

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Many Suggestions Concerning Organization of Army.

CRITICISMS CONSIDERED

Sweeping Reforms in the Manner of Making Up an Army Are Recommended—An Army War College Proposed Wherein Men May Be Educated for Positions in Any Branch of the Service—Hints Regarding Staff Appointments—Present System of Promotion Should Be Modified.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The report of the secretary of war, Hon. Elihu Root, was made public today. It shows the following distribution of the regular army: In Cuba, 334 officers and 10,796 enlisted men; in Porto Rico, 87 officers and 2,857 enlisted men; on the continent of North America, 416 officers and 17,311 enlisted men; in Hawaii, 12 officers and 453 enlisted men; and in the Philippine Islands, 965 officers and 30,578 enlisted men. A volunteer force of 1,634 officers and 23,050 enlisted men is now either in port enroute to the Philippines or in port enroute to the Philippines with which the public is already more or less familiar, and adds:

Wherever the permanent occupation of our troops has extended in the Philippine Islands civil law has been immediately put in force. The courts have been organized and the most learned and competent native lawyers have been appointed to preside over them. A system of education has been introduced and numerous schools have been established. It is believed that in the city of Manila a greater number of good schools, affording better facilities for primary, secondary and college work than at any previous time in the history of the city.

Criticisms Considered. On the subject of improving the army organization report says: Two propositions seem to me fundamental: First—That the real object of having an army is to provide for war. Second—That the regular establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought.

The first of these statements seems like a truism, and it will probably be received everywhere without conscious denial. Yet, the present establishment of the regular army is the result of treatment of our army provided for the thirty-three years before the Civil war and the war with Spain. Present military service has been receiving consideration, and the possibility of war seemed at all times so vague and unreal that it had no formative power in shaping legislation regarding the army. The result was an elaborate system admirably adapted to securing pecuniary accountability and economy of expenditure in time of peace, a large number of small and separate commands, well officered and well disciplined, very efficient for police duty against Indians, and as separate commands unsuited for any other fighting qualities; and a class of officers most of whom were of a high order of individual excellence, who rendered valuable service in the conduct of public works, as instructors in colleges, and in a great variety of professional duties at separate posts and with their commands, but who, with the exception of the general officers, were arranged in rank without any reference whatever to their respective abilities to command or to render effective service. The result did not include the effective organization and training of the army as a whole for the purposes of war.

This was not because the army did not wish such a change, but because it was not permitted to organize and train for that object. The army has many able, educated, and competent officers who have thought much upon the subject and deeply regretted this condition, but who have been unable to secure a change. I believe that without any revolutionary interference with the general scheme of organization or with individual rights, and without excessive expense, a great improvement can be made in the way of organizing, training and equipping the army, and that the organization and training of the army to its true purpose. It is not reorganization which is needed, but the grant of opportunities for development of qualities which are well understood and appreciated by the army itself.

Points Involved. The preparation of an army for war involves at least these four things: First—Systematic study by responsible officers of plans for action under all contingencies of possible conflict, and with this, study of the larger problems of military science and the most complete information of the state of the art, study of the constant improvements in implements and methods of warfare, and of the adaptability of improvements and inventions for the purpose of carrying out the plans devised, and study of the constant changes of tactical and tactical organizations; and the establishment of depots, camps, fortifications, and lines of communication with reference to these plans, so that all expenditures for each separate step of development may contribute toward the practical realization of a comprehensive and consistent scheme. This requirement is not to be met by separate study and reflection of single officers not charged with the duty or able to give effect to their conclusions. The responsibility of declaring duty, the comparison of different views, the contribution of different minds, the construction and evolution of discussion, the persistence of ideas, and the systematic application of a considerable number of minds of a high order, and with a recognized status giving authority to their conclusions, are needed to produce the desired result. To illustrate: The War Department has recently received numerous applica-

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL METHUEN

REPORTS OF RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY HEARD IN LONDON.

THE GENERAL RESUMED HIS MARCH WEDNESDAY—EXPECTED THEM TO FORM JUNCTION WITH THE DIAMOND CITY GARRISON TOMORROW OR SUNDAY—BELIEF THAT THE BRITISH FORCES IN THAT TOWN AND MAFeking ARE ACTING IN CONCERT WITH HIM—FEAR THAT TOWN IS IN NEED.

London, Dec. 1.—While the reports of the relief of Kimberley, which were current on the Stock Exchange this morning, may be premature in their literal sense, the emotions to be no doubt that the pressure on the garrison has been much lightened by General Methuen's successes. It is reported that the general resumed his march northward Wednesday and expected to form a junction with the Kimberley forces Saturday or Sunday. The most recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria and seems to show that the garrisons at that place and Mafeking are acting in concert with General Methuen, for at the time the battle was being fought at Gras Pan Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell, who were assailed their beleaguers. The result of the Mafeking sortie is not known, but, according to a despatch from Pretoria, Colonel Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers. Two shells killed nine and wounded seventeen in a group. It is suggested in some quarters that the Boer forces have been withdrawn from the north of Cape Colony and may be hurrying to attack General Methuen's army in the rear. But reinforcements have been pushed rapidly forward from Orange river and De Aar, and it is believed they can circumvent any such designs. One More Division. From Lord Wolseley's announcement that it had been decided to call out one more army division, it appears that the war office does not look for a speedy collapse of Boer resistance. The brief despatches coming from Natal convey little information about the situation there. Naauw Poort reports that half the Colerubg Dutch who responded to the Boer summons for military service have returned to their homes; so, perhaps, the sedulous civil troubles hampering General Gatacre may be lessened and the military operations under his direction are to be begun. So far as known, the Ladysmith relief party remains at its posts, although probably the bridge had been sufficient repaired by Nov. 29 to permit of the resumption of the march. The opposing forces may, therefore, have come in contact near Colenso, where apparently the Boers are entrenched strongly on the north side of the river. A clue to the reasons which dictated General Methuen's hurried march may be found in Governor Milner's hint to the relief committee at Cape Town to prepare for the reception of 10,000 refugees. That it is regarded indicates that the garrison must have had reason to fear the reversion of Kimberley by starvation and disease.

THE PATERSON WRECK.

Coroner's Jury Views the Body of Mrs. Roe—Inquest Next Week.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 1.—Coroner Yates, his jury, consisting of Rudolph Matthias, Dr. James Ruppert, Charles Elbow, Dr. Frank Van Noord, Michael Maloney and David Hennessy, today viewed the body of Mrs. May Bert Roe, one of the victims of the collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway at Paterson, which occurred last night. The coroner then announced that he would hold an inquest in the county court house during the early part of next week. The bodies of Alexander Craig, his wife Esther, and their two daughters, Esther and Jessie, have been removed to New York for burial. The body of Walter Jacob Weilbrock has been sent to his late home, 839 West End avenue, Manhattan. It is expected that the body of Mrs. Roe will be shipped to her home in Ithaca during the day. Her husband, who was the driver of the motor car, may leave the institution today. Thomas H. White, the aged druggist of Ithaca, whose legs were broken and who was otherwise injured, was reported improved this morning, and hopes to be home in the latter part of the week. The investigation was strict. No conclusion was reached as it was desired to hear the story of Engineer Reardon, who was unable to be present, and also that of such of the passengers as may wish to be heard. John Reardon, the engineer of train 86, whose train struck the motor car responsible for the accident, is prostrated at his home near Newark. His family intimates that it would not be surprising if his mind gave way.

NEW CONSUL AT PRETORIA.

State Department Looking for Some One to Relieve Mr. Macrum.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Mr. Macrum, the United States consul at Pretoria, is renewing his appeals to the State department to be allowed to leave his post. The department, realizing the pressing necessity of having some energetic and willing representative of the United States at Pretoria to look after the important American interests in the Transvaal, as well as to carry out our obligations to care for the welfare of British citizens therein, is striving to find some consular officer near Pretoria who will undertake to relieve Mr. Macrum. Probably Mr. Hollis, United States consul at Lorenzo Marquez, will be asked to undertake the charge.

Erie Company Appeals.

Honesdale, Pa., Dec. 1.—In the injunction case of the Erie and Wyoming Railroad company against the Erie Railroad company, in which the latter is restrained from any interference with the present purchase of the Erie and Wyoming Railroad, Judge E. S. Willard, attorney for the Erie company, has taken an appeal to the supreme court. The appeal is from Judge Purdy's decision in allowing an amendment to the preliminary injunction covering the whole canal in Pennsylvania.

THE WAR ON QUAY.

Anti's Prepare a Memorial to the Senate.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Senator Bayard Henry, of this city, in discussing the memorial against the seating of Mr. Quay, said today: "Fifty-six Republicans of the legislature, opposed to the seating of Mr. Quay by the United States senate upon the temporary appointment of Governor Stone, including a number of those who, on various ballots, voted for Mr. Quay, have signed a memorial to the United States senate protesting against it. This memorial sets forth that such a temporary appointment is directly contrary to the plain wording of the constitution of the United States; that the senate has never, since the foundation of our government, recognized the right for a governor to make a temporary appointment where a vacancy has occurred by reason of the expiration of a term during a session of a legislature, and that it would be setting a dangerous precedent to adopt this course, and that, in view of the fact, the memorial further states that this temporary appointment is wholly in contravention of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

"The fifty-six Republican members who have signed this memorial, together with the seventy-six Democratic members who have signed their own memorial to the United States senate, constitute a majority of the legislature. These memorials will be presented immediately upon the assembling of the senate." The most recent news from Kimberley comes by way of Pretoria and seems to show that the garrisons at that place and Mafeking are acting in concert with General Methuen, for at the time the battle was being fought at Gras Pan Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell, who were assailed their beleaguers. The result of the Mafeking sortie is not known, but, according to a despatch from Pretoria, Colonel Kekewich inflicted considerable loss on the Boers. Two shells killed nine and wounded seventeen in a group.

DEMOCRATIC MEMORIAL.

A Protest Against Mr. Quay Is Filed at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Dec. 1.—A memorial addressed to the Democratic members of the United States senate by the Democratic state executive committee of Pennsylvania is made public tonight. It is signed by the Democratic members of the legislature, and is a protest against the seating of Mr. Quay. It is signed by the Democratic members of the legislature, and is a protest against the seating of Mr. Quay. It is signed by the Democratic members of the legislature, and is a protest against the seating of Mr. Quay. It is signed by the Democratic members of the legislature, and is a protest against the seating of Mr. Quay.

MR. HITCHCOCK MAKES A REPORT MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.

Statistics Concerning Pensions—Recommendations Regarding Early Revision of Pension Laws—Estimates the Irriable Area of the Arid Region—Increase in Railway Traffic.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock made public tonight, while summing up the work in all the bureaus, is of special interest by reason of its statements regarding pension policies. At the close of the fiscal year there were 301,319 pensioners, a decrease of 2,195 during the year. The average annual value of all pensions was \$122.74. The Spanish war pensioners will increase the pension roll during the current fiscal year. The secretary concurs in the recommendations for legislation providing that no pension be granted to commence to the date of filing the claim; for an early revision and codification of the pension laws, as the numerous amendatory laws and decisions have made the whole system a labyrinth of laws and legal opinions. Secretary Hitchcock urges legislation to definitely amend the Act of June 27, 1890, relating to widows' pensions.

MR. HITCHCOCK MAKES A REPORT MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.

Regarding this, he says: "In order to more exactly define the words, means of support, I approve the recommendation of the commissioner of pensions that the Act of June 27, 1890, be amended so that a pensionable status, independent of the proceeds of their daily labor, is not in excess of \$250 per annum." The report also recommends legislative authority for biennial examinations of pensioners; legislation prohibiting the payment of any compensation whatever to pension attorneys and agents for service in connection for any claim and proceeding under the pension laws, as such may be, within certain limits fixed by congress, be allowed by the commissioner of pensions.

MR. WINSLOW'S THANKSGIVING

Anti-Imperialist's Letter to Mr. McKinley a Personal Message.

Boston, Dec. 1.—Erving Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist league, says that the Thanksgiving message he sent to President McKinley was intended as a personal message and was in no way connected with the league. Continuing, Mr. Winslow said: "The simple fact of the matter is that I have been so deeply stirred by the whole business, by the death of Aguinado's child, the capture of his mother, the hunting and harrying of Aguinado himself into the woods by our men in the Philippines, that I felt I should say to Mr. McKinley what I felt I would rather be in Aguinado's place than in that of Mr. McKinley, who caused it all." Mr. Winslow was asked what stand the Anti-Imperialist league and its sympathizers would probably take now that the election of General Wood is practically fallen through, and if their work would be as energetic as heretofore. He replied: "While I can't speak officially or certainly at that point, we shall probably wait and follow the lead of Senator Hoar and such other leaders."

SCHOONER CUT IN TWO.

Three Sailors Are Drowned—Captain Seriously Injured.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—During a fog early yesterday the schooner Clara, from Cape May, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sand, while at anchor in the Delaware river, near Chester, Pa., was run down by the Philadelphia and Baltimore steamer "Erieon." The schooner was cut in two, and three of the sailors of the schooner were drowned. They were James Wansor, Thomas Rice and Edward Wilson, all colored, of this city. Captain Joseph E. Williamson, the only other man aboard, was caught in the wreckage of the schooner, and was seriously, if not fatally, injured. He was rescued while struggling in the water. The schooner sank immediately after she was struck and the bodies of the three men are still in the wreckage. The Erieon sustained very little damage.

MURDER SUSPECTED.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 1.—Minnie Ezyler, a domestic employed in the family of William White, at Mandeville, was found dead in a barn on White's farm with her head crushed. The White family was away yesterday and a colored man was left to look after the stock. He could not be found today and the county authorities are now looking for him. A bloody stick was found near the body and it is believed the negro used that as a weapon.

Orphan School Fire.

Westchester, Pa., Dec. 1.—The girls' building of the Chester Springs Orphan school caught fire this evening in one of the lower rooms and was destroyed. No lives were lost and some of the contents were saved. The building was a large one of stone and frame. The other buildings were quite a distance from the girls' building and were not damaged.

THE FILIPINOS ARE AT ODDS

Details of the American Occupation of Zamboanga.

Manila, Dec. 1, 8.35 a. m.—The steamship Salvador, from Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, which has arrived here, brings details of the occupation of the town by Commander Very, of the United States gunboat Castine. The revolutionists in Mindanao assassinated by Order of the Mayor of Tetuan—Thirteen Quick-Firing Guns and Ammunition Surrendered to the United States Naval Forces—Diplomatic Skill of Commander Very of the Gunboat Castine.

ATTACHMENTS FOR THE "GET-RICH-QUICK" MEN

The Investors' Trust of Philadelphia Is Closed Suddenly—Many Complaints Lodged.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Two attachments under the fraudulent debtors act of the legislature of 1898 were issued yesterday from the common pleas court against the investors' trust, the "get-rich-quick" concern, which suddenly stopped business and closed its doors in this city this week. The concern is similar to the one which was raided by the Brooklyn police last week. The attachments name Charles L. Work, manager, and Lipman Keene, president of the concern. Both of these men have disappeared and no trace has yet been found of them. The attachments were issued at the instance of Charles McElroy and Charles McElroy, Jr. The plaintiffs say that they each deposited \$100 with the trust on Nov. 23, upon representations contained in a circular issued by the trust that the company would invest money and that each depositor would receive large profits. The circular represented that persons who had been depositors had received in three years \$7,000 on an investment of \$100. Deposits were accepted for fifteen and twenty per cent. interest per month, and that an investment of \$500 would yield a regular income of \$25 to \$100 per month. Complaints are beginning to reach the postal authorities in this city. The complainants live in all parts of the country. The postal inspectors are carrying on an investigation, and as soon as a case of fraud is proven the matter will be reported to Washington. The postmaster of this city has received instructions from Washington to withhold all mail matter, and to refuse to pay money orders or drafts on the trust, intended for, or on account of the trust company or its officers. There are now in the postoffice for the trust 250 letters, twenty-seven registered letters, and about \$2,000 in money orders.

ALVAZEX DEPOSED.

Alvarez sought to arrange for a surrender of the arms and artillery pieces. On the afternoon of Nov. 29 Midel called a meeting of the local chiefs, who formally deposed Alvarez as leader of the revolutionists in the island and elected Midel president of the new insular government established under American auspices and a general. The chief formally requested Commander Very to grant the following privileges: Exemption from taxes until the re-establishment of commercial relations, permission to carry arms in the mountains, religious freedom and the power to conduct local governments as previously. The requests, pending the arrival of Brigadier General Bates, the military governor of the district, were granted. Commander Very then effected an apparent reconciliation between Alvarez and Midel and their followers. On Nov. 29, near the rebel town of Marahui, Alvarez signed a formal resignation of the position of revolutionary leader. He delivered thirteen Nordenfeldts and Maxim's, with ammunition, which were taken on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxim's were delivered to the army in Zamboanga, as were also more than 200 rifles and ammunition. The artillery came into possession from the revolutionists of six Spanish gunboats bought by the army from Spain, which the revolutionists looted before the Americans could get possession of them. Alvarez has only a dozen followers left. The remainder of the revolutionists having scattered and returned to their occupations. No fighting is expected. Commander Very is considered to have handled the situation in its many phases with energy and diplomatic skill.

DENIAL FROM GEN. WOOD.

Will Not Succeed Sternberg as Surgeon General of the Army.

Washington, Dec. 1.—General Wood denies that he is to succeed General Sternberg as surgeon general of the army and announces his purpose to remain in the line so long as he remains in the service. The report that he was to succeed General Sternberg was started, it is said, by officers who are jealous of the prominence which General Wood has acquired in the service. It has been noticed here for a long time that some of the men who are on the "inside" in army matters have seemed to resent General Wood's promotion in the line. They always speak of him as "Dr. Wood," and allude to his work in Cuba slightly when they allude to it at all. When the general was offered the presidency of a local traction company several months ago at a salary of \$20,000 a year, they endeavored to persuade him to accept it by throwing out hints that there was a future for him in the army. When the general refused to accept it, they were glad now to see him side-tracked in the surgeon general's office, where he would not interfere with the promotion of regular army officers who have grown gray in the service without accomplishing anything in particular or showing any special aptitude for the unaccustomed responsibilities which came with the administration of our new possessions. The president's personal friendship for General Wood and his confidence in the general's ability have prevented, it is asserted, the inside ring at the war department from setting aside the former commander of the Rough Riders. It has been a matter of comment, however, that General Wood has been seriously hampered in his work at Santiago by the impediments put in his path by orders from Havana, where the old military regime is in full sway. When General Wood declined the offer of \$30,000 a year from the traction company it was with the expectation of being afforded an opportunity for distinguished service in the new post, and not in the hope of a comfortable berth in the war department for the remainder of his active career.

General Canon Surrenders.

Manila, Dec. 2.—2.29 a. m.—General Canon has surrendered 899 officers and men with rifles, some American, and seventy Spanish prisoners, and the garrison at Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, to Lieutenant Monroe, with fifty men of the Fourth cavalry.

Dave Wallace Goes Down.

New York, Dec. 1.—Dave Wallace, the last of the cargo of English fighters which was imported here within the last five months, went down in defeat like his predecessors tonight at the Broadway Athletic club. Joe Bernstein of New York, placed several lefts on Wallace's face and body and in exactly seventy-three seconds the Englishman lay prostrate. Wallace was unable to carry him to his corner. The boys met for twenty-five rounds at 125 pounds.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Eastern and Pennsylvania—Clearing in the morning; fair and cooler Saturday afternoon; brisk and westerly Sunday.