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The Evening Star.

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"BRINGS IMMEDIATE RESULTS."
"The Star is the only one that brings immediate results. I tried them all. If a man uses the advertising columns of The Star he need use no other paper."
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THE ALMA COMPANY,
9th and D Streets.

SCHLEY'S LETTER

Asks Secretary Long to Delay Approval of Court's Findings.

COUNSEL TO SUBMIT OBJECTIONS

Admiral Dewey Refuses to Say Anything.

VIEWS OF LAW OFFICERS

Admiral Schley was in consultation all this forenoon with his counsel, Isador Rayner and Mr. A. Teague; also Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore and Representative Schirm of Maryland. After the conference Admiral Schley authorized Mr. Teague to make the following statement:

"We have been in consultation as to what further proceedings shall be taken. Nothing definite has been determined upon so far as civil or criminal action of any kind against Maclay and his sponsors is concerned. Maclay's claim that the findings of the court are a vindication for himself and his book is absolutely spurious.

"There are no less than half a dozen instances in the book in which, even if he were to accept the findings of the court and incorporate them in the volume and change it to suit the findings, the book would still be criminal libel."

Mr. Teague, during the afternoon, presented the following letter to Secretary Long:

"WASHINGTON, D. C.,
"December 16, 1901.

"Sir: I have the honor to most respectfully request that you withhold your approval from the findings of the court of inquiry recently held at the navy yard in the city of Washington, of which Admiral George Dewey was president, until such time as I may have an opportunity to file a statement of objections thereto, and I therefore request that you do not dissolve the court until action shall have been taken on such objections. Very respectfully,

"W. S. SCHLEY,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. N."
"ISADORE RAYNER,
Counsel for the Applicant Before Said Court of Inquiry.

"To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy."

He asked the Secretary to indicate his probable action in the premises.

Request to Be Granted.

The Secretary replied that the request would be granted and his action in the findings and the dissolution of the court withheld until the objections were received, and he had had an opportunity to consider them. He stated that he would communicate with Admiral Schley in writing and asked how long a time counsel desired to present their objections.

Mr. Teague replied that they would be ready for presentation by Thursday or Friday of this week.

"We will except to the findings of the court," said Mr. Teague, "and make a demand that the majority opinion be disapproved by the Secretary as contrary to the evidence and the pertinent facts in the case which the court has not considered nor acted upon."

While Mr. Teague would not say that such action would be taken, he pointed out the fact that they could appeal from the Secretary's action to the President of the United States.

Admiral Schley has been relieved from further duty in connection with the court of inquiry.

This Morning's Conference.

By agreement with Admiral Schley, Mr. Rayner and Mr. M. A. Teague, one of the latter's assistants before the court of inquiry, came to Washington from Baltimore at about 10 o'clock this morning. They went at once to the apartments at the Hotel Richmond occupied by Admiral and Mrs. Schley and remained behind closed doors until about 1 o'clock.

The conference was resumed after luncheon, and it expected to continue until late this afternoon. Mr. Rayner and Mr. Teague will spend the greater part of every day with Admiral Schley until the statement to the Secretary of the Navy is ready. They will then consider the desirability of filing suit against Mr. Maclay on the basis of his averments as to Admiral Schley in his history.

No date was assigned by any one connected with the conference when a decision might be expected, but it is thought some announcement on the subject may be looked for by Monday next. Secretary Long will require at least a day for deliberating on the statement made by Mr. Rayner, and in that time Admiral Schley's counsel is expected to have reached some conclusion.

ACTION IN CONGRESS.

Senator Jones Introduces Resolution for Thanks to Schley.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) introduced in the Senate today a joint resolution, as follows: "That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and the officers and men under his command for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by them in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898.

"That the President of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Rear Admiral Schley, and through him to the officers and men under his command."

Without comment the resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

A meeting of the Maryland delegation in Congress will be held tomorrow or the next day, at which resolutions will be considered for a congressional investigation of the naval controversy. The resolutions, it is understood, will be presented by Representative Pearre from the district in which Schley lives.

In speaking on the subject today to a Star reporter Mr. Pearre said that from conversation he had had with the members from Maryland he was convinced that they were practically of the same opinion as himself, and that was that the findings in the Schley court of inquiry were very unsatisfactory. The resolutions for an investigation will be based on this fact.

In giving an illustration of what he meant, Mr. Pearre said that in the findings of the court the reference to the loop of the Brooklyn stated that the turn was made to avoid proximity to the Spanish squadron. That, he said, could be interpreted in no other way than that the turn was ordered through a feeling of cowardice. At the same time the court, he said, vindicated Schley from that charge in the last sentence of the opinion, by saying that his conduct was such as to properly inspire his men in battle.

Mr. Pearre said that so far as public opinion was concerned there was no need for a further investigation of the case. It was the official record which it was desired to correct.

"For instance, he said, if Admiral Schley should bring legal proceedings against the publishers of the Maclay history people might at once say that he only sought ground through the investigation to gain a monetary recompense. That his honor would be appeased by 'the jingling of the guinea.'"

Asked what would be the probable tangible result of a congressional investigation, Mr. Pearre said it might take one of several forms. It might simply be a resolution declaring that the opinion of Admiral Dewey in the case should be made the official record in the matter. Action might also be taken placing Admiral Schley on the retired list at full pay, which would be a complete vindication for his conduct. This matter, however, he said, was too far in the future to receive specific consideration at this time, but the work for the present was that of getting congressional action.

Mr. Pearre realized that this might be difficult of accomplishment, and he also realized, he said, that there was danger of the investigation partaking of politics, but there was no alternative, as the finding of the court was such as to make it necessary that further steps be taken to right the injustice which has been done to Admiral Schley, who, though he might have had lapses on minor matters during the campaign, the result was such that the American people could not afford to let his official record go down in history as that of a coward.

The resolutions which Mr. Pearre will present to the Maryland delegation have not been definitely decided upon. He said that their specific form would depend upon the conference which is to be held; that it was desired that the delegation act as a unit in the matter, and the recommendations made at the conference would be acted upon in the matter of the resolutions.

Impression at Navy Department.

So far as is known the Navy Department has not yet been informed as to the line of action to be followed by Admiral Schley in this matter beyond the fact, as disclosed this morning, that he would file formal objections to the approval of the report of the court. There is an impression at the Navy Department that today's action is preliminary to an effort to obtain either a reconsideration of the case by the present court or an entirely new hearing by a new court composed of other members.

Secretary Long Somewhat Perplexed.

There is naturally great curiosity to know what action Secretary Long will take with the reports submitted by the Dewey court, provided he decides against another investigation. It is known that he is somewhat perplexed in the matter, in view of the uncertainty as to the position of Admiral Dewey, especially with reference to the question of his concurrence with all the findings of the court, except those to which he demurred in his individual report.

An embarrassing feature of the situation is that while the Secretary might be willing to approve the main report and the recommendation that no further proceedings be had, it is felt that he could not consistently approve the individual report of Admiral Dewey without completely reversing himself on the main point of contention as to what officer was in command of the squadron at the battle of Santiago bay. As a lawyer, it is said that Secretary Long agrees with the view taken by Judge Advocate General Lemly and other military lawyers, that in signing the main report Admiral Dewey subscribed to all its conclusions to which he did not dissent in his separate report.

Dewey's Special Report.

It is contended that if Secretary Long failed to make any indorsement on the special report of Admiral Dewey it would practically amount to a disapproval of that report and place the Secretary of the Navy in apparent antagonism with the admiral of the navy on the vital question as to whether Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley was entitled to the credit of the naval victory at Santiago. It is regarded as unfortunate that the report of the court is not of such a nature that it can be acted upon finally as a whole by the Secretary of the Navy as the final reviewing authority. In case the Secretary disapproves of Admiral Dewey's supplemental report it is said there would be no necessity for returning the report to the court for elimination, as has been suggested as a necessary preliminary to such action.

It is explained that the Secretary's approval or disapproval of the main report would effectually close the incident, so far as the official records of the Navy Department are concerned. Action on the majority report alone, it is said, would clearly disclose the position of the Navy Department, without regard to the supplemental or minority report. In view of the new complication which has arisen, it is not regarded as likely Secretary Long will be able to act in the matter for several days.

Dewey Has Nothing to Say.

Admiral Dewey, president of the court, today was asked for a statement as to the extent to which he indorsed the findings of the majority of the court. "I have not a word to say," he replied, "not a word."

View of Law Officers.

Law officers of the army and navy, while not willing to be quoted in the matter, are practically unanimous in the opinion that Admiral Dewey in signing the main report of the Schley court of inquiry gave his personal indorsement to every statement of fact and expression of opinion contained therein, with the exception only of such conclusions as are contained in the so-called minority report expressing his individual opinion and findings.

These officers say that their conclusion on this particular point is in conformity with the invariable practice of courts of law with regard to all documents or papers signed by an individual as the representative of himself and others.

It is said at the Navy Department that in the absence of any statement by Admiral Dewey to the contrary it will be officially considered that he indorsed all the statements of facts, findings and the recommendation, signed by him as president of the court, except where he specifically expressed contrary views or findings in his short individual report.

From Secretary Long down all the officials of the Navy Department decline to comment on the Schley report in any manner or form, except that Captain Lemly and one or two others expressed their views briefly as to Admiral Dewey's indorsement of the court's findings.

The Court's Recommendation.

The brief "recommendation" is accepted as the action of the full court, inasmuch as it explicitly states that "the court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises." Thereupon a question arises, if that is the unanimous recommendation of the court, why was it separated from the main report if that document also was the unanimous jurgment of the court, except in so far as the separate report of Admiral Dewey is concerned.

Another point that is made against the separation of the reports into three parts is that while Admiral Dewey personally says that Admiral Schley "was in absolute command (at Santiago) and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory, which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships," he, inferentially, at least, joined with his colleagues in the recommendation. The phraseology of the recommendation, as understood by some naval officers, means practically that the court would have recommended further proceedings, but for "the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign." In other words, that the court might have recommended Admiral Schley's trial by court-martial, but for the statute of limitations which runs against offenses occurring more than two years ago.

TWO MEN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Three Workmen Run Down in Suburb of Detroit.

DETROIT, December 16.—Two men were killed and another was severely injured at Delray, a suburb of Detroit, early today by Lake Shore passenger train No. 322. The dead: Charles De Rosier, Ecorse; Fred. Weisner, Delray. Injured, Ernest Hemselman, leg broken, head cut.

The men, who were on their way to work, were walking on the railroad track. It was very foggy, and they neither saw nor heard the approaching train. De Rosier was instantly killed and Weisner died from his injuries very soon after he was picked up. Hemselman will recover.

DISCUSSING TREATY

Hay-Pauncefote Convention Under Consideration.

SENATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION

Judiciary Committee to Report on Powers of Congress.

RESTRAINT OF ANARCHISTS

At the opening of today's session of the Senate, the chaplain, in his invocation, made a fervent plea for the restoration to health of Senator Sewell, who is critically ill at his home in New Jersey.

A resolution offered by Mr. Clay (Ga.) directing the Secretary of War to make a survey of Plantation and Clubb creeks, Ga., with a view of making them navigable for river steamers was agreed to.

Another resolution offered by Mr. Clay directing the Postmaster General to send to the Senate a complete statement of the amounts paid by the United States government to various steamship lines for mail service, together with copies of the contract in each case, also was agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Nelson (Minn.) requesting the President to send to the Senate a copy of the report of Ambassador Choate relative to certain charges imposed by "London dock companies upon American flour and other American products shipped to that port" was adopted.

Congress and Anarchists.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) called up his resolution offered ten days ago instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into and report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise, as to the proper action by Congress upon the subject of anarchy and anarchists. He said he did not desire at this time to enter upon a discussion of the subject. Indeed he did not feel qualified to discuss it until he had heard from the judiciary committee. The resolution raised these questions:

"Has Congress the constitutional power to legislate for the punishment of anarchists who assassinate or attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, and if not, whether it is expedient to amend the federal Constitution to enable Congress so to legislate?

"Whether it is necessary to empower Congress to prevent the teaching of anarchists that all governments should be destroyed, and the chief rulers of such governments assassinated?

"Whether it is necessary that Congress shall have power to punish persons belonging to anarchical associations?

"What amendments, if any, are necessary, to the naturalization laws to prevent anarchists from becoming citizens of the United States, and whether such anarchists should, after trial and conviction be imprisoned or deported from the United States?

"Whether it is necessary to confer upon Congress the power to establish a penal colony where persons convicted of anarchy shall be confined during life?"

Without discussion or comment the resolution was adopted.

Open Discussion Advocated.

Mr. Clapp (Minn.) called up his resolution providing that further discussion of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty should be had in open session.

Addressing the Senate briefly, he said that while the resolution was not introduced as a joke, the country regarded the executive sessions of the Senate as a farce. He did not think there was any occasion, under ordinary conditions, for secret sessions of the Senate. Despite every effort of the Senate the American people did obtain reports of secret sessions. While his resolution, he believed, would be shelved, he was of opinion that the executive sessions "will become a part of the tradition and rubbish of this great people of ours."

Mr. Mason (Ill.) coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Clapp and declared that the Senate's executive sessions were an "ancient barnacle" which ought to be swept away.

Mr. Mason was interrupted by Mr. Money (Miss.), who raised a point of order against discussion of the subject in open session, but finally the resolution was referred, on motion of Mr. Spooner (Wis.), to the committee on rules.

In Executive Session.

Then, at 12:12 p.m., the Senate went into executive session to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. Teller Addresses the Senate.

When the resolution providing for the ratification of the treaty was laid before the Senate Mr. Teller (Col.) addressed the Senate. He expressed confidence that the resolution would be adopted, and said that while he had no purpose to attempt to prevent that result he was convinced that there are very few senators who are really satisfied with the treaty. With Great Britain in her present mood he believed, he said, that it would have been possible to secure a treaty which would give entire satisfaction, and he sharply criticised the State Department for failing to do so. He took the position that it would have been sufficient to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and said that England knew well enough that with that result accomplished she could very well trust the United States to maintain the neutrality of the canal as this country had been prepared to do so for many years.

JUDGE DARLING OF VERMONT.

Tomorrow He Will Be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The change in the office of the assistant secretary of the navy will be made tomorrow morning, when Judge Darling of Vermont will succeed Mr. Hackett of New Hampshire. The two gentlemen were in conference at the Navy Department today in regard to the business of the office, and Mr. Hackett gave his successor all the assistance he could in regard to the condition of naval affairs which will come under his jurisdiction. Mr. Hackett has already taken official leave of his associates and all the principal officers of the department have been presented to Judge Darling.

TO COME FROM EUROPE BY LAND.

Attempt to Be Made by Harry de Windt, the Explorer.

PARIS, December 16.—Harry de Windt, the explorer, who is to attempt an overland trip from Paris to New York, has completed the preparation for his expedition, and will start for Siberia December 19. The Russian government is actively assisting him, and has telegraphed to the remote settlements in North Siberia to have reindeer and dogs in readiness for the use of the explorer.

Mr. de Windt's companions on the journey will be Vicomte de Clinchamp and Mr. George Harding.

To Be Justices of the Peace.

To be justices of the peace for the District of Columbia for term of four years from January 1, 1902: Charles S. Bundy, subdistrict No. 1; Samuel C. Mills, subdistrict No. 2; Samuel R. Church, subdistrict No. 3; Luke C. Strider, subdistrict No. 4; Lewis I. O'Neal, subdistrict No. 5; Henry R. Webb, subdistrict No. 6; Halbert E. Paine, subdistrict No. 7; Robert H. Terrell, subdistrict No. 8; Thomas H. Callan, subdistrict No. 9; Emanuel M. Hewlett, subdistrict No. 10.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Awaiting the Report on the New Measure.

SENATORS FRYE, HANNA AND ELKINS

Confident That It Will Meet All Objections.

SOME CRITICISMS

Western republicans in the House and Senate whose known opposition to the ship subsidy bill last session prevented favorable action on that measure are awaiting with considerable interest the forthcoming report on the Frye subsidy bill that is being prepared by Senators Frye, Hanna and Elkins. They are interested to see if the new bill meets the criticisms urged against the old one and overcomes the objections of their constituents to a subsidy for American ships.

Senators Frye, Elkins and Hanna are confident the new bill does this. The main opposition last session was to the provision granting large benefits to the fast passenger steamers; to the speed basis instead of the tonnage basis for the bestowal of the subsidy, and the admission to American registry of foreign-built ships, under certain restrictions.

The two final objections have been removed, by the omission of the foreign-built ships from benefits of the subsidy and the adoption of the tonnage basis.

Still a Subject of Discussion.

The first objection is still a subject of discussion. The new bill provides a mail subsidy for the fast passenger ships which will give them more income than they earn under existing law. The western objectors are now trying to figure out the full effect of this provision and whether it in fact is materially different in probable results from the original.

Upon the showing on this point to be made in the report on the bill will depend in large measure the favor or opposition of the group of republicans who opposed the bill last session. Many members of the House are not thoroughly familiar with the bill, regarding it as of a technical character, and some of them will demand very full explanation of the practical working of the subsidy proposition.

The possible opposition to the bill—or rather, the uncertainty as to its effect, which must be explained before it will be accepted—is found among republicans in the Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio delegations mainly, and in some of the far western delegations.

Deep-Sea Fisheries Bounty.

The deep sea fisheries bounty proposed by the bill will also have to be thoroughly justified to these men. That provision is as follows:

"That from and after the 1st day of July, 1902, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, bounties as follows:

"(a) To the owner or owners of a documented vessel of the United States engaged in the deep-sea fisheries for at least three months in any one fiscal year, $2 per gross ton per annum: Provided, That at least one-third of the crew shall be citizens of the United States, or such persons as shall be within the provisions of section 2174 of the Revised Statutes.

"(b) To a citizen of the United States serving as a member of a necessary and proper crew of a vessel of the United States documented and engaged in deep-sea fisheries for at least three months during any one fiscal year, $1 per month during the time necessarily employed in the voyages of such vessel."

The friends of the ship subsidy bill are confident of its passage, however, and claim they can answer satisfactorily all questions raised by republicans against the bill.

GEN. GILLESPIE'S NOMINATION.

A New One Sent in Without the Four Years' Limit.

The nomination of Brigadier General Geo. L. Gillespie as chief of engineers, as originally sent to the Senate, limited the appointment to a term of four years, just as was done in the nominations of Col. Davis to be judge advocate general and Captain Crozier to be chief of the bureau of ordnance. A further consideration of the subject satisfied the President and the Secretary of War that the office of chief of engineers was expressly exempted from the four-year detail clause of the army reorganization law. The nomination was thereupon withdrawn and a new one sent in by which the appointment of General Gillespie, if confirmed, will run until his statutory retirement.

Many military lawyers hold that the clause providing for four years' details to the head of staff departments applies only when such details are made from the line, and that when officers in the existing staff departments are promoted to the head thereof their appointments run for the remainder of their service on the active list. Under this construction the appointments of Judge Advocate General Davis and Chief of Ordnance Crozier would be permanent instead of for a term of four years, as provided in their nominations. It is expected that the Senate military committee will pass on this question when the nominations come up for final action.

SECRETARY HAY ACCEPTS.

He Will Deliver the Oration in Commemoration of McKinley.

A joint committee representing the two houses of Congress called at the State Department today for the purpose of extending to Secretary Hay an invitation to deliver an address to Congress in commemoration of the life of the late William McKinley. Senators Fairbanks, Foraker and Kean represented the Senate, and Representatives Grosvenor, John Alden Smith, Shaffroth and Fleming represented the House. Senator Fairbanks acted as the spokesman for the joint committee, and in extending to Secretary Hay the invitation of Congress he spoke in terms of high praise of the Secretary.

Secretary Hay replied that he thoroughly appreciated the great honor done him by the two houses in extending the invitation. While he could have wished that the choice had fallen on some one who could have done justice to the subject, he gratefully accepted the honor, and should try to be ready at any time the two houses should set.

It is understood that the oration will be delivered some time in February next.

SENATOR SEWELL VERY WEAK.

Family Gathered at His Bedside Awaiting the End.

CAMDEN, N. J., December 16.—United States Senator William J. Sewell is reported today to be in a very weak condition and in danger of a second relapse. The physicians say that, while he may live for some days yet, another sinking spell might cause his death at any time. The Sewell family is gathered at the homestead awaiting the end. Senator Sewell is suffering from diabetes, complicated with other diseases.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Considering Charges Filed Against Recorder Cheatham.

MRS. JENKINS DEFENDS HER HUSBAND

Conferences on Officeholders in Southern States.

SOME OF TODAY'S CALLERS

President Roosevelt spent some time today in considering charges that have been formally filed at the White House against Henry P. Cheatham, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia. This investigation is being conducted in the same manner as in all cases where charges have been filed, and the object of the investigation is either to find the charges untrue, so that a renomination may be made, or see if they are of sufficient importance to warrant the withholding of another term from the recorder. The consideration of the charges was by the President and Attorney General Knox, and with them was Senator Pritchard, the personal friend of Cheatham. As intimated heretofore in The Star, the charges are partly the result of personal feeling engendered in the recorder's office.

Some years ago a son of Bishop Arnett of the colored M. E. Church was made a head clerk in the office. According to the friends of Cheatham, young Arnett soon grew to regard himself as of importance in the office, and in the course of time, it is alleged that he laid plans to succeed Cheatham himself or have some one else do so. Several months ago young Arnett desired to succeed Col. George F. Schayer, the assistant recorder, who has been in the office for many years, but the story is that Recorded Cheatham refused to make this change, declaring that Col. Schayer was efficient and ought not to be changed. Young Arnett then went to the White House and made complaints against Cheatham. Shortly afterward he resigned his office. He and his friends, backed by Bishop Arnett, promptly began a fight on Cheatham, charging that he has ignored the negro race in his appointments, and making other charges affecting his character. The hearing today is the result of these.

The matter was not definitely considered and went over until another time. Cheatham's friends have exerted no effort in his behalf, but will do so, it is said, if there is any likelihood of the charges making trouble for him.

A Talk With Mrs. Jenkins.

Mrs. Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist, went to the White House today with Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Gov. Jenkins of Oklahoma, who was recently removed from his position because of charges preferred against him here. The President made a statement in the case which Gov. Jenkins afterward denounced. Mrs. Jenkins came on here to try to put her views of the case before the President. She had an audience with him this afternoon. She said that her husband was innocent of wrongdoing, but that she did not get to give her side of the case in full to the President. The time at her disposal was not sufficient to lay the whole case before him. Mrs. Jenkins denounced the imputations cast upon her husband's character. She said that she had come on here to make an appeal to the President to take some action that would at least remove the stain that had been cast on her husband's name.

Pension Agent at Buffalo.

After a conference with Representative Alexander today the President said he would nominate C. H. Orr as pension agent at Buffalo. Representative Knapp of New York saw the President to urge the renomination of James H. Cooper as collector of internal revenue at Oswego, N. Y.

Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii introduced Edgar Capeless to the President. Mr. Capeless wants to be a territorial judge under the recent act of the Hawaiian legislature.

John W. Langley, chief clerk of the census bureau, talked with the President about Kentucky matters.

Assistant Secretary Loeb has returned to his duties.

Consulting With Democrats.

President Roosevelt is carrying out his intention, announced early in his administration, of consulting with democrats regarding applicants for office in some of the southern states where the republican organization is not composed of the most superb timber. Today, by appointment, he consulted with Senators Foster and McEnery and Representative Broussard of Louisiana regarding Louisiana offices and officeholders. The President had a list of about fifty applicants for places, from collector of the port of New Orleans down to minor offices, concerning whom he desired information. The democratic congressmen expressed their opinions about each candidate of whom the President made inquiry.

The President also consulted Representatives Clayton, Thompson, Richardson and Wiley of Alabama about some of the appointments in that state. The President is understood to desire the Alabama republican factions to harmonize, and is going to make nominations looking to that result. The President has already renominated the United States attorneys in the southern and middle districts of the state—Messrs. Wickersham and Reece, respectively—and it is probable that he will also renominate William Vaughn as attorney of the northern district. He is likewise disposed to renominate Bryan as marshal of the middle district and Bingham as collector of internal revenue. For marshal of the northern district Representative Richardson presented the name of Charles P. Lane, editor of the Huntsville Tribune, the leading republican paper of the state. Mr. Lane has been a life-long republican, and is opposed to the factionalism that is rampant in the state.

The Asiatic Association.

John Foord, secretary of the Asiatic Association, composed of about 250 members, doing business in the far east, today arranged an appointment with the President to receive a memorial from the association next Wednesday. The association is especially concerned that the open door in Manchuria should be kept open to the textile fabrics of this country, and to that end desires that the government should secure written pledges from Russia in case China relinquishes that province.

The association also desires to repeal the war tax on tea, the establishment of an international bank in China and private ownership of the proposed Pacific cable. The President will receive a delegation from the association on Wednesday. The delegation will also appear before the congressional committees on immigration to argue in favor of a modification of the Chinese exclusion act that will permit Chinese merchants to come to this country with more freedom and fewer restrictions. It is pointed out that American merchants enter China with absolutely no restrictions, while Chinese merchants have great difficulty getting into the United States even when coming to buy goods from this country. This does not encourage trade relations, it is urged.

"Pat" Garrett's Nomination Went In.

President Roosevelt informed a delegation of New Mexico callers today that he had investigated the charges made against Patrick Garrett of Las Cruces, N. M., and was satisfied that they were untrue. He thereupon sent Garrett's name to the Senate for collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Moses Dillon, charged with violations of the civil service laws.

The New Mexico delegation was composed of friends of Gov. Otero, and the members have seen the President before in his behalf. It is announced that the President has in his own mind disposed of the charges against Gov. Otero and will probably announce his renomination within a few days.

E. A. Fisk, one of the President's callers, opposed Gov. Otero's renomination. He was former district attorney of New Mexico.

Barton Will Win Out.

Representatives Long and Calderhead of Kansas and Mr. Mulvane, the republican national committeeman, were with the President today and were distinctly informed that the recommendation of Senator Burton as to the nomination of a pension agent at Topeka to succeed Cyrus Leland would be accepted at the White House. This announcement of the President was accompanied by a most earnest request that an end be put to factional differences in Kansas. With Senator Burton naming the pension agent Cyrus Leland's defeat is assured. The outlook is that Col. Wilder S. Metcalf will be nominated to the place.

Seeking Army Promotions.

Representative William Alden Smith of Michigan spoke to the President to urge the selection of Col. Frank D. Baldwin of the 20th Regiment for a brigadier generalship. Mr. Smith said that he would merely invite the President's attention to Col. Baldwin's record, feeling assured that it was sufficient to guarantee favorable action.

Senator Pettus and Representative Underwood of Alabama asked the President for a promotion for Maj. Robert Lee Bullard or his transfer to the line of the army. Representative Wiley of Alabama saw the President with his son, Capt. N. J. Wiley, who is to be placed in the regular army.

Representative Jett of Illinois presented William Abbott of Hillsboro, Ill. Mr. Jett wants Mr. Abbott to be a member of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point.

Conference With Archbishop Chapelle.

Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, who has just returned from a trip to Europe, had a conference with the President this morning about conditions in the Philippines. Archbishop Chapelle was in Rome the last of October. He went from the Philippines to Europe early last summer. The archbishop said that he could not discuss the matters under consideration, but they all related to affairs in the islands, spiritual and otherwise.

With Archbishop Chapelle was his private secretary, Rev. T. S. Torente, a Dominican father and a professor in the University of St. Thomas, in Manila.

Archbishop Chapelle spent a long time in the Philippines as the representative of the Church of Rome.

Wishes of Amernican Sportsmen.

G. O. Shields, president of the League of American Sportsmen, of which President Roosevelt is a member of the executive committee, talked with the President today about the desires of the association as to federal legislation for the protection of game and game fishes. Among the suggestions made for game laws are these: Prohibiting the selling of wild animals or birds in the territories or their shipment out of the territories for commercial purposes; for one or more forest preserves in Alaska, with restrictions against hunting; that $20,000 be appropriated for the protection of game in Yellowstone Park; that Yellowstone Park should be extended to include large timber reservations on the south and east.

FOR WORKING "OVERTIME."

Compensation for Clerks Provided in Senator Martin's Bill.

Compensation for extra services of employes of the Treasury, War and Navy departments is provided for in a bill introduced in the Senate today by Mr. Martin of Virginia. This bill is in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of the several departments referred to. The extra service rendered was during the war with Spain. Amounts appropriated by the bill follow:

Treasury Department, $8,176.02; War Department, $108,833.50; Navy Department, $42,447.56.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Selections Sent to the Senate for Action.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia—Angus Campbell (no state given).

To be surveyor of customs for the district of San Francisco—Joseph S. Spear, jr.

To be collector of customs—Sterling A. Campbell, for the district of Humboldt, Cal.; Thomas H. Phair, district of Aroostook, Me.; Clarence A. Hammett, district of Newport, R. I.

To be United States marshal for southern district of Indian territory—B. H. Colbert.

To be postmasters—George H. Roberts, jr., at Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clayton McMichael, at Philadelphia, Pa.

To be secretary of the territory of Arizona—Isaac T. Stoddard.

To be collector of customs—Patrick F. Garrett, New Mexico, district of Paso del Norte, Tex.

Army:

Artillery Corps—To be first lieutenants: John L. Hughes, California; Samuel S. O'Connor, New York; Allen D. Raymond, Pennsylvania; Jacob E. Wyke, at large.

To be second lieutenant—William W. Ballard, jr., of Virginia.

Cavalry—To be a second lieutenant: Albert J. Woud, at large.

Infantry—To be second lieutenants—George E. Goodrich, Indiana; Donald C. McClelland, New York; Harold S. Parce, Rhode Island; Rinaldo R. Wood, New York.

Navy:

To be passed assistant surgeons—Assistant Surgeon Elon O. Huntington, Assistant Surgeon John B. Dennis.

Revenue cutter service—To be first assistant engineers: Second Assistant Engineer Robert E. Wright, Virginia; Second Assistant Engineer Urban Harvey, Virginia.

POTOMAC FALLS AT CUMBERLAND.

The Rise There Was as Sudden as Recession.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., December 16.—The Potomac river has been falling since yesterday. Reports tell of considerable damage in the bottom land, as the farmers were caught unawares by the sudden jump. People in Cumberland were startled by the water which came up around the houses on Paca street in an instant, doing considerable damage. It also came up on the tracks in the old West Virginia Central yards like a mighty wave, but receded in short order, doing some damage. Latest reports tell of considerable damage to the banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Navigation, however, has been suspended and repairs will be made during the winter. The Baltimore and Ohio, which suffered most, is assuming the normal. All trains from the west are now running on about schedule time. Train 46 got in last night twenty-three hours late.

WILL ADHERE TO FORMER ACTION.

Decision of Senate Judiciary Committee on the Attorney General.

The Senate committee on judiciary today considered the new testimony presented by the anti-trust league bearing upon the nomination of Attorney General Knox, but decided not to change its original recommendation that the nomination should be confirmed. It is the purpose of the committee to seek to secure action by the Senate before the adjournment for the holidays.

FLOOD IS RECEDING

Reached Its Crest at Pittsburg Early This Morning.

THE COLD SNAP WAS OPPORTUNE

But for That Much Damage Would Have Been Done.

HIGH WATER ELSEWHERE

PITTSBURG, Pa., December 16.—The crest of the flood and the lowest point touched this winter by the mercury were both registered at the same hour, 8 a.m., when the Smithfield street bridge marks showed 25 feet 8 inches of water in the Monongahela river, and the government thermometer indicated 5 degrees above zero.

The rivers are now falling here, and at the headwaters, and the temperature is steadily rising.

A flood and cold wave at the same time is almost unprecedented, and only the sudden drop in the temperature averted one of the greatest floods in the history of Pittsburg.

As it was, the lower parts of the Point district and Duquesne way and lowlands along the Monongahela river, south side, were submerged. In Allegheny the river front was entirely under water, including Pittsburg and Western railroad, Lacock, Robinson, Hope, Balkan, Walnut, Cherry, Madison and River avenues. The cellars in many houses were flooded and people were compelled to move.

For the rivermen and dwellers along the river banks of Pittsburg and Allegheny it was the most fearful night experienced in many years. Similar conditions have been practically unknown to this generation.

Suffering Among River Men.

Hundreds of men toiled all night, with gigantic coal tows, tied up to the landings on both sides of all three rivers, in the face of a bitterly cold wind. Drenched at times with the splashes of foam, their clothes froze on them immediately, and the suffering was awful.

Never in the history of Pittsburg was there such a flood on such a night. The rains and snow of the past three days caused the upper tributaries of the local rivers to swell, and the result was a rise almost unknown at this season of the year. Warning was sent out from the weather bureau that a flood stage was possible, and even probable, but the suddenness with which the cold air descended on Saturday night influenced the minds of the men who were guarding the big coal fleets, and the rise came as almost a complete surprise to them. Usually a cold snap takes all the life and danger out of a flood. It failed to do so yesterday, and as a result the freshet will cost hundreds of thousands of dollars that might have been saved.

The damage to goods in the wharves, in warehouses, stores and private houses in the two cities will never be known. It will probably reach $60,000. In addition to this, many mills and factories along both rivers were forced to close down temporarily, and thousands of men and women will be out of work from one to three days, and much damage done to machinery and finished stock.

Damage at Other Points.

At all points along the rivers reports of damage from the high water have been received. For a distance of half a mile along the river at Brinton the cellars of houses were completely filled with water last night, and in some instances covered floors of the buildings. Water stood two and one-half feet deep in the pits of the American Steel and Wire Company's plant at Braddock, and the floors were partly inundated. The plant of the Monongahela Light and Power Company, at Rankin, were also flooded.

At McKee's Rocks, in all the cellars west of Chartiers avenue, the water stood three feet deep.

In Esplen many cellars were flooded. About six hundred feet of the newly-built northbound track of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad went down. An army of Italians was at once set to work to repair the damage. The tracks of the Southern Traction Company were covered with water, but the cars were not prevented from running.

Herr's Island was partly submerged, but it was not necessary to remove the cattle from the stock yards. At Sharpsburg cellars were flooded, and in many houses the water was on the first floors.

As a result of the flood several plants along Penn avenue and in the West End are closed today, throwing thousands of employes idle.

Plants Which Were Inundated.

Among the more important of these are the United States steel plant, 33d street; Carbon steel plant, 32d street; Bailey-Brown puddling works, 10th street; American steel and wire plant, 27th street; Diamond steel plant and Zug's sable iron works, 13th street.

Between 29th and 33d streets all the cellars of the houses are flooded, in most instances the water rising to the height of three feet.

In the West End several departments of the Singer-Nimick plant of the Crucible Steel Company were closed and Painter's No. 9 cotton tie mill of the American Steel Hoop Company was idle.

FLOODS AT OTHER POINTS.

Damage Along Rivers in New Jersey and New York.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Reports from the flooded district in this state are to the effect that the water is receding somewhat. Telegraph and telephone wires are still down in many localities, and the freezing weather is interfering with the work of restoring the service. All the railroads report trains very much delayed.

READING, December 16.—At 10 o'clock this morning the flood in the Schuylkill river had receded five feet, but it is still ten feet above low water mark. The flood left in its wake a track of mud and coal dirt and the damage along the river front is heavy.

The Reading railway suffered the greatest damage on its Little Schuylkill branch, and last night orders were issued calling out the wreck trains. Trains of cars were gotten together early this morning, and the cars were loaded with cinder and other material and taken up the road. It was then learned that the trouble was so serious and the water so high that it was impossible to reach the washouts on the Little Schuylkill branch. The water there is subsiding, however, and it is expected the work of repairing the damage