

WAS ARRESTED IN HIS STATEROOM

Charles W. Morse Nabbed as Steamship Reaches Quarantine

WHIRLED TO COURT IN AUTOMOBILE

Justice Dowling Grants a Special Sunday Hearing at His Home and Morse Is Released in \$20,000 Bail—Grand Larceny Is the Charge Against Him.

New York (Special).—Charles W. Morse, financier and promoter of many large combinations, including the so-called Ice Trust and a merger of nearly all of the coastwise steamship lines, returned Sunday from his brief trip of Europe, was arrested in his stateroom when the steamer Etruria reached quarantine in the lower bay, held in custody until the ship was docked, and then was whisked away in an automobile to the home of Justice Victor Dowling, of the Supreme Court, where he gave bond in the sum of \$20,000 to answer to two indictments charging grand larceny and involving the sum of \$100,000.

Mr. Morse was released and went immediately to his Fifth Avenue home, where tonight he gave out a statement asserting his innocence and asking the public to suspend judgment until he has had the opportunity of facing his accusers in court. Mr. Morse will appear before Justice Dowling in open court and plead not guilty to the indictments. He denied that his trip to Europe was a flight. He said he had gone abroad to sell stock in a large interest and to secure a fortnight's rest. Both purposes were spoiled by the publication of reports that he was a fugitive from justice, he declared.

Mr. Morse had received word by wireless telegraph that two indictments had been found against him, but he did not know he was to suffer physical arrest. The appearance of three detectives from District Attorney Jerome's office at his stateroom door took him completely by surprise.

Bailed by Surety Company.

The officers, armed with a warrant, had gone down the bay on a revenue cutter. They were accompanied by Albert B. Boardman and Phillip J. Britt, attorneys, and by Benjamin W. Morse, a son of the financier. Mrs. Morse met her husband at the pier, and it was in her automobile that the journey with one of the detectives was made to Justice Dowling's house.

Justice Dowling held an informal court session in his library, Assistant District Attorney Kresel representing the prosecution. The bonds, which were signed by a surety company, had been prepared Saturday. Mr. Morse was required to sign two obligations of \$10,000 each, along with the representatives of the bonding company, was put under oath to appear at any time his presence may be required.

Mr. Britt stated that he had requested Mr. Jerome to allow the attorneys to produce Mr. Morse in court Monday, as he said had been done in the cases of other well-known men under indictment, but had been told that the public interest demanded that the ex-banker be placed under arrest as soon as the ship reached New York waters.

The charge against Mr. Morse grows out of a note given to him by former Chief Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, of the Court of Appeals. Judge O'Brien is said to have deposited three notes for \$100,000 each with Mr. Morse in payment for a block of 1,000 shares of stock in the National Bank of North America. The notes were to be held three years and not discounted, according to Judge O'Brien, and at the end of the three-year period he was to have the privilege of consuming or withdrawing from the bargain for the purchase of stock.

Ten Sailors Die in Wreck.

Portland, Ore. (Special).—The American ship Emily Reed, 113 days out from Newcastle, N. S., for Portland, with coal, went ashore at the mouth of the Nehalem River, on the Oregon coast, and broke in two. The crew was swept overboard by the seas. Ten seamen were lost, while six persons were saved, including the captain and his wife.

Wills \$2,365,000 to Charities.

London (By Cable).—The will of Mrs. Rylands, widow of John Rylands, of the famous Manchester cotton firm, bequeaths \$2,365,000 to various charities including \$1,000,000 to the John Rylands Library, at Manchester, on which, during her lifetime she spent \$7,500,000 in building and equipping and in purchasing for it the famous Lord Crawford and other collections.

Calls War Scare Baseless.

New York (Special).—Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, one of the foremost statesmen of Japan, in a letter received by Henry Clews, the banker, says the talk about war between Japan and the United States is a "pernicious fabrication of sensational newspapers." So far as I am aware, there is nothing of a serious nature diplomatically pending between the two countries," says the viscount.

Woman's Aged 110 Dead.

Wheeling, W. Va. (Special).—Amanda Woods, aged 110, the oldest person in the State, is dead, at her home in Marshall County. She was born in West Virginia when Indians still roamed through the forest, and she remembers Elizabeth Zane and Lewis Wetzel, the pioneers. She retained her faculties to the last, and could vividly recall the visits made this section by Lafayette.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

Baron Takahira, the new Japanese ambassador, arrived at New York, and declared that war between the United States and Japan would be the most inhuman event in the history of the world.

Francis T. F. Lovejoy, of Pittsburgh, is said to have admitted that Mrs. Mary E. Cochran, the "Woman in Black," obtained from him a \$100,000 mortgage on his \$750,000 home for \$1.

Miss Josie Gemblino, in New York, shot five times at Charles Tingo, who had jilted her a few days before the date set for their marriage.

Murray Carleton, millionaire clubman of St. Louis, has adopted a Chinese girl, who is now studying in China.

An expedition of American teachers on a tour of inspection abroad is being planned by the Civic Federation.

The Civic Federation plans sending a delegation of American school-teachers on a tour of inspection in Europe.

Hetty Green is reported to have said that during the financial crisis she loaned a million to Harry Payne Whitney and to the New York Central, but refused loans to members of the Vanderbilt family.

State's Attorney General Jackson announced that he would ask for the appointment of a receiver for the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York.

Deputy Chief Charles W. Kruger, known as the Grand Old Man of the New York Fire Department, was drowned while leading his men at a fire on Canal Street.

Carl Pohlig, leader of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and other members of the orchestra were injured in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio, near Chester, Pa.

Secretary Taft presented diplomas to 108 members of the graduating class of the United States Military Academy.

Nathan Z. Taylor, a city official of Creston, Ia., was shot and killed in the rear of his confectionery store. L. C. Brewer, a salesman, sent a bullet into his brain in the wholesale shoe store of A. J. Bates & Co., in Duane Street, New York, after threatening to kill G. A. Burnell, manager of the store, and firing a bullet into the floor to emphasize his threat. According to members of the firm, Brewer had been employed by Bates & Co., as a salesman, but was discharged a few weeks ago.

The report of the fire insurance business of 1907 on the Pacific coast shows the total amount of the policies written to be \$1,233,329,613, on which premiums to the amount of \$25,969,447 were paid.

Foster M. Voorhees, ex-governor of New Jersey, and president of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, was indicted for perjury by a special grand jury sitting in New York.

Mrs. Martha Anderson was found dead at her home, in Janesville, Wis., with her throat cut from ear to ear. The district attorney is investigating her death.

Brigadier General Henry Carroll, U. S. A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War and of the Spanish War, died at his home in Colorado Springs.

Five persons were killed in the explosion which wrecked the starch manufacturing plant of C. S. Tanner in Providence.

John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, has given up his \$250,000 position with the Guggenheim Exploration Company.

Fire destroyed the Pine Tree Worsted Company's plant at Putnam, Ct. The loss is about \$70,000.

Leslie M. Shaw says J. Pierpont Morgan is the biggest man in the country today and that he would like to see the financier president of the United States.

Henry Schuelle, a wealthy and respected contractor of Alton, Ill., confesses he is a burglar who has been looting stores of the community.

Twelve men were burned by the explosion of 50 tons of molten metal in the National Tube Company furnace at McKeesport, Pa.

Receivers have been named for P. P. Mast & Co., agricultural implement manufacturers of Cincinnati, O.

Burglars blew up the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of Rich Hill, Mo., securing \$25,000 in cash.

Charles J. Hughes, Jr., a Denver lawyer, delivered an address which consumed 45 hours.

Foreign

The Chinese government is framing as polite a refusal as possible to the Mikado's demand for the surrender of the Japanese steamship Tatsu Maru and its cargo, seized off Macao by the Chinese on the ground that it was smuggling arms and ammunition to Chinese revolutionists.

Russia and Great Britain will likely enter upon an agreement for joint action in regard to Macedonia, the action of Germany in deciding upon an independent course having broken up the European arrangement on the Macedonian question.

The London Evening News publishes a story of Arthur Hynes, in which the bigamist is reported to have admitted that he married 32 women.

An explosion has entombed 42 men in a coal mine at Glencoe, Natal. Twelve of the number are Europeans and the rest natives.

THE BIG FLEET SAILS PAST VALPARAISO

Chilians Enthuse Over Splendid Spectacle.

PRESIDENT MONTE REVIEWS FLEET.

The Sixteen American Battleships in Single File, Headed by the Chilean Cruiser Chacabuco and Chilean Torpedo-boat Destroyers, Steam Slowly Through Valparaiso Bay.

Valparaiso, Chili (By Cable).—The great American fleet of 16 battleships under the command of Rear Admiral Evans passed Valparaiso and continued on its voyage northward for Callao, Peru, the next stopping place. All Valparaiso and thousands of persons from every city in Chili witnessed the passing of the fleet. President Montt and the other high officials of the republic came out from shore to greet the battleships, and almost the entire Chilean Navy exchanged salutes with them as they swung around Curanilla Point and into Valparaiso Bay in single file, headed by the Chilean cruiser Chacabuco and five Chilean torpedo-boat destroyers.

Turning sharp around Curanilla Point at 2.10 o'clock P. M., the Chacabuco and the five Chilean destroyers led the Connecticut and her 15 sister ships into the view of the thousands who had awaited their appearance since dawn. The day was perfect and the spectacle of the fleet stretched in a great semicircle as seen from the high hills around the bay was magnificent.

President Montt and other Chilean officials embarked on the training ship General Baquedano and took a position well out in the harbor. Around the Baquedano the fleet swung at a speed of four knots, firing the presidential salute as they passed in review. It was one hour from the time the head of the fleet entered the bay until the last vessel had passed the President's ship and turned toward the open sea.

Then the Baquedano lifted anchor and escorted the fleet well out of the bay on its way to the North. It was a great review, such as had never before been seen in Valparaiso Bay, and the sight will long be remembered by the people of Chili who came to witness it.

The shipping the harbor and the principal buildings in the city were dressed for the occasion, as the day was observed as a holiday in honor of the fleet. From the picturesque, sloping hills, dotted with houses, a profusion of bunting and the waving of flags was discernible from the bay. Thousands of persons from Santiago and other places in the republic had come to Valparaiso for the occasion, and the roofs of the Bolso Commercial, with its two huge towers, the custom house and the large warehouses and other buildings along the circular road skirting the bay front were black with spectators.

The enthusiasm of the Chileans was almost boundless, and they cheered lustily as each battleship of the fleet swept around the reviewing ship, their sides lined with jacksies in immaculate white, and the noise of the cheering was lost, however, in that of the saluting guns from the fort and the fleet. Altogether, 1,200 shots were fired.

After the fleet had passed to the northwest a banquet was served on board the General Baquedano by President Montt in honor of the diplomatic corps and his other guests. Toasts were drunk to President Roosevelt and Admiral Evans and his officers, crews and ships, and the universal wish was expressed that the Americans may have fair weather and a safe passage to their destination.

The material prosperity of the nation is a very real pleasure to me to greet the members of this association. I doubt if there is any lesson more essential to teach in an industrial democracy like ours than the lesson that any failure to train the average citizen to a belief in the things of the spirit is less than the things of the body, must in the long run entail misfortune, shortcoming, possible disaster upon the nation itself. It is eminently right that we Americans should be proud of our material prosperity. It is eminently right that we should pride ourselves upon a widely diffused and exceedingly practical system of education. I believe in both, but neither will avail if something else is not added to the nation.

The material prosperity is essential as a foundation, but it is only a foundation and upon it must be built the superstructure of the higher moral and spiritual life; for otherwise in itself the material prosperity will amount to but little. So without education; it is necessary that we should see that the children should be trained not merely in reading and writing, not merely in the elementary branches of learning strictly so defined, but trained industrially, training adequately to meet the ever increasing demands of the complete growth of our industrialism, trained agriculturally, trained in handicrafts, trained to be more efficient workers in every field of human activity.

But they must be trained in more than that or the nation will ultimately go down. They must be trained in the elementary branches of righteousness; they must be trained so that it shall come naturally to them to shun that which is evil, or we never can see our democracy take the place which it must and shall take among the nations of the earth.

Merchant Kills Lumberman.

Johnson City, Tenn. (Special).—H. Cline, a prominent lumberman of Bristol, was shot and instantly killed at Elk Park by Luke Banner, a wealthy merchant of Elk Park, N. C. The killing is thought to have been the result of difference over business matters between Cline and the Banner family last summer.

Hotels Must Spruce Up.

Guthrie, Okla. (Special).—The house of representatives passed a sweeping measure regulating hotels. The measure provides that every hotel shall provide nine-foot sheets, and shall use "no cup, dish, vessel, or receptacle for food that has cracks visible to the naked eye."

Price of Oil Increased.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—The Standard Oil Company announced an increase of five cents in three grades of oil, as follows: North Lima, 99; South Lima, 94, and Indiana, 94. Pennsylvania remains unchanged.

FINANCIAL

American Sugar declared its regular dividends. No change in the Bank of England's 4 per cent. discount rate.

Baltimore & Ohio officials say that although 11,000 of their freight cars are now idle traffic has improved somewhat.

Western Union, which, like Missouri Pacific, is a Gould stock, was very weak along with the latter, falling 2 points to 48.

There was a decrease of \$1,429 in the January gross earnings of the American Railway Company. The regular dividend on the stock has been declared.

Union Pacific directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the common stock. Southern Pacific declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Pennsylvania coal and coke tonnage on its Eastern lines for the year up to February 8 amounted to 1,547,948 tons, against 6,181,075 tons last year, a decline of about 26 per cent.

The annual statement of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company for 1907 shows total assets of \$8,050,797. The undivided profits amount to \$2,477,299. The reserve fund to provide for depreciation has been increased \$68,500. The sum of \$305,325 has been expended for betterments and additions.

820,000 IN JEWELS STOLEN.

Thieves Enter Second-story Window While Dinner Is in Progress.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—While a dinner party was in progress at the home of Frank G. Jones, in Vance Avenue, one of the most fashionable residential sections of the city, thieves entered a second-story window and made away with jewels valued at \$20,000.

The jewels were the property of Garret E. Lamb, his wife and daughter, of Clinton, Iowa.

PRESIDENT SAYS MORALITY IS THE CORNERSTONE

Roosevelt Gives Talk on Material Prosperity.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Interest in the work of the fifth general convention of the Religious Education Association centered in a reception and an address to the delegates by the President of the United States at the White House, in which he declared that our material prosperity will avail but little unless it is built upon the superstructure of the higher moral and spiritual life.

The real business before the second First Congregationalist Church was the reading of the annual reports or "survey" of the work of the association and of the progress in moral and religious education and the election of officers, as follows:

President, Francis Greenwood Peabody, Harvard, Mass.; first vice president, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Berkeley, Cal.; vice presidents, Elmer E. Brown, Washington, D. C.; James H. Kirkland, Rochester, N. Y.; James H. Boardley, Nashville, Tenn.; Henry W. Helm, Kansas City, Mo.; Carter Helm, Lynchburg, Va.; George Hodges, Cambridge, Mass.; William R. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven, Ct.; William N. Hartshorn, Boston, Mass.; William D. Murray, New York, N. Y.; Charles B. Galloway, Jackson, Tenn.; A. H. McKay, Halifax, N. S.; George R. Robinson, Chicago, Ill.; William O. Thompson, Columbus, O.; Frank Strong, Lawrence, Kan., and Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, N. J.

The delegates were received in the East Room of the White House when the President addressed them as follows:

It is a very real pleasure to me to greet the members of this association. I doubt if there is any lesson more essential to teach in an industrial democracy like ours than the lesson that any failure to train the average citizen to a belief in the things of the spirit is less than the things of the body, must in the long run entail misfortune, shortcoming, possible disaster upon the nation itself. It is eminently right that we Americans should be proud of our material prosperity. It is eminently right that we should pride ourselves upon a widely diffused and exceedingly practical system of education. I believe in both, but neither will avail if something else is not added to the nation.

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FEDERAL TROOPS SENT TO ALASKAN MINES

Strike Situation There is Growing Serious.

MUST TRAVEL BY DOG SLEDS.

A Company of Infantry Ordered to the Scene After Conference in Which the President, Attorney General Bonaparte and Chief of Staff Bell Take Part.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—By direction of the President, Acting Secretary Oliver ordered a company of infantry from Fort Gibbon, in Alaska, to Fairbanks, in that territory, to preserve order during the mining strike in that section. This action was taken upon representation from the United States Court in Alaska to the Attorney General that the presence of Federal troops was needed. Attorney General Bonaparte promptly brought the matter to the attention of the President, and by his instruction afterwards consulted with Acting Secretary Oliver, who, through General Bell, chief of staff, forwarded the necessary orders for the movement of troops to the military commander at Fort Gibbon.

The Department of Justice is without information as to the cause of the strike. It is not known here whether the trouble is due to a strike for increase of wages, resisting a reduction of wages, or the result of the shutting down of the mines. It is understood that every miner in the town is out on strike. A large number of arrests have been made. Department officials say that although shots have been exchanged, there has been no destruction of property or serious injuries inflicted as yet.

The following statement on the situation was given out at the Department of Justice:

"The Attorney General is in receipt of telegrams from Fairbanks, Alaska, indicating that there is a possibility of trouble growing out of the strike of miners at that point. The striking miners had picketed the trail between Valdez and Fairbanks, but a party of workmen were brought in by the pickets. Most of the new and by-arrived laborers are Russians, and it is reported that open air mass meetings are being held by the striking miners, and that threats of violence have been made. The marshal has been directed by the Attorney General to use all the force at his command to arrest lawbreakers and to prevent intimidation, and it has also been arranged that a military force shall start for Fairbanks at once to give the marshal moral support, and also to take action should the disorder prove too great for the force that the marshal may be able to secure. The latter has been given strict orders as to the energetic use of all the force he can command."

Fort Gibbon being at the junction of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers, about 150 miles by rail from Fairbanks, it appears to be the more valuable. Recent reports from military authorities at the posts show the temperature to be ranging from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, and the ice fields unusually heavy. The only means of transportation is by dog sleds, and it would require probably five or six days to make the trip.

Fairbanks, Alaska (Special).—United States Marshal Perry has sworn in 250 special deputies for the protection of life and property against riotous strikers, who are congregated on the streets. These mobs have been attempting to capture recent arrivals here with a view to deporting them. The marshal's force has dispersed the rioters, and given protection to all men in camp. All saloons are closed.

FLORAL GREETING AT FRISCO.

Barren Spots to Blossom Forth When the Fleet Arrives.

San Francisco (Special).—With the scattering of seeds over the burned hillsides this week, San Francisco will begin the first actual work for its beautification against the coming of the battleship fleet. At a meeting of the executive committee for the fleet's reception, it was decided to plant at once, nasturtiums, echinops and Shirley poppy seeds so that when May comes the slopes now dotted with vacant spaces filled with brick and ashes will smile in gorgeous colors of many flowers.

No time is to be lost for the plants take almost three months to flower and whatever the seeds and their planting cost will be appropriated when the amount is known.

NINE MEN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Two Buildings of Explosive Company Are Destroyed With Workmen.

Montreal, Quebec (Special).—At the Ile Parrot, near Vaudreuil, two of the buildings of the Standard Explosive Company were destroyed and nine workmen killed. One man, who was working outside, was injured. The two explosions took place one after the other. They came like thunderbolts, and when the terrified people of the village of Vaudreuil looked in the direction of the factory all was already over. The two buildings had collapsed, and the men's bodies had been blown to atoms.

Goes Smiling to Gallows.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—Henry Thaxton, a negro, convicted of killing W. E. Humstacker, white, two years ago, after being three previously respited by the governor, was hanged here. He mounted the scaffold smiling, and began his speech on the gallows by saying: "Friends, I am here once again, and would up with 'thanking you for your attention.' He said bad company had gotten him into trouble.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

Dewey To Meet Fleet.

Admiral Dewey will go to San Francisco to meet the American fleet. This announcement of the purpose of the ranking Admiral of the Navy has caused a stir of gossip in army and navy circles. Rumors of a breakdown in Admiral Evan's health, which were current at the time the fleet sailed from Hampton Roads, have been received and given color to conjectures that "Fighting Bob" may be relieved.

Admiral Dewey ridicules the idea that there is the remotest prospect of his return to the quarter-deck. He declares his coming visit to the coast next May will be entirely in the nature of a social affair, and will not have any bearing on Admiral Evan's command.

Admiral Dewey will be accompanied on his journey to greet the fleet by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf. The plan of the trip to the coast, it is said, originated in an invitation from the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Mr. Bentley. The latter, while on a visit to Washington, was introduced to the President by Senator Perkins. He invited the President to be present at the festivities planned to welcome the fleet's arrival at Golden Gate. Upon the President expressing his inability to attend, Mr. Bentley invited Admiral Dewey and Secretary Metcalf to be present.

Admiral Dewey has not yet decided whether he will meet the fleet at San Diego, Los Angeles, or await its arrival at San Francisco.

Creates Militia Division.

In recognition of the growing intimacy between the regular army and the national militia, Acting Secretary of War Oliver has issued an order creating a new division in the War Department to be known as the Division of Militia Affairs. Col. E. M. Weaver, of the Coast Artillery, has been named as chief of the new division.

The jurisdiction of the division involves: "The armament, equipment, discipline training, education and organization of the militia; the conduct of camps of instruction and participation in the field exercises and maneuvers of the regular army, and the mobilization and the relations of the militia to the regular army in time of peace."

New Rifles Are Ready.

Acting Secretary Oliver states that the War Department at last is in a position to completely arm the organized militia of the country, 100,000 strong, with the new high-power army rifle or musket. The weapon is officially known as the model of 1903, rechartered for the ammunition of 1906.

The distinguishing feature is the new sharply pointed light steel-clad bullet, with its enormous range and flat trajectory. Governors of States may have the new rifle for their militia upon requisition and turning in the Krag-Jorgensen guns of the type used in the Spanish-American War.

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Admiral Converse's report on the criticisms of the American Navy was made public. He declares our Navy in ships and men to be the peer of any, but inferior in quantity.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been advised that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will put the nine-hour law in operation at once.

The record shows that while congressmen want to cut down all other expenses, they are holding onto their mileage and increased salary.

Congressman Ollie James, from Kentucky, is said to have the vice presidential blue burin in his bonnet. Another blow at the Harriman and other railroads of the west is in contemplation in Congress, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary having decided to report a resolution directing the Attorney General to make an investigation of land holdings of the land grant railroads for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are refusing to sell their lands to settlers at reasonable prices, and if so, to take steps to compel them to do so.

Judge S. H. Cowan, of Texas, in addressing the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, declared the railroads have ample equipment to move commerce if they would abandon the tonnage system.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, denounced the Aldrich financial bill as favoring rich and powerful individuals or corporations and placing the power to issue money in the control of bankers' associations.

The House Committee on Military Affairs decided not to vote an increase in the pay of the officers of the Army. The pay of enlisted men is to be increased.

An historical painting of the battle of the Constitution and Guerriero has been presented to the Naval Academy.

Senator Tillman presented a petition to the Senate from Alfred O. Crozier, a manufacturer of Wilmington, Del., protesting against the passage of the Aldrich Currency Bill.

A new employers' liability act, framed to meet the objections of the Supreme Court to the act recently declared invalid, was introduced in House and Senate.

Secretary of the State Root appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in behalf of the bill for a reorganization of the American consular service.

Representative Richardson, of Alabama, made a lengthy speech in the House on the tariff question.

The President nominated Louis A. Coolidge to be assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Chairman Tawney, of the House Committee on Appropriations, questioned the legality of the creation of the Inland Waterways Commission.