

AMERICA MAKES AN AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND

An "Open Door" Policy Will Pre- vail in the Philippine Islands.

To Carry Out Its Pledge the United States Will Retain the Military Gov- ernment.

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, Nov. 25.—The Call correspondent received to-day from a close friend of the administration what is believed to be an entirely reliable statement to the effect that it is the purpose of President McKinley to continue the existing military government over the Philippines at least during the remainder of his term of office. The treaty-making power is of course vested in the Senate as well as the President of the United States, and the result of the agreement reached at Paris will have to be ratified by the Senate. But when it comes to enacting a form of government for the Philippines both bodies of Congress will have to be consulted. So, when it is stated that President McKinley has determined to continue in force the military government, the consent of Congress is taken into consideration. It is believed that the leaders who are his supporters in both the House and the Senate are aware of his determination.

This solution of the Philippine problem has been hinted at for some time. Of late reports have been printed to the effect that the United States would not seek to effect complete sovereignty over the islands, though the exact nature of our control over them has been variously surmised. The discussion of the "open door" policy during the past few weeks has given the public an insight into the administration's probable intentions. The Berlin cablegram to the London Times and that paper's editorial comment on the "open door" policy, printed yesterday, and especially that part of it quoting Secretary Hay, have given a clue to the proposed program.

It was pointed out in these dispatches several weeks ago that several months since there were rumors of an Anglo-American alliance, but that they were based on an agreement between Em- bassador Hay, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, whereby England and America were to join hands in the East and compete jointly for the trade of the Orient, where Germany is making such rapid strides and where Russia promises to acquire all of the Chinese empire eventually if her aggressions are not resisted. The United States did not bind herself to aid England with an armed force to resist Russian aggressions in Manchuria, but England retained the Philippines in order that the two great English-speaking people might use it as a base or entering wedge for a gradual extension of trade in the Orient, especially beyond the Chinese walls where Russia and Germany are beginning to make commercial headway.

Another agreement reached by Em-

SPAIN'S CABINET AGREES TO DEMANDS

Ready to Sign the Treaty of Peace and Instructions Telegraphed to Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch sent this evening to the Sun from Madrid says that the Cabinet has agreed to submit to the American demands, and that Spain will sign the treaty of peace under reserves. Instructions to this effect have been telegraphed to Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish Peace Commission at Paris. Another dispatch from Madrid says that the Ministers have drawn up a set of instructions that will be forwarded to Senor Montero Rios. It is believed, the dispatch says, that the last meeting of the joint commission will be held on Monday, November 23.

SCATTERING RATIONS ALONG THE SEACOAST

General Wood Provides Means to Enable Cubans to Return to Their Farms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—General Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, has sent an official report to the War Department, of which the following is an extract:

"I have sent rations all along the seacoast and by pack trains into the interior, using every effort to scatter the rations about in such a manner as to enable the people desiring to return to their farms in the interior to do so with a reasonable assurance that they can obtain food while waiting for the development of their first crop. Santiago to-day is as clean and healthy as any town of its size along the American seacoast south of Fort Monroe. Excellent order prevails; there has not been a murder in the city since our occupancy of it."

FORTY GIRLS INJURED IN A BURNING BAZAAR

Narrow Escape of a Repetition of the Horrible Holocaust at Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—There was a very narrow escape to-day from a repetition of the terrible disaster of the Charity Bazaar fire. While a religious ceremony was in progress in the vestry room of the Church of St. Germain des Pres, where many girls from the schools were in attendance, the cinematograph lamps were suddenly extinguished and a fearful panic ensued, everybody instantly recalling the Charity Bazaar fire.

HUNTINGTON NOT IN IT.

Has No Connection With the Baltimore and Ohio Deal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Herald's railroad edition says that developments

finally decided to extend their joint line to Central American ports, in opposition to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. These companies will inaugurate the service with the new steamship Arequipa, which will leave Valparaiso November 29, arriving here December 17. It will leave December 20, touching at all Central American ports, via the Straits of Magellan, until arrangements are concluded with the Panama Railroad for isthmus transit.

FIRE DESTROYS EIGHT KESWICK BUILDINGS

Property Valued at Over \$20,000 Burned in the Smelter City.

REDDING, Nov. 25.—Fire in Keswick, the smelter city north of Redding, consumed over \$20,000 worth of property at an early hour this morning. There was but \$1500 insurance. Eight buildings, containing eight saloons, a drug store, a variety store and a barber shop, were burned. They were located on North street, and constituted what was a part of "Whisky Row." All were frame structures, highly inflammable, and the contents were of much the same character.

The fire originated in Dinmigan's saloon, and is thought to have been of incendiary origin. Owing to the lack of water it was with great difficulty that other and more valuable property was saved. This was the second fire within six months, and the two have consumed the greater part of the growing town.

This morning's losses are: R. P. Dinmigan, building, stock and fixtures, \$1500; insurance, \$500. Crosby & Stewart, saloon and stock, \$750; no insurance. George Craig, saloon, stock and fixtures, \$600; no insurance. Lewis & Galvin, saloon and stock, \$1000; insurance, \$500. Crosby & Patterson, saloon and fixtures, \$750; no insurance.

It should be borne in mind that a very vital point as to the revenue is involved in the possible admission of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines into the Union as Territories or States. These tropical islands are capable of producing every pound of sugar and many other tropical products that the United States consumes. If they should be admitted into the Union in such a manner as to extend our tariff over them and thereby allow a free importation of their products we would probably lose not less than \$80,000,000 of revenue annually, which would be a very serious situation under existing conditions. All of these difficulties only serve to emphasize the soundness of the suggestion that the policy is to continue the military administration of whatever islands fall into our hands, and in the meantime make a thorough investigation of every phase of the serious problems which must be met. This will properly prepare us to meet them with wise legislation.

The three most potent reasons for the administration's conclusion to continue the existing military government are stated to be the following:

First.—In order to keep the pledge made to England that the "open door" policy should prevail (which could not be if we established complete sovereignty over the islands).

Second.—If the islands were to be annexed the United States would lose \$80,000,000 in revenue now annually received from sugar importations, and which revenue is indispensable.

Third.—The presence of our soldiers in the islands will hold the Filipinos in complete subjection, whereas if we should annex the islands an undesirable element would not only become a part and parcel of this Union, but these natives would be a source of everlasting trouble.

This solution of the problem would at the same time have a tendency to conciliate those who now strenuously oppose what they term the President's policy of expansion, or "imperialism."

Thus far fail to indicate that Huntington has any connection with the Baltimore and Ohio deal, as reported in some quarters. It says that the man who has obtained control are Hill, Field and others mentioned in recent dispatches from Chicago.

JUDGE ONG ON THE TRAIL OF MR. BLANDIN

Anxious to Begin Proceedings Against the Ex-Judge for His Attack on the Bench.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—Judge W. C. Ong of the Common Pleas Court to-day issued a call for a meeting of the bench to take action on the sensational attack made on the Judges by ex-Judge Blandin at the finish of the Burke hearing on Wednesday.

At the meeting this afternoon it was decided, before proceeding against Judge Blandin either by contempt proceedings or through the newspapers to procure a copy of his speech if it was taken down by the official stenographer.

It is altogether improbable that contempt proceedings will be instituted against Judge Blandin a majority of the members of the bench are opposed to Judge Ong may, however, proceed against Judge Blandin alone if he decides the Judge is in contempt.

Judges Dallenbaugh and Lamson did not attend the meeting.

MOHICAN TO CARRY A MODERN BATTERY

Naval Board Recommends That It Be Made a First-Class Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Naval Board of Construction at its meeting to-day decided to recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that the old ship Mohican be overhauled at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, and made into a first-class training vessel for naval apprentices. The board's plans provide for putting in a spar deck and new boilers and installing a modern battery, so that the Mohican may be effective in hostile duty.

The Mohican was built at Mare Island in 1882.

ADVANCE OF MENELIK.

Pressing on to Boru-Mieda With a Vast Army.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Government is alarmed at the receipt of reports that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is advancing on Boru-Mieda with a vast army of 100,000 men. It is believed the object of the Negus is the Bahrel-gelab and that he will attempt to force a definite boundary settlement.

OPPOSITION TO PACIFIC MAIL.

Joint Line of Steamers to Run to Central American Ports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: The Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compania Sud Americana de los Vapores have

CAUSES GREATER STORM THAN THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

Clamor for Justice for Picquart.

COURT-MARTIAL TO BE HELD MAY BE CONDEMNED TO SHIELD THE GENERAL STAFF.

Minister of War de Freycinet Accused of Quelling Before General Zurlinden, the Military Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The Picquart case seems in the way of raising even a greater storm than the Dreyfus affair. The papers favorable to the general

Picquart, bearing the signatures of leading authors, politicians and journalists, is being widely circulated for further names and will be presented to the Government. This evening it is reported that M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, has consented to be interpellated on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies next Monday, when a sensational scene may be expected.

Another of the features of the case is the torrent of hostile criticism now poured upon M. de Freycinet, who is accused of quelling before General Zurlinden and the general staff.

M. Labouri, Colonel Picquart's counsel, says he is convinced it will be impossible to condemn Picquart on the charge of forgery, but that the accused officer may possibly be condemned on the charge of communicating secret documents, although the communication was in no way inimical to the interests of the state.

Colonel Picquart continued his evidence before the Court of Cassation throughout the whole day, and his deposition is expected to occupy several days more. There is still some hope that he may receive justice, owing to the presence on the court-martial of Colonel Bonnal, who is a great friend of Picquart, but M. Clemenceau, in Aurora, declares that the court-martial is packed, and accuses M. de Freycinet of allowing an innocent man to be victimized in order to increase his own chances at the next Presidential election.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS' LETTER TO HIS WIFE

In It He Despairs of Ever Getting Justice and Says He Will Write No More.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A Paris cable

BEAUTY STANDS SPONSOR TO A NATION'S MIGHT

To-Day With Bubbling Wine the Battle-Ship Wisconsin Will Be Christened.

Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, With Seventy of the Baptismal Party, Arrives From Milwaukee.

All is ready for the launching of the good ship Wisconsin. The shores are loosed, the scantling knocked away and the big battleship rests on her blocks alone, waiting the serving of the tide at 9:30 o'clock this morning, when little Lucille Gage will press the button and set her slipping down the ways to the waters of the bay.

Miss Elizabeth Stephenson, the Wisconsin beauty, who has come into the

ment for the big fighting boat that honors their commonwealth: Go forth, thou ship with the well-loved name, The waves of the sea to breast; Leap out, like a line from a lifeboat flung, To the billows, carrying the trust of the young. Thy charge, "stand firm in the battle fray," Is the motto of the brave and true. Of the State whose name thou bearest—her boast, The training of mighty wills.

Stand firm as her shores by the lake waves lashed— Ice-berg as the years roll by— And the spring birds northward fly— Go forth as the eagle skims the blue— Defiant of the storm and foe. A challenge to might, a menace to wrong Wherever thy path may be.

Ten thousand hearts with hopes leap high, Wisconsin, for thy weal— Flower-decked when the sun laughs out in joy And the spring birds northward fly— Go forth as the eagle skims the blue— Defiant of the storm and foe. A challenge to might, a menace to wrong Wherever thy path may be.

The tide is expected to serve at precisely 9:30 o'clock, and at the tick of the clock little Lucille Gage will press the button and start the big boat sliding toward the water. Near the bow Miss Stephenson will be stationed with the baptismal mug, and at the first move of the big ship seaward she will dash its bubbling contents over the curving prow in the name of the good people of Wisconsin and to the long life and safety of the big warrior that will do them honor among all the navies of the globe.

Over seven thousand invitations have been issued by the management, and for as many sightseers seats or clear points of view have been provided; but the thousands who have received no invitations are evidently as much bent on witnessing the magnificent sight as those who did. Nearly every tug and small craft on the bay has been chartered, and there is a gay bit of decorating being done to lend color to the occasion. The steamer Sausalito will carry a load of passengers from the regular ship at 9 o'clock, and a number of other big excursions were in prospect last evening.

The battleship Wisconsin, designed in the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, is the sister ship of the Alabama, building at the Cramps' yard in Philadelphia, and also of the Illinois, building at Newport News.

Her dimensions are as follows: Length on load water line, 363 feet; beam extreme, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; draught on normal displacement, 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches; maximum displacement, 12,000 tons; maximum stores on board, 12,325 tons; maximum indicated horse-power (estimated), 10,000; probable speed, 16 1/2 knots; coal supply, full bunker capacity 1400 to 1500 tons; complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, etc., 448.

The main battery will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles in Hinch-born balanced turrets, oval in shape, and placed in the center of the vessel; and sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery will consist of sixteen 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns and two field guns. She will carry four torpedo tubes. Any injury to or near either of these 6-inch guns will be confined to its own compartment, as a 15-inch steel splinter bulkhead separates each of these guns from its neighbor.

The armor belt, which extends from the stem to abaft the after turret, is to be 16 1/2 inches thick at the top, and 9 1/2 inches thick at the bottom. At the forward end, where it will be tapered to four inches at the stem. This belt armor will extend from four feet below the normal load line to three and one-half feet above the bottom of the vessel, and the full thickness amidships between the turrets and for the distance occupied by the engines and boilers. Diagonal armor twelve inches thick, connecting the belt armor and extending between the turrets and for the distance occupied by the protective deck to the top of the side belt, on each side, is worked to give protection from a raking fire.

The armor on the 13-inch gun turrets will be seventeen inches thick on the front and fifteen inches on the rear and sides; while on the barbettes for these turrets, which are circular in shape, will be fifteen inches on the front and ten inches on the rear and sides. The sides of the vessel above the belt armor, in the wake of the 16-inch battery, and forming the casement, will be armored with 12 inches of steel extending between the turrets, with diagonal armor of the same thickness at the ends, connecting with the barbettes and working above the 12-inch diagonal armor below.

She will be protected against the entrance of water, in case of injury to the side at the water line, by cofferdams extending for the length of the vessel on each side, and having a general width of three feet, with a total capacity of about 12,500 cubic feet for storage of fire-proofed cork-pith cellulose. Independent of the numerous small water-tight pockets or cofferdams forming the entire scheme of cofferdams, the inner bottom and hold, the platforms, splinter and berth decks are divided in two between 200 and 300 water-tight compartments. Arrangements are also made for flooding all ammunition rooms in the event of fire on board the vessel.

The forward conning tower armor will be in thickness 10 inches, oval shape, size in the clear 7 1/2 feet, with an armored tube 7 inches thick extending down to the protective deck to house all wires or other means of interior communication, so that the officer commanding the vessel in action can be in constant and safe communication with all parts of the ship. An after conning or signal tower is also provided, having an inside diameter of 6 feet and a thickness of 6 inches.

The turrets will be operated by electric power, also the ammunition hoists and the dynamo and auxiliary blowers for ventilating purposes. There will be some eighty odd auxiliary engines in the vessel, thus adding greatly to the efficiency of the ship. The cranes for hauling the boats are operated by steam, also the deck winches, pumps, windlass and steering gear (this latter is located beneath the protective deck



CENTRAL FIGURES AT THE LAUNCHING

staff are dumb in the face of the bare-faced decision of the Military Governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, to try Colonel Picquart by court-martial, while those favoring revision are furious at this new attempt to defeat justice and protect against the court-martial being ordered.

Nobody believes that Colonel Picquart is guilty of any crime except a courageous desire to render justice to Dreyfus, but on all sides it is recognized that in a practically secret trial he may be condemned on some technicality, thus attaining the apparent object, which is to throw doubt upon his decisions before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus trial.

Every one is asking the motive of General Zurlinden in so persistently pursuing Colonel Picquart, and why a court-martial, if necessary, could not be postponed until the decision of the Court of Cassation has been given. Every one is asking whether it is a desperate attempt to shield the former Minister of War, General Mercier, and the general staff, even at the risk of precipitating disaster and the nation's hatred, and in any event of driving every doubting person into the Dreyfus party.

A protest against the court-martial of

says: I am able to send to the World a translation of a letter from Captain Dreyfus read to his wife by the chief clerk of the Minister of the Colonies, the French Government having withheld from her the possession of the original letter.

Deeply is beginning to seize me. Have all my friends forgotten me? No one seems to be occupying themselves with me. I recall to you that months and months ago I wrote to the President of the republic and General Boisdeffre, begging them to introduce a revision of my case. I am without news, and nothing comes to me. I leave as a bequest to the President and General Boisdeffre the avenging of my memory, of clearing my honor, my name and that of my dear children, whom I shall see no more. I shall no longer communicate with my family, as I have said all there is to be said and I have nothing more to say.

WILL LEASE THE THEATER.

Bernhardt's Proposition Accepted by Paris' Municipal Council.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The president of the Municipal Council of Paris has informed M. Sarah Bernhardt that the Council has accepted her recent offer to take a lease of the Theater des Nations, built on the site of the old Opera Comique. In her proposition M. Bernhardt promised to give her entire time to the theater and to play the principal roles herself.