REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR

Many Suggestions Concerning Organiza tion of Army.

CONSIDERED CRITICISMS

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. Eilhu 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 2.855-enlisted men; on the continent of North America, 919 officers and 17,317 enlisted men; in Hawaii, 12 officers and 453 enlisted men; and in the Philippine islands, 905 officers and 30,578 enlisted men. A volunteer force of 1,524 officers and 33,050 enlisted men is now either in or enroute to the Philippines. The report describes in detail the military novements in the Philippines with with which the public is already more or less familiar, and adds;

Wherever the permanent occupation of our troops has extended in the Phil-ippine 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 intro-duced 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 instruction, exist today than a any previous time in the history of the city.

Criticisms Considered.

On the subject of improving the army organization the report says: Two propositions seem to me funda-

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

The first of these statements seems like a truism, and it will probably be received everywhere without conscious denial. Yet the precise contrary is really the theory upon which the entire treatment of our army proceeded for the thirty-three years between the Civil war and the war with Spain. Present utility was really the controlling 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 econ-omy 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 com-mands unsurpassed anywhere in fighting qualities; and a class of officers most of whom were of a high order of individual excellence, who rendered valuable service in the construction 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 excepranged 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 organization and training 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 gretted this condition, but who have een unable to secure a change.

I believe that without any revolutionary interference with the cheme of organization or with individual rights, and without excessive expense, a great improvement can be to its true purpose. It is not reorgan-ization which is needed, but the grant of opportunities for development alons ines 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 respon sible 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 improve-ments in implements and methods of warfare, and of the adaptability of improvements and inventions for the pur-pose of carrying out the plans devised, and study of the arrangement of terri-torial and tactical organizations; and the establishment of depots, camps, fortifications, and lines of communication with reference to these plans, so that expenditures for each separate step of development may contribute toward the practical realization of a compo hensive and consistent scheme. requirement is not to be met by the eparate study and reflection of officers not charged with the duty or ble to give effect to their con-The responsibility of declared duty, the comparison of different views, the conribution of different minds, the correct tion and evolution of discussion, the with a recognized status giving author-

has recently received numerous appli- in Pennsylvania.

cations from different parts of the country for the acquisition of tracts of land and the establishment of permanent camping places for the encamp-ment and training of soldiers in large bodies, which the people of the country evidently realize ought to be provided

or. There are different ways in which these applications may be treated, They may be rejected or favored with reference to the advantages which they will afford to the people of the towns in the neighborhood of the proposed camps through the business which would result from the maintenance of troops there, or they may be rejected or favored according to the healthfulness of the locations and the conveniease of access from the points whence troops would naturally be drawn. Neither of these methods is at all satisfactory. If such camps are to be es-tablished, their locations should be selected with reference to carefully de-vised and comprehensive plans, one feature of which consists in determinling the points at which troops can most usefully be mobilized for immediate use in case of war, so that by sending troops to them in time of peace we would be doing the very same thing which we have to do in time of urgent necessity, and so that every railroad that is built, every side track that is laid, and every building that is erected

Second-The preparation of material of war, keeping pace with the progress of military science and adapted to the conditions to be anticipated when war

will leave so much less to do when war threatens. Such plans can not be im-

provised; they can not be produced by any other process than that above in-

Gratifying progress has been made recently in this respect, but with the restoration of peace we may apprehend that there will be to some extent a return to the same indifference which left us without smokeless powder or small-bore magazine rides in the spring of 1898. Under such conditions it is necessary that questions as to the character and form of material should be settled by authority beyond reasonable question, and that the things which ought to be done should be indicated clearly and positively. In no other way is it possible that such things shall be done. At present the opinions of the artillery or infantry using a weapon, of the ordnance officers making it, of the department commander, and of the major general commanding the army. may all differ on such questions, and there is no way of settling them except after an appropriation, by the decision of the secretary of war, who can not possibly study the subject thoroughly, or before the appropriation, by a com-mittee of congress with whom the differing opinions naturally tend to de-terroy each other and to prevent any action whatever. Some body of com-petent men whose business it is to be familiar with the whole field of invention, to consider it, to discuss it, and to reach conclusions upon it, alone can furnish those authoritative determin-ations which are necessary to effective

demands for adequate material. Third-An adequate process of selec tion according to merit and effective-ness among the officers of the army, so that the men of superior ability and

[Continued on Page 3.] THE PATERSON WRECK.

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

J., Dec. 1.—Corone Yates and his jury, consisting of Rudolph Matthias, Dr. James Rupper Charles Elbow, Dr. Frank Van Noordt Michael Maloney and David Hennessy, today viewed the body of Mrs. Ma. Bert Roe, one of the victims of the collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad on Wednesday night. The coroner then announed that he would hold an inquest in the county court house during the early part of

The bodies of Alexander Craig, his wife Esther, and their two daughters. Esther and Jessie, have been removed New Haven for burial. The body of Walter Jacob Welbrock has been sent to his late home, 899 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, David Roe, who is in St. Joseph's hospital, may leave the institution today. Thomas H. White, the aged druggist of Ithaca, whose legs were broken and was otherwise injured, was reported improved this morning, and hope is now entertained for his recovery The others in the hospitals are doing

County Physician McBride is gathering evidence to show who was to blame for the accident. He will have a consultation with Prosecutor Emely during the day, and they will decide whether any arrest will be made before the coroner's jury renders its verdict. The investigation was secret. 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 96, whom the railroad officials hold reorganization and training of the army sponsible for the accident, is prostrated at his home near Newark. His family intimate 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. Mag-

rum. 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 injunc-tion case of the Eric and Wyoming Rallroad company against the Eric Railroad company, in which the latter is restrained from any interference with the recently purchased Delaware and Hudiong continued, iaborious, and syste-iong continued, iaborious, and syste-matic application of a considerable number of minds of a high order, and new for the Eric company has taken an appeal to the supreme court. ity to their conclusions, are needed to peal is from Judge Purdy's decision in produce the desired result. To illustrate: The War department ary injunction covering the whole canal

THE ADVANCE OF **GENERAL METHUEN**

REPORTS OF RELIEF OF KIMBER LEY HEARD IN LONDON.

The General Resumed His March Wednesday - Expected Then to Form Juncture 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, there seems 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 Colenel Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell made sortles and assailed their beleaguers. The result of the Marsking 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 circument any such designs.

One More Division.

From Lord Wolseley's announcement that it has been decided to call out ne 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 Colesburg Dutch who responded to the Boor summons for military service have returned to their homes; so, perhaps, the seditious civil troubles hampering General Gatacre may be lessened and the military perations under his direction are to be

So far as known, the Ladysmith relief force remains at Freres, although probably the bridge had been sufficiently repaired by Nov. 30 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 strongon 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 reduction of Kimberley by starvation and disease.

GARRET A. HOBART'S WILL.

Value of the Estate Not Given-Paterson Institutions Remembered.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 1.-The will of Vice-President Garret A. Hobart was filed in the Passaic county surrogate's office at noon today, the document being handed to Surrogate Charles M. King.

The value of the estate was not given, but it was understood to be about \$2,500,000. Of the estate, Mrs. Jennie Hobart, the widow, receives \$1,-000,000 outright to do with as she pleases. After a number of bequests are paid the remainder of the estate is to be devided equally between Mrv. Hobart and her son, Garret A. Hobart, Jr. At the death of Mrs. Hobart the boy is to receive the residue of the estate. The legacies given by the vicepresident were as follows:

St. Joseph's nospital, Paterson, \$5,000; General hospital, Paterson, \$5,000; St. Joseph's Orphan asylum, Paterson, \$5,-000; Paterson Orphan asylum, \$5,000. The original bequest to each of these institutions was \$3,000, but in each case the amount was raised to \$5,000 by a

Hobart Tuttle, private secretary to Governor Voorhees, and a brother-inlaw of the vice-president, receives \$20,-A. A. Wilcox, a close friend of Mr. Hobart, receives \$10,000. David Hobart, a brother of the vice-president, receives \$20,000 and to each of his brother's children the vice-president be-

quenthed \$10,000. The executors of the will are the widow, Mrs. Jennie Hobart; A. A. Wilcox, E. T. Bell and Colonel William

Barbour. The will is dated July 27, 1897, and the codicil increasing the amounts given the different institutions is dated March 9, 1899.

PLUG TOBACCO DEARER.

Continental Company Advances the Price Four Cents a Pound.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.-The Continental Tobacco company has sent out a notification to tobacco jobbers that an advance of four cents a pound on all plug chewing and plug smoking tobacco is to be made today. All orders unfilled are to be cancelled and must submitted under the advanced schedule

The discounts to jobbers are also trimmed down. Jobbers are offered a discount of 1 per cent, on all purchases of more than 1,000,600 pounds a month

Fund for Mrs. Gridley.

Sedalia, Mo., Doc. 1.-A movement is on foot here by which over one hundred thousand persons will be given an opportunity to contribute 25 cents each to a \$25,000 fund to be presented to the widow of Captain Charles V. Gridley, who com-manded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila. Miss Helen Gould is suggested for treasurer of the fund.

THE WAR ON QUAY.

Anti's Prepare a Memorial to the Senate.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.-Senator Bayard Henry, of this city, in discussing the memorials 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 Goverfor 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 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 egislature, and that it would be setting dangerous precedent to adopt this new method of choosing senators. 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. Those memorials will be presented immediately upon the assembling of the

DEMOCRATIC MEMORIAL.

A Protest Against Mr. Quay Is Filed at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Dec. 1 .- A memorial ad-Iressed to the Democratic members the United States senate by the Democratic state executive committee of Pennsylvania is made public tonight. gives in detail the reasons why M. Quay should not be permitted to ake his seat in the senate. The menorial recites the facts connected with the voting for United States senator in the last session of the legislature, statlug that the Democratic members unanimously, in connection with about ne-third of the Republican members, voted continuously for seventy-nine days against the re-election of Quay. He failed of election, whereupon Governor Stone undertook to appoint him senator, notwithstanding the provisions of the constitution of Pennsylvania declaring that in case of vacancy during recess the governor shall convene the egislature within sixty days to fill the vacancy, and the constitution of the United States which says if a vacancy happens during recess of the legislature the executive may make temporary appointment until the next meetng of the legislature. Continuing, the emorial says:

And this, notwithstanding this vacancy in the representation of Pennsylvania in the United States senate happened during the sessions of the legislature of this state, to wit., March 4, 1899, and that the legislature ad-Journed April 20, 1899, more than six ceeks after this vacancy oc

"It is plain under the constitution of Pennsylvania the governor is required to convene the legislature to fill a vacancy with sixty days. This authority to convene the legislature to fill a vacancy cannot be lawfully construed that, because the legislature failed to elect that, therefore, the governor is vested with the power of appointment: because, first, the constitution of the United States authorizes the governor to make such appointments only during the recess of the legislature. Second, because the constitution of Pennsylvania provides what the executive shall convene the legislature.

"We, therefore, submit as a reasonable and a legal proposition that when the constitution of Pennsylvania expressly provides how the vacancy shall oe filled, no other way can be lawfully substituted. The people of Pennsylvania, in their fundamental law, have said that the legislature shall fill the vacancy in the office of senator and not the governor.

"We respectfully appeal to you to oppose the senting of Matthew S. Quay: not only for the legal and concitutional reasons herein bri forth, but also because he is the head and front of a political machine which has continuously, through the officeholders elected by it, violated the constitution of our state in refusing to make a senatorial and representative apportionment of our state; that he has degraded our public life and debauched our elections, and passed election laws that are but means of practicing fraudulent voting and counting and has denied the constitutional rights of the people of the state to vote for the adoption of amendments to the constitution necessary to secure the purity of our nation.

"We therefore protest against the senator from Pennsylvania and request that you oppose the scating of struction of the constitution of the

Will Investigate Roberts Case. about twenty-five prominent house Re-

ublicans, held at the capitol tonight, was decided that the eligibility of Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, to occupy a sest in the house of repreentatives, should be investigated and etermined, and that pending the ion he should not be permitted to take the office.

Hanna Has Had Enough.

final score being 404 to 352.

Dearborn Athletic club tonight,

Six-Round Draw.

Milwaukee, Dec. 1-"Senator Hanna, as chairman of the national Republican committee, will not accept another term. although he will serve out his present term." said Henry C. Payne, national Republican committeeman of Wisconsin, tonight. Mr. Hanna, he said, told him De Oro's Lead Increased.

New York, Dec. 1.—Champion Fred De Oro increased his lead over Fred Payton, of Omaha, tonight in the second evening's play for the championship title for pool billiards, at Daly's academy, the

Chicago, Dec. 1.-Oscar Gardiner, the Omaha Kid, and Harry Forbes, of Chicago, fought a six-round draw at Fort

MR. HITCHCOCK MAKES A REPORT

MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual re-port 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 991,519 pensioners, a decrease of 2,195 during the year. The average annual value of all pensions was \$132.74. 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 prior to the date of filing the claims; 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 construe the Act of June 27, 1890, relating to widows' pensions.

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. 1590, be so amended that a pensionable status be granted to widows whose income, independent of the proceeds of their daily labor, is not in excess of \$250 per annum.

The report also recommends legislative authority for blennial examinations of pensioners; legislation prohibiting the payment of "any compensation whatever to pension attorneys an I 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 pen-

sions." The report estimates the irrigable area of the arid region of the United States at 74,000,000 acres, capable of comfortably supporting under a proper irrigation system 50,000,000 people. Reasonable expenditures, both by the national and state government, looking to a well defined irrigation system are urged. Nearly fifty new forest reserves or additions to these already established are under consideration. The Dawes commission reports the time has not yet arrived for the installation of a territorial or state government in Indian territory, owing mainly to lack of uniform land tenures. Attention is called to the phenomenal increase in railway traffic in the last two years, amounting approximately in increased earnings in 1899 over 1898 to \$9,000,000 and the previous year to \$23,000,000, the increase being only limited by the lack of cars to carry products.

WR WINSTOW'S THANKSGIVING Anti-Imperialist's Letter to Mr. Mc-Kinley 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 Aguinaldo's child, the capture of his mother, the hunting and harrying of Aguinaldo himself into the woods by our men in the Philippines, that I feel just as I said-I would rather be in Aguinaldo'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 rebellion in the islands has practically fallen through, and if their work would be as energetic as heretofore. He replied:

"While I can't speak officially or certainly on 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. t .- During a fog early yesterday the schooner Clara, from Cape May, for Philadelphia, with cargo of sand, while at anchor in appointment of Matthew S. Quay as the Delaware river, near Chester, Pa. was run down by the Philadelphia and Baltimore steamer Ericcson the said Matthew S. Quay, and that schooner was cut in twain, and three you adhere to the precedents and con- of the sailors of the schooner were drowned. They were James Wanser, United States since the formation of Thomas Rice and Edward Wilson, all the union of states."

Thomas Rice and Edward Wilson, all colored, of this city. Captain Joseph Williamson, the only other man aboard, was caught in the wreckage Washington Dec. 1.-At a conference of 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 Ericcson sustained very little damage.

Murder Suspected.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 1.-Minnle Eyzler, a domestic employed in the family of William White, at Mardville, was found dead in a barn on White's farm with her head crushed. The White family was away yesterday and a colored mar was left to look after the stock. He ould 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 uilding of the Chester Springs Orphat chool caught fire this evening in one he lower rooms and was destroyed. No lives were lost and some of the contents were saved. The building was a targe one of stone and frame. The other buildings were quite a distance from the the

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

FAIR AND COOLER.

1 General-Secretary Root's Report.

- Report of Secretary of the Interior.
- General-Northeastern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial.
- General-Martini on Palmistry.
- Editorial. News and Comment.
- Local-Social and Personal, One Woman's Views. 6 Local-Court Proceedings.
- 7 Local-Col. Boics Replies to Mr. W W. Scranton. Need of a Cortagicus Ward at the Hospital.
- Local-West Scranton and Suburban.
- 9 Round About the County.
- Local-Religious News of the Week Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow. 11 Story-'Old Love, True Love,'
- 12 Local-Live Industrial News.

ATTACHMENTS FOR THE "GET-RICH-QUICK" MEN

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

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Two attach-ments under the fraudulent debtors act of the legislature of 1869 were issued yesterday from the common pleas court against the investors' trust, the "getfich-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 Mc-Elroy 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 Depositors were also promised fifteen and twenty per cent, interest per month, and that an investment of

\$500 would yield a regular income of \$75 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 reto, intended for, or on account of the trust con.rany or its officers. There are now in the posteffice for the trust 850 letters, twenty-seven registered Nichols, arrived on Nov. 17 and two letters, and about \$2,000 in money or-

Efforts to find Work, Levitt and Keene have thus far proven futile. It is estimated by the police that those who have money on deposit with the concern are creditors to the amount of \$300,000. The trust has a deposit in the German American Trust company, of this city, but the officials of that institution refuse to divulge what the deposit amounts to, claiming that it is a matter of private business.

DENIAL FROM GEN. WOOD. Will Not Succeed Sternberg as Sur-

geon General of the Army.

Washington, Dec. 1,-General Wood 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 jenious of the prominence which General Wood has acquired in the serlong time that some of the men who promotion in the line. They always the general was offered the presidency of a local traction company several months ago at a galary of 330,000 a year, they endeavored to persuade him to accept it by throwing out hints that there was no future for him in the army or in the colonial service. They would be glad now to see him side-tracked in the surgeon general's office, where their occupations. No fighting is exhe 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 applicade 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. 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 Weed 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 offer of \$30,000 a year from the traction company it was with the expectation of being afforded an opportunity for

for the remainder of his active career. Attempt a Train Wreck

distinguished service in the new pos-

sessions, and not in the hope of a com-

fortable berth in the war department

Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Three boys, ged about 12 or 13, attempted to wreck a West Shore fast express train today in a rocky cut between Mildenville and Indiana Creek, by placing ratiroad tics on the tracks. The train was stopped before any damage resulted. Two of the boys escaped, but the third one, Charles Lasher, aged 13 years, was arrested.

THE FILIPINOS ARE AT ODDS

Details of the American Occupation of Zamboanga.

TREACHERY OF MIDEL

Leader of 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-Diplomatio Skill of Commander Very of the Gunboat Castine.

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 were led by Alvarez and Calixto, who left Luzon some time ago, and for the last seven months have been stirring up the people. They obtained a considerable following. The commercial depression and the lack of food caused by the blockade of the island turned the people against the revolutionists and culminated in the assassination on Nov. 15 of Calixto, a firebrand and the real eader of the revolution, by Midel,

mayor of the town of Tetuan. Midel, under a pretext, induced Calixto to go to Tetuan. When the revolutionist was within a distance of thirty yards from a point where the mayor's guard were stationed the latter fired volley. Calixto was killed instantly. Midel at once repaired to the gunboat Castine and arranged with Commander Very for the occupation of Zamboanga. Commander Very asked that Dat-to Mandi, with 500 of his followers, who were stationed on a neighboring island, should be brought to Zamboanga. The following morning Midel raised the American flag over Zamboanga. The insurgents offered no resistance and evacuated the town. The Castine was saluted with twenty-one guns, and Commander Very landed a hundred blue jackets and took possession of the port and fortifications. Datto Mandi's men arrived in the afternoon. They were armed with wooden shields and swords and were used on picket duty. Commander Very despatched the gunboat Manila on Nov. 15 to Jolo to convey troops to reinforce him. A company of the Twenty-third regiment, under Captain more companies followed them. Man-

di's followers then returned home. Alvarez Deposed.

Alvarez sought to arrange for a surrender of the arms and artillery pieces, On the afternoon of Nov. 20 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 sovereignty and control. The chiefs 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 previdenies that he is to succeed General ously. The requests, pending the ar-Sternberg as surgeon general of the rival 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 Mercedes. Alvarez signed a formal resignation of vice. It has been noticed here for h | the position of revolutionary leader. He delivered thirteen Nordenfeldts and are on the "inside" in army matters Maxims, with ammunition, which were have seemed to resent General Wood's taken on board the Castine. Eight Nordenfeldts and Maxims were delivered speak of him as "Dr. Wood," and al- to the army in Zamboanga, as were lude to his work in Cuba slightingly also more than 200 rides and ammuniwhen they allude to it at all. When tion, 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

pected. Commander Very is considered to have handled the situation in its many phases with energy and diplomatio

skill. General Conon Surrenders.

Manila, Dec. 2,-9.20 a, m.-General Conon has surrendered 800 officers and men with rifles, some American, and seventy Spanish prisoners, and the garrison at Bayombong, province of Nueva Vigeava, 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 ive months, went down in defeat like his predecessors tonight at the Broad-way 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 unable to come to time. He was counted out and his seconds had to carry him to his corner. The boys met for

....... WEATHER FORECAST.

twenty-five rounds at 123 pounds.

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

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