

WAS CIVIL WAR A REBELLION?

SOME SOUTHERN SENATORS OBJECT TO THE TERM.

One Suggests "War Between the States." But Mr. Teller Insists on "War of the Rebellion"—Debate Arose Over Service Pension Bill, Which the Senate Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate for the first time in many years to-day indulged in a debate on civil war issues. It was precipitated by consideration of the service pension bill, which the Senate passed, giving pensions to civil war veterans in the following classifications: Sixty-two years of age and over, \$12 a month; 65 years and over, \$15; 70 years and over, \$20; Mexican War survivors, by an amendment proposed by Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, \$20 a month.

A similar bill increasing the pensions of Mexican War veterans passed the last session and is pending in the House. At the suggestion of Mr. Hale of Maine an amendment was added providing that no pension attorney or claim agent should receive a fee for prosecuting a pension claim under the act.

Mr. Teller defended the bill. Fifteen millions, twenty millions or even thirty millions more, he declared, were not too much for pensions on account of the civil war. It was a mere bagatelle. The Spanish-American War was a mere incident.

"People who boast that the United States is a world power," said Mr. Teller, "ought not to object to paying for the services of the men who made the country a world power."

He referred to the great cost of maintaining the Philippines and the expenses resulting from the Spanish-American War, and said that Senators who could vote for continuing these great expenditures ought not to object to the increase for civil war pensions.

Several Southern Senators took vigorous exception to the words "War of the Rebellion." Mr. Carmack of Tennessee moved to strike out these words and substitute "civil war," although even that, he said, would not be his definition of the war.

Mr. Money of Mississippi thought "war between the States" would more accurately describe it. Mr. Carmack agreed with him. Mr. McCumber replied that he would be glad to adopt the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee and the term "civil war," but he thought "war between the States" would be carrying it too far.

Mr. Teller sharply rebuffed the suggestion that the war be called a "war between the States," for some of the border States furnished soldiers for both sides.

"These were Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee," suggested Mr. Carmack. "And North Carolina," interposed Mr. Carter of Montana.

Mr. Teller continued to insist that the States in rebellion had organized into a confederacy and resisted the Union.

Mr. Moody replied that it made no difference to him what name was used. "I was in the Central army," he said. "I have been called a rebel," he said. "I don't regard it a term of opprobrium. I was a rebel and so was George Washington. He was a slaveholder. He and his kind men made a difference that term you use. I met former Senator Blair of New Hampshire the other day. He was on crutches. I asked him: 'What are you doing with your crutches?' 'Why, it was due to you Confederates. You hit me three times,' replied Mr. Blair to me. 'Were you hit, Money?'

"I told him I was hit once," he said. "I told him I thought I was, and we shook hands and agreed that every man who was worth anything was hit on one side or the other."

Mr. Carmack said he had not expected to precipitate such a discussion, but he adhered to the fact that Senator Lodge's history was authority for the statement that in the early days of the republic the right of the States to secede was not questioned.

Mr. Teller defended the term "rebel." He said: "To rebel is the dearest privilege of the human race. What matters it that you were rebels then? You are not rebels now."

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UTE COUNCIL AT WHITE HOUSE. Chief Appa and His Head Men to Talk Over Their Plans With the White Father.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A council will be held at the White House Monday at which the pipe of peace in a figurative sense will be smoked by the President of the United States. The pipe will then be passed to Appa, the hereditary chief of the Ute tribe of Indians, descended from a long line of warriors, and he in turn will hand it over to the head men of the Ute band, namely, Masahul, Masah, Pagaton, Spears and Jim.

Appa, the chief of the White River band, whose presence in South Dakota caused the Secretary of War to order out troops to suppress what was supposed to be an uprising. He and his head men arrived here to-night. The Utes belong to the Ute band, but becoming dissatisfied with conditions there they joined the Sioux in South Dakota. Appa claims that the land allotted to his people by the Government "is no good."

Appa is an old fashioned Indian. He dresses in the blanket, wears feathers in his top piece, carries a tomahawk and paints his face. When the tribe complained of the character of their land in Utah the Great White Father through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs offered them work. This was enough to make any first class tribe of noble Indians go on the warpath, but Appa held his braves in restraint.

The Indians showed their indignation by pulling up stakes, gathering their women and children and ponies and starting for South Dakota. Then the troops were ordered out. It was soon discovered that the Indians were not on a marauding expedition, but merely protesting against alleged wrongs.

Chief Appa and his head men have come to Washington to talk things over with the Great White Father. When the President gets down to business with the Indians he will tell them that the best thing they can do is to go to work. There will be a guard on hand to see that there is no Indian outbreak in the White House.

Appa's people want permission to hunt and fish on the Utah reservation in Utah, a fine land for moose hunt. The Government is spending millions of dollars to civilize the Indians, but the authorities will not permit them to do things that tend to re-awaken the savage instinct.

FOR BIG BORK BILL. Resolution Introduced Making River and Harbor Appropriation an Annual One. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania, in view of the probably early report of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, to-day introduced the following resolution:

Whereas the enormous development in the years of the national republic of the United States and the consequent increase in the production of articles for home consumption and for export has rendered the transportation facilities of the country, especially those by river, entirely inadequate to supply the demand upon them and to accommodate the various types of vessels which modern skill has constructed to handle these products; and

Whereas, further, it is the general belief that the immediate improvement on a large scale of the waterways and harbors of the country would do much to regulate the charges of railroads; therefore, be it resolved, That upon the request and desire of this Congress that the appropriation bill for rivers and harbors shall be given the same consideration and shall be on the same scale as those for the army and navy and other great annual appropriations of the Government; and that large appropriations being necessary to enable the United States to keep pace with the other nations of the world, and being for the good of the country at large this appropriation shall hereafter be an annual one.

TO RECOVER COAL LANDS. Plans to Regain Possession of Lands Fraudulently Obtained by the Union Pacific. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is up to the Department of Justice to decide whether a suit shall be instituted by the Government to regain possession of the coal lands in Wyoming that are alleged to have been fraudulently entered by persons representing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a Harriman line. All the papers were forwarded to the President some days ago. They are now in the hands of one of the assistants to the Attorney General.

Senate Orders 16,000 Copies of President's Illustrated Message. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate passed a resolution to-day for the printing of 16,000 copies of the President's message on Panama, illustrated with pictures and maps. The documents when printed will be distributed through the folding rooms of the two houses.

WAR OVER TITLES IN THE NAVY

STAFF OFFICERS WANT TO BE KNOWN BY THEIR RANK.

Line Officers Object, and a Bitter Struggle is on Which May Delay the Passage of the Personnel Bill—The President Threatens Court-Martial to Obstructors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—There is a merry war on over titles between officers of the line and staff officers of the navy which threatens and seems certain to develop into the biggest struggle the naval service has ever had. Matters have already gone so far that a personal representative of President Roosevelt has informed staff officers that if in their fight for titles they attempt to influence legislation or obstruct the personnel bill now before Congress they will be court-martialed. The staff officers contend that officers of the line are openly endeavoring to influence Congressmen and that they are threatened with court-martial. The fight centers on the personnel bill drawn by a board appointed by former Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. The line officers are anxious for it to go through and are working hard for it, but its provisions do not protect what the staff officers claim to be their rights.

There are two classes of officers in the navy, those of the line, from the grade of lieutenant up to that of admiral, and staff officers, the latter being officers of the pay department, of the medical department, of the department of construction and the civil engineers, coming under the bureau of yards and docks. In other words, the officers who have to do with actual fighting are line officers, and the others, including pay officers, surgeons, civil engineers and naval constructors, are staff officers. The engineers used to be staff officers, but they have been made a part of the line of the navy.

Under existing laws titles, such as Ensign, Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Commander, Captain, etc., are not given staff officers in the navy, as are staff officers in the army, and they claim that they should be. They have relative rank but no titles. Thus an assistant surgeon has the rank of a Second Lieutenant; a passed assistant surgeon the rank of a Lieutenant, senior grade; a surgeon the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, Captain, etc., are not given staff officers in the navy, as are staff officers in the army, and they claim that they should be.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING IN SAN FRANCISCO THE CAUSE. This Government Did Not Encourage Their Coming, and Thinks Japan's Decision Not to Permit Its Squadron of Training Ships to Visit the Pacific Coast, as Had Been Planned a Few Months Ago. This Decision Reached after the Japanese Government Had Thoroughly Investigated Conditions in San Francisco and After Consultation with the State Department here in Washington. Until recently the Government here believed that the Japanese ships were coming and that there would be no change of plans. Although the sudden change of the character of their land in Utah the Great White Father through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs offered them work.

Officials of the Japanese Government here regret that it is impossible for the squadron to visit the Pacific Coast, but believe that the advisability of its not doing so will be plainly seen.

The Japanese Government consulted at length with the State Department about the matter, particularly through Luke E. Wright, the American Ambassador in Tokio. It was impossible for the Secretary to send to Japan that the Japanese sailors would be sent to San Francisco out nevertheless he felt that the Japanese was not told outright that her ships had better not come, but the lack of enthusiasm on the part of this Government over their coming and its own information as to the anti-Japanese feeling in California led Japan to abandon the plan. This does not necessarily mean that there will be no second squadron of Japanese ships to visit this summer. The officers of the expedition still have hopes that the Japanese Government will send over a few fighting ships to take part in the naval maneuvers.

There was no doubt in the minds of Government officials of the inadvisability of the Japanese vessels visiting San Francisco in the first place, and it would be difficult to entertain the visitors because of the conditions created by the earthquake. The United States Navy Yard is not in very good shape and it would have been necessary to limit shore leave because of the possibility that the sailors might be attacked in the streets, as other Japanese vessels have been. If such a thing happened would doubtless bring on a critical diplomatic incident that would be difficult to handle.

The officials now think that the decision of the Japanese Government not to send her ships to San Francisco has removed the possibility of what might have proved grave international complications.

Talks Confine the News. Special Cable Dispatch to THE NEWS. TOKYO, Jan. 11.—The Ministry of Marine has changed the orders of the training fleet, which sailed on January 15, so that it will not visit American ports. It is understood that the change was made in deference to the opinion of the Washington authorities that a visit of Japanese warships to an American port under present conditions would not be desirable.

Loving Cup for Nathan Guilford. A loving cup was presented yesterday by the executive committee of the Trunk Line Association to Nathan Guilford, who recently resigned as a member of the committee and as vice-president of the New York Central lines. The presentation was in the office of Vice-President A. H. Smith of the New York Central at the Grand Central Station. B. Chamberlain, vice-president of the Erie Railroad, made the necessary speech.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—These army orders were issued to-day: Capt. Howard L. Labauch, Twenty-third Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks. Lieut. Col. Francis H. French, Twelfth Infantry, detailed as acting Inspector, Federal Reserve Bank. First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, First Cavalry, detailed as acting Quartermaster on transport. Messrs. and Mrs. Leonard A. Lovett, Fourth Infantry, relieved as acting Inspector General, and from headquarters Southwesters Division to join his regiment.

This navy order was issued: Paymaster W. L. Wilson, discharged, treatment at naval hospital, New York, said to receive one month's sick leave granted.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The cruiser Cleveland has arrived at Havana, the gunboat Wasp at Yorktown, the tug Potomac at Bay of Islands and the torpedo boat Morris at Key West.

The collier Leontidas has sailed from Quantico for New York, and the tugboat Capt. Paul Jones from Santa Barbara for Magdalena Bay.

MOVES TO DEPOSE JOHN SHARP

A Few Democratic Congressmen Hinted Over Their Floor Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The enemies of minority leader John Sharp Williams among his Democratic associates on the floor of the House have started a movement to depose him and select Representative Champ Clark of Missouri as their choice. There are nearly nine or ten of these enemies of the Mississippian when they are all corralled and countenanced to-day, they caused the statements to be put in circulation that they had the tomahawk all ground and ready to scalp Leader Williams and were only awaiting an opportunity to use it.

Chief among the opponents of Mr. Williams are William B. Hearst, Lamar of Florida, Shackelford of Missouri and Hay of Virginia. Each one has what he believes to be a personal grievance against the minority leader—Mr. Hearst because Mr. Williams would not accept his rate bill, Mr. Shackelford and Mr. Lamar because he recommended that they be removed from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It would be difficult to tell what Mr. Hay's grievance is. In justice to Mr. Hearst, however, it should be said that he has not been here this session, so that the work of unhorsing Mr. Williams has devolved largely upon the others.

Some time ago Mr. Williams's enemies went to a prominent member of the Texas delegation and offered him their support against Mr. Williams if he would make the fight. The Texan refused, and finally the opposition centered on Mr. Clark, who, although ambitious for honors, has given Mr. Williams the support of his constituents and Mr. Williams are fellow members of the Ways and Means Committee and the best of friends personally and politically.

Mr. Clark would not confirm the statement made by his supporters to-day that he was a candidate for John Sharp's shoes, and despite the fact that the statements made by the enemies said that enough additional pledges had been obtained to overthrow Williams, more than half the Democratic membership of the House who questioned to-day professed to know nothing about any movement to depose Williams.

It is a well known fact that here and there at times there has been a little grumbling against Mr. Williams, but he has always had the support of the vast majority of his Democratic associates. It is also well known that Mr. Williams is a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Money, whose term expires in 1911. The election, however, will be held this fall, and it is generally conceded that Mr. Williams will defeat Gov. Vardaman, who has always been expected to serve in the Sixtieth and the Sixty-first Congresses and to continue as leader in the Sixtieth and to be a candidate for the Speakership in the Sixty-second.

The anti-Williams Democrats endeavored to-day to stir up some excitement over the situation, but their effort apparently met with little success.

SNOWSTORM TIES UP THE WEST. Trains Buried and Some of Them Lost—Sleet Storm in Kansas. ST. PAUL, Jan. 11.—A terrible snowstorm has prevailed in western Minnesota and North Dakota for thirty-six hours, and tonight it extends as far south as southern Wisconsin.

Trains from the West are from twenty-four to forty-eight hours behind schedule, and in many cases the railroads do not know where the trains are at present. The snow is from four to ten feet deep.

Trains from the Pacific Coast are bedded in the snow, and there is no prospect that they will be brought out before another week.

Railroad men are discouraged because the shipments of coal made this week to the fuel famine districts are stalled. J. J. Hill has taken personal management of these shipments, but advises at the Great Northern headquarters said to-night that no coal could be sent west of Grand Forks owing to the blockade. Thirty-one trains of coal are west of St. Paul on this line, while on the Northern Pacific and the Soo there are an equal number. All are stalled in snowdrifts. Settlers in North Dakota are being starved. Cattle are being killed to save them from starvation. The lights of more than a hundred towns in North Dakota were extinguished a week ago and the candle supply is about exhausted.

A railroad traffic official said to-day: "We are up against an extraordinary proposition ever presented to us. We are spending thousands of dollars a day in an attempt to open up branch lines, but the weather is so bad that we are unable to get the freight train, and yet we fear the live stock will die before enough food can be obtained or the roads cleared of the blockades."

The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo lines report seven trains of passengers stalled in North Dakota, with no prospect of getting out. The weather is completely shut off. Train service has suffered severely.

WINTER STORMS, Jan. 11.—A heavy snow fall, the worst in the history of the Canadian Northwest, is paralyzing railroad traffic.

READY TO PAY, SAYS IHMSEN. Independence League Man Replies to Duncan Lee. Max Ihmsen said last night in reference to the published letters of Dancon C. Lee, relative to the claims of country newspapers for the extra circulation and publication of campaign literature for the Democratic State committee:

"It is not true that these claims were guaranteed by Mr. Hearst or authorized by him. An arrangement was made with Mr. Lee, as president of the Democratic State Editorial Association, by Mr. Conners and myself whereby Mr. Lee should superintend the publication of plate matter in those newspapers containing the campaign literature of the Democratic party, and for the purchase and distribution of extra copies of the newspapers containing this matter. It was my understanding that the expense of the service was to be borne by the Democratic State committee, as is borne out by the following quotation from Mr. Lee's letter:

"If the Democratic State committee does not intend to pay these bills the league will pay them, whether it is their obligation or not."



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FITZGERALD TO TRY TRAW, \$7,500 FOR HIS "SCHNUGGE."

Justice Greenbaum's Jurisdiction Over New Cases Being Still in Question. It has been definitely settled that the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White will begin on January 21 before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch. Clifford W. Hartridge called on Justice Fitzgerald yesterday to learn if there was any chance of a case being put on that would be of such length as to interfere with Thaw's trial. Mr. Hartridge had in mind the case of Mrs. Massey, the woman who is accused of having killed Gustave Simon, a Broadway merchant. The date for her trial has been set for January 18. Hartridge said nothing would be done that would interfere with the Thaw trial. This seemed to satisfy Mr. Hartridge, who went away.

FISHED UP 133. Besides This Brannigan's Hook Bought Up Two Gold Rings and a Diamond. Bernard B. Brannigan, who lives at Little Falls, N. J., and who is employed as a teamster by James O'Leary, a contractor, went with his employer on a fishing trip to Greenwood Lake yesterday. They found Brannigan caught something far better.

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