LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

STRENUOUS DAYS AHEAD

Many Important Measures Now In

-Their Standing.

Albany, Feb. 10.—With the appropriation bill ready to go in to-morrow night, the presentation of the railroad reform bills suggested by Governor Hughes in sight and hearings on some of the other important legislation of this session scheduled for this week or next, the Legislature at last seems settling down to work in earnest. Assemblyman Moreland and Senator Armstrong, working to-gether, have managed to get the appropriation bill completed unusually early in the session, and have instituted in connection with the making up of the appropriations a system by which each department is required to make complete itemized statements of expenditures during the preceding fiscal year. They have thus managed to make the bill this year some \$500,000 less than last year's measure.

At least one of the measures carrying out the railroad reforms suggested by Governor Hughes may be presented this week unless Senator Page and Assemblyman Merritt have changed their plans since the end of last week's work. The measure creating a state commission to replace the present railroad and lighting commissions practically was ompleted last week. Assemblyman Merritt thought it might be introduced on Tuesday. Meanwhile, however, Senator Page's work, dealing especially with the companion bill covering conditions in New York City, was not at the desired state of perfection, and there still remains some doubt if either of the measures will be introduced this

Sanator Page's bill will make necessary great technical detail, since it will provide for a public technical detail, since it will provide for a public utilities commission controlling the traction situa-tion, and the lighting situation, too, in all likeli-heed, in New York City. Acting on the maxim, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," Sanator Page has endeavored to prevent much opposition to his measure on technical details by presenting drafts of the measure to the various civic bodies in New York City interested in transit affairs for their comment and suggestions. Some of these suggestions have been embodied in subsequent redrafts of his bill; and when it shall be presented Senator Page hopes to have this vital legislation in such shape that it will satisfy these organiza-tions, carry out all of Governor Hughes's suggestions, and be practically unassaliable on the score of its technical provisions.

Many requests have been made of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary committees for hearings on the pallot reform bills. The Assembly committee proisionally set a date for this week, the Senate for ext; so this legislation soon will become a storm and Assemblyman Prentice, were drafted after much careful study. Besides making many changes in the general laws, they provide for the Massa chusetts form of ballot, practically that which Governor Hughes recommended in his message to the Legislature.

BITTER FIGHT EXPECTED.

Much covert opposition exists here to any form of ballot which would compel absolutely independent voting; and without doubt the measure will be fought bitterly in committee and on the

oor by some of the politician-legislators.

At the request of various organizations and individuals, a hearing on the Jerome anti-race-track gambling bills has been set for February 27. It will be held at 10 a. m., before the Codes com-mittees of Senate and Assembly. The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly will hold a of the hearing on February 20 on Mr. Wagner's resolue legislative investigation of transit conitions in New York City. On Wednesday night the | treatment. Assembly Insurance Committee will give a hearing on the Duell bill.

Among the measures of importance introduced last week were two by Senator McCarren and As-semblyman Farrel, permitting the Bridge Commissioner of New York City to erect a temporary ex-tension of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge for use during the construction of a bridge loop, and to permit the commissioner to change plans for the extension of that termina and to pay for the lands, tenements and rights necthat work. Senator Gilchrist presented the old bill weaks, ing the present tenement house regulations by permitting a bakery in a non-fire-proof tenement if the side walls and ceiling of the bakery were fireproofed. Senator Cohalan wanted to increase the salary of the President of the Board of Aldermen to \$10,000 a year. Assemblyman Francis introduced a bill compelling interchangeable transfers between subway and elevated roads at Broadway and 66th street, under a penalty of \$50. recoverable by the passenger to whom such a trans-

certificates of reasonable doubt should be issued only by the judge who presided at the trial in which the conviction was had or by the Supreme Court. Assemblyman Yale had a bill forbidding any municipality to issue a franchise for manufacturing gas or electricity to any existing corporation without a certificate stating the necessity therefor from the Lighting Commission. Assemblyman Brooks introduced a bill preventing any political organization which had incorporated itself from being considered a political party, and establishing rules for the formation and procedure of political parties in this state. A bill by Assemblyman Prentice supplementing the Bingham police bills provides for a fourth Deputy Police Commissioner in New York City, and that all the deputies shall receive \$8,000 a year, instead of \$4,000.

LIST OF IMPORTANT BILLS. Bills of importance now stand as follows:

Bills of importance now stand as follows:

Senate Int. No. 41, Saxe—Introduced January 9, specifying cause of action for actionable negligence on the part of directors; referred to the Codes Committee; smended February 1, 1988.

Senate Int. No. 42, Saxe—Introduced January 9, giving the Suprems Court equitable jurisdiction over actions against directors and trustees; referred to Codes Committee; committee of the whole February 6.

Senate Int. No. 167, Saxe—Introduced January 21; preventing exclusion from public places of amusement; referred to Codes Committee.

Senate Int. No. 169, Cohalan—Introduced January 21, repealing Westchester Trunk Sewer act; referred to Committee on Internal Affairs.

Senate Int. No. 182, Himman—Introduced January 22; Osteopathy bill referred to Committee on Public Health.

Senate Int. No. 184, Chalan—Introduced January 23, permitting Dock Commissioner in New York City to acquire ferry property: referred to Cities Committee.

Senate Int. No. 163, Frentice—Same as foregoing; referred to Cities Committee.

Senate Int. No. 217, Freeke—Introduced January 24, providing for new Rapid Transit Commission in New York City: referred to Cities Committee. Assembly Int. No. 466, C. F. Murphy—Same as foregoing; referred to Cities Committee.

Senate Int. No. 241—McCarren Introduced January 28.

Senate Int. No. 241—McCarren Introduced January 28.

Cities Committee.
Senate Int. No. 241—McCarren #Introduced January 28, replacing Rapid Transit Commission with Board of Estimate; referred to Cities Committee.
Senate Int. No. 244. Sohmer—Introduced January 28, prohibiting hospitals from transferring patients; referred promoting manufactures to Cities Committee.

Senate Int. No. 278, Page—Introduced January 89; reorganization of New York Police Department; referred to

mittee.

Benate Int. No. 329, Saxe; introduced February 6, making Beard of Elections in New York City elective; referred to Judiciary Committee.

Benate Int. No. 329, McCarren—Introduced February 6, amending act to relieve congestion at Brooklyn Bridge; referred to Cities Committee. Assembly Int. No. 649, Parrell—Same as foregoing; referred to Cities Committee; revalued to second reading.

Benate Int. No. 365, McCarren—Introduced February 6, extending western terminal of Brooklyn Bridge; referred to Cities Committee; third reading. Assembly Int. No. 369, Farrell—Same as foregoing; referred to Cities Committee; third reading.

mittee: second reading.

Assembly Int. No. 141, W. I. Lee—Introduced January
15, prohibiting justices of municipal courts from serving
on political committees or practising law; referred to
Clitics Committee; reported and recommitted February 8.
Assembly Int. No. 272, Foloy—Introduced January 22,
making Superintendent of Insurance slective; referred to
Insurance Committees

e Committee, bly Int. No. 273, Poley-Introduced January 22,

STEADY HAND

A Eurgeon's Band Should Be the Firmest of All.

somnia indigestion and nervousness as a result of coffee drinking," said a surgeon the other

"The dyspepsia became so bad that I had to limit myself to one cup at breakfast. Even this caused me to lose my food soon after I ate it.

'All the attendant symptoms of indigestion "All the attendant symptoms of indigestion, such as heart burn, pulpitation, water brash, wakefulness or disturbed sleep, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, etc., were present to such a degree as to incapacitate me for my practice

as a surgeon.

"The result of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum was simply marvellous. The change was wrought forthwith, my hand steaded and my normal condition of health was restored." Name given by Postum Co. Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

making Superintendent of Banks elective; referred to Committee on Banks.
Assembly Int. No. 288, Wagner—Introduced January 22, abolishing City Court of New York City; referred to Judicial City. Committee. bly Int. No. 287, Wagner—Introduced January 22, ug number of fustices of City Court; referred to Committee.

ably Int. 309, Dowling—Introduced January 23, ag for Bridge Loop Commission in New York City;

sording for Bridge Loop Commission in New York City, sterred to Cities Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 825. Young—Introduced January 23, roviding for Nautical Observatory and Museum in New ork City, referred to Judiciary Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 877. Young—Introduced January 24, reventing future formation of stock life insurance companies; referred to Insurance Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 888, Francis—Introduced January 4, repealing Steinway Tunnel Franchise act; referred to Kaifroads Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 430, Duell—Introduced January 23; nivestments for trust companies; referred to Committee on Banks, reprinted and recommitted February 7.

Assembly Int. No. 431, Duell—Introduced January 28; nivestments for insurance companies; referred to Committee on Insurance, reprinted and recommitted February 7.

nelttee on Insurance, reprinted and recommitted Februry 7.

Assembly Int. No. 432. Duell—Introduced January 28; ovestments for savings banks; referred to Committee on lanks, reprinted and recommitted February 7.

Assembly Int. No. 466. A. E. Smith—Introduced January 30, prohibiting combinations of fire insurance comanies to raise rates; referred to Committee on Insurance.

Assembly Int. No. 497. Gluck—Introduced January 30, mending law prohibiting Sunday theatrical performances; eferred to Codes Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 498. Gluck—Introduced January 30, irkling clause prohibiting Sunday theatrical performances; it of New York charter; referred to Cities Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 500. Brooks—Introduced January 31; nt'-trust mersure; referred to Judiciary Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 505. Duell—Introduced January 31; distive to Investment of trust funds; referred to Juciary Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 533, O'Brian—Introduced January Assembly Int. No. 533, O'Brian—Introduced January

Assambly Int. No. 562, Pracels—Introduced February; elevated and subway transfers at Broadway and 66th treet; referred to Committee on Rallroads.

Assembly Int. No. 568, Conklin—Introduced February, excluding brough presidents from membership in loard of Aldermen; referred to Cittes Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 592, Burzynski—Introduced February, prescribing imprisonment as penalty for carrying contailed weapons; referred to Codes Committee.

Assembly Int. No. 607, O'Brian—Introduced February; application for certificates of reasonable doubt; referred to Codes Committee.

a Committee.

it. No. 614. Yale—Introduced February 6.

creating Gas Commission; referred to Com
ctricity, Gas and Water Supply.

t. No. 623. Brooks—Introduced February 7.

sions governing political parties; referred Judiciary Committee, Assembly Int. No. 653, Prentice—Introduced February creating fourth deputy police commissioner in New rk City; referred to Cities Committee. Other bills of importance now stand as noted

CHARMS OF THE NAVY.

It Offers a Fascinating Career to Young Men.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 10.-There has never been so great interest taken in naval matters in this coun try as at present. The recent finding of the bones of Paul Jones, the sweeping victory of Togo over the Russians, and our own achievements at Manila and Santiago during the Spanish War, all have had the effect of awakening among our people a keen interest in the navy. With the President enthusiastically in favor of upbullding the navy, this country is expected to become in a few years one of the foremost naval powers of the world.

The big vessels being added to the navy must be manned and their crews must be trained. While it is generally known that the navy offers excellent opportunities for good life places, it is not so generally understood that it is not absolutely necessary to be appointed to the Naval Academy in order to

reach commissioned rank.

The United States Navy to-day is composed practically of Americans, and, of course, man for man, there is no superior navy in existence. The men are well cared for, have the best medical attend-ance when ill, receive good food and plenty of it, and have frequent liberty in home or foreign

Formerly the navy was recruited almost exclusively from the seafaring class. A large percentage of the men thus secured were of foreign birth, and "rummies." accustomed to hard knocks, who did not expect to receive much consideration nor good

BETTER CLASS OF ENLISTMENTS.

A change for the better, however, has taken place. Now it is required of a man on first en-listment that he be a citizen of the United States. listment that he ha citting of the United States, by birth or naturalization; he must be young and able to read and write. It is not necessary that he possess the side into the service of the service that half of the navy is training the other helf. A young man eighten years of the service that half of the navy is training the other helf. A young man eighten years of the service that half of the navy is training the other helf. A young man eighten years of the service that half of the navy is training the other helf. A young man eighten years of the service that half of the navy is training to the service that half of the navy is training to the service that half of the navy is training to the service that half of the navy is training to the service that the service that half of the navy is training to the service that the service that half of the navy is training to the service. Attended to the training station—at the service of the service that the service is the service of the service that the service is the service of the by birth or naturalization; he must be young and able to read and write. It is not necessary that he

signiseers from the training snips are requently seen on the streets of Washington and in the public buildings.

After a few months at the training station, the recruits are sent in drafts on board cruising training ships. These are large, seagoing vessels of the converted cruiser type, and as a rule are big, comfortable vessels which were bought by the navy at the beginning of the Spanish war from the passenger and freight steamship lines. The cruise is in Southern waters in the winter time, and to the Mediterranean or along the New England coast in the summer time, and lasts about six months. Upon the completion of the cruise the recruits are examined for promotion, and transferred to the general service in the rating of seamen or ordinary seamen. Thereafter advancement is steady, and fairly rapid. It depends entirely upon the individual abinity and effort. The opportunity exists, for, owing to the rapid expansion of the navy, men for the petty officers' billets cannot be trained fast enough to supply the demand. It is possible for a bright young man who enters the service at Sie a month to reach the grade of chief petty officer, with pay ranging from \$50 to \$70 a month, during one enlistment. All chief petty officers who have served creditably in that grade for one year resceive \$70.

TRAINING SYSTEM NEW.

TRAINING SYSTEM NEW.

The present training service is a consolidation of he old landsman and apprentice training systems, and has been in force since last fall, with excellent results. Now all men without previous sea service, or without any special trade or calling, are callisted as apprentice seamen, at \$16 a month, as compared with the old rate of \$9 at entrance.

In addition to the training of apprentice seamen, schools are maintained for electricians, yeomen (clerical force), the carpenter's gang, painters, machinists, hospital men, and the like, all open to recruits with an aptitude for such trades or occ tions, but without sufficient experience to hold the rating on board ship. The men turned out of these schools receive pay varying from \$30 to \$40, acrding to the branch, and in addition receive the me allowances for clothing, rations, etc., that

e given other recruits.

For men who have served one enlistment, and relive an honorable discharge, there is the Gunnery
thool at Washington, and the Torpedo School at
ewport, where men are taught ordnance eleclicity, submarine wiring, diving and similar

creation. Baseball outfits are supplied to vessels, and a keen rivalry exists between the teams of the different vessels; boat races are frequent, and the prizes offered for these contests are well worth striving for. In addition, a purse is usually made up among the rooters for the crew on board the ship, and this in a recent instance amounted to several hundred dollars.

A man who has served seven very ry opportunity is given for athletics and re-ion. Baseball outfits are supplied to vessels,

pay. Warrant officers often have small Independent commands.

Warrant officers are in turn permitted to take the examination for appointment as ensign, the lowest commissioned rank of the line. An examination is held every year. Last year ten warrant officers passed a successful examination, and were commissioned as ensigns. An excellent example of the possibilities of advancement in the navy is the case of Lieutenaut. Soule. He entered the service as apprentice at \$9 a month in 1884; he was promoted through the enlisted grades to chief petty officer, passed the examination for gunner, and when the present law became operative in 1901, he stood the examination for ensign, and was the first candidate to be commissioned. In 1904 he was promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, and in the spring of 1905 reached the grade of lieutenant, with a yearly pay of about \$2,500. He is now on recruiting duty in the Middle West.

"POISON SQUAD" DIET. ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Dr. Wiley Gives Some Results of His Experiments.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Feb. 10.-"Each man every day eats in dry food 1 per cent of his weight, and it requires just 100 days to eat his own head off," according to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, who has been testifying before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department in regard to the results of ex-

periments on his "poison squad."

In his testimony on the physical effects of foods on men Dr. Wiley said that "if you take the water out of your food and count just the dry matter you eat, if you weigh 150 pounds you will find that you eat one and a haif pounds of dry matter in your food every day. If a man eats less he will lose in weight, and if he eats more he ought to gain in weight. The weight of the food is about four and one-half pounds for liquids and solids every day The 1 per cent is about the maximum amount that a man can properly digest and utilize in his system. For a man who is doing the ordinary work of a government clerk that amount is about the aver-

Dr. Wiley said he had never made an investiga tion to determine the best foods for mental labor, but he regarded the general belief, that particular kinds of food nourish particular parts of the body as erroneous. "It is simply a question of general nutrition," said he. "Nerve and brain advertised, but they are all nonsense. "Nerve and brain foods are drugs have a fattening effect, and, on the contrary, most of them have a degrading effect. Arsenic, up to a certain point, has a fattening effect; a man gains in weight for a time and then dies; but that

is a poison."
"What effect do these drugs tend to produce?"

Dr. Wiley was asked.
"I do not think," he replied, "that they produce any specific effect, except as they may weeken an organ and make it susceptible. For instance, 83 per cent of the borax my boys ate affected their kidneys. Put that burden on the kidneys, and in a few years a man will have Bright's disease or diabetes. Benzoate of soda is converted into hippuric acid, which is a severe poison. A man may drink a glass of typhoid germs if he is in vigorous health and may not get typhoid fever, because his system may throw off the poison, but, if he is broken down, one of the germs will get hold of his intestines and produce ulceration and typhold. Not a man but has a pneumonia germ in his mouth. It will not affect the healthy being, but let a man get a cold and it will take its seat in his lungs."

"What do you consider the best food for a man to eat?" was asked.

"I think a man ought to choose his own ration," replied Dr. Wiley. "Lots of people are vegetarians. I think we eat too much meat for health. I have voluntarily cut down my meat to one meal a day, and I do not eat very much at that. For the sustenance of physical exertion, if you have hard work to do, there is nothing better than starch or sugar. The cereal-eating nations can endure more physical toil than the meat-eating nations. That is not the accepted view, but it is true. You cannot tire out a Jap who eats rice. He will draw you all around the town on a pound of rice and be as fresh at the close of the day as when he started. You could not do that on a pound of meat to save your life.

your life.

"There is much more energy for exertion in starch than in meat, but by a diet containing too much starch in proportion you starve the muscles and other proteins parts of the body. The ration which a man naturally chooses is one part of proteins to six and a half of starch and fat, and that is the best ration for man. He gets his proteins in the wheat, beans, peas and meat, his fat in butter and fat meat and his carbohydrates in starch, sugar, lean meat and butter. I do not think any of them tends to produce disease, except when long continued."

EFFECTS OF PRESERVATIVES.

Dr. Wiley then went on to tell the committee of his "boys," as he calls his "poison squad." "This is the fifth year," he said, "that we have been testing the effect upon health and digestion of preservatives, colors and other substances that have been commonly used in our foods. To do so we engage the services of young men, who agree to eat the foods with these added substances. They

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Division of Correspondence To Be Distributed Among Other Bureaus

Washington, Feb. 10 .- A change in the administration of the Postoffice Department will become effective about Friday, when the division of correspondence, now attached to the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, will be divided and distributed among other bureaus of

Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General, recommended the change in his annual report, and it has been approved by Postmaster General Cortelyou. Commenting on the proposed change, Mr. Hitchcock said:

It is of the highest importance to people who use the mails that this change should be made. A considerable amount of purely legal work now devolving upon the division of correspondence should be transferred to the Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department. This work embraces matters of three classes:

(1) The consideration of questions in regard to the mailability of alleged obscene, scurrilous and defamatory matter; (2) the preparation of decisions as to the delivery of mail the ownership of which is in dispute; (3) the formulation of answers to inquiries concerning the construction to be placed upon postal laws and regulations. All of these cases require careful study and ap-

All of these cases require careful study and application of the law and an exact and comprehensive knowledge of many branches of the law. They should fail, properly, within the province of the principal law officer of the department. One function now exercised by the division of correspondence belongs appropriately to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. This is the enforcement of the statute relative to the limit of weight of mail matter. In the present situation, it is almost impossible to determine where the jurisdiction of the Third Assistant Postmaster General ends and that of the First Assistant begins. Experience has demonstrated the unbegins. begins. Experience has demonstrated the un-desirability of a divided responsibility in such

Another function of the division of correspondence to be transferred is the management of the box rent and key deposit business. This will go to the division of salaries and allowances, where it formerly was conducted. The distribution of the division of correspond-

ence will relieve the work of the office of the First Assistant and will enable Mr. Hitchcock to devote a greater amount of time to considera-tion directly of the needs of the postal service, concerning which he has evolved plans which he desires to carry into effect.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, February 10.
BETTER PAY PROSPECTS.—Officers of the army, navy, marine corps and revenue cutter ser-vice are hopeful of getting their increase of service pay. The plan is to accomplish this by adding the clause to the army bill on the floor of the Senate, and anything which relates to the army pay has its effect on the personnel of the other services. as the commissioned officers are on army pay, with the exception of one or two of the staff corps of the navy. There is a danger, however, that the increase will not apply to retired officers and men. It can be made to do so by so adjusting the per-centum of pay allowance now received by mem-bers of the retired list so as to give them in the end no more than they really receive now a year.

WINTER TARGET PRACTICE.-Colonel Philip Reade, 23d Infantry, in command of Madison Barracks, New York, and member of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice, is reported as doing excellent work at his post this winter in the training of enlisted men in marksmanship. Ordinarily, at Northern posts, this is a work which is generally postponed until warmer weather, but Colonel Reade is an enthusiast and has arranged to miles and have them fire over the ice of Lake Onmiles and have them fire over the ice of Lake Ontario. Targets have been set up at various distances, and the men are required to use the same precision and accuracy which they do in their work on the regular target ranges. This puts the men at work with their guns under conditions which are unusual, and it is found that few of them, under the climatic conditions of the season, make the same records they do in the target ranges. Colonel Reade has also arranged that there shall be indoor practice under the guidance of a competent officer. The prospect is, therefore, that the 23d Infantry will make a record for itself in marksmanship.

KIT CARSON'S CABIN .- Naval authorities have issued instructions which will result in the preserving of an historic cabin at the new naval hospi tal station at old Fort Lyon, Colorado. This is the cabin which was used during the career on the frontier of the celebrated Kit Carson. A few weeks ago, when the new military reservation was weeks ago, when the new military reservation was turned over to the Navy Department, with the idea that there should be established there a hospital for consumptives, it was feared by the people in the neighborhood that the old cabin, which was apparently held in high esteem, would be destroyed, and the sentiment in favor of its preservation was promptly communicated to the Navy Department, with the result that in any changes or improvements made at the station care will be taken not to alter it. It will be repaired and put in condition for use as quarters for some of the hospital corps people. The appearance of the old house will not be changed and every means will be taken to keep it as a relic, in compliance with the neighborhood desire.

LIMITING DESTROYERS' SPEED .- Although plans for the torpedo boat destroyers author zed at the last session of Congress have not been inally completed at the Navy Department, it has been practically decided to limit the speed of these boats to twenty-eight knots an kour, under the idea that vessels capable of maintaining that rate of speed regularly are of more real advantage to the navy than similar vessels capable of occasional dashes of speed as high as thirty-five knots, such as those designed by the British navy.

NOT TIME TO DISARM, SAYS CHAPLAIN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Annapolis, Feb. 10.-Chaplain H. H. Clark of the Naval Academy, in a special sermon delivered here to-day to the fifty midshipmen who will receive their diplomas to-morrow, defended the military profession as consistent with Chris tion living and ideals, and contended that the time had not arrived when it would be prudent or proper for the United States to disarm.

The chaplain said that he regretted that there should be any opposition to the military and naval display at the coming Jamestown Exposition. The only grander exhibition, he said, than the allied fleets of the Christian nations would be a great convention of all the churches of Christendom to forward the evangelization of the world. Continuing, he said that the gathering of the great fleet might forecast the coming together of the Christian nations to present a united front against the ambition of

strict the selection in such a way that it would not be possible to transfer a 7-inch crew man to an inch or 12-inch crew

The Connecticut has fifty-six ammunition rooms. She has thirty-four hoists, exclusive of those in the turrets, and thirty-four electric motors, outside of her turrets, for moving ammunition. Each motor and hoist requires trained men, altogether one hundred at least. She has two turrets of one sort, with particular forms of electrical devices.

one hundred at least. She has two turrets of one sort, with particular forms of electrical devices. and four turrets of another sort, with another type and form of electrical devices—many times duplicated in each case. The transfer of men from one of these stations to another involves special training breaks up team work and retards, materially, the time of reaching high efficiency. Every one of these stations which are here referred to and many others which are not mentioned require men of exceptional intelligence and training, and those positions carry with them special rates of pay—some very high.

The Dreadnought has five turrets, one less than the Connecticut. They are all alike, and men can be transferred from one of them to another with little loss in efficiency. The ammunition supply now becomes a subordinate matter, instead of being, as in the Connecticut and all other battleships, the most difficult problem to be met, and one which has hitherto proved beyond adequate solution. From the earliest times the difficulty of providing ammunition fast enough has forced ships of war to accumulate it about the guns before firing, or in the intervals, oftentimes with disastrous results. With the five similar installations and the simplicity of their arrangement turret guns can be loaded in less than ten seconds. Moreover, their ammunition supply is under the control of the turret officer, while in ships having such a number of guns in the secondary battery five or six officers should be assigned to the ammunition passages and rooms if they are to be handled efficiently.

If, then, instead of having, as here, four sizes

asks officers should be assigned to the ammunition passages and rooms if they are to be handled efficiently.

If, then, instead of having, as here, four sizes of guns, besides the machine guns, the big gunship be accepted, the value of the ship as a fighting unit on the line of battle would stand upon the turrets for 12-inch guns, the other guns being almost exclusively for torpedo protection. By eliminating the large number of ammunition hoists now required for serving the intermediate and secondary batterles, and the various conveyances which are for the same purpose, it would be possible greatly to reduce the perplexities of administration. Fewer officers and comparatively fewer of highly trained to an efficient state of service in six months than can now be reached in eighteen.

This means that the percentage of highly paid men in a ship's company would be considerably lower; that the long period of probation and training being eliminated, much expense would be saved there during the time in which under present circumstances, the ship is not efficient.

It means also that a vast amount of expensive installation connected with gun mounts, guns, spare parts, ammunition hoists, conveyors and conduits, which break up the interior of the ship and occupy valuable space, would be avoided; that the interior construction work in the ship would be greatly simplified, and much space available for other purposes for which now ships are greatly cramped.

It also means that in time of war, vacancies

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PROTECTIVE BLOCK SIGNALS.

The system of Automatic Block Signals used on the Pennsylvania Railroad is known as the "Electro-Pneumatic" system. Compressed air is the active force, and electricity is the controlling element.

The road is divided into blocks of varying length according to the grade and curves, and the speed and number of trains. At the end of each block signals are placed. These signals indicate to the engineman whether or not the next block ahead is occupied by a train. As long as a train remains in the block ahead, the "danger" or stop signal is displayed.

The signals are operated automatically by the passing train through the combined agencies of electricity and compressed air. A current of electricity closes a valve and compressed air moves the signal. The mechanism is so arranged that a continuous current of electricity is necessary to keep the signals "clear." Any interruption of the current sends the signal to "danger" at once. With no train in the block, the current keeps the signals at safety; the passing of the train into the block cuts off the current and the signals go to "danger" by gravity. A broken rail, an open switch, or even an iron bar thrown across the rails will set the signals at danger.

This block signal system is generally conceded to be the best in the world, and provides the greatest protection against accidents. Being automatic, it eliminates as far as possible the fallibility of humanity. It utilizes both a "home" and a "distant" signal-the "home" signal governing the block immediately ahead, and the "distant" indicating the condition of the next "home" signal in advance.

The system enables an engineman to tell for two blocks ahead whether or not he has a clear track.

Art Exhibitions and Sales.

Art Exhibitions and Sales.



Valuable Modern Paintings

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On Friday Evening of this week, Beginning at 8 o'clock,

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THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY MR. THOMAS E KIRBY OF

The American Art Association, Managers

6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South due to disease and battle would be filled with untrained men with much less loss in efficiency. This trained men with much less loss in efficiency. This last reason is most important to the United States, which has never yet had a naval reserve of trained people to be drawn upon during war to fill up our fleet, and a deficiency in this particular has been the cause of grave solicitude when we contrast it with the situation among the other great naval powers. In case of war, where the combatants were nearly matched and the struggle for the command of the sea was prolonged, it might well be that success would depend upon the efficiency of the naval reserve or of those people who supply their places.

their places.

It seems, therefore, that this country, more than almost any other, stands to gain vastly by the new type of ship, and that every effort should be made to obtain a fleet of Dreadnoughts with as little delay as possible. Yours respectfully, Brooklyn, Feb. 6, 1907.

ORDERS HAFF'S EXTRADITION.

Court Refuses Writ of Habeas Corpus-Case May Be Taken to Supreme Court.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pierre, S. D., Feb. 10.-After examining the oriefs presented in the habeas corpus application of John Haff, of New York City, Judge Boucher yesterday denied the application for a writ, and remanded Haff to the custody of the Sheriff of Edmunds County, to be turned over to the New York authorities. Haff has made a hard fight to remain in this state, and will probably carry his case to the Supreme Court before he gives it up.

Haff says that the attempt to get him back to New York on the charge of child desertion is only a subterfuge, as he is wanted by Tammany

MILLIONS PLEDGED FOR REVOLUTION.

Carter Guerra, Liberated at San Antonio, Tells of Fortune Lost.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Rousing Meeting for Russian Who Starts To-day for Palestine.

A farewell meeting was held by the Zionist

ouncil of Greater New York at the Grand Central Palace yesterday in honor of Dr. Schmariohu Levin, the Russian Zionist and former nember of the Douma. The hall was crowded with enthusiastic Zionists, who came from every part of this city and also from nearby towns. Dr. Levin sails to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Berlin, whence he will go to Palestine in furtherance of the Zion movement. From the Holy Land he will go to Russin, where an ordeal awaits him. Dr. Levin

must face trials at St. Petersburg for signing

his name to the Viborg manifesto while a mem-

ber of the Douma, thereby offending the government. The impression, however, is that the charge will be dismissed. charge will be dismissed.

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, president of the National Zionist Association, presided at the meeting. Dr. Levin in his speech said that he had observed in every part of the United States a strong Zionist movement, and predicted that in five years all the Jews in this country would be Zionists. He made no collection of funds while in this country, although large sums were offered to him for the cause of Zionism. The Rev. J. L. Magnes, of Temple Emanu-El, one of the other speakers, referred also to the strength of the Zion movement. He said that the effort for the acquisition of Palestine for the Jews would be greatly strengthened when those of Russia obtained their poened when those of Russia obtained their po-litical emancipation. Dr. Magnes also took issue with the son of Baron Guenzburg, of St. Peters-burg, who declared in London that the Jews did not want complete emancipation. "That exactly what they do want." said Dr. Magnes Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Adolf-Radin and Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance.

