to be married he wrote of his "brilliant good fortune in winning such a remarkable woman."

Von Moltke Is Called.

BERLIN, December 30.—After a considerable amount of evidence from servants and others regarding the hysterical nature of Mrs. von Elbe, a physician attached to the law courts gave the expert opinion gathered during the entire course of the proceedings that he had not observed the least foundation for the accusation of abnormality against von Moltke.

After this statement Count Kuno von Moltke himself took the stand. He declared that he had hardly slept for two months. He rejected the statement that he habitually used cosmetics to beautify his appearance, but said he had a habit of using smelling salts. He explained the notorious handkerchief incident by declaring that owing to the jealousy of his wife he refrained for several weeks from visiting Zu Eulenburg's house although his office was in the building. After a scene with his wife one day he picked up a handkerchief belonging to Zu Eulenburg and kissed it in an affectionate manner to see whether or not this would provoke an outbreak of jealousy from the countess.

Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, who at the last trial swore that von Moltke was abnormal, was severely cross-examined today and withdrew his previous statements.

The taking of evidence then came to an end and the case was adjourned. The final pleadings will be heard tomorrow, and judgment probably will be rendered Thursday.

TEXT BOOK PURCHASE

VIEWS OF ATTORNEY FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Assistant United States Attorney Stuart McNamara, counsel of the board of education, stated today that he had examined the legal phases of the recent action by the board in approving requisitions for text books, signed by Assistant Supt. Percy M. Hughes, and has found that the action by both the board and by Mr. Hughes was entirely within their authority and therefore legal. Mr. McNamara takes a view contrary to that of Dr. Chancellor, expressed in a letter of protest to the Commissioners.

Mr. McNamara states that, under the law, the superintendent has the authority to choose the text books which are to be used in the schools of the city and that the board has the authority to purchase the books. The counsel added that at a previous meeting of the board, Dr. Chancellor had approved requisitions for the same books called for by the new requisitions.

Therefore, the superintendent accepted the books as the ones to be used in the schools. The board, under the law, had the right to purchase as many of the books as were needed, and the requisitions approved at the last meeting, which have caused the discussion, were simply for the purchase of books of which Dr. Chancellor had approved.

Mr. McNamara also stated that he examined the letters received by Asst. Supt. Hughes from Dr. Chancellor, giving certain authority to the subordinate, and said that the authority given was sufficient to allow Mr. Hughes to sign the requisitions during the illness of Dr. Chancellor.

Attorney Fulton stated today that he expects Dr. Chancellor to be present when the trial is resumed next Thursday. Until then Dr. Chancellor is expected to remain at the sanitarium in Maryland, near the District, where he went after Christmas.

JOHN B. CASSIDAY DEAD.

Chief Justice of Wisconsin—Helped to Nominate Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

MADISON, Wis., December 30.—John B. Cassiday, chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, died this morning at his home in this city. He was seventy-seven years old. Judge Cassiday had been sick a month, and two weeks ago underwent an operation for gall stones. His condition improved somewhat and he was expected to recover. His advanced age, however, made the battle for life difficult, and Saturday he became worse, gradually growing weaker until the end today.

Judge Cassiday was a member of the assembly in 1865 and again in 1877. He was a delegate to conventions which nominated Lincoln in 1864, and Garfield in 1880. In July, 1893, when Chief Justice Orton died, Cassiday became chief justice by virtue of his seniority in service.

TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

Convention of Commercial Organization at Pittsburg Today.

PITTSBURG, December 30.—Oratory marked today's deliberation of the convention of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation and its affiliated bodies. The commercial teachers listened to an address by Arthur A. Hammerschlag, director of the Carnegie Technical Schools of Pittsburg, and later visited the Homestead mills of the Carnegie Steel Company. Tonight this body will hold a banquet at the Hotel Annex.

The National Business Teachers' Association heard addresses by Earl L. Virden, Chicago; L. C. Horton, Trenton, N. J.; Carl C. Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and R. H. Peck of Davenport, Iowa.

Following are the teachers who spoke before the National Shorthand Teachers' Association: Walter E. Dengler, Philadelphia; Edward Rinearson, Pittsburg, and R. E. Tulloss of Springfield, Ohio.

At the session of the National Private School Managers' Association, H. G. Healey, New York; L. C. Horton, Trenton, N. J., and Miss E. M. Johnson of Elyria, Ohio, made addresses.

D. L. M. Baker, Harrisburg, Pa.; A. N. Palmer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James I. Buchannan, Pittsburg; C. E. Doner, Beverly, Mass, and K. C. Atticks of Baltimore, spoke before the National Penmanship Teachers' Association.

SHAW ON CURRENCY REFORM.

Former Secretary of the Treasury to Talk to Iowa Bankers.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

DES MOINES, Iowa, December 30.—Ex-Secretary Leslie M. Shaw is headed for Iowa, and will address Des Moines bankers this week on currency reform. Incidentally he will look into the political situation to see what encouragement might develop in behalf of a Shaw presidential boom. Anticipatory of his visit, Secretary Shaw wrote the Des Moines Capital a letter, which was published Saturday evening, and is causing a vast amount of comment.

The Capital stated a few days ago that Ohio or New York was almost certain to furnish the next republican candidate. Shaw's letter combats this theory and declares that individuality and not geographical location will determine the convention's choice.

"From Lincoln to Roosevelt," he observes, "it was the man and not the location which determined results, and Cleveland was even nominated against the wishes of an opposing delegation from his own state." That Secretary Shaw feels this is the time to end the factional war in Iowa is evidenced by a warning that "We are not likely to have a walkover in 1908," and that "This is not the time for dissensions within the party ranks." He concludes:

"The next republican national convention is likely to present a more interesting contest than has been witnessed for many years. Let us hope that before it adjourns it will select that man who best represents the principles of the party and the one who will be most loyal to the principle after the election, and whose administration will best conserve the interests of ninety million people, regardless of the state of his birth or state of his choice."

Mr. Shaw's appeal for harmony is interpreted here as also reflecting the belief that so long as factional war is to continue neither Cummins nor himself can hope for further prestige of the national political affairs.

TAFT'S DAY IN BOSTON

Busy Time for the Secretary of War Today.

TO MAKE THREE SPEECHES

Address Before 400 Ministers This Forenoon

ON PHILIPPINES PROGRESS

Reception by Leading Hebrews This Afternoon—Principal Speaker at Merchants' Banquet Tonight.

BOSTON, December 30.—Progress in the Philippines, political, educational and sanitary, all tending toward ultimate self-government, was the basis of the address of Secretary of War William H. Taft before 400 Boston ministers this afternoon. It was Secretary Taft's first public utterance since the completion of his tour around the world as well as the first of three addresses he was to make in Boston today.

Secretary Taft spent considerable time in refuting the arguments of the so-called anti-imperialists, the majority of whose advocates, he seemed to think, belonged in Boston. He said that with only 7 per cent of the inhabitants sufficiently educated to understand self-government it would be dangerous to give the islands over at this time. He placed ultimate self-government not earlier than a generation, or perhaps two of them.

He said that great progress had been made in the last five years, but that the movement of education was held back by lack of funds. He hoped that the islands would not be given up entirely to sugar or tobacco industry, because both were controlled more or less by policies of the business world. He considered that the hemp industry was the most lucrative, while he strongly advocated the removal of the American tariff on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines. Mr. Taft was warmly greeted by the audience, and several leading divines, who spoke briefly, referred to his political future and expressed the hope that he might become President.

The principal object of Mr. Taft's visit to Boston was the fulfillment of his promise to speak tonight before the Boston Merchants' Association; but reaching the city several hours before that event he decided to address the ministers and to attend a reception at the Elysium Club, a Jewish organization.

Between times he was the personal guest of his brother-in-law, Samuel Carr.

Meets Many in Other Walks.

Secretary of War Taft made his first public utterance since his world circling tour in this city today. Although coming to Boston principally as the guest of the Merchants' Association, Secretary Taft consented to meet many persons in other walks of life, and a program which included a brief address to leading ministers at the regular Monday morning gathering of Congregational divines and a reception by the Jews of the city at Elysium Club in the afternoon was arranged.

Upon leaving the train from Washington at 7 a.m. Secretary Taft was driven to the home of Samuel Carr, a Boston banker and a relative of Mrs. Taft. There breakfast was served, but only a few persons outside of the immediate family were present.

An hour or two later several members of the executive committee of the Merchants' Association called at the Carr residence in connection with the banquet in the evening. It was expected that a brief automobile trip would occupy an hour during the forenoon before the ministers' meeting, but a heavy rainstorm prevented.

At the Merchants' Association tonight a reception and banquet will be held preceding the speechmaking. Five hundred members and guests will participate. Jerome Jones, president of the association, will preside. The state will be represented by Lieut. Gov. Eben S. Draper, and Mayor Fitzgerald will respond for the city. Gov. Guild will not be able to attend. He has, however, extended the courtesies of the state to the association, and also an invitation to Secretary Taft to dine with him at the Algonquin Club, but the invitation had to be declined, as the Carr family had planned a reunion at the noon hour.

In addition to Mr. Taft, Representative Swager Sherley of Louisville, Ky., a warm friend of Mr. Taft, will make an address.

Representative Sherley said that he did not intend, like many southerners, to speak about the southland, for, being a part of the United States, he considered it more appropriate for a southerner to talk upon subjects vital to the country rather than local grievances. His subject will be "Over-legislation."

Among the prominent guests who will be present tonight are Judge Francis G. Lowell, justice of the United States district court; George H. Lyman, collector of the port; George A. Hibbard, mayor-elect; Marcus F. Knowlton, chief justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts; Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Main railroad; Capt. William Swift, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard; Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster of Boston; Maj. Edward Burr; John F. Crocker, president of the Boston chamber of commerce; John G. Cobb, president of the Boston associated board of trade; Representative Samuel L. Powers, Samuel Carr, who will entertain the Secretary; Amory A. Lawrence, ex-president of the Boston Merchants' Association, and Attorney General Malone and others.

Early tomorrow morning Secretary Taft will go to Millbury, where he will spend most of the day with his aunt. He will take an afternoon train for Providence and after fulfilling several engagements there will take a night train to Washington.

PLOTTING AGAINST FORAKER.

Certain Leaders United in Effort to Defeat Him for Re-Election.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 30.—That a coalition, the object of which is to bar Senator Foraker from returning to the United States Senate, has been formed by Gen. Charles Grosvenor, defeated a year ago for re-election to the national house from the eleventh Ohio district; Harry M. Daugherty, leader for two years of the anti-Foraker forces in the state, and once aspirant for the governorship, and George B. Cox, all-powerful boss of Cincinnati and Hamilton counties, with a few others thrown in, is indicated by messages to local practical politicians. These messages are directing the fight in this county, the hub of the first battle between the Foraker and Taft forces.

The messages show that the three, each of whom would be senator, are united in an effort to wreck Senator Foraker's prestige, and are willing to fight out the succession among themselves after Foraker is eliminated. The three control Cox, Hamilton and adjacent counties, Grosvenor's Athens, and two or three others of the eleventh, and Daugherty's four or five delegations. With them it is planned to unite to help Taft get the Ohio presidential delegation, with the distinct understanding that Foraker shall not gain the senatorship by an eleventh-hour agreement with Taft.

This suspected plan of the Cincinnati senator to abandon his presidential fight at the last moment to obtain assurance of returning to the Senate is bothering the would-be senators, and they purpose, messages shown indicate, to make use of their combined strength to hold Secretary of War Taft to the position he already has taken, when Senator Dick sought to patch a truce, "Nothing savoring of a deal can be made. I cannot agree to the indorsement of myself for the presidency and of Senator Foraker for re-election."

Already down-state politicians are being lined up quietly for one or the other of the three senatorial aspirants, while Representative Theodore E. Burton, closest to Taft, is waging his own campaign quietly. It is understood that Cox is to withdraw in favor of Grosvenor.

MOVE BY THE TAFT MEN

CONFERENCE CALLED BETWEEN SENATOR DICK AND VORYS.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 30.—There will be another conference here between Senator Dick and Arthur I. Vorys, the Taft manager, New Year evening regarding the call for the republican state convention. The call for this conference came from the Taft side. They want to bind the Foraker leaders to an agreement for the selection of the district delegates to the national convention by primary elections. The Foraker men want a late state convention, and if they would consent to district primaries they could probably get their wishes as to the state convention date, but in the conference here Saturday night Senator Dick was unwilling to consider the matter of selecting national delegates in the districts. He will confer with Senator Foraker now and meet Mr. Vorys again.

The Foraker leaders believe the Taft forces are disintegrating in Ohio, and that if the state convention was postponed until April they could make an attack on the Taft boom in the convention that would have a very serious effect upon it. The state committee meets here Tuesday.

SHOOT AT BALLOONS.

New Target Practice Necessitated in Modern Warfare.

BERLIN, December 30.—The artillery branch of the German army is at present carrying out a series of interesting experiments in gun fire at Juterbog. The fire of field guns is being directed upon captive steerable airships. The results of the experiments are beink kept secret, but it is expected that they will furnish valuable data for use in future warfare.

The navy already has had considerable practice in firing upon captive spherical balloons towed by torpedo-boat destroyers. These targets were moved quickly in every direction, giving the impression that the balloons were maneuvering in the air.

COLORED MEN IN CONFERENCE

American Negro Academy Opens Session at Howard University.

"Physical Aspect of the Negro in America" is the general subject of the eleventh annual meeting of the American Negro Academy, which began in the main building of Howard University this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The program for the meeting will include the reports of the secretary and treasurer of the organization and the executive committee. The annual address of the president, Archibald H. Grimpke of Boston, will be given at a meeting held this evening at 7:30 o'clock. "Physical Characteristics of the Native of the West Coast of Africa" will be the subject taken for an address by J. D. Aggrey of Livingstone University.

The third meeting will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock, when Dr. Joseph J. France of Portsmouth, Va., will speak upon "Susceptibility of the Negro to Certain Diseases in Virginia." The final meeting will be held tomorrow evening, when S. C. Fuller, pathologist of the hospital for the insane at Westboro, Mass., will deliver an address upon "The Insane Among the Negroes in Massachusetts, Their Ratio to the Population, and Discharges and Forms of Insanity of Those Admitted to Public Institutions."

MINER A MANIAC.

Three Days' Imprisonment Dethroned His Reason.

PITTSBURG, December 30.—After being imprisoned for three days in Ellsworth mine No. 1 at Ellsworth, thirty miles from here, John O'Millian, twenty-six years old, a Slav miner, was released from his underground dungeon a raving maniac today. He was taken to the county home at Arden.

O'Millian went to work last Thursday in a small room off the main entry of the mine and ignited his blast. The charge proved so strong that it loosened enough earth to cause a fall which blocked effectually exit from the room. All his efforts to attract attention were in vain, and he might have been entombed yet but for the accidental discovery of his plight. A number of mine officials, while going through the diggings to see that everything was safe, came to the point where O'Millian was entimbed. They at once saw that something was wrong.

When the debris was cleared the officials were astonished to find a maniac dash among them from the room, knock two of the rescuers down and put up a vigorous fight before he was overpowered.

Nothing could be done for the Slav to restore his mental balance. He was insane from hunger and fear.

RUSH TO GET MARRIED.

Many to Start Out New Year as Benedicts.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, December 30.—There was a big rush of persons desiring to purchase marriage licenses to the office of City Clerk Scully in the city hall today. Half an hour before the office was open for business thirty-eight young folks bent on matrimony were lined up in the corridor of the building, waiting their turn to buy licenses.

The law requiring a license to marry in this state does not go into effect until January 1, but the corporation counsel advised City Clerk Scully that he could sell licenses in advance by dating them January 1. Accordingly, the sale of licenses began last Tuesday. Three were sold that day. Friday the sales reached a total of seventeen. The early morning rush today indicated that all records for marriages in one day in this city would be broken.

The fee for a license under the new law is $1, if only one ceremony is to be performed. Those who want both a civil and religious ceremony must take out two licenses. Many foreigners, especially Italians, are always married by both civil and religious ceremonies, as required by the civil laws of their native countries.

At the present time no license is required for marriage in this state. Those buying licenses today will not be married until the new year.

Two clerks were busy today issuing licenses. Two policemen were required to keep the lines of anxious ones in order.

A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt, telling him of the large number of those desiring to get married on New Year day and advising him that there is no prospect of immediate race suicide in this his native city.

Within an hour after the clerk's office opened thirty-one licenses had been issued and the waiting line was still growing in numbers.

The average number of marriages in New York county is 38,000 per year. Under the new law ministers, judges, aldermen and other persons authorized to perform the marriage ceremony are still required to file a certificate in the bureau of vital statistics of the board of health.

Held for Jewel Theft.

DETROIT, December 30.—Lieuts. of Detectives W. J. Clark of New York and Samuel Plant of 415 East 52d street, New York, arrived here today to inspect the jewelry and money seized from Samuel Austin Collins, charged with stealing $8,000 cash and $5,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Mr. Plant in New York October 31. Judge Mandell of the Wayne county circuit court today dismissed the writ of habeas corpus secured by Collins and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the police under $4,000 bail.

LONDON, December 30.—The Water Rats' Vaudeville Club at a meeting last evening forwarded a resolution of protest to a music hall manager who has engaged the young artist Robert Wood, recently acquitted of the murder of Emily Dimmock, a woman of the under world, to make lightning sketches of the scenes at his trial.

ECONOMISTS HEAR ELY

Addresses Them on Theory of Labor Legislation.

SOCIOLOGISTS IN SESSION

Race Friction Discussed by Prof. Stoule of Washington.

IN BEHALF OF WAGE EARNERS

Paper on the Employment of Women and Children Contibuted by Commissioner Neill.

MADISON, Wis., December 30.—At a joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation held here today, the president of the latter organization, Dr. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Economic Theory and Labor Legislation."

Prof. Ely's Address.

Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin spoke on "Economic Theory and Labor Legislation," saying in part:

"An examination of modern theories of population and wages reveals the existence of no doctrine which in itself is antagonistic to labor legislation in itself; and, as a matter of fact, it would be difficult to find such antagonism among the leading economists of the world today. Unboubtedly these economists would hold most of the proposals for labor legislation impracticable, and even visionary; that on the other hand they agree with substantial unanimity upon a large number of proposed labor laws.

"The economic grounds for labor legislation are revealed best when the subject is approached from the viewpoint of contract or the economic bargain, considered particularly in its legal aspect with respect to underlying economic causes.

"Contract is static, not dynamic. Through contract the actually existing economic forces manifest themselves with all their inequalities and injustices. Until recently economists were inclined to limit regulation of labor conditions, and especially hours of toil, to children, young persons and women, leaving adult men free to make their own contracts. But experience has shown conclusively that while adult males, as a rule, are in a far better position in the labor contract than the other classes mentioned, unregulated tract does not always conduce to freedom and fair opportunity, but frequently means bondage and degradation. We must not take the view of state as something external stepping in and interfering with liberty. Its action is rather the result of the co-operative efforts of men to determine the conditions of toil and to enlarge their sphere of economic action.

"Science can draw no arbitrary line between labor legislation for adults and labor legislation for women and children; cases must be judged as they arise, on their merits. Efficiency must be an ever-present test."

Paper by Washington Man.

At a session of the American Sociological Society, the subject, "Is Race Friction Betwen Whites and Blacks Growing and Inevitable?" was considered by Prof. Alfred H. Stoule of Washington, D. C., Prof. W. E. Dubois of Atlanta and others.

Before the American Political Science Association, Prof. Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago delivered an address on "The Problem of Intelligent Legislation."

"A Program for Social Legislation, With Special Reference to the Wage Earner" was the subject of a paper by Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University at a session of the American Association for Labor Legislation, which also heard a paper by Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill on the "Employment of Children and Women."

CHECKERED CAREER OF KURTZ.

Held in London on Charge of Blackmail.

LONDON, December 30.—Carl Ludwig von Veltheim, known also as Frank Kurtz, who was arrested in Paris three months ago and extradited December 28 on the charge of attempting to blackmil Solly Joel, a South African mining magnate, out of $80,000, was arraigned in the guildhall today and remanded.

Von Velthiem, who has had an adventurous career, claims to be a naturalized American citizen. He has served in the German navy and army, was once in the Bulgarian army, and has had many adventures in Australia, America and Japan. He returned to Cape Town in 1897, and in the following year shot Wolff Joel, a brother of Solly Joel, dead in his office in Cape Town. For this he was arrested and tried, but pleaded self-defense and was acquitted.

Some years after this a body recovered from the Thames was identified as that of von Veltheim by his wife, but later the adventurer was discovered serving on the Bechuanaland police.

MYSTERY IS CLEARED.

Body of Missing Indiana Woman Found in Desolate Woods.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., December 30.—The mystery surrounding the sudden disappearance of Miss Imogene Kinner, a few weeks ago, was cleared last night, when a young man walking in the woods a few miles east of Michigan City came upon the body of the girl. The remains were lying on a bank near a small stream in a desolate woods. The young lady came to her death by freezing and starvation.

Miss Kinner was a school teacher in New York state, and came here several weeks ago to spend the winter with her cousin, Frank M. Jones, who is connected with one of the large manufacturing institutions.

When found the body was badly frozen, hence in a good state of preservation. There are no marks of any kind that would show that foul play had had a part in the ending of Miss Kinner's life. The body was in no way mutilated, and the features are recognizable. The face, however, is very red from exposure to the weather.

The body was fully dressed in the clothes worn by Miss Kinner on the evening of her disappearance. Miss Kinner was forty years old and a native of New York city, where she was educated, and later became an instructor in the public schools. She also taught in Yonkers and Nyack. Her remains will be taken back east for burial.

COST OVER $30,000.

Expense Incurred in Investigating the Brownsville Affair.

The Senate committee on military affairs spent on the investigation of the Brownsville shooting affray, now in progress, over $30,000 between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907, according to the report of the secretary of the Senate, just published. Most of the items are for traveling and other expenses of witnesses, and stand between $100 and $200 each. The largest item is $3,739, for reporting and transcribing the hearings.

The money has been paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate under a resolution passed January 22, 1907. Since that time the committee has held a number of metings and examined a number of additional witnesses.

The secretary's report gives the separate items, but does not give the total. A number of the items are for expenses incurred by the members of the committee in attending the sessions and otherwise participating in the investigation.

CHARGES SUSTAINED

ADMIRAL GOODRICH'S COMMENTS ON NAVY CONDITIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHICAGO, December 30.—The charges that there are glaring weaknesses in the discipline and equipment of the United States Navy, as recently made public in a magazine article, were admitted to be true yesterday by Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, commander of the New York navy yard, who is considered one of the brainiest men in the naval service.

Not only are the charges true, according to the guarded admissions of the veteran admiral, but many of the high officials in the navy, himself among them, have notified the department at Washington officially of the existing weaknesses.

Admiral Goodrich stopped off in Chicago during the day on his way to San Diego, Cal. One of the charges in the magazine article, which was by Henry Reuterdahl, editor of Fighting Ships and an acknowledged authority on naval matters, was that "criticism is stifled." Admiral Goodrich's first statement corroborated that much.

"I have heard a lot about the charges made in the article," he continued. "I will say this much, that Reuterdahl knew what he was talking about. There is little in the article that is not true. I have a copy of the magazine in my grip upstairs and have read it carefully.

"I have officially explained myself on these matters to the department at the solicitation of the Secretary."

"Were the opinions solicited before or after the publication of the criticisms?" was asked.

"Several weeks ago. And I feel sure that a number of other officers—I didn't see the letter, but I have reason to believe they did—reported the same criticisms back to the department. The Secretary sent us letters soliciting suggestions."

"The critic declared the vessels are built too low and the shell-proof armo belt is below the water lines on pretty nearly all the fighting ships," was suggested.

"Yes, that is true," replied the admiral.

CENSUS OF CUBA.

Total Population of the Island Is 2,082,282.

The consul general at Havana, Cuba, reports that the official return of the census department of the Cuban government, made December 16 to the provisional governor, shows a total population of 2,082,282, an increase of 509,437, or about 29 per cent over the census of 1899. In the ratio of increase the province of Pinar del Rio leads with 39 per cent, there being 240,781 population now as compared with 173,083 in 1899; Oriente (Santiago de Cuba) comes next, with 38 per cent, the population being 453,782, as against 327,716 in 1899; Camaguey (Puerto Principe) is third, with 33 per cent increase, having a population of 117,432, as against 88,237 in 1899; Santa Clara is next, with 28 per cent, having now 457,897 and 356,537 in 1899; Havana province increased 23 per cent, the population totals being 518,524 in 1907 and 424,811 in 1899, and Matanzas is last, with 18 per cent increase, having 239,866 in 1907 and 202,462 in 1899.

The result of the census clearly demonstrates that Cuba is developing along her natural lines—namely, in the matter of agricultural population. This result can be made subject to interesting analysis as soon as the population by districts is announced.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Convention to Be Held in St. Louis April 2, 1908.

Mr. Jay W. Forrest, who styles himself "chairman of the national provisional committee," with headquarters at Albany, has sent out a call for a convention to be held in St. Louis, April 2, 1908, by the people's party, the national provisional committee, the federated people's party clubs, the American Monetary League and other reform organizations, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The call states that the men with the red blood of American patriotism in their veins recognize that the machinery of the republican and democratic party has been captured by the corporate money power of the country. That anarchy of corporate greed reaches into every nook and corner of our land. That law, justice and equality have become a mockery and a sham. That our legislative bodies have become the servile tools of frenzied financiers. That the taxing powers of government have been given over to corporation tax farmers as under Louis of France. That the mocking query of Wall street to the American people is, "What are you going to do about it? We control both the great political parties."

"The time for action has arrived. The time, the place, the date have been set. Let the old Liberty Bell of 1776 once more sound the alarm. Raise on high the flaming torch of liberty. Let the men who dare—the men who fear no power, political or otherwise, except Almighty God Himself—be at St. Louis, Mo., April 2, 1908."

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Observations at Weather Bureau and Geodetic Survey Offices.

Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has issued the following bulletin: "A distant earthquake of considerable intensity was recorded by the seismographs at the weather bureau this morning, commencing at 12:33 a.m., seventy-fifth meridian time, and lasted for over one hour. The first preliminary tremors continued for four minutes and fifty-five seconds, and the strongest motion occurred at 12:45 a.m., at which time the actual movement of the ground at Washington was about five millimeters."

A very heavy earthquake was recorded on the instruments at the coast and geodetic survey observatory at Cheltenham, Md., this morning. It began at thirty-two minutes thirty seconds past midnight, and lasted two hours. The maximum displacement was sixty-four millimeters.

TROOPS TO REMAIN

Until Legislature of Nevada Takes Action.

The White House has received a telegram from Gov. Sparks of Nevada stating that he has called a special session of the legislature. Under the terms of the President's telegram to Gov. Sparks the United States troops will remain on duty in Nevada until the legislature has taken action. If the legislature passes a resolution calling upon the President for troops and declaring that a state of anarchy and riot exists, the President will probably be compelled to permit the troops to remain until the troubles there are settled. If the legislature takes no action and makes no requests for troops they will be promptly withdrawn. With a request from the legislature for federal aid the President would be within the Constitution and law in sending troops, and would probably have no hesitancy in doing so.

For Benefit of Creditors.

Peter Charuhas of No. 712 7th street northwest today filed an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to F. Edward Mitchell. He lists his debts at $6,999.97 and claims assets of $3,093.50.

Miss Tyler Recovering.

Miss Letitia Tyler, who was reported to have been assaulted and robbed of her purse Saturday night when about to enter her boarding house, 1337 L street northwest, as stated in The Sunday Star, was able today to attend the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, although she has not recovered from the effects of her painful experience. The police have not yet recovered her pocketbook. The members of the several precincts will make an effort to recover the purse, the Richmond street car tickets among the contents being regarded as desirable in the work of solving the case.

LIST OF COMMITTEES

Announcement by President of Board of Trade.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEMBERS

Those Who Will Carry Forward Work of Organization.

CHAIRMEN AND ASSISTANTS

Views of Each Individual Considered by Cuno H. Rudolph in Arranging Names.

President Cuno M. Rudolph of the Board of Trade today announced the committees of that organization for the year 1908. They are as follows:

Executive—Thomas P. Morgan, chairman; Scott C. Bone, William V. Cox, John B. Larner, Theodore W. Noyes, J. H. Small, jr., Thomas W. Smith, John L. Weaver, John M. Wilson, S. W. Woodward.

Bridges — A. M. Lothrop, chairman; Thomas H. Atkinson, T. Janney Brown, Andrew B. Graham; F. J. Heiberger, H. Rozier Dulany, E. Lodge Hill, John McElroy, David Moore, Mark W. Moore, James T. Petty, A. E. Randle, Samuel Ross, J. H. Spalding, E. H. Thomas, Henry P. West, John C. Yost and George P. Zurhorst.

Charities and corrections—Thomas C. Noyes, chairman; William H. Baldwin, R. R. Bennett, E. C. Brandenburg, Alexander Britton, A. S. Caywood, William McK. Clayton, Walter C. Clephane, S. W. Curriden, William H. De Lacy, John W. Douglass, William F. Downey, John Joy Edson, Edward W. Hearne, Charles E. Foster, B. T. Janney, I. G. Kimball, George R. Linkins, S. J. Masters, Ellen S. Mussey, M. M. Shand, C. W. Skinner, William M. Shuster, Eugene E. Stevens, George W. F. Swartzell.

Commercial Interests.

Commerce and manufactures—William T. Galliher, chairman; John Brewer, Robert W. Cox, R. Golden Donaldson, Julian C. Dowell, P. A. Drury, T. C. Dulin, John B. Espey, William J. Eynon, M. Goldenberg, C. Heurich, Lewis Hopfenmaier, Lewis Kann, C. C. Lancaster, James Strasburger, A. E. L. Leckie, William Muehleisen, Hugh Reilly, Joseph Richardson, H. E. Rupprecht, Seymour W. Tulloch, E. O. Whitford.

Insurance—Edwin C. Brandenburg, chairman; Walter A. Brown, A. P. Crenshaw, E. G. Davis, A. B. Douglas, Albert F. Fox, J. T. Hendrick, Robert C. Howard, Philip F. Larner, Benpamin S. Minor, Thomas P. Morgan, William H. Rapley, Charles O. Rice, E. G. Schafer, Henry K. Simpson, Emmons S. Smith, O. G. Staples and J. S. Swormstedt.

Mercantile interests—E. C. Graham, chairman; N. L. Burchell, John B. Daish, O. J. DeMoll, Edward H. Droop, J. M. Dugan, John W. Dunbar, George B. Farquhar, Daniel Fraser, John E. Fuegel, George E. Hebbard, Charles Jacobsen, William H. Martin, William C. Shaw, Samuel C. Smoot, William H. Spignul, S. R. Waters, Charles A. Snow, Joseph Strasburger, Alex Wolf, Levi Woodbury.

Membership—J. Louis Willige, chairman; Byron S. Adams, D. J. Callahan, John Doyle Carmody, J. Morrill Chamberlin, Charles T. Clagett, Eugene S. Cochran, George S. Cooper, John Joy Edson, William K. Ellis, William H. Henshaw, Otto Luebkert, William J. McNalley, W. F. Roberts, Ellis Spear, Leon Tobriner, W. P. Van Wickle, John C. Weedon, Court F. Wood, John R. Wright.

Parks and reservations — Albert M. Read, chairman; Lexter A. Barr, William V. Cox, J. H. Cranford, James T. Du Bois, F. Eichelberger, Charles W. Fairfax, Norman Galt, C. M. Hendley, W. J. Kehoe, L. M. Kelley, J. William Lee, Frank P. Leetch, H. C. McCauley, M. D. Rosenberg, John Shughrue, Thomas W. Sidwell, William H. Walker, David F. Weaver, F. J. Whitehead, S. L. Wrightson.

Press—J. Harry Cunningham, chairman; M. E. Danforth, L. P. Darrell, George H. Harries, J. Whit Herron, Rudolph Kauffmann, F. P. Reeside, John M. Thurston.

Public buildings—J. H. Small, jr., chairman; H. C. Browning, George Gibson, A. B. Heaton, John J. Hemphill, Frank H. Jackson, Edward Kern, Samuel J. Prescott, Frederick B. Pyle, C. C. Rogers, T. F. Schneider, H. V. Sandford, B. Stanley Simmons, William S. Spencer, C. A. Stillings, C. P. Stone, George O. Totten, jr.; L. Perry West, J. Lee Whitmore.

Public health — Dr. D. Percy Hickling, chairman; Dr. F. V. Brooks, Dr. F. T. Chamberlin, Dr. H. C. Duffey, George J. Easterday, Dr. Frank E. Gibson, Robert N. Harper, Dr. W. P. C. Hazen, Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson, Dr. Richard Kingsman, Dr. D. Olin Leech, Robert A. Phillips, S. S. Shedd, Dr. Charles G. Stone, Dr. L. B. Swormstedt, Corcoran Thom, Dr. C. A. Weaver, George B. Welch, Dr. William C. Woodward.

Public library—Fred G. Coldren, chairman; William F. Bowen, Charles E. Kern, Charles Schneider, A. T. Stuart, A. A. Thomas, Dr. John Van Rensselaer, Henry A. Willard, William H. Hoeke, W. W. Norman, M. G. Seckendorff, C. L. Sturtevant, S. T. Thomas, Ernest Wilkinson, John R. Young.

Public order—Walter A. Brown, chairman; Joseph L. Atkins, Sidney Bieber, Charles S. Bradley, P. J. Brennan, David S. Carll, Alan O. Clephane, Myer Cohen, Clayton E. Emig, Simon Kann, J. Fred Kelley, J. Melvin Lamb, Thomas H. McKee, Scott C. Bone, John H. Magruder, E. H. Neumeyer, James L. Norris, James F. Oyster, H. B. Polkinhorn, Joseph I. Saks, Andrew Parker, Edwin K. Staley, Conrad H. Syme, Oscar W. White, Simon Wolf and N. E. Young.

The Schools.

Public schools—William H. Singleton, chairman; Walter H. Acker, Herbert F. L. Allen, William H. Baldwin, Benjamin F. Barnes, Victor J. Becker, Charles S. Bundy, John Doyle Carmody, John D. Cremer, S. I. Bessellevre, Ernest H. Daniel, Frederick A. Fenning, Percy S. Foster, William F. Gude, C. L. Harding, J. M. Henderson, C. A. Joeridsen, A. Lisner, Ida G. Myers, Robert A. Phillips, A. T. Ramsay, C. B. Rheem, David L. Selke, Edgar D. Shaw, John Lewis Smith, A. Leftwich Sinclair, William Tindall, James B. Wimer, Henry Xander, C. T. Yoder, Ellis Spear.

Railroads—James T. Du Bois, chairman; W. W. Bowie, Frank A. Butts, L. S. Brown; Fred G. Coldren, H. W. Fuller, L. L. Hooper, George F. Huff, J. Miller Kenyon, Ralph W. Lee, David Lindsay, Frederick D. McKenney, Henry P. Merrill, H. T. Newcomb, W. H. Parsons, Arthur G. Plant, W. S. Richardson, Thomas R. Riley, Perry B. Turpin, E. L. Weston, G. Langdon Whitford and Wm. H. Yost.

River and harbor improvement—M. I. Weller, chairman; W. A. H. Church, G. W. Frosberg, Robert A. Golden, O. Perry Johnson, Barry Mohun, Watson J. Newton, E. S. Randall, F. T. Rawlings, Thomas W. Smith, A. H. Stephenson, T. P. Stephenson, George E. Walker, William T. Walker, F. C. Warman, W. H. Yerkes, jr.

Sewerage—Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, chairman; Robert B. Caverly, Charles D. Church, George W. Evans, E. N. Gray, John K. Heyl, Charles W. King, jr., Dr. William R. King, Harry V. Lansdale, A. McKenzie, D. J. Macarty, James F. Shea and Harry Wardman.

Streets and avenues—William G. Henderson, chairman; F. W. Behrens, Fred G. Berger, H. E. Bittinger, F. W. Behrens, H. Bradley Davidson, Edmund K. Fox, P. T. Hall, George H. Judd, C. Livingston, C. A. Langley, Isaac Gans, D. K. Jackson, M. G. McCormick, William Ramsay, J. M. Burrell, H. L. Rust, Wilmot W. Trew, N. H. Shea, R. T. Warwick, Warren M. Whyte, Amos S. Yost, D. J. Kaufman, Fulton R. Gordan and J. Selwin Tait.

Tax Interests.

Taxation and Assessment — John L. Weaver, chairman; Edward T. Bates, Charles E. Berry, A. A. Birney, Chapin Brown, H. H. Darneille, Herbert A. Gill, E. M. Gillett, E. W. W. Griffin, O. S. Metzerott, Charles S. Muir, W. F. Mattingly, F. L. Siddons, Matthew Trimble, F. T. Sanner, B. F. Saul, R. W. Tyler, L. L. Thompson, J. A. Whitfield, Thomas P. Woodward, Joseph I. Weller, Henry K. Willard, Jesse B. Wilson,