AWFUL LAWLESSNESS—GOBIN.

50,000 SOLDIERS COULDN'T HAVE KEPT ORDER IN STRIKE.

The General Got No Help From Civil Authorities or Miners' Union—He Explains His "Shoot to Kill" Order —Miners' Official Said Men Who Worked Ought to Have Their Throats Cut —20 Union Men Convicted of Crimes Connected With Strike in One County.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Gen. John P. S. Gobin was before the strike commission to-day and most of the time was devoted to examination and cross-examination of the man who had endeavored to hold the striking miners in check.

Gen. Wilson filled the president's chair after announcing that he had received a telegram from Judge Gray, saying that he was ill at his home in Wilmington. Judge Gray's illness is not serious and he expects to resume his duties to-morrow.

Gen. Gobin's testimony was a verification of the stories told by the non-union miners and was enlivened by the ineffectual attempts of Lawyer Darrow to lessen its influence on the commission. Darrow was many times sharply called to order by Gen. Wilson.

During Gen. Gobin's testimony and in explaining his 'Shoot to kill" order, Gen. Gobin, in replying to a taunt by the miners' counsel, rose to his feet angrily.

"I saw a conflict between the people and the troops was imminent," he said. "It was then I issued an order which afterward became famous as the 'Shoot to kill' order. I wish to say, gentlemen of the commission, that in my opinion that was the best order I ever issued. I believe it saved more lives than any action by the authorities during the strike."

Again, in answering a question put to him by Mr. Darrow as to whether the fears of the non-union men were not exaggerated, he significantly replied: "Perhaps while the troops were there. After that, no."

At another stage of the proceedings Commissioner Clark said: "Now, General, here is a question I would like to have settled. We have heard that there were thousands of men in the coal reigons who would gladly have worked if they could have had military or police protection. On the other hand, we have been told that when the troops arrived the men did not go to work after all."

Gen. Gobin leaned toward the speaker. "Let me tell you, sir," said he emphatically, "that there are not 50,000 soldiers in the world who could have protected all the collieries and homes in that region during the strike, and it was impossible for our troops to guard the people's homes and the property of the general public and protect the workmen at the same time."

Throughout all his testimony he returned again and again to the statement that he had received no help either from civil authorities or the representatives of the union.

"Once or twice representatives of the union called upon me," he said, "and offered to help me keep order. But that was all that was ever done—just promises."

Mr. Lenahan opened the day's hearing by offering documentary evidence that twenty union men had been convicted of crimes in connection with the strike in the courts of Schuylkill county. "I do this," he said, "because Mr. Mitchell yesterday stated to this court that there was no proof connecting the men who assaulted the witnesses heard here with the United Mine Workers."

Mitchell's counsel objected, but Gen. Wilson ordered the records read.

John Mitchell was again called to the stand. He said that a Mr. Dettry was elected yesterday a president of one of the districts. Then John Shurman of Nurembourg, a pumpman, whose house was burned by strikers, was asked:

"What did Dettry say ought to be done to men who worked during the strike?"

"He said they ought to have their throats cut."

Frank Kaley of Oneida, formerly a union man, said that Dettry told the strikers that if they caught any men at work to thump them.

Following this, Gen. Gobin was called to the stand. He told how, after being ordered out with the troops, he needed wagons, but was unable to get any in Shenandoah. A fire company in Mahanoy City, four or five miles distant, loaned him its apparatus to convey his rations to the encampment.

Commissioner Watkins—Why were you unable to get wagons?

Gen. Gobin—They refused to give me any. I succeeded in getting some from the O'Hara Brothers, notwithstanding they informed me that protests had been made against their loaning them.

Mr. Watkins—In other words you were boycotted, were you?

Gen. Gobin—Very badly, sir.

The chief burgess, the chief of police, the president and one other member of the borough Council came to his headquarters and said that the situation was such that they were unable to exercise any control over the peace and order of that community; that all the policemen had been injured; that they could get no men to serve on the police force; that they could not get a quorum of the town council together, and therefore they must depend upon me to keep order.

Gen. Gobin then told of the evidences he found of the rioting at Shenandoah and of the visit of a committee from the miners' union headed by Miles Dougherty.

"They told me," he said, "there was no occasion for the troops; that they would have, or could have, preserved order if called upon; that they had not been called upon, and that there had not been much of a riot, anyhow."

After promising him assistance, the committee left. He never, however, received any assistance.

Gen. Gobin then told of his first general order to his command and of the first assault upon the soldiers. He continued:

"I frequently received notice that attempts would be made to rush the provost guard at the Reading depot, but there was no serious trouble there. My men were continually insulted. There was no vile name that was not applied to them.

"Soon other troubles began all over the region and reports came to me of disturbances here and there. Over in what is called the Panther Creek Valley and about the town of Gilberton the condition was worse. At Turkey Run Hill they commenced dynamiting. I was sending my troops around every morning and the cavalry at night frequently, but I never, or very rarely, succeeded in finding anybody who did the mischief, because there was the best picketing there that I ever saw in my life."

Mr. Darrow—It was disappointing to you; you were looking for trouble?

Gen. Gobin—Yes, they disappointed me every time. I was not looking for trouble, but for the men who were making the trouble. These troubles extended through the Panther Creek Valley and the demand for protection became very urgent. Citizens were urging the Sheriff of Carbon county to make a call on the Governor for troops to be sent there.

Lawyer Darrow objected to the witness, however wise or however great he might be, telling the commission that citizens urged the Sheriff to do certain things unless he was there and heard them.

Gen. Gobin—I am here at the request of the commission and if the distinguished gentleman from Chicago proposes to use language such as he did to me a moment ago I shall answer no questions of his.

Said Mr. Darrow: "You will not offend me by refusing to converse with me, I assure you, General."

Bishop Spalding looked up from his book.

"I thought that was a beautiful compliment," he said naively.

Gen. Gobin then told in detail the story of the disorders in the Panther Creek Valley region and his efforts to stop them. He told also of the lawlessness of the strikers in Lackawanna and Carbon counties.

"The entire brigade was kept busy," he continued, "and I endeavored to direct them as best I could to keep the peace, but I was unable to cover the ground. Dynamiting began right in Shenandoah. There was a great deal of it over at Gilberton; railroads were spiked and obstructions placed on the rails. The situation was one that I found I could no longer cope with and I was fearful that it would become so general that the railroad employees would not run cars for any one.

"Supt. Knapp of the Knickerbocker Colliery, reported to me numerous acts of violence of which he was the victim, and asked for a guard, which I could not give him. He said he had been stoned repeatedly, that windows of his residence had been broken and his grown up daughters stoned and insulted on the streets.

"In the meantime the situation at Lansford had reached a crisis, and Col. Clement of the Twelfth sent for me. I found the locality in such a tense condition, with serious outbreaks threatening that I ordered my men to shoot to kill."

"Did you find it necessary to have your men fire?" asked Gen. Wilson. "Only a few times, when sentries or guards upon coal trains were attacked."

Gen. Gobin continued: "I did not issue ball cartridges until our sentries were fired on. Some time after this I was ordered to Wilkes-Barre with my brigade. I had between 3,000 and 3,100 men in my brigade.

"I now ask," said Mr. Lanahan: "Were the five counties inspected by you in a state of general lawlessness?"

"In most parts of the anthracite region I found a state of most awful lawlessness."

"How about the farmers?"

"I had the greatest difficulty protecting them from raids by bands of strikers, who often stripped entire fields."

Shortly after this Attorney Darrow began his cross-examination of Gen. Gobin. His cross-questioning was intended to bring out that troops were not needed, that the stories of lawlessness had been greatly exaggerated and included an attack on the discipline enforced by Gen. Gobin. He failed wholly to shake the witness' testimony.

LAWBREAKERS TO BE PUNISHED.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 9.—The strikers who were guilty of malicious damage to property, of assaults, violence and threats are to be punished. That is the decision of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company.

At the instance of the company the Grand Jury spent a large part of to-day inquiring into 121 cases of damage to property, assaults, threats, &c., arising out of the recent strike and the hearing is not yet concluded.

The nature of the evidence has not been revealed, but persons close to the prosecution say that there is ample evidence to convict in a large number of cases.

BOSTON COAL INQUIRY.

Legislative Committee to Find Out if High Prices Are Avoidable.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The Massachusetts Legislature voted to-day to have an investigation of the local coal situation. The order introduced in the Senate by Leonard M. Chandler of Cambridge was adopted in both branches and committees were appointed to hold the investigation.

The order calls for an investigation to determine whether the high price at which coal is selling is unavoidable or the result of an attempt on the part of the dealers at wholesale or retail to make excessive profits.

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICE OF COAL.

Testimony Before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At the investigation being conducted by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia into the scarcity and high price of coal in Washington, the statement was made by William J. Zeh, a local coal dealer, that the great coal companies were now shipping only one car in ten of the number received in the city, whereas, heretofore, those companies had furnished three cars to one furnished by the independent operators. The independent operators charge $8 to $9 at the mines.

In calling attention to the abnormal proportion of the coal received from the individual operators the dealer suggested that the committee inquire into the cause of it. Summonses were there uponissued for the representatives of the Reading and Pennsylvania companies, who will be heard next week.

A letter was read from Emil Gathman of Bethlehem, complaining that the railroads had refused to haul coal which he had purchased from that place to Washington, on the ground that there was no schedule for coal south of Bethlehem.

NO FIRE, NO FOOD FOR TWO DAYS.

Widow and Her Seven Children Found Cold and Starving in Barren Rooms.

In rooms barren of furniture and with neither fire, fuel nor food Mrs. Margaret Quinn, a widow and her seven children were found starving yesterday morning at 211 India street, Greenpoint, by an agent of the Children's Society of Brooklyn, who went there to investigate a story that the family was destitute. Mrs. Quinn, who was helpless from rheumatism, was immediately removed to the Kings County Hospital. Her husband died in that institution from consumption two months ago. The seven children were taken to the Ewen street police court, where the five youngest were placed in the temporary care of the Children's Society, a fifteen-year-old girl was sent to the Catholic Protectory and the oldest, a boy of 16, was taken in charge by a relative. For nearly two days, the boy said, the family had not eaten anything.

Killed While Gathering Coal on the Track.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 9.—James Dunbar, a night watchman at Bound Brook, was looking across the tracks of the Jersey Central railroad at 3 o'clock this morning when he saw by the headlight of a locomotive the body of a man passing through the air directly in front of a Blue Line flyer running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The body dropped at the bottom of a high embankment near the station. When Dunbar reached the spot the man was dead. He was Frank J. Maulbeck, who kept a restaurant and bakery on East Main street. Maulbeck had met several reverses in business, and the high price of coal tempted him to pick it from the railroad tracks when his neighbors were asleep. A sack partly filled with coal which was found near his body indicated that he was engaged in picking coal when he was hit by the locomotive.

Coal Famine in Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 9.—This city is on the verge of a coal famine, and unless coal arrives to-night the waterworks, street car and electric light plants will close down.

Plant Shut Down—No Coal

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Pekin glucose plant of the Corn Products Company has been compelled to shut down owing to the difficulty in securing steam coal.

Baron Pirbright Dead.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Baron Pirbright, P. C., F. R. S., is dead. He was born in 1840. As the Right Hon. Henry de Worms he was a member of Parliament for a number of years, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade for three years, Under Secretary for the Colonies for five years and president of the sugar bounty conference in 1888. He was created a Baron in 1895. He was the author of several books.

COAL PRICES DIDN'T JUMP.

EFFECT OF YESTERDAY'S COLD NOT WHAT WAS EXPECTED.

Nine to Ten Dollars a Ton for Anthracite —One Dealer Selling It for $7.50 —Mayor to Talk to Operators—Independents Out for All They Can Get.

The retail prices of anthracite did not go kiting yesterday as they were expected to do when a cold wave came. While there was no fixed price, $9 to $10 a ton seemed to be the rule. Some small dealers uptown were charging $11 and $12 and predicting that prices would be higher.

Several downtown firms said that $8.50 a ton was the price, but they had no coal on hand.

Mayor Low, conforming to a resolution passed by the Board of Estimate yesterday, will take a hand in the coal supply problem. The resolution was in the form of an appeal to the Mayor, requesting him to communicate with the coal operators and to urge them to ship more coal to this city.

This action was taken after it had been decided to lay over the resolution recently passed by the Aldermen appropriating $250,000 for the purchase by the city of coal for free distribution to the poor. Corporation Counsel Rives, in an opinion sent to the board, said that the city under the Charter had no power to spend public money for this purpose.

The Mayor said that he had done all in his power, personally and officially, to obtain a larger supply of coal for the city, but his efforts so far had resulted in failure

"I have no doubt, however," he added, "that, backed up by this resolution, it may be possible for me to do something."

One large downtown firm with coal to sell was charging $7.50 a ton yesterday and disposing of it in small lots to its regular customers at that figure. A representative of this firm, who has just returned from Wilkes-Barre, said:

"The companies have cut our allotment of anthracite 25 per cent., and I went to Wilkes-Barre to arrange for some independent coal at the mines. The price at the collieries for independent coal I found to average $9 a ton, to which $1.65 would have to be added for freight. While dealers can get only their allotment of company coal, any one can buy the entire output of an independent operator if he is the highest bidder. I made a contract for independent coal at the price stated.

"As independent coal is intended for the highest bidders and the highest bidders are nere, the principal part of the coal here will be independent coal until March, when the demand will slacken and prices will break.

Regarding the retail price, he said he could make a profit by buying independent coal at $9 a ton at the mines and company coal at $5 a ton from the operators at tidewater and selling it all at $7.50 a net ton. The ton of coal when bought at wholesale is 2,240 pounds, while the net ton is 2,000 pounds.

This man said that there was no reason for charging a retail price of $10 a ton for anthracite, and he believed his firm would be able to continue to sell it at $7.50 a ton. They would also continue to supply a depot where coal is sold to the poor at ten cents a pail.

Another dealer said that most of his customers had some coal, and the cold wave did not cause anything like a panic, as it would have done a month ago.

The immediate effect of the cold snap yesterday was to send up the price of independent coal to $10.50 a ton, f. o. b., which means $11 a ton wholesale on this side of the Hudson.

Clarence D. Simpson of the West End Coal Company of Scranton was in town yesterday afternoon. To a SUN reporter he gave the independent operators' side of the causes leading up to the temporary annulment of their selling contract with the coal-carrying companies.

"In the first place," he said, "some of the independent operators were selling their coal direct at $10 a ton, which was the market value, while others of us who sold it to the companies at 65 per cent. of the market value had to accept the arbitrary price of $5 a ton fixed by the railroads. This was unfair in every way. After some conferences it was thought best to suspend the selling contract and let us sell our own coal.

"As to charging $10 a ton we are following business rules. While soft coal has gone up to nearly three times its ordinary value and remains at that figure there has been no kick about it. Other commodities, such as flour and corn, fluctuate according to the laws of supply and demand, but people seemed inclined to single out anthracite coal as a commodity which should not follow the general rule. We are doing what any business man would do. It will not last long. Before the middle of March the demand will fall off and our prices will have to fall, too.

"As for the poor, the companies undertook to care for them while they were selling our coal. Let them care for the poor and we will take care of the rich, if they like. The working people really had more to do with prolonging the strike than anything else by contributing to the strikers. They kept the strike alive until near winter, which made coal scarce and dear."

Mr. Simpson said that all the product, both of the companies and of the independent operators, could not be made to average more than 5,000,000 tons a month. There was no reserve this winter and the average winter consumption was 7,500,000 tons a month.

"There is the same amount of coal coming into New York as before we released all the independent coal," said a representative of one of the coal roads, "in fact, more but the independent operators are buying most of it. We had to cut the supply to New York in order to care for intermediate points. The Lehigh Valley company is delivering little, if any, of its own coal at tidewater now. It carries such a large proportion of independent coal that the latter practically monopolizes all its docks."

According to the *Albany Journal* anthracite coal, stove and chestnut sizes, is selling in that city at $7.50 and in Rochester at $6.50 a ton.

DEWEY SAILS NORTH.

Ships of the Manœuvring Fleet Now Scattering.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, Jan. 9.—Admiral Dewey, aboard the converted cruiser Mayflower, and the torpedo flotilla, which has been taking part in the naval manœuvres, sailed to-day at noon.

The cruiser Newark, the flagship of Rear Admiral Sumner, and the cruiser Montgomery of the South Atlantic squadron sailed yesterday for Trinidad.

The cruiser Chicago, the flagship of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, commander of the European squadron; the cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboat Machias are expected to leave to-morrow for the European station.

The gunboat Hist and the tugs Fortune, Osceola and Leyden will leave next week.

TO SEEK THE SOUTH POLE.

Explorer Borchgrevink Asked to Lead American Expedition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9.—C. E. Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer, in a lecture here, announced that he had received an offer from America to conduct an Antarctic expedition. He added that he was willing to accept it.

He believed that exploration of the huge continent around the South Pole was one of the most important problems of the century.

RUSH TO SEE DUKE'S SHOW.

Annual Theatricals at Devonshire Before Distinguished Audience.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The annual amateur theatricals, which for years past the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have given in the private theatre at Chatsworth House, Devonshire, were held this eveinng. The audience filled the 300 seats in the little playhouse.

Unlike the Marquis of Anglesey's pantomimes the Chatsworth House theatricals are serious business. High prices are charged for admission and the proceeds are devoted to local charities The competition for places is always keen.

When the improvised box office in the village post office was opened this morning a crowd of fashionable persons, many of whom had driven for miles, struggled for tickets as though they were at a bargain sale.

The guests of the Duke and Duchess included Princess Margaret and Patricia of Connaught, the Duchess of Teck, the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, the Marquis de Soveral, and Prime Minister Balfour, who, with a few other invited guests, were the only non-paying spectators.

The amateur performers, who had been professionally trained, acquitted themselves cleverly. Prince Henry of Pless and Muriel Wilson, the famous beauty of the Tranby-Croft family, especially achieved successes in the three pieces that were produced.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Westinghouse Company Expects to Equip English Lines—Hewitt Light Shown.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Westinghouse Electric Company is making an effort to increase the interest of English railroads in electric traction. The company expects to secure large contracts, especially from the Great Northern and Great Eastern and the two southern lines. For some time the Great Northern has been conducting experiments at the Westinghouse works at Manchester and the Great Eastern has been testing the electric system in a similar manner near London.

The chairman and managers of the principal English railways dined in London to-night as the guests of George Westinghouse. The occasion was taken advantage of to exhibit the new Hewitt mercury vapor light and to introduce the general question of electrical developments for railroads.

Lords Kelvin, Rayleigh, Allerton and Claude Hamilton and many leading railroad men and scientists inspected the Hewitt light this evening at the Westinghouse offices. The inventor is Peter Cooper Hewitt of New York, son of Abram S. Hewitt. The light has been shown for some days at the offices and has attracted many of the public.

CUBA'S BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Statements Made During the Hearing on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—According to the details published of the statements made by industrial representatives yesterday before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, which gave a public hearing on the reciprocity treaty with the United States, the breweries in Cuba pay $40,000 a month in wages. The annual beer consumption in the island is 70,000 barrels, of which 40,000 are produced locally. The paper factory has 200 employees, and its payroll amounts to $10,000 a month.

The soap manufacturers, who produce 150,000 boxes of soap annually, pay $15,000 a month in wages. In addition to these 150,000 boxes there are imported from 50,000 to 60,000 boxes. The representatives of the rope factories stated that they paid from $95,000 to $100,000 a year in wages. The annual production of chocolate amounts to 220,000 pounds. All the lithographers are employed in Havana. There are 400 men employed in this trade and their wages amount to $10,000 a month. The oil refinery at Havana employs 150 men.

ALFRED BEIT STRICKEN.

Stocks Decline on Report That He Was Dying—Illness Not so Serious.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A despatch from Johannesburg to Reuter's Telegram Company to-day said that Alfred Beit had been stricken with apoplexy and is dying. Stocks declined on the rumor.

The seriousness of Mr. Beit's condition, it was afterward learned, was exaggerated. He has been quite ill, but the latest news as to his condition is more encouraging. The members of the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co. do not believe the report that Mr. Beit is dying.

A despatch from Cape Town says the doctors report an improvement in Mr. Beit's condition. Dr. Jameson has started from Cape Town in a special train for Johannesburg to see Mr. Beit.

Prices of shares in Capel Court improved at once on the receipt of reassuring news as to Mr. Beit's condition.

Alfred Beit is considered one of the richest men in the world. Most of his wealth was made in the gold and diamond fields of South Africa, where he was an associate of Cecil Rhodes.

EASTERN QUESTION REVIVED.

Made Important Now by the Dardanelles Affairs, Vienna Thinks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Jan. 9.—The *Neue Freie Presse*, in discussing the protest of Great Britain against the passage of Russian torpedo boats through the Dardanelles, says it is a proof that the Eastern question is again becoming prominent in international politics. The paper adds "The relations of the Powers one to another will shape themselves according to whether they will support the British protest or not. For Austro-Hungary the Dardanelles question has lost its immediate imporance."

The *Neues Wiener Journal* says the revival of the Eastern question is a matter of grave concern to international peace. It suggests that the best method of settling it would be the conclusion of a fresh agreement between the Powers.

QUEEN WILHELMINA WELL.

Dr. Von Kuyper Denies a Rumor Regarding Her Condition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—Dr. von Kuyper, the President of the Council, in a newspaper interview to-day stated that the recent announcement that a happy event might be expected in the royal family in the near future was absolutely unfounded.

Queen Wilhelmina was in excellent health and spirits and had resumed the personal direction of affairs.

Funeral of Vice-Consul MacLean.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Funeral services will be held on Monday over the body of E. P. MacLean, the American Vice-Consul, who died last Wednesday night, at the Rev. Dr. Thurber's American Church. The body will be placed in a vault while awaiting transportation to America.

OUT OF FAVOR WITH KAISER.

AMBASSADOR VON HOLLEBEN TO RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE.

How Washington Officials View His Departure—Baron Speck Von Sternberg's Return to Favor Meant Von Holleben's Downfall—Trouble Grew Out of Samoan and Venezuelan Cases.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

COLOGNE, Jan. 9.—A semi-official despatch from Berlin to the Cologne *Gazette* says it may be regarded as certain that Herr von Holleben will not return to Washington as the German Ambassador. He will probably retire to private life. Commenting on this, the *Gazette* says it is surprised that such a change should take place at a time when important negotiations in regard to Venezuela are proceeding between Germany and the United States.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The *Tageblatt* expresses the opinion that Dr. von Holleben is suffering from a diplomatic sickness, the bacillus of which has not yet been discovered, and which is sometimes announced in the newspapers before it is known to the sufferer himself. The *Tageblatt* says it feels certain that Dr. von Holleben will not return to Washington. It is far more likely that he will leave the diplomatic service

The *National Zeitung* prints an apparently inspired article in which it denies that the disinclination of President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan affair has any connection with Dr. von Holleben's leave of absence.

MARK OF EMPEROR'S DISPLEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—No event has created so much comment for a long time in Government diplomatic and social circles as the sudden departure from Washington of Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador. While his recall, for such it is regarded, has been expected by those who are on the inside, it did not fail to cause a sensation.

The Government does not know officially of the reasons for the Ambassador's going, and must, of course, pretend to be satisfied with the statement that ill health made his return to Germany necessary, but privately a number of those in places of authority believe that Dr. von Holleben was taken away from Washington as a mark of Emperor William's displeasure.

Notice of the appointment of Freiherr (Baron) Speck von Sternberg as the principal diplomatic representative of Germany in Washington has been received by the State Department. The notice said that Baron Speck, as he signs himself, would come here on a temporary special mission, but it is believed by the authorities that he will be elevated to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

The report from Berlin that Baron Speck will be appointed Ambassador created surprise, as it has been the understanding of the Administration that Prince Henry of Pless, who recently visited this country as the delegate of German Chambers of Commerce to the New York Chamber of Commerce celebration, would be the successor of Dr. Von Holleben. It is thought here that Baron Speck's mission to the United States will be temporary only, and that his appointment was intended as a mark of friendliness on the part of Emperor William to President Roosevelt, who is an intimate friend of the Baron, and also as a public acknowledgment that an injustice had been done him in transferring him from this capital to Calcutta, India.

HOW THE TROUBLE GREW.

From what can be learned from people here who have been aware for some time that Dr. Von Holleben's days in Washington were numbered, there is reason to believe that the Ambassador incurred the displeasure of his sovereign some time last year. When Dr. Von Holleben went back to Germany in the summer he was not received by the Emperor, and it is said that during his long stay abroad he did not once see the latter. His recall is attributed immediately, however, to two incidents, in one of which Baron Speck was concerned.

In 1900 Germany, Great Britain and the United States sent Commissioners to Samoa to adjust the claims arising from the bombardment of villages by American and British warships and devise a plan for preventing a recurrence of the troubles. Baron Speck was the German Commissioner. The outcome of the commission's work was a treaty for the division of the islands between the United States and Germany and provision for a reference of the bombardment claims to the arbitration of King Oscar of Sweden.

For some reason the German Government was dissatisfied with Baron Speck's part in this Samoan affair. It is said now that the Imperial authorities at Berlin believed he should not have agreed to refer the claims to arbitration, a verdict adverse to Germany being expected.

Shortly after his return to this country Baron Speck, who was the First Secretary of the Embassy in Washington, was transferred to Calcutta, India, as Consul-General, a place much more lucrative but of lower rank than his place in the diplomatic service. To Dr. von Holleben's influence with Emperor William the recall of Baron Speck was charged by the latter's friends. Before going to Calcutta Baron Speck married in London Miss Langham, a beautiful Kentuckian, and thus, according to the belief then expressed, gave up all chances of ever serving his Government in the United States. The practice of the German Foreign Office is opposed to sending diplomatic officers to countries of which their wives were natives.

Recently Baron Speck returned to Berlin and was entertained by the Emperor. His restoration to imperial favor was connected with the action of King Oscar in deciding the Samoan claims in favor of Germany, thus disproving the charge that Baron Speck had made a mistake in agreeing to arbitration. Those who heard of the consideration shown Baron Speck by his sovereign were satisfied that he would not be sent back to Calcutta and they were right.

It is supposed here that Emperor William felt that Baron Speck had not been treated fairly by Dr. von Holleben and took the first opportunity to make amends.

The second immediate cause of Dr. von Holleben's recall is said to have grown out of the present troubles of Germany, England and Italy with Venezuela. The Ambassador is credited with having been responsible for the action of Germany in initiating the invitation of the Powers to President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator. According to the gossip in the Government and diplomatic circles, Dr. von Holleben telegraphed to Berlin that he was satisfied that the President was anxious to undertake the adjustment of the Venezuelan dispute, and suggested that an invitation for him to act be extended.

There was undoubtedly some reason for this understanding on the Ambassador's part, but the President, when the invitation was formally extended, had come to the conclusion that The Hague court was the proper body to undertake the arbitration. The virtual declination of the President is believed to have been the crowning stroke in the dissatisfaction felt in Berlin with Dr. von Holleben.

Officially, Dr. von Holleben is on sick leave. That he is ill and has been for some time, cannot be doubted, but nobody here familiar with the circumstances is willing to believe that his sudden departure was due to the condition of his health. He did not send any farewell message to the President, but did inform the State Department that he was going away on account of illness. Secretary Hay intended going to the German Embassy yesterday afternoon, but found out just before starting thence that the Ambassador had left for New York.

Herr von Holleben became the dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington upon the death of Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, on May 24, 1902. He has been stationed here since Nov. 29, 1897. Previous to his present service, he had served one term as German diplomatic representative in Washington. Count A. von Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, counsellor of the German Embassy, is Chargé d'Affaires in the Ambassador's absence.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.

High-Grade Cameras
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Wizard B Cameras that are listed at $16.00 each are marked for rapid selling to-day at $4.00. Korona Cameras listed at $22.00 may be had at $10.00.

There are not many of each; in some instances only 25 of a kind. For that reason it is suggested that you come early if you want the rarest of rare bargains.

Those who received Cameras for Christmas presents and desire supplies, advice and suggestions should make it a point to come to this sale.

At $6.00—WIZARD C CAMERAS; 4x5; listed at $20.00; only 25 in the lot; fine, well made, up-to-date instruments; rack and pinion; long focus bellows; unicum shutter; double rectilinear lenses; swing back; rising, falling and sliding front.

At $4.00—WIZARD B CAMERAS; listed at $16.00; 4x5; only 25 in the lot; same as above, but without rack and pinion.

At $10.00—KORONA IIIA CAMERAS; listed at $22.00; cycle style; the acme of excellence in camera production; every known improvement; extra long focus; reversible back; celebrated Gundlach instantaneous symmetrical lenses, including fine sole leather carrying case, plate holder, strap and complete instruction book.

TRIPODS; a small lot of extra heavy professional 2-fold Tripods; made to sell at $1.50. 35
TRIPODS; Hawkeye 3-fold Tripods; cherry finish; brass trimmed; combination head; $2.00 grade. 1.25
IDEAL 5x7 PLATES; guaranteed; per doz. 25
FOUNTAIN DRY PLATES; made expressly for us by one of the foremost mfrs. in U. S.; quality guaranteed; 4x5 size; per doz. 25
CARD MOUNTS; professional and amateur sizes; about 2,000 doz.; many sold as high as 50c. per doz.; per doz. 3
CALENDAR MOUNTS for 1903; 3½x3½ size; each, 1
4x5 and 5x7 size; each, 2
CARTER'S PASTE; 4 oz. jars; water-well, with brush, 9
ZINC WASH BOXES; combination 4x5 and 5x7, $1.00 grade 50
SIMPLEX No. 2 FLASH CARTRIDGES, 7 in. box; 40c. size, 15
HYPO C. P., per box, 1 lb., 2
FOCUSING CLOTHS; yd. square, plain black heavy gossamer; per piece, 20
FERROTYPE SHEETS for polishing prints, extra heavy, 10x14, per sheet, 10
PLATE HOLDERS for Poco, Premo, Cyclone, Ray, Manhattan or Gundlach Cameras;
4x5 size, with rubber slides, 35
5x7 size, with rubber slides, 65

GRADUATES:	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
	7	10	14	20

NEGATIVE RACKS, hold 1 dozen plates, each, 7
LENS ATTACHMENTS for copying and enlarging portraits and wide-angle work, each, 18
BACK-GROUNDS, 5x6; with fine scenic effects, $2.00 quality, 95
CANDLE RUBY LAMPS, 12
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

OFFER TO THE PRINCESS.

King of Saxony Willing to Give Her $12,-500 a Year.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—A despatch from Geneva says that Dr. Korner, the solicitor who is representing the King of Saxony, has offered to pay the Crown Princess 50,000 marks a year as an allowance. Dr. Zohme of Leipsic, who will represent the Crown Princess, is coming on a special commission and will concentrate his efforts to obtain an increase of this financial allowance.

COLOGNE, Jan. 9.—The Dresden correspondent of the *Gazette* denies that there is any truth in the reports that the influence of Jesuits had anything to do with the flight of the Crown Princess Louise. The correspondent says the talk about deep popular resentment and the danger of an internal revolt is pure nonsense. There is no doubt that the juxtaposition of Protestant Saxony and a Catholic court has accentuated the significance of a scandal which, if the court were Protestant, would have ended long ago in a divorce.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9.—The rumor of a probable reconciliation between the Crown Princess of Saxony and her husband, which started elsewhere some days ago, has reappeared here. The family of Giron, the tutor with whom the Princess eloped, are quoted as saying that he has definitely parted from the Princess, who is anxious to return to the Crown Prince. Negotiations between herself and the Saxony court looking to this end are proceeding.

GENEVA, Jan. 9.—It is believed here that matters are tending toward a meeting of the Crown Princess of Saxony with her family, her maternal feelings impelling her to make some arrangements by which she will have access to her children, thoughts of whom, it is said, often bring tears to her eyes. It is not believed, however, that she will either rejoin her husband or resume her former rank, although she may possibly live in Saxony, where she will sometimes see her children. M. Lachenal, the Princess's lawyer, who is conducting the preliminaries here of the Princess's suit, will demand a divorce with liberty to see her children.

NO ATTACK ON CHAMBERLAIN.

Rumor of Assassination Caused by Misunderstanding of Despatches.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There was a rumor on the Stock Exchange to-day that Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, had been assassinated in South Africa. The rumor arose from the number of rush selling orders sent from Johannesburg to the Stock Exchange when Alfred Beit's illness became known.

The Colonial Office subsequently issued a formal denial of the rumor.

High Prices for Old Silver Plate.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—At a sale to-day at Christie's of a private collection of old silver plate remarkable prices were obtained, especially for goblets, which ranged from £5 to £35 per ounce. One goblet, weighing 8 ounces 14 pennyweight, of the period of Charles I., having engraved on it the arms of the city of Norwich and an inscription, brought £56 an ounce.

Earthquake at Andijan.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ASHKABAD, Jan. 9.—There was another earthquake shock at Andijan, Russian Turkestan, on Wednesday. It was in a vertical direction and was particularly violent. There was no loss of life, however.

The Patria Towed Into Port.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CALAIS, Jan. 9.—The French steamship Patria, from New York for Marseilles, has been towed into St. Michaels, Azores, in a disabled condition. She struck a submerged wreck in the Atlantic.

Arches in St. Mark's Square, Venice, Cracking.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VENICE, Jan. 9.—Cracks appeared yesterday in the arches of the Procuratie Vecchie, next to the Campanile, on the Piazza St. Mark. Extensive repairs will be necessary.

McGlynn Memorial Meeting.

There were three eulogies of the late Dr. Edward McGlynn at the annual commemorative meeting of the McGlynn Monument Association, in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth street last night. Mrs. Marguerite Moore, Dr. Gertrude Kelly and John Sherwin Crosby were the speakers.

CROKER LOSES AN APPEAL.

STURGIS UPHELD IN MAKING HIM END HIS VACATION.

The Appellate Division by a Vote of Three to Two Reverses the Decision of Justice Hall, Who Granted Him a Writ of Peremptory Mandamus.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court have decided, three to two, that Fire Commissioner Sturgis had authority to relieve Chief Croker from duty and insist on his completing his ninety days' vacation. Last August Justice Hall, in the Supreme Court, granted Croker a peremptory writ directing Sturgis to reinstate him, and from this decision the Commissioner appealed.

Justices Hatch, McLaughlin and Ingraham have sustained the Commissioner and reversed Justice Hall. Justice Hatch, who writes the opinion, says that the only question at issue is that of the power of the Commissioner to relieve Croker, and to insist on the completion of the Chief's vacation. The question of motive or alleged abuse of power does not enter into the appeal.

He says that under Section 727 of the city Charter there was vested in the Commissioner power to appoint heads of bureaus who should perform such duties as he should impose. Croker was made head of the Bureau for Preventing and Extinguishing of Fires, with the title of Chief of Department. Judge Hatch continues:

The power which relieves from the performance of duty, for recuperation, physical incapacity or for any other reason which the exigencies of the department demand, not embraced within offences committed against the laws and rules of the force, is practically the same power, exercised for the same purpose, that assigns a man to the performance of a duty; and the exercise of such power may be as essential for the good government and maintenance of the force in one case as the other. It is frequently as essential that employees and officers be required to cease for a time from their labors and duties, as it is that they perform the tasks assigned them.

Justice Hatch concludes by declaring that the Chief has no independent power of action, except in the absence of the Commissioner, but is always a subordinate officer, subject at all times to the direction, control and management of the Commissioner.

Justice Ingraham concurs generally, but especially on the ground that as Croker was not removed by the Commissioner, the Court had no power to grant a writ of reinstatement.

Justices Van Brunt and O'Brien dissent from the majority, holding that the duties of the Chief are statutory, and that he has a vested right in their performance. They can see no difference between "relief from duty" and suspension. The Commissioner, they say, can no more relieve than suspend. "If the statutes," they conclude, "mean anything, then the Chief of Department is beyond the whim of the Commissioner, as he can be disciplined only in the method provided for in the statutes."

ITALIAN BARK SEIZED.

Held by Uruguay in Suit Brought by a German Firm.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 9.—The Italian bark Maria Madre, Capt. Balestrino, was seized here by the civil authorities because of the suit of a German firm. The Uruaguayan Government and the Italian Legation came to an agreement whereby the captain and crew would be permitted to return home, but the embargo on the vessel would be maintained.

The captain refused to submit to the authorities and demanded the immediate release of his vessel. This should follow after an inventory is taken.

Offers to End Revolt in Atchin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—In the First Chamber of the States General to-day the Minister for the Colonies announced that the pretender to the throne of Atchin, Sumatra, had offered to surrender

For Forty Years Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has been used with success in the treatment of Kidney and Bladder troubles. It has never failed to produce some degree of relief, even in the most obstinate cases, and its continued use generally results in a complete cure. At all druggists, 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Sample bottle free. Apply J. Jungman, Druggist, 1020 3rd Ave., N. Y., or mention Morning Sun and address Dr. David Kennedy Corp'n, Rondout, N. Y.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

HIGHEST prices paid for ladies' and gentlemen's discarded clothing, diamonds, jewelry, furs. M. NAFTAL, 744 6th av.