

POPE ON FRENCH CHURCH WAR.

IT IS WAGED AGAINST ALL SUPER-NATURAL IDEAS, HE SAYS.

Encyclical to Bishops of France Places Blame for Resistance on Briand's Circular—New Law Pronounced Simple Spoliation—Comment in Rome and Paris

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. ROME, Jan. 11.—The Pope's expected encyclical to French Catholics was given out to-day. The Pope says he writes to comfort and console the suffering French Church, whose troubles have echoed throughout the whole Church and are felt deeply by himself. He mentions the unity of the French Catholics and praises and thanks God for it.

The war being waged, the Pope says, is not only against the Christian faith but against every supernatural idea. French Catholics must be prepared for further trials, in the assurance of final triumph. But it is necessary that they should remain united both among themselves and with the Holy See.

Further on the Pope recalls the accusations made against the Church with a view to destroy the trust that Catholics have in the Holy See. He says that the Church is not seeking a religious war or persecution. The French Government has forced the Church to submit to the spoliation of its property and the Church has been unable to accept the conditions imposed for the keeping of it.

The Pope justifies his opposition to the association for public worship as contrary to the rights of the hierarchy. He denounces as false the statement that he condemned France and commended Germany. He says that the annual declaration exacted by the separation law for the privilege of holding reunions for public worship does not offer any legal guarantee. The bill would be tolerated if Minister Briand's circular had not rendered the situation impossible. The last law, as passed on January 2, was unqualified consecration, pure and simple. As regards property and as regards the exercise of worship, it is a law of anarchy, which introduces uncertainty and renders graver the previous laws. The Pope strongly condemns it.

The adversaries of the Church, he goes on, are striving to render the Church responsible for the present situation because they are convinced that their own action does not represent the wishes of the country. In conclusion the Pope appeals to the judgment of history, which, he says, will justify his action. Then he says that men should not mind the contingencies of this life. The supreme and inviolable joy of the human soul in this world consists in the performance of duty at all costs, thus honoring, serving and loving God, notwithstanding anything.

The encyclical is commented upon in Vatican circles as follows: The apologetic part is a brief but masterly confutation of all the accusations made against the Church relating to the affairs of France, while the expository part explains the nature and scope of the Holy See's policy in the great war that is being waged against the Church and also against spirituality, liberty and duty. The Pope is battling against the enemies of every supernatural light and against every sacrifice to follow his duty toward God.

The minimum concessions necessary to the acceptance of the separation law are then explicitly enumerated. They are: Respect for the Catholic hierarchy, which is an indispensable characteristic of Catholicism; the inviolability of Church property, which should depend upon the hierarchy, with freedom of action.

Such an enumeration is considered a convincing proof of the Pope's loyalty and love of peace. It shows that if a solution is not yet arrived at it is not the fault of the Pope. The statement that the Pope resisted separation, counting on Catholic reaction, which failed and therefore was a mistaken policy, is formally denied. The Pope knew the exact situation since the conflict had been decided and he was hoping for victory, but because as head of the Church he was bound to do so on principle and from a sense of duty, and he would have followed the same policy even if the consequences of the crisis had been harsher. The Pope tried to prevent a conflict but could not sacrifice principles, as he must obey God first and man afterward.

The reason why French Catholics did not reject after the separation was because their open resistance would have been attributed to Papal orders; yet their silence was construed as approval of the Government and disapproval of the Pope's policy. But the calm, deep attitude of French Catholics shows clearly how they decide with the Church, approve the Papal policy and submit willingly and cheerfully to the Pope's decisions.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The Pope's letter of instruction to the French Bishops was received here to-day. The Pope expresses to the Bishops his thanks for the unity of purpose they have shown and condemns the separation law, with special reference to its provisions regarding the clergy, which he sums up as anarchical, arbitrary and uncertain.

He says the Church seeks neither civil war nor persecution but that she is ready if need be to endure them. The Tempa thinks that the encyclical will profoundly disappoint the Bishops if on the eve of a fresh assembly they hoped to find in it any guidance in regard to their actions in the present juncture. The Pope complains of the incertitude in which the new laws leave the clergy regarding the use of the churches. If this complaint is well founded, what can be said of the incertitude which he seems to maintain in regard to his actual intentions in face of the new law?

The Tempa, however, does not believe that the complaint is well founded, except in regard to the powers of the Mayors, which the Tempa itself dislikes. It says: "All these criticisms do not constitute a solution of the religious problem. The law is censured. Will the Bishops decide that it can be tolerated? They must tell the Vatican so, since the Vatican takes no initiative. True, their opinions hitherto have been so little observed that perhaps they will not be tempted to give another."

Barnett's Vanilla was ahead of the pure food laws. It was always pure Vanilla.—Ad.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages. With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through careless preparation, the use of grow more pure, fastidious in their selection.—Deerfoot means purity, cleanliness, cleanliness.—Ad.

TACKLE THEATRICAL TRUST.

Grand Jury Investigating Charges of Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade.

The Grand Jury has started an investigation of a charge of criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade against the theatrical trust. A number of members of the so-called trust were subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, but nothing was done. All the witnesses were resubpoenaed to appear next Wednesday.

The charges against the theatrical syndicate grew out of its dealings with David Belasco. Not long ago John Dow, grand juror, subpoenaed Klaw & Erlanger, who were brought before Justice Wyatt. This was after Belasco had sued Klaw & Erlanger and asked the Court to decide that a partnership existed between him and the Erlanger firm in the proceeds of "The Auctioneer," and a counter suit had been brought by Joseph Brooks, employed by the Erlanger firm, against Belasco, asking the Court to decide that Brooks was Belasco's only partner in the play. Belasco lost both suits, but at the trial of one of them his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, remarked that something more serious than a civil suit might develop out of the controversy.

After Meyer W. Livingston, a clerk for Klaw & Erlanger, had been summoned in the John Dow proceedings before Justice Wyatt counsel for the theatrical trust obtained a writ of prohibition restraining Justice Wyatt from going on with the proceedings. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which held that a writ of prohibition was not the proper remedy and discussed at length certain improper phases of John Dow proceedings, but not holding that they were illegal.

It is understood that the belief in the District Attorney's office is that there is a strong case of conspiracy against the trust. The witnesses who were subpoenaed yesterday were Al Hayman, the members of the firm of Fisher & Ryley, Robert Young, the theatrical manager for Charles Frohman, and George H. Nicolai of Starr & Haviland.

It is known that the District Attorney's office has been investigating the charges against the trust for some time. In addition to the information brought out in the Belasco suits it is understood that a lot of other evidence has been obtained.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A BOY.

Dates Containing Arsenic Sent From This City to a Lad Who is Sick to \$50,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Dr. Lynch, the official chemist of the District of Columbia, has made a report on his analysis of the box of poisoned dates and candy sent from New York December 19 to Prescott Abbe, the Rockville, Md., schoolboy, who is held to some \$50,000. It showed that the dates contained a preparation of which arsenic is the principal component, and that each of the dates contained enough of the poison to kill two persons.

The package was left at one of the United States Express offices in New York, the sender being designated as "unknown" by clerk number 137, who received it. The New York authorities are working on the case endeavoring to find some trace of the person who sent the package, and Mr. Prescott, the boy's grandmother, has also hired private detectives to assist in the search.

It has been ascertained that the dates were purchased at a fruit store in Baltimore. This fact, in connection with the knowledge that they were sent from New York, increases the mystery.

KAISER'S DINNER LIMIT.

Effort to Check Excess of Army Officers—Change Made by Label.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—The Kaiser's repeated efforts to repress the sybaritism of German military officers seems to have had little effect, and his Majesty is credited with having issued fresh orders that they abandon their luxury and simplify their mode of life.

He messaged lately with the officers of a smart lancer regiment at Potsdam, who thought they would honor their imperial guest by a sumptuous display of delicacies and wines, including a variety of the costliest French champagnes. His Majesty did not throw a damper on his entertainers by a personal rebuke, but he subsequently issued an order through the Ministry of War that he wished all such luxuries stopped, and directing that when even he was the guest of the officers of any regiment the menu be limited to soup, fish, vegetables, a joint, butter and cheese, with only one kind of red or white wine punch and a single glass of champagne. There must be no liquors or other after dinner beverages.

There is a story, however, that the Kaiser, when the order was issued, was the guest of the Grenadier Guards, and that he drank with gusto French champagne that was poured from a bottle with a German label. He assured his hosts approvingly that German champagne was quite good enough for anybody and that it was quite as gratifying to the palate as the French product.

BAILEY FIGHTING FOR DELAY.

Hopes to Stave Off Investigation Until After Date for Senator Election.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 11.—Filibustering tactics which the supporters of Senator Bailey have adopted in the House prevented a vote on the investigation resolution again to-day. It is the plan of Senator Bailey and his friends to delay action on the resolution in order to shorten the time in which an investigation can be made. The Legislature begins balloting for United States Senator on January 22, and if the investigation can be staved off Mr. Bailey expects to be elected without an investigation having been made.

The anti-Bailey members of the Legislature held a caucus to-day and at its conclusion the following statement was issued: "So desperate is the extremity of those who are fighting for concealment that they openly declare they would be willing to accept an investigation provided the accused shall be permitted to fix limitations upon the nature and amount of evidence that shall be offered.

"We believe that the people of Texas imperatively demand a real investigation, not sham proceedings, enacted for the sake of appearances, and we will accept nothing less."

The resolution which is pending in the House was introduced in the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE. 2:10 P. M. 9:28 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. Unchanged service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast. For full information Bureau, Broadway, cor. 30th St.—Ad.

MESSAGE ON NEGRO SOLDIERS.

THE PRESIDENT WILL SEND IT TO THE SENATE MONDAY.

That Part of the Order Discharging Negro Troops That Debarred Them From Employment by the Government to Be Revoked—Spencer to Defend President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt will send to the Senate on Monday another special message relating to his action in discharging three companies of negro troops from the Regular army. With the message will be transmitted the report of Milton D. Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General, who was sent by the President to Brownsville, Tex., to get evidence substantiating the claim of the Administration that soldiers of the discharged battalion were responsible for the rioting in that town on August 13 last. Either in the message or through an order issued by the War Department the President will acknowledge in effect, although perhaps not in terms, that he exceeded his constitutional and legal authority in directing that the discharged men should not be permitted to secure employment under the Federal Government. The original discharge order will be modified accordingly.

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt whose sincerity he cannot doubt have impressed upon him that there was no legal or constitutional warrant for the discharge feature of his order. It was made known to the President that the lawyers of the Senate, without exception, were satisfied that he had been guilty of a grave error in declaring that the discharged negro soldiers should not reenlist in the army or the navy or obtain civil employment under the Federal Government. It was made clear to the President that while he had authority to make or rescind civil service regulations he was limited in doing so by the scope of the appropriate statutes, and there was nothing in any law which gave him the right to proscribe individuals from securing employment in the civil service.

Some of the President's most ardent supporters in the Senate, including lawyers of acknowledged ability, have felt obliged to tell Mr. Roosevelt that they could not vote to sustain his course in connection with the discharge of the negro troops as long as he let stand that portion of the order which prohibited the employment of the discharged men in the Federal civil service. The President could not fail to be convinced of the overwhelming opinion in the Senate that he had gone too far in his action against the enlisted men who were formerly members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Just what he will say in explanation of his decision to rescind the civil service proscription has not been disclosed.

From present prospects the proposed arrangements for an amicable agreement among the Republican Senators as to the terms and scope of the resolution to be adopted, providing for an inquiry into the Brownsville riot by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, will not be carried out. Senator Forsaker, the leader of the opposition to the President's action in discharging the enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth, has apparently made up his mind to ignore the compromise resolution proposed by Senator Lodge, the President's principal supporter, and insist upon the adoption of a resolution which he attempted to present at the same time that the Lodge resolution was laid before the Senate. The Forsaker resolution, while having the same intent and purpose as the Lodge resolution, is more comprehensive.

Mr. Forsaker was willing to agree to any resolution for taking additional testimony as to the Brownsville trouble, but he objected to the interpretation of Senator Lodge that a failure to provide for an investigation into the right and authority of the President in discharging the negro soldiers without honor would be a virtual indorsement of the President's action. Since Mr. Lodge gave utterance to that interpretation Republican leaders in the Senate have sought to bring about a compromise by which Mr. Forsaker would offer amendments to the Lodge resolution which would be accepted by Mr. Lodge.

It was believed by the leaders that they had succeeded in providing for this solution, but some things have happened that have provoked Mr. Forsaker and he is now willing to go into the Senate and make a straight out and out fight not only to secure justice for innocent members of the Twenty-fifth but to leave for future determination the question of whether the President violated the law and the Constitution in not giving the discharged men a judicial hearing.

There is said to be much satisfaction at the White House over the character of the evidence obtained by Mr. Purdy at Brownsville. The affidavits obtained by him are regarded as sustaining the President's contention that some soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were responsible for the affray of August 13. The Administration was anxious to have the vote on the Brownsville resolution deferred until Monday, so that the report of Mr. Purdy, which cannot be got ready until that day, will be before the Senate prior to action by that body.

Much interest was shown by Senators to-day in Mr. Spooner's proposed speech. He will defend the President's course in discharging the negro soldiers without honor, holding that a trial by court-martial or examination by a board of officers was not necessary to justify this action. The revocation of the civil service proscription will save Mr. Spooner some embarrassment in carrying out the rôle of defender of the President.

TEXAS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

State House of Representatives Adopts Resolution on the Brownsville Affair.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 11.—The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives to-day: "Whereas outrages have been perpetrated on the citizenship of Brownsville, Tex., by a notorious negro soldier, a part of the United States army stationed there, and

"Whereas President Roosevelt, after a thorough investigation by the army and the disclosure of all the facts involved in the matter, saw fit to and ordered the discharge, without honor, of the companies involved, now therefore be it

"Resolved, That this thirtieth Legislature of the State of Texas hereby indorses the action of the President in taking this step and in hearty accord with the delegation from Texas in Congress who are generally supporting the President.

After all other's the speech that made the highball famous.—Ad.

PLAN TO OUST NEW ABANDONED.

Only Three Names Signed to Petition for a Meeting of Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—According to the understanding here Senator Root of West Virginia and Senator Heyburn of Idaho have given up their attempt to compel Harry New, acting chairman of the Republican national committee, to call a meeting of the committee for the purpose of electing a permanent chairman to succeed George B. Cortelyou.

The petition for a meeting, which was to be signed by a sufficient number of national committeemen to impress Acting Chairman New, is said to have had only three signatures when its circulation was abandoned. The three who signed were Mr. Scott, Mr. Heyburn and R. L. Underwood, Committee-man George E. Bowden of Virginia.

There isn't any doubt in the minds of prominent Republican politicians that the desire to elect a new chairman was in the interest of Charles W. Fairbanks's candidacy for the Presidential nomination. According to the programme said to have been in contemplation Senator Scott was to be elected chairman of the committee.

Acting Chairman New got here this evening. He said his business wasn't important. Before leaving Indianapolis Mr. New said that it wasn't the committee's business to boom any candidate for the Presidential nomination and he didn't intend to call a meeting for that purpose.

ELIOT ON CITY GOVERNMENT.

Harvard President Would Employ Experts for Executive Places.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—President Eliot of Harvard and George K. Turner of New York spoke in favor of city government by commission as against city government by Mayor and council at the dinner of the Economic Club to-night.

President Eliot declared cities should emulate the great business corporations and should intrust their executive work to paid experts. He suggested that the idea of the sovereignty of the people in municipal governments was about as "archaic as the granting by Spain to the Philippines of a consideration of \$20,000,000," added President Eliot. "You cannot speak of anything more absurd than that."

Mr. Turner objected to the ward method of turning members of a city council over to the Mayor for a city to vote as a whole, passing upon the question of fitness of the candidates rather than to their adherence to a geographical district.

GIRL FOUND BOUND.

Car Frightens Away Four Men and Motor-man Unhinds Her.

Margaret Maillard, a young woman who recently came here from Muncie, Ind., and has been living in a boarding house at 148 Waverly place, was found lying on a pile of rocks in Macomb's Dam Park, in the Bronx, late last night bound with heavy ropes. The approach of a Sederwick motor car frightened away four men who were seen by the motorman bending over the girl.

The girl was so dazed that she couldn't talk when the motorman released her arms, which were tied to her side. She was taken aboard the car and hurried to the High Bridge police station.

Miss Maillard told the police that she had gone to High Bridge to visit a friend. She got off the elevated railroad at 155th street and walked across the Central Bridge. Four men followed her and at 161st street and Jerome avenue they seized her and bound her. Then they robbed her of \$28 and were frightened away by the car.

A squad of police headed by Sergt. Naughton arrested Joseph Corallo and Frank Nicolio of 17th street and the Harlem River, who were identified by Miss Maillard as two of her assailants.

The young woman was treated by Ambulance Surgeon Burke of Fordham Hospital, but she wouldn't go to the hospital. Aside from the shock she was uninjured.

THROWN FROM HER CARRIAGE.

Mrs. Betch of Garrettsons Has a Fractured Skull and Other Injuries.

Mrs. Mary Betch, 40 years old, of Viner street, Garrettsons, was severely injured by being thrown out her buggy on the Richmond road near Ryan avenue, Concord, Staten Island, last evening. She was driving toward Concord to visit friends there.

Mrs. Betch was carried into a store unconscious. Dr. Devlin of New Dorp and Dr. Shield of the S. R. Smith Infirmary attended her. She was found to have a fractured skull and severe lacerations of the face. There were also indications of internal injuries. So Dr. Devlin took her to her home in his automobile. Mrs. Betch's husband sailed for Germany a few days ago to claim a fortune left him by his father, who died about a month ago.

Senator Simmons to Be Re-elected. RALPH, N. C., Jan. 11.—The Republican caucus of the Legislature voted unanimously to support State Senator Spencer B. Adams for United States Senator. The Democratic caucus has not been held, but as there is no opposition to Senator F. M. Simmons he will get the solid party vote. The democrats have a four-fifths majority on joint ballot.

RAINES NOT TO FIGHT HUGHES.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BILL TO GO THROUGH.

The Governor's Recommendations to Be Carried Over and There's No Bargain on the Other Side—Won't Name Swazy for Full Term in Morgan's Place.

Senator Raines's statement in Albany on Thursday that he alone was responsible for the arrangement of the Senate committee, followed by Gov. Hughes's statement that he had no consultation with Senator Raines whatever as to the makeup of the Senate committee, was followed last night by the statements of Republicans fresh from Albany who are friends of Gov. Hughes and of Senator Raines.

These Republicans said that Senator Raines knew exactly what o'clock it is and that neither he nor his Republican brethren in the upper chamber at Albany are to oppose any of the recommendations Gov. Hughes made in his first message to the Legislature.

In that message Gov. Hughes recommended that the Railroad Commission and the Commission of Gas and Electricity be abolished and the work of the two commissions be turned over to one commission. Both Gov. Hughes's friends and Senator Raines's friends were firmly convinced last night that this is to happen at Albany.

They went further and said that the new commission which is to take over the duties of the two commissions to be abolished would, without doubt, consist of seven members.

The Republicans who talked about affairs last night added that while there is a perfect understanding on the part of Gov. Hughes and Senator Raines that the Governor's recommendations shall be satisfactorily acted upon at Albany, there is no understanding that Gov. Hughes shall sign any bill which Senator Raines and his Republican colleagues may pass on the chance that Gov. Hughes will sign it. In addition to all this it was said that Speaker Wadsworth and the Republican majority in the Assembly will be just as amenable to the recommendations in Gov. Hughes's message as the Senate.

It came out that Gov. Hughes will not send the name of Lewis M. Swazy to the Senate for the full term as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Elections District Bureau. Mr. Swazy was appointed in the closing days of Gov. Higgins's term as a result of an understanding between Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican State committee, and Herbert Parsons, president of the New York Republican county committee. George W. Morgan's resignation was conveniently obtained and Mr. Swazy, Mr. Morgan's deputy, was advanced. This result was brought about by Mr. Woodruff promising to use his influence to bring about the appointment of McDougall Hawkes to be State Superintendent of Public Works in Gov. Hughes's administration. Mr. Parsons withholding objection to Mr. Swazy's elevation for his end of the bargain, Mr. Swazy being a Woodruff man and Mr. Hawkes a Parsons man.

It turns out, according to the best information last night, that this arrangement was a little too raw for Gov. Hughes and he is now looking around for a man to succeed Mr. Swazy. Many Republicans have written to Gov. Hughes in opposition to Mr. Swazy. Mr. Woodruff, it was learned, has been jumping around among these Republicans and rather taking them to task for writing these letters to Gov. Hughes. There are several candidates for Mr. Swazy's place, but it was said last night that Gov. Hughes is to take up the matter for a number of days.

All Republicans were in the dark last night as to the man to succeed Mr. Franchot as State Superintendent of Public Works. The very latest name heard was that of Alfred B. Fry, appointed by Gov. Odell on February 18, 1904, to the advisory board of consulting engineers for the improvement of the canal. Some of the Republicans said that Mr. Fry was a Cleveland Democrat; that he had formerly a Federal place under President Cleveland. The Republicans who spoke about this matter didn't seem to think that the Democrats, who had such a great share in Gov. Hughes's election, were entitled to any consideration whatever.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Edward A. Merritt, new chairman of the Assembly Committee on Railroads, had a talk of considerable length with Gov. Hughes this afternoon, and it is believed the matter of the bill to be drafted to carry out the Governor's recommendations abolishing the State Railroad Commission, which will be ready in two weeks, was a subject of their conference. Among the other callers on the Governor this afternoon was William Barnes, Jr., former chairman of the executive committee of the Republican State committee.

Herbert Parsons, president of the New York county Republican committee, came to Albany to-night. He went to the Executive Mansion immediately and conferred with Gov. Hughes for several hours. It is presumed his visit here is due to a desire to consult with the Governor concerning the appointments to be made for Superintendent of Elections of Public Works. At 11:30 o'clock Mr. Parsons had not returned to the Ten Eyck Hotel, where he had engaged a room.

TROLLEY TRUCE IN CLEVELAND.

Three Cent Fare Fight Suspended by Agreement for Thirty Days.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11.—An armistice to last thirty days was agreed upon by the traction interests at to-day's special meeting of the City Council. For a month the warring street railway interests will withdraw in peace pending a settlement of the street railway question in Cleveland.

In the interim the Cleveland Electric Railway will operate the Central and Quincy lines on a three cent fare basis with the present transfer system. The Court has removed the injunction which prevented the low fare company from connecting its east and west side lines, and to-morrow morning low fare cars will be running from the west side, across the viaduct to the public square.

The Cleveland Electric agreed to remove all obstacles temporarily so the low fare company can reach the square. Low fare adherents hail the peace agreement as a great victory.

The Council to-day adopted a resolution asking the Cleveland Electric Railway to submit a proposition to sell its property to the Municipal Traction Company to be operated at three cent fare. An answer is expected soon.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 11.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 1:45 A. M. to-day. The shock lasted a few seconds. Persons were awakened and dishes rattled, but no damage is reported.

SAVANNAH LINE TO FLORIDA. Superior service new ship, low excursion rates South. Telephone 356 Spring.—Ad.

ROOT TO VISIT EARL GREY.

London "Times" Thinks All Disputes with Canada Will Be Cleared Up.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Washington correspondent of the Times says that although the fact is not generally known, Secretary of State Root, with his wife and daughter, will visit Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, at Ottawa next week.

Mr. Root told the correspondent that his visit would be social, not official, but the correspondent sets out at some length his reasons for thinking that the visit will assist to a settlement of the various questions outstanding between the United States and Canada.

He says that if after the visit it is possible for Mr. Root and the Dominion to construct a treaty broad enough to withstand assaults from the existing deterrent forces the trip may result in forever removing the causes of ill feeling between the two countries. It may in Mr. Root's words clear up if possible every pending controversy with England.

ALL NIGHT IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Miss Kain, Nearly Exhausted, at Last Finds a Farmhouse.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Miss A. S. Kain of West Fortieth street, New York city, a music teacher and school teacher, went to Midland Park on business yesterday and in some way lost her way in the Preakness Mountains.

During the night she wandered fifteen miles. She appeared this morning at the home of Mrs. Mary Setzer, a daughter of R. H. Ackerman, a farmer, on the Pompton road, nearly exhausted.

Her clothing and shoes were torn and her feet and body were terribly bruised from the many falls that she experienced over boulders and in ravines. She is being cared for at the Sauer home and is awaiting word from relatives in New York.

MUST RUN TRAINS ON TIME.

Wisconsin Railroads Must Be Prepared to Explain Every Delay.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—The railroads of Wisconsin must run their passenger trains strictly on schedule time hereafter or be able to furnish the State Railroad Commission with a good and sufficient reason for not doing so.

Because of complaints of delayed and unsatisfactory service the commission has called upon the roads entering Milwaukee for a detailed report of all delays in December, with the causes.

The act creating the commission gives it powers to regulate such matters.

KUROPATKIN'S WAR STUDIES.

Report on Manchurian Campaign to Form Basis of Army Reorganization.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The work that has been described as Gen. Kuropatkin's history of the Manchurian war is really a treatise on the lessons of that war. It has been studied by a number of military officers with a view to reorganization of the army. Their comments form material for the consideration of a new system.

The czar's reception of Gen. Kuropatkin during his recent visit to Tsarsko-Selo was very friendly throughout.

Gen. Roediger, Minister of War, has received leave of absence.

MURPHY FOR A RECOUNT.

Back From Albany, Where He's Been for a Rest, He Says.

Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall yesterday, but he could not be drawn into saying anything as to the reasons of his three days stay in Albany. "I went to Albany for a rest," he said, "and Albany is a fine place for a rest just now."

Asked if the Tammany members of the Legislature would vote for a recount bill Mr. Murphy said: "I don't see why they should. I don't see any reason why there should be a recount."

THE PONCE SAFE AT BERMUDA

TOWED IN BY GERMAN STEAMER—SHAFT BROKEN.

Accident Happened on Dec. 31, Only 250 Miles From New York—Vessel Drifted Until the 5th—All Well on Board—The Maraca Limps Into New York Harbor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 11.—The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamship Ponce, overdue at New York eleven days, was towed into port this morning.

The shaft of the Ponce was broken. The passengers and crew were all well. The tugs Gladstein and Powerful towed the Ponce to Murray's anchorage, fifteen miles from here in the channel.

After leaving Porto Rico the Ponce had continuous fine weather until December 31, when she was 280 miles from New York. Then she encountered a terrific gale, during which her shaft broke.

This, of course, rendered her helpless, except for such assistance as she was able to derive from her small spread of canvas. She practically drifted until the night of January 7, when she was sighted by the German steamer Elisabeth Rickmers, Capt. Walsen, bound from Philadelphia for Japan.

The Rickmers bore down on the Ponce and offered to assist her. The offer was accepted and attempts were made at once to pass hawsers. This took up much time, and it was not until 9 o'clock in the morning that the Rickmers started with the Ponce in tow.

Later in the day the wind and sea began to rise, and at night a gale was blowing. Both vessels pitched badly, with the result that the two towing hawsers which had been stretched between the vessels parted. This necessitated great labor by the crews of both vessels to get new towing lines in place, but the work was finally accomplished, and both vessels again started for this port, which was reached this morning.

All the passengers on the Ponce speak in the highest terms of Capt. Harvey, the master of the Ponce, and the crew. There is a plenty of provisions on board the steamer.

The passengers will leave for New York on the steamer Bermudian, which sails hence January 18.

General Manager Franklin Mooney of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has declared all along that he believed the machinery of the Ponce was damaged or her shaft broken, and he maintained that she would be heard from in tow. He was mighty glad yesterday to have his judgment confirmed. He was also glad that speculation as to the fate of the ship, indulged in chiefly by deep sea experts whose voyages have never taken them further than the end of the municipal ferry route, had been set at rest.

The first despatches Mr. Mooney received announced merely that the Ponce had been towed to Bermuda by a German steamship. In the evening he got this message from Capt. Harvey, commander of the Ponce: "Ponce broke her shaft in stern tube on December 31 and was picked