS.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Estrada Cabrera, President of Guatemala, has released forty-three political prisoners, according to a dispatch received at the State Department from American Minister Meinke to-day. Of this number thirty-two were Guatemalans, six Hondurans and five Nicaraguans.

It is believed that these men were among those who were alleged to have been implicated in the several attempts on the life of President Cabrera during the last two years. His action in releasing them will remove a source of some irritation which has been felt since their arrest and incarceration.

The Climax of the Summer's Outing

is a week in

Yellowstone Park

A Stage Ride of 145 miles through the Heart of Nature Three Days Along the Pacific and Five Days in the Canadian Rockies

Eighteen years of experience in planning and conducting Personally-Conducted Tours makes the **Pennsylvania Railroad** the leader, among transportation companies, in this field of traffic. Yellowstone Park is the most interesting area of land in the world. Every mile discloses a new revelation of nature's strange manifestations. The Rocky Mountains of Canada contain the grandest scenery in North America.

A 22-DAY TOUR LEAVES AUGUST 24

A booklet with complete description and rates will be furnished by Ticket Agents, or will be sent by mail on application to C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Some Officers May Choose Walk Test Instead of Ride.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, August 4.

THE HORSEBACK TEST.—Army officers on duty in the War Department who are due to take the horsemanship test prescribed by the President, consisting of a ninety-mile three-day ride, are awaiting anxiously the announcement of the event, which most of them hope will not occur until October. It is expected that the officers on duty at Governor's Island who have not taken the ride by General Grant's orders at Pine Plains, will join the Washington officers in their test, which is likely to take place in the neighborhood of Fort Myer. It is expected that some of the officers—perhaps many of them—will this year elect to walk instead of riding on horseback. This they may do by covering ground which is considered equivalent to the ninety-mile ride. This choice is likely to be made for the reason that some of the officers on duty in Washington have not had the opportunity to engage in the necessary practice. There is still some talk of having the order amended so as to excuse those senior officers of the staff who are not likely to be called upon to ride very much, even in time of war. This is prompted by the findings of the retiring board in favor of the transfer from the active list of Colonel Charles B. Byrne, of the medical corps, chief surgeon of the Department of the East, who was one of the officers who failed in the taking of the ride at Pine Plains.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, 13th Cavalry, and Captains LA ROY S. UPTON, 1st Infantry, and WILLIAM S. SCOTT, 1st Cavalry, to Camp Perry, August 12.

First Lieutenant HENRY G. STAHL, 6th Infantry, detailed professor military science, Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, September 1.

Chaplain STEPHEN R. WOOD, assigned to 29th Infantry, to Philippines, September 3.

Leave of absence granted Captain BEVERLEY A. READ, 6th Cavalry, acting judge advocate, extended one month.

NAVY.

Rear Admiral W. J. BARNETTE, Commanders J. D. M'DONALD, C. P. PLUNKETT, C. M. FAHS and V. O. CHASE, commissioned.

Commander T. M. POTTS, to navy yard, Washington.

Lieutenant F. RORSCHACH, detached the Des Moines; to Medical Hospital, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. FARWELL, detached Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, to recruiting station, Philadelphia.

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

ARRIVED.

Aug. 2.—The Barney, at Gardiner's Bay; the Mississippi, at Provincetown; the Relief, at Tutuila; the Ajax, at Suva.

Aug. 3.—The Reina Mercedes, the Pentucket and the Powhatan, at Newport; the Rocket, at Washington; the Yankee and the New Hampshire, at Newport.

Aug. 4.—The Callao, at Shanghai.

SAILED.

Aug. 1.—The Mayflower, from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo.

Aug. 2.—The Reina Mercedes, the Pentucket and the Powhatan, from the navy yard, New York, for Newport; the Rocket, from Norfolk for Washington.

Aug. 3.—The Chicago, from Newport for Provincetown.

Aug. 4.—The Chattanooga, from Manila for Hong Kong.

MAKE THEIR DEMANDS.

Young Turks Stipulate Replacing of Old Ministers by Liberals.

Constantinople, Aug. 4.—The appearance of the Saloniki Committee has had its result. The committee arrived yesterday to act as intermediary between the government and the Young Turk Committee in arranging the Ministry and the details of the constitution and the elections. The air to-day is full of reports of ministerial resignations and new appointments, the offices affected including that of Sheik-ul-Islam and President of the Council.

An imperial irade to-night announces the resignation of the Minister of Marine, but other alleged resignations are officially denied. It is clear, however, that a complete reconstruction of the Ministry is imminent.

The Saloniki Committee, as a result of yesterday's conferences, to-day presented through the Young Turk Committee a list of their demands, and this was under consideration by the Ministerial Commission, presided over by Said Pacha, the Grand Vizier, to-day.

They stipulate the replacing of many of the older ministers by young non-Mussulmans of the liberal party and the issuance of a revised imperial rescript giving the Grand Vizier full power to choose all ministers, including those of War and Marine. It is even asserted that under pressure by the advanced reformers the retirement of Said Pacha himself is demanded on the ground that he is too steeped in the old traditions to realize the aspirations of the new party. It is believed to-day's council was occupied in preparing a list of names for a new Cabinet, and that a rescript in the desired sense will be issued.

A persistent report is in circulation that the Sheik-ul-Islam has resigned as a protest against the Sultan's attempt to retain control of the army and navy by claiming the power to appoint the ministers of War and Marine.

Telegrams received from the provinces continue to report the surrender of bands which have been threatening Macedonia.

To-night Naoum Pacha resigned as Minister of Public Works. It is believed the next forty-eight hours will see a new ministry, with Kiamil Pacha or Ferid Pacha as Grand Vizier.

ELOPED WITH MOTHER'S CHAUFFEUR.

Pittsburg Couple Borrow the First Automobile They Find in the Street.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Aug. 4.—Daniel Slattery eloped to-day with Miss Madeline Zeigler, only daughter of Mrs. Margaret Zeigler, a rich widow, and whose chauffeur Slattery had been recently. The young couple jumped into the first automobile they found on the street and rode to West Virginia, sixty miles away, and were married. "Eddie" Ball, the former bicycle rider, owned the automobile, and he recalled a warrant he had taken out when he learned his car was borrowed for an elopement.

Mrs. Zeigler, however, refused to be reconciled to her daughter, and says she has issued warrants for the arrest of both the young people. She says her daughter will be cut out of her will.

ARREST R. E. EASTMAN

Broker Taken in Chicago on Charge of A. A. Knowles, the Banker.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Robert E. Eastman, until last Thursday a broker with offices at No. 33 Wall street, New York, was arrested to-night by detectives from the Chicago Central Station. The charge against the prisoner was not revealed, but it was stated that the arrest was made after A. A. Knowles, a vice-president of the Mechanics' National Bank of New York, had come to Chicago with evidence against the man. Mr. Knowles refused to discuss the case to-night, but Eastman asserted that his troubles were due to an overdraft of $15,300 on the Mechanics' National Bank.

Eastman was first arrested yesterday on information furnished by a detective agency, but was released because no formal charge could be lodged against him. Mr. Knowles was then sent for, and on his arrival arrangements were made to arrest Eastman again. He was about to board a train for St. Paul when the police found him at the Union Station. He was well supplied with funds, and also carried on his person a quantity of mining stock valued at about $25,000.

Robert E. Eastman has offices at No. 33 Wall street, and lives in Begota, N. J. Lieutenant Funston, in charge of the detective bureau at Police Headquarters, when asked concerning the case, said he had not been informed of Eastman's arrest. Lieutenant Funston said that in connection with the Eastman case he was aware that on Saturday last John T. Garrison, of No. 33 Wall street, whose business is given as "bonds," called at Police Headquarters and reported that on Wednesday last Eastman had taken "five books and $15,000" from Garrison's office in Garrison's absence. That was all Lieutenant Funston said he knew of the Eastman case.

From information obtained at Police Headquarters last night Eastman and Garrison have either been partners or else they have offices together.

Third Vice-President Knowles of the Mechanics' Bank recently moved from his Flushing home to Glen Cove, Long Island.

LAST FLIGHT SUNDAY.

Then Farman Will Take Airship to Other Cities.

After Henry Farman had made three successful flights in his aeroplane at the Brighton Beach racetrack, yesterday afternoon, before only a few hundred persons, who enthusiastically applauded each exhibition, T. R. MacMechen, of St. Louis, who is managing the series of American performances, announced that flights would be made each afternoon at 4:30 o'clock for the remainder of the week, and that the last exhibition in this neighborhood would be made by Mr. Farman on Sunday afternoon.

It was admitted last night that $10,000 had already been lost by the Farman manager owing to the small attendance.

The three flights yesterday were similar to those made on Monday afternoon. The first two were for about six hundred yards, and the last for eight hundred yards, at high speed, rising at no time higher than ten or twelve feet.

It is probable that before Farman leaves this city for Philadelphia, where, it is said, he will next exhibit his aeroplane, he may surprise his spectators. It was discovered yesterday at the grounds that Farman's mechanicians had been at work all of Monday night and throughout yesterday forenoon, making flexible wing tips along the lines adopted by the Wright brothers on their machine. These will shorten the upper plane three feet, and it is believed Farman may then be able to describe a circle in even as restricted an area as the racetrack is for so large a machine.

Also, it is said, arrangements may be completed whereby Farman will make at least two flights at night by the aid of powerful searchlights. It is believed a large crowd would be on hand each night that such demonstrations were made.

Mr MacMechen said last night that he was under contract with Mr. Farman to act as his manager on a tour of the world, to be begun as soon as San Francisco engagements are filled, in about three months. On the way to the Pacific Coast the more important cities will have opportunity to see Farman's aeroplane in the air, and Japan, it is said, will be the next country visited.

WELLMAN MAY BRING AIRSHIP HERE.

Says He Is Planning to Make Polar Trip in the America Next Year.

Walter Wellman, who talked recently about going to the North Pole in a dirigible balloon, said at the Hotel Astor last night that he was planning to make the attempt next year. He said his airship, the America, built for polar atmospheric conditions, could easily travel from New York to Buffalo, Detroit, or even Chicago. It is, Mr. Wellman said, the second largest airship ever built, its 250,000 cubic feet being exceeded only by the Zeppelin.

"But in fuel-conveying capacity and radius of action the America excels the Zeppelin," continued Mr. Wellman, "as in the latter ship a larger proportion of the lifting force is absorbed in raising the machine itself. The total lifting power of my ship is 19,500 pounds. In this country, where guide roping is impracticable and greater variations of temperature in a given short period must be reckoned with, I see no reason why the America should not remain fifty to sixty hours in the air and make a voyage of a thousand miles, carrying five tons of crew, fuel, etc., providing the wind conditions were not too unfavorable."

Mr. Wellman said he expected to bring the America to this country in the fall. It is now being put in order in Paris by his chief engineer.

APPROVES TEN YEARS FOR DESERTER.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Rear Admiral Pillsbury, Acting Secretary of the Navy, has approved the action of a court martial at Boston in the case of Frank J. Hurley, an ordinary seaman, convicted of various offences and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years and to be dishonorably discharged. It is represented that Hurley, who has several aliases, has made a practice of enlisting in the navy, and after receiving clothing and other allowances, deserting at the first opportunity.