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The Evening Star.

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Enterprising and advertising are almost synonymous terms.

ESCAPE NOW CUT OFF

London Military Opinion on Port Arthur Situation.

GARRISON IS HOPELESS

STOESSEL'S POSITION NO LONGER REGARDED TENABLE.

Jap Guns Now Trained Upon Fortress and Town—Approaches Swept by Artillery.

Dispatches from Port Arthur today proclaim that Jap artillery is now shelling the fortress and city. The telegraph station was damaged and arsenal set on fire by yesterday's bombardment.

Stoessel's escape is now said to be impossible by reason of sweeping fire of artillery.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A cablegram from London says: The belief prevails in military circles here that Gen. Stoessel, in command of Port Arthur, will soon be compelled to surrender his position, it being no longer regarded as tenable. The Japanese having mounted heavy guns on 203 Meter Hill, Gen. Stoessel and his troops will not be able to reach Liaotishan, as all the approaches thereto are swept by the Japanese artillery. With the Baltic fleet still many thousand miles away, the situation of the garrison would seem to be hopeless. No doubt is felt but that the Japs will offer generous terms to Stoessel should he see fit to make overtures for surrender.

TOKYO, December 12.—Dispatches received today from the Japanese army besieging Port Arthur report that the interior of the fortress was bombarded with heavy guns yesterday, seriously damaging the battle ship Poltava, the transport Amur and the wireless telegraph station at the foot of Golden Hill, and that the arsenal was set on fire.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese army in Manchuria says:

"At 2 on the morning of December 11 a body of the enemy's infantry attacked Peitaitozu, but at dawn was completely repulsed northward.

"In the afternoon of December 11 the enemy's artillery holding a position west of Manpao mountain opened a cannonade against Yaotun and Tangchiapaotzu, and the enemy's artillery posted west of Da mountain shelled Putsaowa. Neither caused damage. Mamacheih, on the right bank of the Hun river, was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The Russians were driven westward, losing a number of men. The Japanese sustained no casualties."

SHELLING PORT ARTHUR.

Jap Besiegers Now Turn Attention to the Fortress.

TOKYO, December 12, 4 p.m.—The commander of the Japanese naval land battery reporting today says:

"Four Russian battle ships, two cruisers, one gunboat and one torpedo store ship lying in Port Arthur harbor are completely disabled. There is no further necessity for bombarding the Russian naval force.

"Are now engaged shelling the town of Port Arthur, which is being heavily damaged."

Sunday's Bombardment.

LONDON, December 12.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokyo today says the bombardment of Port Arthur Sunday considerably damaged the wireless telegraph station at the foot of Golden Hill and set fire to the arsenal.

Movements of Russian Ships.

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony, December 12.—The Russian hospital ship Orel arrived here today to take in supplies.

Two large Russian warships passed Cape Point this morning.

SUDA BAY, Island of Crete, December 12.—The Russian cruisers Oleg and Dnieper and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozny arrived here during the night.

Japs Are Repulsed.

MUKDEN, December 12.—On Friday night the Japanese several times attacked the trenches of the Russian right, but in each case they were repulsed.

ARMORED CRUISER SQUADRON.

Ships of a Class to Be Formed Into Independent Commands.

An armored cruiser squadron is one of the new naval commands which the Navy Department will establish during the next six months. This squadron will be composed of the West Virginia, the Virginia, the Maryland and the Colorado. These ships will be ready for service by July, and by that time an officer will have been chosen for the command of the squadron, which is to be designated as the first division of the cruiser squadron. This formation will be in the line of the policy of the Navy Department in favor of maintaining homogeneous commands, an example being the battle ship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. Ships of a class, with an equivalent of qualities such as speed, steaming radius and battery, will be formed into these independent commands for purposes of maneuver and general operations. The plans of war are also taking into account this prospect of employing ships of kindred design and characteristics.

TO PRESS LAND FRAUD CASES.

Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann Detained in Washington.

PORTLAND, Ore., December 12.—It is the intention of the government to press the rest of the cases in connection with the government land frauds which have been docketed for this term of the United States circuit court, in order, if possible, to finish them before the holidays.

The presence of Special Prosecutor Francis J. Heney is required in Washington, D. C., to argue the Hyde-Dimond cases which will come before the United States Supreme Court on appeal shortly after January 1. It is Mr. Heney's wish to avoid asking for a continuance of the case pending his absence. The federal grand jury will be called between now and Christmas to consider new evidence that has been collected by Special Inspector A. R. Green.

While no names are yet openly connected with the evidence which is said to be in Col. Green's hands for consideration, nevertheless it is believed that District Attorney John H. Hall intends to ask the indictment of men of more than local prominence, which will make still more sensational the already famous cases.

Several days ago subpoenas were sent from Portland by Special Prosecutor F. J. Heney to Washington, D. C., asking United States Senator John H. Mitchell and Representative Binger Hermann to come to Portland December 15 to testify in the land fraud trial. United States District Judge C. B. Bellinger, and state that press of official business prevents their attendance at the trial.

During the few days that intervene between now and the Christmas recess, they say, several bills of the utmost importance to Oregon will come before Congress, some of which, it is expected, will be voted upon. In addition there are important bills before the different committees which would suffer by their absence. In view of these circumstances neither gentlemen feels that he can leave the capital at such a time.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Favorable Action on Resolution to Allow Use of Monument Grounds.

The Senate today passed a joint resolution granting the temporary occupancy of a part of the government reservation known as the Monument lot in this city for the American railway appliance exposition. The joint resolution authorizes the Secretary of War to grant a permit to the general committee of arrangements of the American railway appliance exhibition to be given in connection with the meeting of the international railway congress for the use of such a portion of the public reservation fronting on the south side of B street between 14th and 15th streets, which, in his opinion, will inflict no serious nor permanent injury upon the reservation. This occupancy by the railway appliance exhibition is to continue from March 20 to May 25, 1905. No expense is to be incurred by the government in this connection. Permits to run gas pipes, electric wires, telephone wires, telegraph wires, etc., to these grounds are also authorized.

FOR FEDERAL CONTROL

BILL INTRODUCED FOR SUPPRESSION OF INSURANCE BUSINES.

A bill embodying the suggestion contained in the President's message to Congress for the subjection of the insurance business of the country to federal supervision was introduced in the House today by Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania.

The bill provides that on or before January 1, 1906, the bureau of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe and enforce suitable regulations for the transaction of the business of insurance, including fire, marine, life, accident, fidelity, guaranty, title and reinsurance, transacted by mutual or stock insurance companies or by individuals.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized to appoint a secretary of insurance at $3,000 a year, two clerks at $2,000, a messenger at $750, and other assistants where needed. The Secretary is to call on the Attorney General for legal advice when necessary, and is to exercise supervision over all forms of insurance. Reports are to be filed by the insurance companies annually, and the Secretary is empowered to investigate any concerns when in his judgment it is necessary. Penalties of from $500 to $5,000 are provided for separate violations of the law. Companies that fail to file reports are to be put out of business.

TO PAY THE HALL CLAIM.

Senate Bill Goes Over on the Request of Mr. Spooner.

In the Senate today Mr. Warren called up Senate bill 679 authorizing the treasurer of the United States, as ex-officio sinking fund commissioner of the District of Columbia, to sell the bonds authorized to be issued under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of June 16, 1880, and out of the proceeds of the sale to satisfy claim of Joseph T. H. Hall of this city, now deceased, against the District of Columbia for $8,664, being the amount found due him by judgment of the Court of Claims. The bill authorizes the payment of this amount to Mrs. Julia L. Hall, widow of the claimant, of this city. Senator Spooner requested that the bill be allowed to go over without prejudice until he should have time to examine it further.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

Appointments and Promotions in the War Department.

Changes in the classified service of the War Department have been announced as follows:

Appointments under civil service rules: Office of the chief of staff—Albert P. Zinns of New Jersey, clerk at $720 per annum. office of the surgeon general—Daniel J. Healy of Kentucky, anatomist at $1,600 per annum; Joseph H. Harris of District of Columbia, assistant messenger at $720 per annum. Office of the commissary general—Maurice M. Moore of Michigan, clerk at $900 per annum. Office of the chief signal officer—Franklin S. Upham of Massachusetts, and Charles E. Gause of New York, clerks at $900 per annum; George I. Rowley of Massachusetts, clerk at $840 per annum.

Promotions: Officeof the military secretary—William F. Prentiss of Pennsylvania and Miss Alice O. Joyce of District of Columbia, clerks, from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum; Walter A. Saunders of District of Columbia and Miss Margaret S. Potter of District of Columbia, clerks, from $900 to $1,000 per annum; Louis A. Rosafy of North Carolina, clerk, from $1,200 to $1,400 per annum. Office of the quartermaster general—Raymond E. Adams of Pennsylvania, from assistant civil engineer at $1,200 to civil engineer at $1,800 per annum. Office of the commissary general—Miss Eva Ammen of Maryland, clerk, from $900 to $1,000 per annum.

Resignations: Office of the quartermaster general—J. G. Gosselling of Nebraska, civil engineer at $1,800 per annum; Mrs. Jane P. Montgomery of Ohio, clerk at $1,200 per annum; Ralph S. Clark of New York; clerk at $1,000 per annum. Office of the chief signal officer—John A. Ferrall of District of Columbia and Walter W. Stickley of Maryland, clerks at $900 per annum. Office of the surgeon general—Miss Frances A. Hill of Virginia, clerk at $1,200 per annum. Office of the commissary general—John T. West of Tennessee, clerk at $1,000 per annum.

Return of European Squadron.

The Navy Department is informed that the cruisers Olympia, Cleveland and Des Moines, comprising the former European squadron, arrived at Barbadoes yesterday. These vessels will visit various nearby ports in the West Indies for the purpose of giving the crews shore liberty, and are expected to rendezvous at Culebra on the 9th proximo in order to participate in the winter maneuvers.

Luncheon Guests of Secretary Morton.

Secretary Morton gave a luncheon Saturday to his brother, Mr. Joy Morton, and Mr. E. S. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, the vice presidency of which Mr. Morton resigned to accept the naval portfolio in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet.

Lieut. Stevenson's Resignation.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Hugh S. Stevenson, 29th Infantry, recently stationed at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Chairman Cortelyou in Conference With President.

MISSOURI SENATORSHIP

SEVERAL PEOPLE MENTIONED TO SUCCEED MR. COCKRELL.

Not Much Likelihood of Interstate Commerce Legislation at the Present Short Session.

George B. Cortelyou, chairman of the republican national committee, spent some time in conference with the President. Mr. Cortelyou is winding up the work of the national committee, and when that is accomplished will take a rest.

The Missouri Senatorship.

Thomas K. Niedringhaus, state chairman of the republican committee of Missouri, and a prominent candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator Cockrell, called on the President today and talked wth him about the recent election and affairs in the state. As to his candidacy for the Senate, he said that rested with the legislature.

"The result will place the state in the republican column permanently, I believe," said Mr. Niedringhaus, "if the legislature will only behave itself next session. What the people of the state want is a short session of that body. If the lawmakers get together and reopen all the old factional fights, the good work of the last campaign will be set at naught and the state will return to the old regime, as surely as I am here. The campaign we conducted was largely a personal one. I called the workers into my office and told them that we must get together and forget the old troubles in the party, otherwise we could accomplish nothing. I wrote 800,000 letters to voters in Missouri, and believe that they had something to do with the result. The man in the backwoods district, who had never before got a letter from headquarters, who received an appeal to get out and hustle for the good of the party was just a little bit pleased with the attention, I think, and not only came into town and did some electioneering himself, but persuaded his neighbor to do the same. After the thing was all over I discovered that there were a good many more republicans who did not vote because they though. there was no use in doing it. They'll vote next time."

Edgar C. Ellis of Kansas City, who defeated W. S. Cowherd for Congress in the last election, called on the President today. As to the senatorship, he said: "The legislature will meet in January to elect a senator. I do not know who will be the choice, but I have heard many people express a desire to see Richard Kerens given the honor. There is a growing sentiment in his behalf throughout the state and I would not be surprised to see him elected. He has been such a loyal leader of his party and so unselfish in his work that the people feel that he ought to be rewarded."

Judge Baker's Case Settled.

Representative Needham of California talked with the President today about the dismissal of Judge Baker of the New Mexico supreme court on charges. Mr. Needham received a telegram from a number of friends of Judge Baker asking a rehearing, but the President said that this could not be granted and that the case was closed.

Judge Grosscup of the United States court at Chicago paid his respects.

Representative Brick of Indiana called on the President and asked him to appoint Col. A. P. Fleet, superintendent of the Culver Military Academy, as one of the board of visitors of the government to West Point. The President said that he knew Colonel Culver most pleasantly.

Irving B. Dudley, the United States minister to Peru, paid his respects to the President, and another caller was John Hopley, the United States consul at Montevideo.

Interstate Commerce Legislation.

Doubt was expressed by some of the best-informed members of Congress at the White House today whether legislation conferring increased power upon the interstate commerce commission can be enacted at the present session. In addition to the definite opposition to any measure of the kind which exists, there also has developed a difference of opinion among some of those friendly to the proposition how best to carry the recommendations of the President into effect. President Roosevelt is deeply in earnest in his desire that such legislation as he has recommended be enacted, but he appreciates the difficulty of securing its enactment at a short session of Congress.

Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Ankeny of Washington talked briefly with the President today. Senator Cullom said that such legislation as the President had recommended had been considered by the interstate commerce committee of the Senate, but that it had never gotten beyond the stage of consideration in the committee. It never even had been reported to the Senate from the committee. He did not believe it would be possible to enact the proposed legislation at this session. Senator Ankeny expressed himself as in favor of conferring upon the commission powers that would make its rulings effective, but he is inclined to the belief that nothing will be ccomplished at the present session.

J. Pierpont Morgan a Caller.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who came to Washington to attend the Gridiron Club dinner, called at the White House Saturday night and was with the President for an half hour. At midnight he left in his private car for New York.

Secretary Shaw also saw the President and later took a train for New York. Mr. Edward Lauterbach of New York was present during the interview that Secretary Shaw had, it having been arranged that there should be a conference to discuss the seizure of the valuable jewels of Mrs. Phyllis Dodge. No statement was made public as to the result, if any, of the conference.

Gov. Herrick at Luncheon.

Governor Herrick of Ohio was a guest of the President at luncheon today.

FOR PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

Arbitration Treaty Between the United States and Great Britain Signed.

The arbitration treaty between the governments of Great Britain and the United States was signed in the diplomatic room of the State Department today by Secretary Hay, representing the United States, and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador. This convention is practically the same as similar treaties recently concluded with France, Switzerland and other governments.

St. Louis Fair Stamps Sold.

There were 287,902,100 stamps of the commemorative issue for the Louisiana purchase exposition sold during the continuance of that enterprise, the total value being $5,536,173. May was the banner month for the sale of these stamps, there having been $1,938,600 sent from the department in that month.

ANOTHER COPPER DROP

HEAVY SELLING CARRIES PRICE DOWN—OTHER STOCKS AFFECTED.

NEW YORK, December 12.—There was another opening smash in prices of stocks today, the trouble again centering in Amalgamated Copper. Heavy unloading of that stock carried it down 4¼, and 20,000 shares of United States Steel sold down an extreme 1½ on running sales. St. Paul dropped 2 points on two successive sales, and there were opening losses all the way from 1 to 1¾ in the leading Pacifics, Grangers, coalers, trunk lines and specialties.

The market fluctuated unevenly after the opening and then went lower. The London prices for Americans before the opening here were generally higher and gave no hint of the storm hanging over this market.

The opening break created considerable uneasiness, though nothing like last Thursday's demoralization followed. Nevertheless the feeling was one of vague alarm. Traders seemed of the opinion that last week's liquidation had not yet exhausted itself, and it was clear that a great number of accounts were being closed. London was reported to have sold 40,000 shares, including a great deal of Steel common and preferred. Wire houses also sold, and representatives of prominent local brokerage firms were openly bearish. Brokers operating for Boston were said to have sold Copper and other stocks extensively.

There were some vigorous efforts made to support the market, but by 11 o'clock there was another bad break. Amalgamated slumped 6¼ from Saturday's close, Sugar fell 5¾, Tennessee Coal and Brooklyn Transit 5, Colorado Fuel 4¾, St. Paul 4¼, United States Steel preferred 4, Reading 3½, Union Pacific 3, United States Steel 2¾, Southern Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio 2⅝, Leather preferred 2¾ and Erie, the first preferred, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Rock Island, Leather and New York Central 2 to 2⅝.

The extreme weakness of the market came as a general surprise to all observers in the financial district. The vigorous rally of the latter part of last week encouraged the idea that the demoralization was over for the present, and the effective advances in London this morning furthered this view. It was not expected that there would be any further great rise in prices, and it was even anticipated that there might be a dull, sagging movement, according to the usual precedents in such cases.

There was no news to account for the renewed fright, but the movement of prices was convincing evidence of the fear felt by security holders. The renewed sensational proclamations through advertising mediums from the same source that preceded the successful raid of last week had a notable effect on sentiment. The selling was general from all sources. The offerings of money at 3½ per cent on call showed that no stringency in that department was responsible for the liquidation.

Selling Orders Enormous.

An enormous amount of selling orders came into the market at the opening, and later, when it was seen that the list was without support the selling orders increased from every quarter. One of the best known commission houses reported sales of 125,000 shares of the active issues in the first half hour. The western houses, those with Pittsburg, Cleveland and Chicago connections, were among the largest sellers of steel.

For obvious reasons a great deal of the unloading in Amalgamated Copper came from New England. Many brokers professed surprise at the extent of today's break. They were loath to believe that any individual manipulator could be responsible for the decline. The absence of support in most of the high-class stocks in the first hour was largely responsible for the sharp declines. Nevertheless there was quiet buying on a small scale.

This was particularly true of Norfolk and Western, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and the Pacifics. Call money opened at 3 to 3¼ per cent. It was freely offered before noon at 3 per cent.

There was a lively rebound in prices of stocks after the liquidation had spent its first force. A score of stocks recovered from 1 to 3¼ points from the lowest. Sugar's rally was 3¼, United States Steel preferred, 2½ and Brooklyn Transit, Colorado Fuel, Tennessee Coal, Amalgamated Copper, Norfolk and Western and Reading from 1⅝ to over 2 points. The demand showed no inclination to follow prices to the higher level, and the market was comparatively quiet by noon, but the tone continued feverish.

Sentiment changed to the extent that brokers advised their clients to buy standard stocks. The situation was reversed in so far that early sellers were later buyers. Business, which in the first hour attained tremendous proportions, with the tape from five to ten minutes behind the market, fell off before midday.

Another Break After Noon.

Another break, less abrupt and extensive than that at the opening, set in shortly after noon. The entire list was affected, but chiefly Amalgamated Copper, which went lower than at any previous time of the day. The steel stocks also were very heavy. Reports from the floor suggested the theory that the selling came from interests other than those which caused the early decline.

During the noon hour the market showed brief periods of extreme dullness, but activity was soon resumed and by 1 o'clock the heavy selling movement was again on.

The demand for stocks proved very languid. By the early afternoon the market had slipped back on comparatively light offerings and many stocks were lower than during the morning. Amalgamated Copper touched 68¾, Colorado Fuel fell an extreme 6¾, Union Pacific, 4; Louisville and Nashville, 3⅝, and U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania and Illinois Central about 3.

NAN PATTERSON TRIAL

SENSATIONAL STORIES IN CIRCULATION TODAY.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Stories of a possible sensational turn in the case were current today when the trial of Nan Patterson, charged with the murder of Caesar Young, was resumed in the supreme court.

According to the story blank subpoenas have been obtained, and it is said that even a blank petition for a writ of habeas corpus has been filled in, should an arrest make its immediate use advisable.

The startling turn of the case was occasioned by the intimation of the state that a person who advised and engineered the escape of J. Morgan Smith, the actress' brother-in-law, and his wife would be prosecuted on a charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice.

It is expected that the state will take at least two more days to submit its evidence. The intentions of the defense have been obscure. That a defense will be offered is now considered certain, however, in view of the fact that a number of witnesses, including three who claim to have witnessed Young shooting himself, have been subpoenaed.

Return of Assistant Secretary Darling.

Judge Darling, assistant secretary of the navy, has returned to this city from an extensive tour of inspection of naval stations, extending as far west as Puget sound and as far south as New Orleans and Pensacola. His trip was made partly for pleasure, as he had never before visited the Pacific coast. He was accompanied by Mrs. Darling.

CARNEGIE SUMMONED

Ordered to Cleveland to Testify in Chadwick Case.

ACCEPTED WILLINGLY

HEARING WAS BEGUN BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY TODAY.

Prisoner is Still Eager to Go to Cleveland Unless Bail is Secured.

A subpoena was served on Andrew Carnegie at his home in New York today calling upon him to go to Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday and testify before the federal grand jury in the case of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. The summons was issued by Judge Francis J. Wing of the United States district court of the northern district of Ohio, and was accepted willingly by Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie was annoyed, however, when he discovered that the summons required him to make the trip to Cleveland.

Mrs. Chadwick is believed to have receive a cablegram from her husband in Europe. She is still eager to go to Cleveland unless bail can be secured. She says she will make a public statement soon.

NEW YORK, December 12.—A deputy United States marshal, with a subpoena, called at Mr. Carnegie's house this morning and told one of the secretaries that he came from the building in which the Carnegie Steel Company's office is located. In the colloquoy that ensued, the deputy refused to say who had sent him, and asked for a private interview with Mr. Carnegie, saying that he had a private paper for him. After a few moments' hesitation the secretary admitted the deputy to the library where the ironmaster sat reading. Mr. Carnegie took the subpoena with a smile, and spreading it out on his knee read it carefully.

"What," he cried, when he saw that it required his presence in Cleveland, "why, I don't think I will be able to go out there at all. I'm very sick. I've got lumbago. Do you mean to say that I'll have to be out in Cleveland on Wednesday, then come back here to appear before Commissioner Shields on Saturday?"

The ironmaster was advised that he might see the United States district attorney here about the matter. The interview terminated with the remark on the part of Mr. Carnegie that this weather did not agree with him. It was snowing hard at the time.

It was semi-officially announced today that, after Mr. Carnegie returns from Cleveland, he will be served with a subpoena for his appearance here at the investigation next Saturday, unless Mrs. Chadwick agrees to go to Cleveland in the meantime.

Mr. Carnegie will be paid 5 cents a mile for his trip to Cleveland and $1.50 a day for his time when actually before the grand jury.

Cablegram From Europe.

Early today Mrs. Chadwick received a message which was believed to be a cablegram from Dr. Leroy Chadwick in Paris. She was apparently undisturbed by it.

After breakfast today Mrs. Chadwick called for the newspapers and read them, becoming considerably excited over them. She seemed to be in much better health than yesterday and was in cheerful spirits.

Lawyer George Ryall of counsel for Herbert D. Newton, the Boston creditor of Mrs. Chadwick, was summoned to her cell in the Tombs by Mrs. Chadwick early today and responded in a hurry. A few minutes later Philip Carpenter, Mrs. Chadwick's attorney, appeared at the Tombs in an equal hurry, and the two lawyers held a conference with Mrs. Chadwick.

Lawyer Ryall remained with Mrs. Chadwick but a few minutes and left when Lawyer Edmund W. Powers of Mrs. Chadwick's counsel entered the conference. Mr. Ryall said:

"My object in visiting Mrs. Chadwick was only in the interests of Mr. Newton. Just what we talked about I cannot say. I expect to see Mrs. Chadwick again today. I now have renewed hopes of a settlement of the Newton claim. Up to Saturday I had full confidence that the claim would be settled, but I must confess that on that day I lost a little of my hope. I have been assured, however, that some time, by somebody, the claim will be liquidated. My assurances are enough to again give me hope." He would not discuss the possibility of Mrs. Chadwick getting bail.

Lawyers Carpenter and Powers remained with Mrs. Chadwick after Lawyer Ryall left.

SHusband Present at Cleveland Confer-

Before the conference Lawyer Powers was asked if Dr. Chadwick was present at the conferences held in Cleveland and Oberlin between him and Mrs. Chadwick some time ago. Mr. Powers said:

"I believe he was present, but just how often I am a little hazy on the proposition."

"Do you know whether the relations between Dr. Chadwick and his wife are strained?" was asked.

"That is a family matter," he replied, "and one which I decline to discuss."

Asked about the legal status of a possible forgery charge, Mr. Powers replied:

"It would be unfair to my client for me to discuss the legal aspect of that question. The case will be tried in Cleveland if Mrs. Chadwick is held at the pending examination, and I shall not be the lawyer to try the case. I do not wish to prejudice the case one way or the other in advance of the trial."

Mr. Powers declined to say whether or not Mrs. Chadwick would waive examination today or whether she would secure bail on the ground that he would await developments of the day.

Lawyer Carpenter said after his conference with Mrs. Chadwick that she was still hopeful and eager to go back to Cleveland. He continued:

"I am still hopeful of getting her bail. I am out for that purpose now. I see no reason why she should not have the bail."

A hairdresser and manicurist who were summoned to Mrs. Chadwick's cell were not permitted to take their knives and scissors into her cell.

Mrs. Chadwick has again intimated that she will soon make a public statement.

GRAND JURY AT WORK.

Investigation Into Chadwick Affairs Begun at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 12.—The grand jury of Cuyahoga county commenced this morning an investigation into the affairs of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. It is probable that the inquiry will last throughout the day, and even possible that no vote will be taken on the evidence before tomorrow. County Prosecutor Keeler was confident, however, that an indictment would be voted before night.

Although it is the desire of the prosecuting attorney to secure an indictment for forgery, he has arranged his evidence in such a manner as to cover pretty much all manner of irregularities in financial dealing, and if a vote against Mrs. Chadwick should be refused in any one particular, he is confident of holding her on something else. His main dependence, however, is the evidence pointing to forgery.

Among the witnesses present this morning at the opening session of the grand jury were C. K. Whitney of Oberlin and Receiver Lyons of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin. President Beckwith of the Oberlin bank was expected to appear during the morning.

Only One Indictment Sought.

It is not the intention of the county prosecutor to seek indictments against people other than Mrs. Chadwick in connection with the Carnegie notes. It is the opinion of the attorneys familiar with Mrs. Chadwick's affairs that she alone was concerned in the preparation of these papers.

The trust agreement purporting to have been executed by Mr. Carnegie was not written by any person familiar with legal forms or verbiage, and the attorneys who have read the document declare that to the best of their belief it was written by Mrs. Chadwick personally. No evidence has so far developed in any direction to show that she had accomplices, or that assistance was given her in the preparation of the documents claimed to have been given her by Mr. Carnegie.

Cashier A. B. Spear of the Oberlin bank was the first witness to appear before the grand jury.

DEMANDS FOR REFORMS

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE MOVEMENT GROWING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 12.—St Petersburg has resumed its wonted quiet after the excitement of yesterday. The papers without comment print only a brief official account of the demonstration in front of the Kazan Cathedral. Nevertheless they are full of articles breathing demands for reforms, the Russ especially declaring that there can be no retreat, and openly advocating parliamentary system in which the upper house shall consist of members of the senate, council of the empire and council of ministers, and the lower house of elected representatives of the zemstvos. Proclamations have been issued calling for a demonstration outside the law courts tomorrow at the opening of the trial of Sasoneff, the assassin of Minister of the Interior von Plehve. The demonstrators have been instructed to come armed.

Stembok Fermor, the only zemstvo president who refused to sign the reform memorial, has resigned because of the criticism of his colleagues.

Demands Court-Martial Trial.

Capt. Clado, who was arrested December 9, for criticising the high admiral, Grand Duke Alexis, and the admiralty, demands a trial by court-martial, declaring that his arrest on the ground of distorted facts is a stain on his honor.

CRONSTADT, December 12.—Lieut. Delivron, who participated in Capt. Clado's newspaper campaign against the admiralty officials, is under arrest.

Incendiary Proclamations.

RIGA, Russia, December 12.—Incendiary proclamations were distributed yesterday to the congregations leaving the churches. The culprits were arrested. No disturbances occurred.

EKATERINOSLAV, Russia, December 12.—A group of workmen entered the town hall today during a session of the municipal council and attempted to address the councillors on the present condition of the country and the aims of the working classes. Much excitement followed and the president adjourned the meeting, but the spokesman of the group continued, his words being cheered by his comrades. A number of arrests were made.

Students Cheer for Freedom.

MOSCOW, December 12.—The students assembled today in front of the residence of Prof. Timiriazeff and cheered him for an article, "Academic Freedom," recently published by the professor. The latter, who is an invalid, came to his window and bowed his acknowledgments. The students then marched in procession through the principal streets singing the "Marseillaise." The police did not interfere.

The prefect of police has forbidden the police to forcibly expel Jew merchants who are not entitled to come to Moscow, and instead to report such cases to him.

MILITIA OFFICERS' RIGHTS.

Entitled to Board and Living While at Service School.

The acting secretary of war has decided, in accordance with an opinion of the judge advocate general, that an officer of the organized militia authorized to attend and pursue a course of instruction at a military service school, under the militia act of January 21, 1903, is not entitled, under the terms of the law and regulations prescribed by the President, to the travel allowances authorized, unless he shall pursue the course of study to its completion, as required by the law and regulations; commutation of quarters and of subsistence will be paid, however, at the end of each month for the time the officers shall be "in actual attendance upon the course of instruction."

TO INCREASE SALARIES.

Senator Stewart Proposes to Double the President's Pay.

Senator Stewart today introduced a bill to fix presidential and congressional salaries. It proposes to raise the salary of the President to $100,000 a year; that of the Vice President and speaker of the House of Representatives to $20,000 each, and of each senator, representative and delegate to $10,000. It is provided that the bill shall take effect March 4, 1909.

An Early Announcement Expected.

It is expected that the Navy Department will announce in a few days the result of the recent examination of the one hundred candidates for appointment as warrant machinists in the navy. There are at present sixteen vacancies in that rating and during the next year there will be twenty more. It is believed that an eligible list will be established, provided enough of the candidates prove themselves of exceptional value to the service and from this list the existing vacancies during the next year will be filled.

The San Francisco Returns.

The cruiser San Francisco, which has been attached to the Asiatic station for about two years, arrived at Hampton Roads this morning. She will be thoroughly inspected at the Norfolk navy yard and then put out of commission.

Japanese Legation Advices.

The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from Tokio:

"The Port Arthur army reports that its bombardment has inflicted considerable damage upon Golden Hill and also set the arsenal on fire."

THE INAUGURAL BALL

Secretary Hitchcock's Remarks on Pension Office.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

MADE BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

Inauguration Committees Now at Work—Many Civic Organizations to Participate

In a report sent to the District committees of the House and Senate today Secretary Hitchcock expresses an unwillingness to assume the responsibility of granting permission to the inaugural committee for the use of the pension office for the inaugural ball. The Secretary suggests, however, that the resolution be amended so that instead of reading "that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant a permit, etc.," it will read "that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to grant a permit, etc." This throws the responsibility for any damage that may occur on Congress and not on the head of the department. The Secretary was informed this morning by Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate committee, that the resolution, with the amendment suggested by him, will be reported from the committee to the Senate today.

The report of Secretary Hitchcock on the question of the use of the pension office for the inaugural ball is in two parts. The first section is the formal report of the Secretary to the committees returning to them the joint resolution of Congress, which had been submitted to him for his perusal and report. The second part of the report is a personal letter to Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Senate District committee. The second is supplemental to the first, it is understood, and will be made a part of the records of the matter before Congress. In his formal report the Secretary states that but two sections of the joint resolution submitted to him relate to matters coming under the supervision of the Department of the Interior. These two sections are numbered one and six in the resolution and refer, the first to the use of the pension office for the ball, and the second to the stringing of telegraph wires into the pension building. Secretary Hitchcock calls attention to the act of Congress of April 28, 1902, which prohibits the use of any public buildings in any manner whatsoever, except the Capitol and White House, in connection with the ceremonies attending the inauguration of a President, "except as may hereafter be authorized by law." Continuing, the Secretary states:

Slight Fires in 1901.

"Regarding the merits of so much of the resolution as pertains to this department, it may be stated that the pension office building has in prior years been used for inaugural balls, and is, I am advised, peculiarly adapted for such ceremonies.

"Whether or not its use should be permitted as contemplated in this resolution is problematical. The according of the use of the building will necessitate the suspension of business in the pension office for a considerable period; the safe removal and satisfactory storage in practically fireproof quarters of all pending file cases from the court of the building; the removal to places of safety of furniture from as many of the floors of the building as will be utilized; the absolute surrender of a number of rooms on such floors, and the fixing in place in the great court of the building and along the balconies of bunting and other decorations of an inflammable character, to say nothing of the installation of additional electric lights, which will in all probability be required on that occasion. The handling of furniture in removal from the rooms for storage, racks and injures it considerably, and the danger of damage in the removal and handling of papers and records is necessarily great. The element of danger from fire and loss of papers attendant upon such occupancy of the building is one which cannot be lightly passed over, when it is considered that the loss of papers and evidence in pending claims, which cannot be duplicated, would be irreparable and work great injury upon many deserving claimants, doubtless preventing favorable action by the bureau on their claims and necessitating the petitioning of Congress for relief. Aside from the large mass of records and papers in the various divisions of the office in every day use in the work of this great bureau, it should be borne in mind that there are stored in the upper portion of the building the papers in 1,650,400 adjudicated pension claims, and on the floor of the court there are 360 file cases, in four sections containing 450,000 pending applications and abandoned files. All this material is of an inflammatory character.

"As a matter of information it may be stated that as a result of the occupancy of this building at the last inauguration in 1901, to say nothing of the incidental damage to the building and the furniture by reason of such use, the loss of time of the employes of that bureau, I am creditably informed, aggregated in value $30,000.

"It may also be stated that during that period three fires occurred in the building, as follows:

"March 2, 1901, at 9:30 a.m., on the first landing of the northern stairway, caused by leakage from a gasoline torch.

"March 3, 1901, at 1:40 p.m., caused by the ignition of a lot of straw at the back of the musicians' stand.

"March 3, 1901, at 7:12 p.m., in the second balcony, caused by the breaking of an electric light globe, the hot glass falling on the decorations and igniting them.

"These fires were extinguished without doing any great amount of damage; but they show the possibility of similar fires occurring in the future if the building is used for the same purpose.

"The commissioner of pensions, in submitting a report on March 21, 1901, as to the result of the use of the pension office building for the inaugural ball, stated among other things that:

" 'As little loss of time as practicable took place, and I am under many obligations to the employes of the bureau for their general supervision and care of the property and papers; but I desire to say to you now that this building should never again be used for the purpose of the inaugural ball.'

"In view of the circumstances recited above, I do not deem it expedient to express any opinion as to the propriety of the passage of the resolution above mentioned, believing that the question presented is one which should be settled in such manner as Congress in its wisdom deems best."

Personal Letter to Senator Gallinger.

In the supplemental report contained in the personal letter to Senator Gallinger Secretary Hitchcock calls attention to his formal report on the resolution, and then states:

"You will note my objections to assuming the responsibility of putting the joint resolution in force, if adopted by both Houses of Congress, it being a degree of responsibility which, in my judgment, should not be imposed upon any one individual.

"No one could be more eager or anxious to do honor, in every possible way, to our distinguished President-elect than myself, but it seems to me that the action proposed in the joint resolution should be assumed by Congress as the representative of the people, and I would accordingly state that if the words 'and directed' be inserted after the word 'authorized,' so that section 1 will read, in part, viz., 'That the Secretary of