

SCHEDULES

Great Ship Trust Fight Is at an End.

NOW FOR REORGANIZATION

Ex-Head of Steel Trust Surrenders Lien on Big Plant.

HIS ATTORNEY IS DEPOSED

New Concern Will Issue \$30,000,000 in Stock, One-Half of Which Goes to First Bondholders and the Other to Schwab.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—After frequent conferences, the long fight between the Steel Reorganization Committee in United States Shipbuilding affairs and the Bondholders' Protective Committee, represented by Samuel Untermyer, was settled tonight by the formulation of a new plan, which has been agreed to by both sides, and the litigation in which Charles M. Schwab has been the central figure, will end. Max Pam has been removed from the reorganization committee, and Philip Fisk, the banker, whose house will take part of the work of financing the new company, takes his place. Max Nathan, of the International Trust Company, has been named as an additional member of the committee to represent the Protective Committee.

The new plan made public by William Nelson Cromwell is put out as coming from Receiver Smith, and provides for a new company with a capitalization of \$30,000,000, half preferred and half common. Mr. Schwab, as the owner of the Bethlehem bonds, to get \$2,000,000 of preferred and \$2,000,000 of common stock, and the first-mortgage bondholders to get the remainder, pro rata. Mr. Schwab gives up his prior lien on Bethlehem, and all the present stock is wiped out. The preferred stock is to be 7 per cent noncumulative. There are to be issued \$3,000,000 of collateral trust bonds, 6 per cent, ten-year gold bonds, which are to be taken up by a syndicate, of which the Morton Trust Company and Thomas F. Ryan are to be managers and Edward Fisk & Sons participants. The latter to market the bonds. These bonds are to be sold to the syndicate at 95 per cent.

Root Counsel for Syndicate.

Ex-Secretary of War Root is counsel for the syndicate managers. The new reorganization committee consists of George R. Sheldon, chairman; Charles S. Fairchild, John E. Borne, Philip Fisk, Charles W. Wetmore and Max Nathan. Other terms of the compromise, to which both sides have agreed, include a provision that the expenses of the fight of the bondholders' Protective Committee shall be paid as a part of the expenses of reorganization. The pending case in court will have to go on formally, and the matter of testing the validity of the so-called "fraudulent" bonds will be taken up in earnest. No mention of these bonds is made in the compromise plan. Mr. Cromwell refused to say whether this left the bondholders free to attack their validity. Mr. Untermyer declared it did. At any rate, they may be attacked by nonassenting bondholders, and some of them may be left unassenting for the purpose.

The fight recently has been over the control of the new concern. Mr. Untermyer, for the bondholders' Protective Committee, insisted that the board should consist of members selected by the reorganization committee, by the bondholders' committee and by the receiver. The Sheldon side insisted that the receiver should be the only one to select, outside the reorganization committee. Mr. Untermyer held out until tonight on that point, offering to leave the matter to the receiver. After the concession of one member of the reorganization committee to him, with the other members representing what he considers the bondholders' element in the reorganization committee, excepting Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Wetmore, together with the absolute withdrawal of Max Pam, he agreed to the compromise.

RIVALRY FOR HONOR IN HOUSE.

Desire of Two Members to Move Adjournment the Feature of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The animation of yesterday was completely lacking in the proceedings of the House today. The principal feature of the day was the rivalry between Representatives Grover and Payne for the honor of moving an adjournment. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill had been disposed of, and Chairman Hitt (Ill.) in charge of the measure, left early, as did Payne (N. Y.), the floor leader. Hitt requested Dalglish (Pa.) to "watch things," and move to adjourn when the proper time came.

Payne met Grover (O.) in the corridor on going out, and asked him to "watch things and move to adjourn." Several bills were passed by unanimous consent after the diplomatic bill had been disposed of, and after each Dalglish tried to make the adjournment motion. He was finally recognized by the Speaker and had the motion on his tongue's end when Grover, with a twinkle in his eye, bounded to his feet and frantically addressed the chair.

"For what purpose does the gentleman arise?" queried Speaker Cannon.

"I wish to move that the House adjourn," demurely replied Grover. His motion prevailed.

The diplomatic bill, carrying \$1,850,000, was passed without amendment. Whereupon the bill was discussed during its consideration.

Morrell (Pa.) led, with an argument for some system of building up the American merchant marine. A Democratic political speech by Hamilton (Dem., Mo.) followed and received a brief reply from Fuller (Ill.). Lin (Dem., Minn.) spoke for Canadian reciprocity.

When the House convened Morrell (Pa.) called up his bill for improvement of the merchant marine. One relative to the transportation of Government supplies, and authorized the payment of 10 per cent more than the lowest foreign rates to American ships. The other relates to general commerce, and grants a tariff concession of 15 per cent on goods brought from and to the Philippines.

An answer to J. Adam Bede's invitation to the Democrats to join the Republican party and "make it unanimous," was made by Hamilton (Dem., Mo.), who prefaced a political speech by declaring that when the Democrats got control of the Government, as they would at the next election, Bede would be the first to come over and join the Democratic party.

Fuller (Ill.) replied at some length, expressing his pride in the record of the Republican party since its birth.

Dunmore (Dem., Ark.) wanted to know

if Fuller took pride in the stand his party had taken for free silver in 1892, and previous to that time.

"Free silver was not then an issue," was the reply.

Van Duser (Dem., Nev.) interrupted to ask why wages were now being reduced.

"Because, like wheat, the supply and demand regulate that problem," was the answer.

Shober (Dem., N. Y.) then took the floor. He discussed politics in general and criticized Republican politics in particular.

Van Duser amplified in a five-minute speech his previous questions on the decrease of wages, made to Fuller.

The necessity of reciprocity with Canada was the text of an address by Lind. At 2:30, the oratory or both sides being exhausted, the reading of the diplomatic consular appropriation bill for amendment began. The bill was passed without amendment at 3:05 o'clock.

Wade's report, the agricultural appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration tomorrow.

The House then passed the bill authorizing registers and receivers of the United States land offices to furnish, for a fee, transcripts from their records.

At 4 P. M. adjournment was taken.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL IS DISCUSSED

Representatives of Labor and Capital Before House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The eight-hour bill was the subject of discussion today in the House committee on labor. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said briefly he did not believe it necessary for the proposition to enter into an extended argument for the bill.

Judge J. K. McCammon, representing iron, steel and shipbuilding interests, denied that the bill under consideration is substantially the same as bills three times reported to the House. He said that under this bill it would be impossible for a contractor to construct Government ships under an eight-hour law and ships for commercial purposes under a ten-hour law, and that the measure is un-American and unbusinesslike.

Gompers criticized Judge McCammon for his statement that the bill is not substantially the same as those already reported in previous Congresses and his failure to say that the bill, if anything, is a modification of former measures. He said Judge McCammon's charge that the bill is un-American or vicious industrially is wholly unfounded.

Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn., representing a private association of manufacturers formed for the purpose of preventing boycotts, said the association is strongly opposed to the bill, and he asserted that the laborers of the country are opposed to a law which would deprive them from making up time if time should have been lost through illness or other reasons. Mr. Davenport said the so-called representatives of the laboring men are no more representative of them than light is of darkness.

Government Officials Exonerated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The charges made by Mr. Brosius, agent of the Indian Rights Association, in connection with Indian Territory land cases, were each fully investigated by the House committee today, so far as they involved officers under the Department of Justice, and it was found that such officers were connected with the cases, but the particular companies, with one exception, were not found to be dealing in leases of Indian allotments.

Representative Spaulding (N. D.) said for further hearing, but was not permitted to land in the United States. It is learned that the issue probably will be avoided.

The State Department practice has been to admit the rights of an American woman who has married an alien to remain her citizenship in American on the death of her husband by a mere assertion of her desire to do so.

Mr. Maybrick, therefore, may come into the United States as an American citizen.

Confirmed by High Officials.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Home Secretary Aker-Douglas confirmed the reports that Mrs. Florence Maybrick had been removed from Aylesbury prison to a convalescent home, where she will remain until summer, when she will be allowed her freedom, and said that she had been granted a license under the penal servitude act, which she will use in connection with her husband's estate.

Mr. Aker-Douglas said that he would not make public details as to the time or place of her release.

Several questions were put with the object of eliciting information regarding the Irish Eastern situation, the steps taken to avert war, and whether the Government alone or in conjunction with the United States Government has pressed Russia to evacuate Manchuria, etc., but the questions practically were without result.

Earl Percy, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, declared that in view of the present state of the negotiations between Russia and Japan, it would be manifestly improper to make any observations on the situation. The British Government, he added, had made frequent representations to Russia in regard to the delay in the evacuation of Manchuria.

Earl Percy confirmed the reports that the Russian had removed several of the employees of Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs and Posts in China, from the native Customs Office at Niu Chwang, and had replaced them with Russian nominees.

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WOMAN HER SAVIOR

Duchess Secured the Release of Mrs. Maybrick.

IS PRACTICALLY AT LIBERTY

In July, When Her Hair Has Grown Out and Recupration Is Complete, Noted Prisoner Will Be Set Free.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Associated Press can announce with authority that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is now in a home in a distant part of England, and under the care of the members of a religious sisterhood. She has not been released, and she is kept under surveillance, but to all intent and purpose her life now, compared to her existence in Aylesbury Prison for many years, has taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick, and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of punishment to the extent of her being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls.

The Home Office several months ago agreed to meet the request of the Duchess of Bedford, although it imposed a pledge of secrecy. Therefore, in order to permit her hair to grow out again, and for the recuperation of her health, Mrs. Maybrick was quietly transferred to this private institution, where, although she is still actually a convict under a life sentence, she lives in a freedom that belies her real status.

Her exact whereabouts is guarded with extraordinary secrecy, chiefly for the purpose of preventing criticism of the government for having taken the foregoing exceptional steps in her case.

SHE CAN COME TO AMERICA.

State Department Will Not Prevent the Landing of Mrs. Maybrick.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In view of the suggestion that she has been made in the press to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick, when released from prison, will not be permitted to land in the United States, it is learned that the issue probably will be avoided.

The State Department practice has been to admit the rights of an American woman who has married an alien to remain her citizenship in American on the death of her husband by a mere assertion of her desire to do so.

Mr. Maybrick, therefore, may come into the United States as an American citizen.

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long review of the preparations for the earlier conduct of the war, Mr. Robson severely criticized Premier Balfour and ex-Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and the conclusion of his remarks asked if Ministers capable of such conduct were fit to conduct the affairs of the Nation. Mr. Chamberlain (Radical) seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply, defended the government. He admitted mistakes had been made, but insisted they were due to an inadequate system. Acting with the machinery of those days, he said the government did not stand condemned. It must stand or fall by the report of the Commission, which discredited some of the evidence because it was conflicting. Joseph Chamberlain, in defending himself against Mr. Robson's attack, which he asserted, was intended to hold him up to derision, traversed his usual arguments. He declined to accept the individual responsibility for the South African War or its conduct, and said peace was made impossible because Kruger hoped for foreign assistance.

Regarded as Ending the Rebellion.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The relief of Windhoek and Okahandja, German Southwest Africa, announced yesterday in a dispatch from the commander of the expedition, H. von Swakopmund, is regarded as ending the aggressive and successful period of the native rebellion. Now begins the punitive phase, in which the German forces, nearing Swakopmund by sea, will scatter the natives and take their strongholds. Some of the headmen probably will be executed, and traders who sell them arms will hereafter be severely dealt with.

Criticized for Panama Stand.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The anti-government newspapers are criticizing Foreign Minister Delcasse's refusal to send a Panama yellow boat to Paris. They assert a group of nationalist deputies will seek to open the entire Panama question.

It is probable that a debate on the Panama question will come up in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, when an answer will be demanded to an interpellation by the Nationalists group on "The incidents which occurred at Panama and the attitude of the French Government."

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