### Commission's Report and President's Letter Made Public.

Washington, Jan. 12 .- President Roosevelt has determined to withdraw the federal troops from Goldfield, Nev., shortly after the Legislature begins its special session, on Tuesday. This intention was made known at the White House today, when the report of the special investigating nission was made public, together with a letter from the President to Governor Sparks. dated January 4. The President says he shall be governed by the recommendations in the report, unless the Governor can show that the statements of the report are not in accordance with the facts.

"The conditions," the report says, "did not support the general allegations in the Governor's request for troops, nor were his specific statenents established to any such extent as to justify his use of these statements for the purpose of getting federal troops." It closes with this recommendation:

But we also must firmly believe that upon the assembling of the Legislature, or within a few days thereafter, the troops should be removed regardless of any request for their retention that may be made by either the Legislature or the may be made by either the Legislature or the Governor of Nevada, it being essential that the State of Nevada shall understand this situation completely, shall recognize the fact that there will at that date, be thrown upon it, and it alone, the primary responsibility of keeping order, and that, recognizing this report, it may take such action as is the duty of the state and as will be sufficient in the premises.

### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

In his letter to Governor Sparks, after reviewing the steps so far taken in the Goldfield mining trouble, the President continues:

I have just received the report of these three gentlemen (Murray, Smith and Neill), which sets forth in the most emphatic language their belief, after a careful investigation on the belief, after a careful investigation on the ground, that there was no warrant whatever for calling on the President for troops and that the troops should not be kept indefinitely in Goldfield. The report further states that there was no insurrection against the power of the state at the time the troops were called for, that nobody supposed that there was such an insurrection and that none of the conditions described in Sections 5297-39 of the Revised Statutes as warranting interference by the federal government existed, and that the effort was and is plainly an effort by the State of Nevada to secure the performance by the United States of the ordinary police duties which should, as a matter of course, be performed by Nevada herself. The report further says:

There is absolutely no question that if the State of Nevada and the county of Esmeralda exercised the powers at their disposal they can maintain satisfactory order in Goldfield; that, so

maintain satisfactory order in Goldfield; that, so far, these authorities have done nothing, but are relying upon federal aid, and their attitude now is expressed by that of refusing to do anything and desiring to throw their own burdens on the (ederal government for the maintenance of those elementary conditions of order for which they,

and they only, are responsible."

The signers of the report express their conviction that the troops should remain in Nevada until the assembling of the Legislature, so as to preserve the status quo in order that the Legislature may deal with the situation as it exists, but that shortly thereafter the troops should be

removed.

I agree with the recommendations of this report, of which I inclose a copy, and shall act accordingly. Unless it can be shown that the statements of the report are not in accordance with the facts it will be incumbent upon the Legislature of Nevada, when it convenes, itself. to provide for enforcing the laws of the state. The State of Nevada must itself make a resolute effort in good faith to perform the police duties incident to the existence of a state.

### OPERATORS' SIDE HEARD FULLY.

As the operators' association had instituted the call for federal aid, the commission, on reaching Goldfield, allowed its counsel to present the operators' side of the case fully. This occupied five days. At the end of these hearings, the report says:

Inasmuch as we were by this time satisfied that the mine operators had not in any particular established a case justifying either the bringing or the retention of the troops, we did not deem it necessary to take any extensive evidence on the other side, and the hearing was substantially closed with a brief formal interview with the committee from the miners'

Reviewing the conditions leading up to the present strike and since the strike began, on November 27 last, the report draws this con-

duction in wages and the refusal of employment to members of the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protection of federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops and then not the The action of the mine operators warrants plan to secure such tr programme into effect.

When the troops arrived the mine operators issued a statement in which they indicated a reduction in miners' wages from \$5 to \$4 a day; also their intention not to employ miners who belonged to the union. The report adds:

While this cut in wages and refusal to employ members of the Western Federation of Miners was not amounced until after the arrival of the troops, every indication confirms the belief that ction was in contemplation before the of the troops, was part of the general plan of the troops, was part of the general plan of the mine operators to establish their independence of the union, and that the coming of the troops was expected and urged by them to

### make such plan feasible. CONDITIONS AT GOLDFIELD.

Conditions at Goldfield, the report asserts, did not justify calling for the troops. The single case of the unlawful use of dynamite, which failed to accomplish any damage, was surrounded by such circumstances, the report says, as to raise a reasonable doubt as to the genuineness of the charge that members of the union were responsible. The great bulk of the testimony of the operators tended to show, according to the report, not the existence of past or present disorder, but the possibility of future disturbance should the troops be withdrawn. This view was held by many men of almost all classes. but was based on the changed conditions since the troops had arrived-namely, the declaration of the operators reducing wages and refusing to employ union men. As to the refusal of the operators to employ union men, the report sets forth a statute of the state prohibiting such discrimination. The commission expresses itself as satisfied that out of the entire membership in the miners' union there are not over a few hundred men of dangerous type, while the great majority, probably three-fourths of the membership of the union, are conceded to be men of

law-abiding tendencies. The report adds: By permitting their organization to be man-ged and controlled by men of violent tenden-ies, the union as a body has thus laid itself open to the reproach of being a vicious organi-

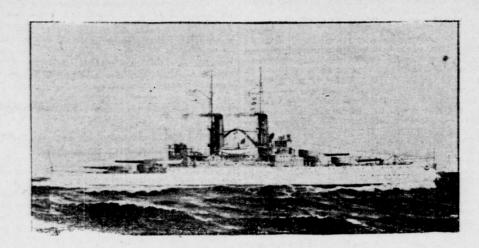
In view of the foregoing facts, we believe there is considerable danger that serious disorders will be attempted if the troops be withdrawn and the mine operators insist on carrying out their publicly announced policy. But if a handful of men have controlled the Goldfield miners' union and committed the organization to indefensible policies and practices, it is no reason why the county of Esmeralda and the State of Nevada should tamely submit to the domination of this same group and should not assert their author-In view of the foregoing facts, we believe there same group and should not assert their authority and power and enforce respect for law and order without support of federal troops.

### CATSKILL MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 12 .- Irenus Rowlinson, fiftyfive years old, who for twenty-five years had lriven a three-horse team between this village and Windham, was fatally burned at the Smith House early to-day. Enveloped in flames, he rushed to the reading room. Martin F. Smith, the night clerk, threw a piece of matting about him, carried him outside and rolled him in the snow. He was so badly burned, though, that he died in a few hours. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE ALL-BIG-GUN BATTLESHIPS SOUTH CAROLINA AND MICHIGAN.

First picture ever made of these remarkable ships. (Exclusively for The Tribune)



### DEFENDS COLORADO MEN.

### Congressman Attacks Prosecution for Alleged Land Frauds.

Washington, Jan. 12.-In a personal letter which he has addressed to the President and Vice-President, Speaker Cannon and all members of Congress, the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and the Washington newspaper correspondents, George W. Cook, Republican Congressman-at-large from Colorado, severely arraigns the administration for its course in prosecuting alleged infractions of the public land laws in Colo-

Congressman Cook insists that great injustice has been done to a number of Colorado's most up right business men, in that they have been unnecessarily branded as criminals "through over-zealousness of the government in ordering indictments without furnishing proper evidence." He quotes the recent decisions of Federal Judge Robert E. Lewis at Denver, in which he quashed indict ments against some thirty citizens in his endeavou to show that government prosecutors were over-active in their efforts to punish land frauds. The letter follows:

My Dear Sir: I most earnestly protest against e continued high-handed, pernicious political per-cution made by certain of the department bu-aus of the government in this city, branding many our most honorable, upright and law-abiding siness men of Colorado as criminals. Their only formation and authority for such malicious state-ents are reports made to them by pon-resident My Dear Sir: business men of Colorado as criminals. Their only information and authority for such malicious statements are reports made to them by non-residents, special agents and "prosecutors" sent to Colorado, whose accusations against innocent men are for the sole purpose of securing personal promotion in Washington and the opportunity for the governmental bureaus here ito disseminate among the press throughout the country misrepresentations as to timber land and coal thieves, that do not exist in Colorado.

press throughout the country misrepresentations as to timber land and coal thieves, that do not exist in Colorado.

Judge Robert E. Lewis, of the United States District Court, Denver, on December 24, 26 and 30, quashed all of the indictments against some thirty of our most worthy and reputable citizens (several of whom have been engaged actively in business in Colorado for thirty years), on the ground that the government had absolutely falled to furnish any evidence whatever against these men—a most stinging and severe rebuke by Judge Lewis, of the United States District Court, an appointee of the present administration. Active preparations were made by certain high officials in Washington for the prosecution of these cases. They condemn honorable men of unquestioned integrity before they are found guilty of any violation of the law or even given an opportunity of defence.

Judge Lewis's decision gives universal satisfaction to all of our people in Colorado, regardless of their political affiliations, and is indorsed by a united press—in fact, every newspaper in the state most heartily commends Judge Lewis's action. The truth has been vindicated.

Referring to the action taken at "the last" Cabinet meeting of the year, on December 31, as to the Colorado cases, the President criticised the judiciary and authorized the Attorney General as follows:

"The government will use every means in its power to bring about in the higher courts disap-

dictary and authorized the Attorney General as follows:

"The government will use every means in its power to bring about in the higher courts disapproval of the decision rendered in Colorado by Judge Lewis."

Our citizens are willing and ready to meet the issue raised by the impulsive administration, but as to the purpose on the part of the latter I cannot comprehend, unless it is to continue in the "limelight," and therefore the country will be saved—from the bureaucrats' point of view.

The unprecedented and dictatorial encroachment of the executive against the legislative and judicial departments of the government is almost a daily threat to the peace and prosperity of the Republic, and should be knocked ou the head by the constitutional decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

stitutional decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The article in "The Washington Star" of December 31 quotes the Commissioner of the Land Office as saying: "They will call sixty to eighty violations of the land laws in Colorado to the attention of the grand jury, and some of these may involve a number of the very persons whom Judga Lewis has discharged." This is a subterfuge bordering on the farcical, and is disseminated to the

the public as to so-called land frauds that do not and have not existed in Colorado. Our citizens in Colorado have with patience submitted to these persecutions for alleged offences, and every fair minded citizen should join in commendation of the fact that we have in our beloved country true judges who have the courage of their convictions, and believe in justice to every citizen and a real "square deal emphasized."

In conclusion I beg to say I assume the personal responsibility for statements herein made.

### APPROPRIATION OF \$500,000 ASKED.

### Commissioner Ballinger of General Land Office Completes Annual Report.

Washington, Jan. 12.-Commissioner Ballinger o the General Land Office has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for submission to Congress. He asks an appropriation of \$500,900 to carry on the field work of his bureau in the protection of the public lands, an increase of \$250,000 over the current appropriation. The Commissioner has submitted some interesting figures showing the amount of business done by his bureau

during the last two years.

During the fiscal years 1905-'06 and 1905-'07 there were entered of record for investigation 24,459 cases of all kinds; of these the agents investigated and disposed of 12,104 cases and 12,355 cases remained for examination on July 1, 1907. Since then

the number of cases has largely increased. There were 2,243 land entries relinquished after the cases were in the hands of the special agent for investigation; 353 entries were cancelled after hearings were had on special agents' charges; 367 un-lawful inclosures of public lands were removed, restoring 1,940,120 acres to the open range. There were twenty-seven convictions connected with

these cases. The total of moneys recovered by the government on all special agents' cases was \$386,251, and 2,372,-223 acres of land was either freed from fraudulent ciaims of title, or released from unlawful inclosure

and occupancy The Commissioner states that the present force of agents is sufficient to handle only about one half of the work in the field.

### NEWSBOYS' CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

### Dinner Given in Lodging House by Children of the Late J. H. Hamersley.

The boys who stay at the Newsboys' Lodging House, No. 14 New Chambers st., celebrated their Christmas festival last night with a dinner, speeches and Christmas carols. The dinner was given by the son and daughter of the late J. H. Hamersley. F. Delano Weekes, Evert J. Wendel Edward MacKay Whiting and Gustav E. Kissel made the speeches, while the newsboys' orchestra furnished an accompaniment for the carols.

More than two hundred boys were there, and they all sang with a will. Mr. Weekes invited them to another dinner Lincoln's Birthday, and talked to them about saving their money and being prepared for rainy days. Hard work by itself, he said, would not always make them successful, but they had to take care of what they made, study hard during their off hours, and try prepare themselves for more responsible work. Mr. Wendell, and old friend of the boys, in an

genial manner, seemed to make them feel as if he were one of them. He told them a story about a boy who had been a newsboy like them here in New York not many years ago. He was sent down to Texas by the Children's Aid Society, which has charge of the lodging house, and last year Mr. Wendell paid him a visit while in Texas, and found he was making a great success in life He had \$1,200 in the bank then, was living in one of the nicest houses in the town, and provided a room with a bathroom adjoining it in the same house for Mr. Wendell himself while he was there.

### CONGRESS OF MILITIA.

### Closer Union of Amateur and Professional Soldiers Aimed At.

Boston, Jan. 12.-At a congress of militia officers and men representing a national organized volunteer force of more than 100,000 members and an unorganized constituency of 11,000,000 available men. to be held in this city during the next three days, efforts will be made to accomplish a closer of the amateur and professional soldiers of the ountry and a greater working efficiency of the latter class; in short, to shape a new military policy for the United States. Officers representing

the War Department will also be present.

The occasion of the gathering is the tenth annual meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States, and delegates will be present from most of the states and territories and the District of Columbia. The convention will be held orrow, Tuesday and Wednesday, in Faneuil Hall.

General Charles Dick, author of the bill bearing his name, under which the national guard has been reorganized, and president of the association, rill preside. The five years' period within which the provisions of the bill were to operate, nearly elapsed, and so active is the demand for new legislation that many delegates are known to be coming to the convention to-morrow with formal suggestions or resolutions advocating more or less important changes in the national laws. Among such proposed changes one by General Charles A. Drain, of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the guard association, will probably be among the first and most important to which the convention will give consideration. He will suggest that the national guard at the outbreak of war be passed from state to federal control, except as to the commander in chief, and that it be a part of the first line with the regular army, ready for im-mediate service in war whenever the President might wish to use it, and for as long as the enlistments of the men then existing should endure

### A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

Legislation along these lines, he believes, would prove a satisfactory solution of the problem of military policy for the United States.

General Drain will further say:

Such a course would equitably involve such in-reased appropriations on the part of the United states as would insure the proper training of the autional guard in peace and a condition of com-lete equipment for field service. The assumption by the United States of the obligation to furnish the money to train properly and to purchase and surnish the necessary stores would allow the states to use their present or increased state appropria-tions for local administrative expenses, the main-cenance of the troops during peace and the con-

to use their present or increased state appropriations for local administrative expenses, the maintenance of the troops during peace and the construction of armories.

The adoption of such a system would not only
give to the United States an addition to its first
line of defence of a trained army of some 150,000
men but it would insure in the states a force for
internal use adequate for every emergency. This
would be peace strength. War strength would
reach 250,000. The country is full of men who
would like to learn to do their duty as volunteer
soldiers in time of war and go out as such when
war came, but who have no desire for permanent

without changing their designations, and identity unincumbered.

There should be a liberal detail of officers from the regular army for service with the national guard in peace, to be employed as the Governor might direct.

### SOME OF THE DELEGATES.

The War Department at Washington, it is unvention as one of un isual importance, and its delegation will include Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of the Erasmus M. Weaver, of the general staff. Acording to returns in the hands of Major General James P. Parker, of this city, on the local committee of arrangements thirty states and territories and the District of Columbia will be represented, with a total of 142 delegates, and he added that lefinite word that they would not be represented.

The business of the convention will be taken up it general sessions to be held during the forenoon f each day in Faneuil Hall, while committee meetings will be held at the American House.

modified along these general lines: First-That the War Department, having "power" to organize and provide for the national guard, should be made financially responsible for the maintenance of it to the extent of equipping it, free of cost to the state, with arms, uniforms and stores; and, second, that the volunteer forces should have enlarged possibilities, and through them become practically an integral part of the regular army

It will be proposed, it is expected, that each organized division of the volunteer militia shall have ne inspector of small arms practice, with the nk of major; each regiment of infantry or cavalry one inspector, with the rank of captain, and separate battalion or squadron one inspector, with the rank of first lieutenant. Another change proposed in the Dick bill will apply to Section 8, which now directs that courts martial for the trial of officers and men of the militia when in the ervice of the United States shall be composed of militia officers only. This, it is desired, shall be so amended as to read: "The majority membership of such courts martial shall be composed of militia officers."

A vigorous discussion is predicted on the quesgrowing out of the administration's desire to utilize the national guard of the important states for coast defence work, in the absence the regular army reserve on other duty. Washington officials, it is understood, deem it important that certain states should assign permanently a portion of their militia organizations to coast defence work, and they are understood to be prepared to urge this idea strongly on the National Guard Association.

The opening session to-morrow, at which Govor Curtis Guild, jr., and Mayor George A. Hibbard will extend state and city welcome, is planned to be sufficiently short to allow a free afternoon, during which the Boston committee will take the visitors about the city and its vicinity in automobiles and special electric cars. In the evening Governor Guild, himself an ardent militiaman, will entertain the visitors at a dinner in behalf of the commonwealth at the new Algonquin Club. Tuesday evening a reception and ball are planned for the delegates in the State Armory, at Cam-

Following the close of business on Wednesday, when officers will be elected and the next place of meeting will be decided on, the delegates will visit Fort Banks, at Winthrop, a few miles to the northeast of the city. There, by special order from the War Department, a drill with the heavy guns and 12-inch mortars will be given, as a demonstration to the volunteer contingent of the latest acomplishments in modern gun practice.

### WILL URGE FOREST PRESERVATION.

Atlanta, Jan. 12 -- A convention to urge the presrvation of the Southern Appalachian forests e held in this city on January 16. Delegates epresenting the leading commercial organizations of the Central Southern states will attend, and the governors of these states have been invited to be present. Governor Smith of Georgia will pre-

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS P.S.C. ASKS PEOPLE'S AID

Designs for Them Which Survived | What Chairman Willcox terms "the most im

Criticisms. [From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, January 12.

LATEST NAVAL INNOVATION.—The Nav Department has just completed the official drawing depicting the latest American innovabattleship designs, which is here published for the first time. The technical plans for the South Carolina and the Michigan, prepared two years ago, gave rise to one of the most heated controversies ever known over warship progress. The bureau officials of the Navy Department therein proposed radical departures from existing ships, embodying lessons learned from the Russian-Japanese counters on the sea, and devised an all-big-gun ship in which every weapon of the heaviest cal could be used on either broadside, abandoning the superposed turrets and establishing four turrets on the midline, each protecting a couple of twelves capable of concentrating all their fire. At the same time they provided for twenty-nine rapid fire guns of smaller callbre, as torpedo boat repellers, and two submerged torpedo tubes. These plans were submitted to sea-going fighting officers, who at first viewed them with disfavor, but they were finally leclared by the highest American and European authorities to show that our designers were lead-ing the world in the chief essentials of modern sea combat. The keels of these two vessels were laid only a day apart in December, 1906, on opposite sides of the Delaware, at Philadelphía and Camden, and their rival builders are racing for their launching this year and their completion early in 1909. These two ships also promise to be notable as the last to be driven by reciprocating engines, turbines supplanting this means of generating power in the Dreadnoughts designed last

NO RELIEF WITHOUT APPROPRIATION. Much interest attaches to the final action on the ency estimate which has been sent to Congress from the Navy Department and which shows that about \$23,000 will be necessary for special appropriation by Congress in order to place the hospital ship Relief in commission and keep her in active service during the five months remaining in the present fiscal year. There are no funds out of which this auxiliary may be kept in active service without a special appropriation.

The estimates include the pay of the civilian master and the crew, and the total estimate has been made of these for the guidance of the Appropriations Committee of the House. An incident of the appropriation is the fact that this item is likely to find its way to the Senate Naval Committee, and naval officers are wondering what action Senator Hale will take on a recommendation which has the effect of putting into force something to which he objects. The ship is nominally in commission so far as the orders of the Navy Department can accomplish such a thing and Surgeon C. F. Stokes, U. S. N., left Wash ington on Thursday for San Francisco, where he will take "command" of the Relief. He will have one or two naval medical officers as his assist-ants, and a detachment of hospital corps men will be assigned to the ship for work in the wards. There will necessarily be a delay in the employment of the civilian master and crew until Congress makes the deficiency appropriation which has been the subject of estimate from the bureau of navigation.

PAY INCREASE STRIKES SNAG.-Those who are specially interested in the service pay bill are somewhat exercised over the prospect that it will be necessary to amend the bill in the House, and is expected that when the House Committee on Military Affairs reports the measure it will be changed, at least in one important particular. The chairman of that committee believes that the President should not be authorized to prescribe the pay of the enlisted force of the army and marine corps, as he now does for the navy. It is held that attempting to do this will probably result in withdrawing from the President the authority to fix naval enlisted pay. This question, however, is not considered of great importance, so far as concerns the fate of the bill, and the War Department is preparing to submit to Congress a provisional pay table, which will have the effect of equalizing the pay and allowance of the enlisted force on the increased basis contemplated by the bill which is now pending. There has been some interesting speculation on the influence upon the service pay bill in the Senate by the provision in Senator Hale's naval personnel bill, which pro-vides for an increase of 29 per cent in the pay of officers and 40 per cent in the pay of enlisted men of the navy and marine corps.

MINE LAYING FLEET.-Detailed estimates are being made by the naval bureaus for submission department; Brigadier Generals George B. Davis to Congress with a view to obtaining special legisnd W. W. Witherspoon and Lieutenant-Colonel lative authority and an appropriation for the con version of the San Francisco, the Baltimore and the Paul Jones for service as mine laying vessels. Some time ago it was recommended that at least two ships be utilized in this way. This country has no mine laying facilities outside of the coast artillery tugs, and it is deemed necessary to have nly two states-South Dakota and Utah-had sent larger ships, capable of long distance cruising, for use in laying mines under the direction of the navy. It is purposed to have vessels for this service on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It was found that the cost of equipment and changes necessary on the vessels selected for this duty The delegates will direct their attention closely to the Dick bill. This bill, it is believed, will be gress for repairs and changes on ships of war was above the 20 per cent limit imposed by Con-It is necessary, therefore, to go to Congress for legislation. The plans have been drawn up for the installation of the mechanism on these ships for laying the mines.

> PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL FORCE.-The War Department is anxious to obtain, in the course of the present session of Congress, legislation which will be of benefit to the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry. If the law goes through it will be of advantage to a number of American citizens who are at present not eligible to appointment to commissions in the regiment. The law now limits eligibility to citizens of Porto Rico. There are six vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the regiment, with no prospect of obtaining eligible Porto Ricans to fill them, notwithstanding the fact that the examinations have been made fairly simple, with a view to ob taining officers who come within the law. Another defect which has hampered the regiment is that men may not re-enlist, while the appointments of officers are limited to periods of four years. It is purposed to make citizens of the United States eligible and to permit re-enlistment.

> WHY SAILORS GO BAREFOOT .- The Navy Department must purchase 60,000 pairs of shoes for the enlisted force. Some minor improvements are contemplated in this article of apparel, which is the most important of all the items of clothing issued to the enlisted force. It is the cause of most complaint, and this is attributed to the curious fact that the bluejacket goes much of his time in his bare feet and tramps around in water. This has the effect of making the feet tender, as well as increasing the size of the feet. It is difficult, therefore, for the sailor to find a shoe which does not cause more or less discomfort. This is not the fault of the shoe, the quality of which is the best that the market affords. Special pains are taken to select a shoe which will meet with satisfaction in all respects, and the paymaster general of the navy, in the contract which is about to be awarded, has issued instructions that the most rigid inspection will be made of every shoe which is submitted by the contractor for accept-

WARSHIPS NEED CHAPLAINS .- Representative Arthur L. Bates, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill to increase the number of chaplains in the navy, so that there will be one chaplain every five hundred men. Mr. Bates finds that there has been no increase in the corps of chaplains since 1841, sixty-seven years ago, while the navy has increased fivefold. He says that only eight of the twenty-four chaplains now in the service are available for duty on the ships, the rest being in demand at navy yards, hospitals, etc.

### ARTILLERY SERGEANT KILLED

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 12.-Sergeant Oscar Gatling of the 20th Coast Artillery, was shot and killed at Fort Barancas to-day by James Hart, a negro. According to reports, the negro had a grudge against the sergeans

## THE ALL-BIG-GUN SHIPS. Most Important Public Hearing in

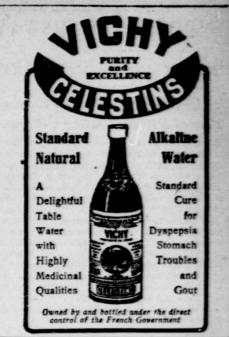
# Generation on Friday.

portant public hearing to which the people of New York have been invited in a generation" will be held by the Public Service Commission on Friday afternoon. It will be held for the purpose of giving every citizen of the five boroughs a chance to suggest legislation which will assist the commis sion in solving the transportation problem. time has come," said Chairman Willcox yesterday, "for the people to co-operate with us in hastening the early construction of new subway lines and the general improvement of transportation facili-He trges every public spirited citizen to

attend the hearing with helpful suggestions.

"The members of this commission have studied this problem of transportation unremittingly for six months," said Chairman Willcox. "They have looked at it in all its phases, they have weighed the difficulties which beset it, and they have ned the lawbooks for the best avenues of es cape from the difficult situation. Some of us have arrived at different conclusions, and it cannot be said yet that the commission has settled on any one plan. To help to decide, as well as to get the benefit of solutions which, in part or in entirety may have escaped its consideration, it has invited the people, individually and collectively. In civic organizations, to meet with it and discuss the vital matter.'

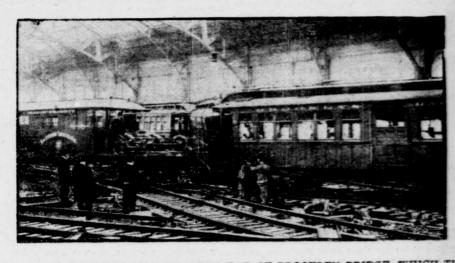
Referring to some of the difficulties presented to ose desiring to advance rapid transit, Chairman Willcox spoke of the Elsberg law, which provides that the city shall build its own subways and lease them for operation, without alienating the franchise, or shall equip and operate them itself. He pointed out that under its terms, which provide for a lease of not more than twenty years,



### BRIDGE TRAFFIC TIED UP.

### 'L" Wheels Stop 3 Hours When Brighton Beach Cars Jump Track.

Passengers on an outgoing Brighton Beach train at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge got a shaking up at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the rear truck on the third car of the four-



SCENE OF ACCIDENT AT MANHATTAN END OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE WHICH TIED UP TRAFFIC FOR THREE HOURS.

o bids for the construction or operation of the Seventh and Eighth avenues, Lexington and Jerome avenues routes were received by the old Rapid Transit Commission last year. The city officials tell him, he said, that there is little pros-pect of any more appropriations for subway work some time, as the city is so close to its constitutional debt limit. After saying that the Board of Estimate had ap-

priated money for the Fourth avenue (Brook lyn) subway, and referring to the new Broadway Lexington avenue route recently approved by the mmission, Chairman Willcox continued: "This commission must not only relieve the pres-

ent situation, but, if it is to fulfil the purpose of its creation, must provide for the future "This brings us to the necessity of beginning work upon these new subways as soon as possible. The contracts for the Fourth avenue subway will be advertised soon. However that may turn out, there remains the necessity of providing the means to allow the construction of the East Side subway and other lines in Manhattan and The Bronx, assuming that no further appropriation can be obtained from the Board of Estimate and Apportion-

The only way to achieve this result, in the opinion of many who have studied the problem, is by a constitutional amendment which will place outside the calculations of the debt limit bonds issued for the construction of subways. Such an amendment must be passed by two sessions of the Legislature, and then be adopted by the people at a general election—a process that will take at least two years and a half. The prospects are favorable for the inauguration of this move by the present Legislature, but even if the amend a long delay will be inevitable. What we want is a law which will enable us to begin work at

"We have received all sorts of suggestions as to the amendment of the Elsberg rapid transit law, mainly in regard to the length of the term for which the city may lease its subways. The concensus of opinion among those favoring the change is that a longer term would make attractive to private capital contracts that now go begging."

### TO FIGHT FOR ARMY CANTEEN.

### Bill Will Be Introduced in Congress with That Object in View.

At a meeting of the Army Canteen Association, a society to help along a movement for the re-establishment of the army canteen at army posts and in national soldiers' homes, held on Saturday night in the headquarters of the association, at the Hotel Gallatin, a bill for the re-establishment of the canteen was drawn up. It will be introduced in Congress this week. A number of vet-erans of the Civil War met with the governing board of the association and it was after long deliberation that a decision on the bill was reached. The measure, which will be introduced by a New York member, provides that a canteen be established at all army posts and national soldiers' homes and that it be under the supervision of the commanding officers of such posts or homes, the profits to be applied to the funds of the various organizations of the United States army in the posts and to the mess and emergency funds of the nomes. It is the plan of the new organization to elect committees in every state and push forward the movement to restore to the enlisted men of the army freedom to take part in club life within their posts, with reasonable access to beer and light

### SURGEON GENERAL WYMAN'S REPORT.

### Bubonic Plague Situation at San Francisco Reviewed-Favors Pamphlets and Bulletins.

Washington, Jan. 12 .- A feature of the annual report of Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, transmitted to Congress during the last week, is a review of the bubonic plague situation at San Francisco. Up to November 19 there had been ninety-six cases of this dread disease and sixty deaths. The surgeon general states that it has been impossible to disover the origin of the plague outbreak. While the surgeon general states that the disease is reported as diminishing, he asserts that it will of necessity require a long time for complete eradi-

The surgeon general calls particular attention to typhoid fever and the necessity of a regulation under the interstate clause of the quarantine act of 1893, providing for the examination of the water and food supply on vessels engaged in interstate traffic and also the water supply on railway passenger trains.

In order to meet the growing demand for in creased federal activity in matters of public health Surgeon General Wyman asks authority to convey information through bulletins and pamphlets. As a further aid, he asks for special authority and appropriation for the preparation and distribution of short treatises on tuberculosis, particularly relating to transmission and methods of prevention.

As a further means to secure co-operation with state and municipal health authorities, a recommendation is made for the establishment of a school of hygiene connected with the hygienic laboratory of the service, to which accredited state and municipal health officers might be assigned by the proper state authority for a course of research and special instruction.

car train jumped the track, pulling the forward truck of the fourth car with it While some of the passengers were thrown from

their seats in the third car, no one was hurt, and not even a pane of glass was broken in any of the cars, because the train, which was on its way from the island platform at the west end of the terminal to the south track leading to the bridge. was brought to a standstill immediately. The passengers walked out to the platform through the two first cars, which remained on the track. The accident was caused, it is said, by too great speed in taking the switch at that point. George F. Doggett and A. M. Schermerhorn, of the Public Service Commission, were on hand a few minutes after the accident occurred.

The accident was more farreaching in its ulti-mate results than at first supposed, for it tied up the elevated trains on the bridge for nearly three hours. Thousands of passengers that gathered at both ends of the bridge said things that would not look well in print, especially on Sunday, when they were compelled to go back to first principles and use the trolley service. If the accident had occurred on a week day, in the rush hour, the inconvenience would have been much greater.

A wrecking train and its crew wert rushed over from the Brooklyn yard, and twenty minutes after the accident the two rear cars, which formed a V across two sets of tracks, had been jacked up, tackles rigged and an extra motor car pressed into service to tow the fourth car back on to its track, its rear truck still being on the tracks.
This was accomplished about 4:30 o'clock, and soon after the bridge elevated traffic was resumed, the first train leaving the Brooklyn side later most of the trains were at 4:50. An he running on schedule time.

A gang of 200 men had worked all Saturday at the Manhattan terminal laying new tracks and switches, passengers being transferred across the bridge in shuttle trains. The work was completed at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. An official of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that the local trolley service. by which passengers would be taken across the bridge only by way of the Washington street loop, would be in operation on or before February 1. Some new cars would be furnished similar to those in use for the same purpose on the Williamsburg Bridge.

### PRAISE FOR 7TH REGIMENT SHOOTERS.

### Colonel Appleton Says Marksmen's Records Were Up to Standard Last Year.

Colonel Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, in his report of the shooting records of the regiment for 1907 says the results of the work of the regiment at Creedmoor were entirely satisfactory, and show that the high standard of efficiency reached many years ago is still maintained. The slight decrease in the number of qualifications in the higher classes, he says, is due to the unexpected closing of the range, nearly three weeks earlier than usual.

The names of the members of the regimental team and the scores made in the New York State match and in the major general's match are published, the colonel says, in recognition of their devotion and self-sacrifice "in this voluntary and arduous duty and of their brilliant and successful work in these important competi-

tions." The members of the New York State team, with their total scores, which include 800 yards, 1,000 yards and skirmish firing, are: Sergeant O'Connor, 119; Lance Corporal McGuffle, 116; Private Thees, 116; Private Meyer, 114; Sergeant Milleman, 114; Lieutenant Crall, 114; Private Beach, 113; Sergeant Knust, 112; Lieutenant Le Boutillier, 111; Sergeant Fowler, 108; Private Lonsdale, 98, and Sergeant Evans, 86.

Grand total, 1,321. Fifteen men shot in the major general's match, and Sergeant Milleman made the highest score, 76. The total was 822. Companies 1 and K received the first and third prizes for the highest general figure of merit in the First Brigade. The O'Donohue trophy was awarded to Company I. Company K won the Knickerbocker Grays trophy.

### POLICEMAN WOUNDED KILLING HORSE

### Revolver Did Not Go Off Until He Tried to

Break It-Finally Kills Animal. Mounted Patrolman Albert Kolson, of the 278th Precinct, in trying to shoot a disabled horse terday at a stable on the Rockaway Turnpike, Jamaica South, shot himself in the right leg. fired at the horse, but the cartridge would not explode. Then he broke open the revolver to see what was the trouble. It suddenly went off, and he fell to the ground with a bullet in his leg. Although in great pain, Kolson managed to get

ver to the horse and finally shot him.

Ambulance Surgeon Gardner extracted the bullet, which he found lodged under the skin, after which he took Koison to the station house in the ambu