

THE MUTINEERS

STILL IN CONTROL

Situation at Vladivostok Has Not Been Improved.

FLAMES ARE SPREADING IN GOMEL.

At Lodz, Russian Poland, Three Men Entered a Hospital and Stabbed to Death a Man Who Had Been Condemned By Revolutionists—The Value of Castles Burned by the Revolutionists in the Baltic Provinces Is \$4,000,000.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Beyond the fact that the revolt at Vladivostok is not subdued and that the mutinous sailors and soldiers are still standing by the guns at the Holy Innocents' Battery, the War Office had nothing to give out regarding the situation at the fortress.

The only further news available was a newspaper dispatch, stating that two squadrons of the Nerchinsk Regiment of Cossacks had arrived, and that many arrests had been made. From the absence of news it is concluded that General Mode, who is temporarily in command of the troops is awaiting the arrival of Lieutenant-General Mischchenko, who is expected at Vladivostok, before venturing on serious measures against the mutineers.

The seizure of arms by the mutineers was a sequel of a street fight, in which a number of sailors of the Siberian contingent were killed.

The public takes only a languid interest in the latest mutiny. The papers merely print the news, which had no effect on the Bourse, without comment.

The Government has been advised from Irkutsk, Siberia, that a number of officials and employees of the general offices of the trans-Baikal Railroad have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in abstracting from a Government ammunition train 1,000 rifles, 1,000 revolvers and 10,000 cartridges and giving them to the revolutionists. A search was instituted for the cartridges, during which many of the rifles were recovered. The authorities also discovered nine bombs.

A large number of summary searches and arrests have occurred lately at Tsarskoe-Selo. The store of a Jewish druggist named Abramovitch was ransacked, but no seizures were made. The police say the affair was unimportant, and that they merely desired to keep an eye on all suspects in the immediate neighborhood of the Emperor. The plot at Moscow revealed by the arrest of the pseudo Princess Koslovaska, January 18, however, was found to be really serious and to have wide ramifications intended to encompass the death of Governor-General Dombasoff, of Moscow, and all his staff at the blessing-of-the-water ceremony. The authorities are convinced that the revolutionary leaders have eliminated uprising and street fighting from their program for the time being, in favor of terrorist attempts against high officials, and have already succeeded in breaking up several conspiracies in embryo.

STOLE FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.

Pretty Woman Accused of Shoplifting in a New York Store.

New York, (Special).—Tearfully confessing that she was stealing underwear and ornaments for her wedding trousseau, and that her friend was helping her, Lottie Vedder, 26 years old, and pretty, was arrested with Florence King, a dashing brunette, in a Sixth Avenue department store by the store detectives. Tucked in their shirtwaists, under their coats and in their muff, they carried two silk waists, two cut glass perfume bottles, boxes of face powder, bottles of toilet water and more than a dozen pieces of lingerie.

Both women said they were manicurists by trade. Lottie Vedder told the police she had never been a shoplifter, but that she is engaged to marry a Virginia business man in a few months and is anxious to get together a trousseau.

Kept 5 Years Reading Bible.

Geneva, N. Y. (Special).—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory and professor of astronomy at Hobart College, discovered a new comet in the northeastern sky. Its position in right ascension 16h. 19m. 30s.; declination north, 47 degrees and 10 minutes. It has a moderate motion in a northwesterly direction. This is said to be the first comet of the year and is the twenty-fifth discovered by Professor Brooks.

Noted Aeronaut Dead.

London (By Cable).—Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut, died at Malta while on his way home from India. Spencer on September 19, 1902, made a remarkable flight over London in an airship of his own invention. It was estimated that he traveled nearly 30 miles and had complete control of his vessel. Spencer's father and brother Percival were also aeronauts of note.

Nine Hours in Panama.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The House voted to adopt the rule making the provision for the abrogation of the eight-hour law in the canal zone an order in the urgent deficiency bill. Dilatory motions were made by the minority to prevent the further consideration of the bill.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

The Mexican lap dog is the smallest member of the dog family.

Seal skins to the number of 3,228 were shipped from Alaska last season.

The Christian population of the earth is estimated at \$2,000,000, of which 43 per cent. is Catholic.

An eminent scientist has estimated that the average man's eyelids open and shut 1,000,000 times during the year.

In Govan, Scotland, the health authorities have traced to wandering diseased rats recent deaths from diphtheria.

A man in Portland, Ore., proposes to purchase fire logs which the sawmills of British Columbia will not use, build them into enormous rafts, and tow them to San Diego, to be there cut into firewood.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

Captain Van Schaick, master of the General Slocum, on which 1,000 lives were lost, has been sentenced to 10 years in jail. He has made an appeal from the decision.

Nelson Morris & Co. and Armour & Co. deny the giving of bribes to Chicago newspaper men to influence reports of the beef packers' trial in Chicago.

Rev. H. S. Little, just returned from the Orient, says the students of the Chinese universities are fomenting a revolution and favor a republic.

Mrs. Susan Day Parker, accused of participating in the firing of the yacht Scythian for the insurance, has been declared not guilty.

Charles L. Tucker, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page, of near Cambridge, Mass., has been sentenced to be electrocuted.

Secretary Loeb announces that the government will prosecute the wreckers of the Enterprise National Bank of Pittsburg.

Norman Hagwood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was acquitted of a charge of criminal libel preferred by Justice Joseph M. Deuel.

In the Greene-Gaynor trial telegrams bearing upon the allegation that an attempt was made to bribe a Government inspector were admitted.

The miners of the Southwest at Indianapolis decided to stand by the demand for the admission of the joint conference.

There are indications that District Attorney Jerome is preparing to prosecute certain persons involved in insurance irregularities.

Fire in the sanitarium of Miss Anna L. Alston, in New York, endangered the lives of a number of patients who had recently been operated on.

Constantino Levi and Petro Foracika, alleged secretaries of the Baird (Pa.) anarchist band, were arrested near Monongahela, Pa.

Fourteen lives were lost in an explosion in the Whiteville Mine, Indian Territory, that was caused by fire-damp.

The Pennsylvania State Senate ordered an investigation of the Insurance Department of that state.

The Bank of San Luis Obispo, Cal., closed its doors by order of the bank commissioners.

Charles Winn killed his wife, her sister and himself in Providence, R. I. United States District Attorney Morrison denounced the attorneys for the beef packers of Chicago as trust lawyers and that their defense of immunity is claptrop.

Mary McCall, age 16 years, saved two Northern Central Railway trains from a wreck near Harrisburg, Pa., by signaling that a bowlder had rolled on the tracks.

James Debuys, for 32 years a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and prominent in the social and business world of that city, died suddenly.

The Mississippi compass, at Jackson, Miss., with 9,500 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$750,000, with insurance of \$500,000.

Seven St. Louis women have been stabbed by a "Jack the Cutter."

Remarks by Colonel Meldrin, of counsel for Greene and Gaynor, now on trial in Savannah, were construed as a reflection on the court by Judge Speer, and delivered a scathing address from the bench.

The suit of Morris C. Mengis against Gen. Louis Fitzgerald for a fee of a million dollars in connection with the sale of the Western Maryland Railroad will come for retrial in Brooklyn in February.

The wage scale committee of the United Mineworkers Convention has reported in favor of a 12 1/2 per cent. increase in wages, an eight-hour workday and a working contract for a year.

Mrs. Anna Howard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., known as the "baby carriage thief," was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

FOREIGN

Nearly 250 revolutionists in the Baltic region have been shot, several thousand are under arrest and 5,000 rifles have been captured. The revolutionists have burned 200 castles, with an aggregate value of \$4,000,000.

Private conferences between the French and German delegates to the Moroccan conference have developed a plan whereby Italy would be charged with the organization of a semimilitary police.

A mass-meeting of Servians held to protest against Austria-Hungary's action in driving the frontier to the importation of Servian cattle urged a commercial union with Bulgaria.

Twenty-five members of the diplomatic corps at Caracas have notified President Castro that they cannot accept his attitude toward M. Taigny, the recent French charge d'affaires.

The Japanese Legation at Rome will be raised to an embassy and M. Uchida will receive the appointment.

Trouble has been renewed in Morocco between Raisuli, the bandit chief, and the Anjara tribesmen.

The Russian government is abolishing the sinecure positions in the army and navy.

Emperor William of Germany celebrated his forty-seventh birthday.

Meager news reaches St. Petersburg of a mutiny among the reservists at Vladivostok.

Colonel Prozorovski, chief of the gendarmes of Persia, East Russia, has been notified by revolutionists that he is to be assassinated.

Thomas Higgins, Irish Nationalist, elected to Parliament Thursday, died of heart disease Friday.

The chairman respectively of the French and German delegations to the Moroccan conference held a private meeting to discuss the situation. It is probable that Switzerland or some other small neutral power will be entrusted with the organization of the Moroccan police.

Jules Jaluzot, former member of the French Chamber of Deputies, charged with illegally using funds for speculations in the Paris sugar market, thereby causing a panic, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Five foreigners—three Frenchmen, a German and an Austrian—have been convicted of conspiring to disturb public order and expelled from Hayti.

The British House of Commons contains a larger representation of Jews than ever before. Sir Edward Grey, the new foreign secretary, has been returned by a large majority.

SIX HOTEL GUESTS

DIE IN FLAMES

Chief Hotel in Lowell, Mass., is Destroyed.

SEVERAL BURNED AND INJURED.

The Richardson Hotel, One of Lowell Leading Hostleries, is Partly Destroyed by Fire—Rapid Sweep of Flames Through the Building Cut Off Those on the Upper Floors.

Lowell, Mass. (Special).—Several persons are thought to have lost their lives and more than 20 are injured in a fire which partially destroyed the Richardson Hotel, one of the leading public houses in the city, early Saturday morning.

The fire started a few minutes before 2 o'clock and by the time the firemen reached the scene the flames had penetrated to all of the floors and dense smoke was issuing from the windows, to which many of the guests in the upper part of the structure had fled to escape suffocation.

A second alarm brought assistance to the firemen within a few minutes, and dozens of police officers were hurried to Middlesex Street from the Central Station. The firemen and police rescued many guests, 20 or more of whom had been injured, but during the first half hour that the fire was in progress it was not known that there had been any fatalities.

At 2.30 o'clock the firemen reported that they had seen a half dozen bodies of women on the fourth floor.

There is some doubt, however, about the number of fatalities. It is thought that several more persons lost their lives, but up to 3 A. M. it has been impossible to tell the exact number, as the hotel continued to burn fiercely in places, and an investigation was out of the question for the time being.

Few of the guests had time to carry away any of their clothing, and most of them left their valuables behind.

In the panic which ensued during the excitement attending their escape many people were severely injured and burned.

The most seriously injured were removed to St. John's Hospital. Within half an hour after the fire broke out more than 20 of those hurt had been removed to that institution.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the bodies of two unknown women were removed from the burning building. It was then believed that there were more bodies in the hotel, but the fire was burning so fiercely that a search was impossible.

The Richardson Hotel is a moderate-sized structure of brick and of four stories in height, with a flat roof. The hotel is situated at the corner of Middlesex and Dutton Streets, directly opposite the Middlesex Street Station of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The hotel was usually largely patronized by commercial travelers.

CUBANS' GIFT TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

Senate Authorizes President Palma to Expend \$25,000.

Havana, (Special).—The Senate unanimously passed an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of a wedding gift for Miss Alice Roosevelt. Just before the conclusion of the session the secretary of the Senate read a bill which had been introduced jointly by Senator Mendez Capote, the vice president-elect; Senator Zayas, president of the Liberal party, and Gen. Manuel Sanguily, the leader of the independent party, directing President Palma to select a wedding gift for Miss Roosevelt and appropriating \$25,000 therefor.

Each of the senators introducing the bill spoke in a similar strain to Senator Zayas, who said that Cuba owed some evidence of appreciation to her unfailing friend, Theodore Roosevelt, and that the wedding of his daughter afforded opportunity to demonstrate Cuba's love and appreciation of her illustrious father. Each speaker pointed out that all parties had agreed to the propriety and appropriateness of the making of such a gift.

Before the vote was taken General Cisneros, who has been called the most anti-American man in Congress, voiced his approval of the bill, and moved that it be passed by acclamation. It was so passed. Assurances are given that the House will take similar action.

Killed Wrong Colonel.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Colonel Prozorovski, chief of the gendarmes at Pensa, East Russia, has been informed by the local revolutionary organization that the recent murder of Colonel Lisovski, commanding the Seventy-eighth Infantry Division, by members of the organization, was a blunder. He had been mistaken for Colonel Prozorovski, and the organization has notified the latter that the error will shortly be rectified.

Costly Staircase Unsafe.

St. Paul (Special).—Pearl Hall, aged 11 years, who was adopted when a baby by her grandfather, Anton Myers, here, has spent the last five years of her life mainly studying the Bible. The girl did so on a bread-and-water diet, with an occasional bit of boiled rice. Since she was 6 years old her grandfather compelled her to read the Bible at all hours of the day. The girl would not even be allowed to go out and play. Her health has been seriously injured. The Humane Society interfered in her behalf and the court placed her in another family.

Another Brooks Comet.

York, Pa. (Special).—Colister Morton Craig, an architect, of this city, has been awarded second prize—a silver medal given by the Architectural League of New York—in a design competition which was open to all architects, students, and draftmen under 30 years of age and residents of the United States. The winners of the first and second prizes have been invited to attend the annual dinner of the Architectural League in New York, when the medals will be presented.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Nearly \$3,000,000,000.

The foreign commerce of the United States approached surprisingly near to the \$3,000,000,000 point in the calendar year, 1905, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"The total imports and exports of merchandise," the report says, "is \$2,866,000,000, against \$2,307,000,000 in 1904, an average increase of \$559,000,000 a year in the five-year period. If to the \$2,866,000,000 of foreign commerce in 1905 were added the figures of trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico, formerly foreign territory, and included in our statements of foreign trade prior to 1901, the total would approximate \$2,900,000,000 or about \$600,000,000 more than five years ago and \$1,200,000,000 more than 10 years ago.

"Another notable characteristic of the year's foreign trade is the fact that the exports in the month of December were practically \$200,000,000, the largest month's exportation in any year prior to December, 1905, being that of December, 1904, when the total was \$174,819,559.

The report adds:

"The import record for 1905 is also in excess of that of any preceding year, being for the 12 months ended with December \$1,179,358,846, against \$1,035,909,190 in 1904. The growth of imports, while not rapid, has been steady and continues to be so, keeping pace, approximately, with the growth of population.

"The commerce with the noncontiguous territory of the United States also makes a new high record for 1905, and will amount to about \$130,000,000 in value, against a little less than \$100,000,000 last year."

Year to Complete Bridge.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, through Mr. Frye, of Maine, submitted a report to the Senate in favor of the passage of the joint resolution providing for an extension of one year in the time in which the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington is to be completed.

By a joint resolution approved February 18, 1905, the time for completing the construction of this bridge and its approaches was extended to February 12, 1906. While the work on the bridge proper will be completed by that date and the opening of the bridge and approaches need not be delayed, it is estimated by Secretary Taft and the Chief of Army Engineers that it will require the entire working year of 1906 to finish all the work on the approaches, the most important work being the construction of a steel and concrete bridge over the Washington channel in the Washington approach.

\$1,000,000 Philippine Bonds.

The Philippine government has authorized the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department to sell \$1,000,000 gold public improvement bonds of the Philippine Islands under authority granted by the act of Congress approved February 6, 1905.

These bonds are redeemable at the pleasure of the Philippine government after 10 years, and will be payable in 30 years after date. Principal and interest at 4 per cent. are payable at the Treasury of the United States. The bids must be received in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department no later than 3 o'clock in the afternoon of February 15.

Wider Market For Cotton.

The Senate Committee on Commerce heard arguments by a number of representatives of the cotton growing and manufacturing industries in support of Senator Lee S. Overman's bill providing for the appointment of a commission for the extension of American markets in the Orient.

Among those who presented their views were Senator Overman, of North Carolina; former Senator A. J. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Editor William Whittam, Jr., of the American Cotton Record, and Dr. J. F. Crowell, statistician, of this city.

Col. Isaac Henry Wing, a wealthy retired lumberman of Wisconsin, has given \$500 to endow a college of mathematics at Bowdoin.

The House passed the Urgent Deficiency Bill with a provision that the eight-hour law shall not apply to the Isthmian Canal.

Secretary Taft defended before the Senate committee his fiscal agreement with the Panama government.

The Isthmian Canal Commission submitted its report to Secretary Taft recommending a lock canal.

Imposing ceremonies are to attend the unveiling of the McClellan monument in Washington, October 18.

The members of the Imperial Chinese Commission were entertained at luncheon by Secretary Root.

Democrats in the House filibustered in vain against the adoption of a rule which will have the effect of suspending the Eight-Hour labor law in the Panama Canal Zone.

Members of the House are working for an omnibus public building bill to carry an appropriation of about \$12,000,000.

Chairman Theodore P. Shonts, of the Panama Canal Commission, acknowledged that he draws \$12,000 a year salary from the "Clever Leaf" Railroad.

President Roosevelt makes public the charge of Government Attorney Morrison that a Beef Trust attorney has been offering bribes to influence public opinion in Chicago.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter to Congressman Longworth.

Secretary Taft explained to the House Committee on Insular Affairs a pending bill for the purchase of coal lands to enable the United States to mine fuel for its own use in the Far East.

The Philippine Commission has decided to sell \$1,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds. The Commission has accepted the bid of the White syndicate to build railroads in the sugar districts.

The House of Representatives by a vote of 194 to 150, passed the bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Arizona and New Mexico as two states.

GALLANT OLD

SOLDIER DEAD

General Joe Wheeler Succumbs to Pneumonia in New York.

WAS A HERO OF TWO WAR.

His Brilliant Career as a Cavalry Commander in the Confederate Army and His Valuable Services as One of the Principal Commanders of the American Army in the Spanish-American Campaign.

New York (Special).—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the famous Confederate cavalry leader and a brigadier general of the United States Army since the war with Spain, died at 5.35 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn. The veteran of two wars was 69 years old, but in spite of his age, there was hope until Thursday, of his recovery from the attack of pneumonia which caused his death.

General Wheeler was taken ill six days ago at his sister's home, where he has been living recently. He contracted a severe cold, which developed into pleurisy and pneumonia. From the first stage he held against him, but the illness did not give up hope until Wednesday night, when the disease was found to have affected both lungs.

General Wheeler's immediate relatives were all with him. His daughters, Mrs. W. J. Harris and the Misses Anne, Lucille and Carrie Wheeler, had been summoned from the South and arrived early in the week. His son, Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., now stationed at West Point, was also present, as well as General Wheeler's sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, and her son.

The family was summoned to the bedside of the patient at midnight, when the doctors in consultation concluded that the end was but a matter of hours. The General was then awake and conscious, and his mind was apparently active. He seemed to know that death was approaching, and, though too weak to speak, he succeeded in giving signs of recognition and encouragement to his children.

Later the General sank into a peaceful slumber, and, at the request of the doctors, the family quietly withdrew from the sick man's bedside.

General Wheeler was never again more than semiconscious. He lingered until evening, and passed away quietly.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler ranked high among the brilliant cavalry leaders developed by the Civil War. When he surrendered as a lieutenant general in the service of the Confederacy he was only 29 years old, yet he was senior cavalry officer in the Confederate Army.

Thirty three years later, as a major general of Volunteers, U. S. A., he was leading American cavalry against the Spaniards in Cuba. For accepting a commission from President McKinley he was severely criticized by Southerners of the "unreconstructed" type.

In the Alabama Constitutional Convention of 1901 an effort was made to deny him the courtesies of the floor. He was snubbed by the presiding officer of a convention of Confederate veterans at Charleston, S. C., in 1890. The same thing happened at a Confederate reunion at New Orleans in 1903. Southern newspapers commented unfavorably on his accepting comradeship with men who had fought against the South. It is very probable, however, that General Wheeler's reputation was enhanced among Southern people generally, just as his popularity was increased among Northerners, by his patriotic action at the outset of the Spanish-American War. In his last service he showed the same dash, the same capacity for sudden, brilliant movement that worried federal generals in the Civil War.

GIFTS FOR MISS ROOSEVELT.

Magnificent Silver and Jewelry Being Made in New York.

New York (Special).—Rare jewels in unique designs, which friends of Miss Alice Roosevelt have selected for her wedding gifts, are being set by skilled workmen at Tiffany's Forest Hill plant.

The largest presents are a magnificent silver service, one of the most beautiful ever made by Tiffany, which has been ordered by the Rough Riders' Association, and a Krags-Jorgensen rifle, fashioned of 22-karat gold, an exact full-size working model, to be presented to her by the officers of the United States Army.

Among the other jewels are a pearl collar of 10 strands, the largest ever made by the company, and worth \$31,000. A diamond tiara, containing 500 stones, is said to be another, and there are two diamond collars and two bowknobs of diamonds.

Two diamond lockets are believed to have been ordered by Secretary of War William H. Taft. Miss Carow, sister of Mrs. Roosevelt, is having jewelry made, as is also Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of the President. Most of the gifts have been ordered by well-known persons living in New York, Washington and Cleveland.

Had \$200,000 Worth of Gold.

Albuquerque, N. M., (Special).—In dismantling the old Albermarle mill, in the Jemez Mountains, north of this city, Morris Brothers, contractors, discovered hidden under the foundations a big, solid gold brick, supposed to be worth about \$200,000. It is supposed to have been stolen and hidden there by some former employe of the mill, when the latter was in operation 10 years ago. The contractors have been taking out the machinery to ship to the United Verde Mine, in Arizona.

Pistol Duel Fatal.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—A special to the Advertiser from Florida, Ala., says: "Grady Miller, the 16-year-old son of Dr. S. L. Miller, was shot and killed by the negro porter of the Lake View Hotel. There were no eye-witnesses to the shooting, but the pistol shots were heard. A search was made, and near by was found the negro, in a dying condition. He lived long enough to say that he and Miller had engaged in a pistol duel. There is no way to ascertain the cause of the tragedy."

ALIGNMENT OF THE POWERS.

The Morocco Conference Seems Doomed to Fail.

Algiers (By Cable).—The confidential exchanges now going on among the representatives of the powers in the Moroccan conference disclose the extreme difficulty of arranging an agreement that both France and Germany would accept.

The German delegates put forward the attractive principle of disinterestedness and the equal privilege for all countries. The French delegates, on the other hand, maintain that France cannot be disinterested. They affirm that, having followed an active policy in Morocco for eight years and having obtained numerous advantages, France should not now be asked to take the same position as all the rest of the world.

France virtually enunciates in a modified form the principle of the Monroe Doctrine in Northwest Africa. She has acquired and holds a position toward Morocco that, according to her view, makes equal political influence with other powers impossible. On the question of economic equality she says "yes," but on that of political equality she answers "no."

Germany insists on political equality with even more tenacity than she does on the question of economic equality.

The real struggle, however, is over the political future of Morocco. France would rather withdraw from the conference than tie up the political destiny of Morocco by international control.

While this is not an authoritative official utterance, it unmistakably represents the feeling of the French delegation. France refuses to be excluded from what she holds to be the legitimate expansion of her influence in Northern Africa.

The French delegates appear to realize that the current of the conference is against them because neutral powers, such as the United States, lean toward the idea of disinterested equality rather than toward France's special geographical and historic paramountcy.

France therefore may strive for a negative result, so far as political questions go, accepting fully a commercial equality and joining in the effort to reach just economic conclusions but resisting suggestions for the internationalization of any of the public services of Morocco.

Germany will press for the internationalization of the police. It should be understood that this question of police does not refer to the ordinary force for the maintenance of local order, but, in the larger sense, to the semi-military body which is to exercise a powerful general control.

France still counts upon Great Britain, Russia, Spain and Portugal, but her earliest hopes that the United States would be with her are beginning to diminish.

Germany believes that her view as to international control has been accepted in principle by the United States, Austria and Sweden.

Belgium is noncommittal through fear that either France or Germany will raise the Congo question into an international issue after the conference if either should consider itself offended.

The foregoing tendencies are the outgrowth of constant private meetings of the delegates. The British villa is one of the centers for these meetings and the French and American delegates are frequent visitors there. The American delegates have also conferred with the Germans and the French.

The conference accepted all the articles of the report of the committee on contraband relating to the prevention of the trade in contraband arms and passed to the consideration of economic questions.

TROUBLE IN ISLAND OF PINES.

Americans Back Up J. M. Steere in Resisting the Order of the Court.

Havana, (Special).—It is reported from Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, that trouble is expected on account of the refusal of James M. Steere, the so-called territorial secretary, to comply with the order of the court. Steere is the custodian of a warehouse in which the court has stored certain chattles involved in pending litigation. Steere refused to deliver these until the storage charges had been paid