

A STUDY IN SCARLET
BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER VI.

Our prisoner's furious resistance did not apparently indicate any foreboding in his disposition toward ourselves, for on finding himself powerless he smiled in an amiable manner, and expressed his hopes that he had not hurt any of us in the scuffle.

"I guess you're going to take me to the police station," he remarked to Sherlock Holmes. "My cab's at the door. If you'll loose my legs I'll walk down to it. I'm not so light to lift as I used to be."

He rose and stretched his legs, as though to assure himself that they were free once more.

"If there's a vacant place for a chief of the police, I reckon you are the man for it," he said, gazing with undisguised admiration at my fellow-lodger. "The way you kept on my trail was a caution."

"You had better come with me," said Holmes to the two detectives.

"I can drive you," said Lestrade.

"Good!" and Groen can come in with me. You, too, doctor; you have taken an interest in the case, and may as well stick to us."

I assented gladly, and we all descended together. Our prisoner made no attempt to escape, but stepped calmly into the cab which had been his, and we followed him. Lestrade mounted the box, whipped up the horse and brought us in a very short time to our destination.

We were ushered into a small chamber, where a police inspector noted down our prisoner's name and the names of the men with whom murder had been charged.

The official was a white-faced, unemotional man, who went through his duties in a dull, mechanical way.

"The prisoner will be put before the magistrates in the course of the week," he said. "In the meantime, Mr. Jefferson Hope, have you anything that you wish to say? I must warn you that your words will be taken down and may be used against you."

"I got a good deal to say," our prisoner said, slowly. "I want to tell you gentlemen all about it."

"Hadn't you better reserve that for your trial?" asked the inspector.

"I may never be tried," he answered. "You've been looking at it. It isn't suicide I am thinking of. Are you a doctor?"

He turned his fierce dark eyes upon me as he asked this last question.

"Yes, I am," I answered.

"Then put your hand here," he said, with a smile, motioning with his manacled wrists toward his chest.

I did so, and became at once conscious of an extraordinary throbbing and commotion which was going on inside.

In the silence of the room I could hear a dull humming and buzzing which proceeded from the same source.

"Why," I cried, "you have an aortic aneurism!"

"That's what they call it," he said, placidly. "I went to a doctor last week about it, and he told me that it was bound to burst before many days passed. It has been getting worse for years. I got it from over-exposure and under-feeding in the Salt Lake mountains. I've done my work now, and I don't care how soon I go, but I should like to leave some account of the business behind me. I don't want to be remembered as a common cut-throat."

The inspector and the two detectives had a hurried discussion as to the advisability of allowing him to tell his story.

"Do you consider, doctor, that there is immediate danger?" the former asked.

"Most certainly there is," I answered.

"In that case, it is clearly our duty, in the interests of justice, to take his statement," said the inspector. "You are at liberty, sir, to give your account, which I again warn you will be taken down."

"I'll sit down, with your leave," the prisoner said, sitting the action to the word. "This aneurism of mine makes me easily tired, and the trouble we had half an hour ago has not mended matters. I'm on the brink of the grave, and I am not likely to lie to you. Every word I say is the absolute truth, and how you use it is a matter of no consequence to me."

With these words, Jefferson Hope leaned back in his chair and began the following remarkable statement:

"I can vouch for the accuracy of the unbiassed account, for I have had access to Lestrade's notebook, in which the prisoner's words were taken down exactly as they were uttered."

"It doesn't much matter to you why I hated these men," he said; "it's enough that they were guilty of the death of two human beings—a father and a daughter—and that they had therefore forfeited their own lives. After the lapse of time that has passed since their crime, it was impossible for me to secure a conviction against them in any court."

"That girl that I spoke of was to have married me twenty years ago. She was forced into marrying that same Drebber, and broke her heart over it."

"I took the marriage ring from her dead finger, and I vowed that his dying eyes should rest upon that very ring, and that his last thoughts should be of the crime for which he was punished."

"I have carried it about with me, and have followed him and his accomplice over two continents until I caught them. They thought to tire me out, but they could not do it. If I die tomorrow, as is likely enough, I die knowing that my work in this world is done, and well done. They have perished, and by my hand. There is nothing left for me to hope for or to desire."

"They were rich and I was poor, so that it was no easy matter for me to follow them. When I got to Lon-

don my pocket was about empty, and I found that I must turn my hand to something for my living.

"Driving and riding are as natural to me as walking, so I applied at a cab owner's office, and soon got employment. I was to bring a certain sum a week to the owner, and whatever was over that I might keep for myself."

"There was seldom much over, but managed to scrape along somehow. The hard job was to learn my way about, for I reckon that of all the masses that were crowded, this city is the most confusing."

"They were at a boarding house at Cumberland, over on the other side of the river. When once I found them out I knew that I had them at my mercy."

"I had grown my beard, and there was no chance of their recognizing me."

"I would dog them and follow them until I saw my opportunity. I was determined that they should not escape me."

"Sometimes I followed them on my cab, and sometimes on foot, but the former was the best, for then they could not get away from me."

"It was only early in the morning or late at night that I could earn anything, so that I began to get behindhand with my employer."

"During two weeks I drove behind them every day, and never once saw them separate. Drebber himself was drunk half the time, but Stanger was not to be caught napping."

"I watched them late and early, but never saw the ghost of a chance; but I was not discouraged, for something told me that the hour had almost come. My only fear was that this thing in my chest might burst a little too soon, and leave my work undone."

"At last one evening, I was driving up and down Torquay Terrace, as the street was called in which they boarded, when I saw a cab drive up to their door."

"Presently some luggage was brought out, and after a time Drebber and Stanger followed it and drove off. I whipped up my horse and kept within sight of them, feeling ill at ease, for I feared that they were going to shift their quarters."

"At Euston station they got out, and I left a boy to hold my horse and followed them to the platform. I heard them ask for the Liverpool train, and the guard answered that one had just gone, and that there would not be another for some time."

"Stanger seemed to be put out at that, but Drebber was rather pleased than otherwise. He got so close to them in the bustle that he could hear every word that passed between them."

"Drebber said that he had a little business of his own to do, and that if the other would wait for him he would soon rejoin him."

"His companion remonstrated with him, and reminded him that they had resolved to stick together. Drebber answered that the matter was a delicate one, and that he must go alone."

"I could not catch what Stanger said to that, but the other burst out swearing, and reminded him that he was nothing more than his paid servant, and that he must not presume to dictate to him."

"On that the secretary gave it up as a bad job, and simply bargained with him that if he missed the last train he should rejoin him at Halliday's private hotel; to which Drebber answered that he would be back on the platform before eleven, and made his way out of the station."

"The moment for which I had waited so long had at last come. I had my gun with me, and was evidently pretty well on my feet. They could protect each other, but singly they were at my mercy. I did not act, however, with undue precipitation. My plans were already formed."

"There is no satisfaction in vengeance unless the offender has time to realize who it is that strikes him, and my retribution had come upon him. I had my plans arranged by which I should have the opportunity of making the murderer pay for his crime, and I understood that his old sin had found him out."

"It chanced that some days before a gentleman who had been engaged in looking over some of the mines in the district had dropped the key of one of them in my carriage. It was claimed that same evening and returned. But in the interval I had taken a mauling of it, and had a duplicate made of it."

"By means of this I had access to at least one spot in this great city where I could rely upon being free from interruption. How to get Drebber to that house was the difficult problem which I had now to solve."

"He walked down the road and went into one or two liquor shops, staying for nearly half an hour in the last of them."

"When he came out he staggered in his walk, and was evidently pretty well on. There was a hansom just in front of me and he hailed it."

"I followed it so close that the nose of my horse was within a yard of the driver's whole as he drove away. He rattled across Waterloo Bridge and through miles of streets until, to my astonishment, we found ourselves back in the terrace in which he had boarded."

"I could not imagine what his intention was in returning there, but I went on and pulled up my cab a hundred yards or so from the house. He entered it and his hansom drove away. Give me a glass of water, if you please; my mouth gets dry with the talking."

"That's better," he said. "Well, I waited for a quarter of an hour or more, when suddenly there came a noise like people struggling to enter the house. Next moment the door was flung open and two men appeared, one of whom was Drebber and the other was a young chap whom I

had never seen before.

"This fellow had Drebber by the collar, and when they came to the head of the steps he gave him a shove and a kick which sent him half across the road."

"You sound!" he cried, shaking his stick at him. "I'll teach you to tussle an honest girl!"

"He was so hot that I think he would have thrashed Drebber with his cudgel, only that the cur staggered away down the road as fast as his legs would carry him. He ran as far as the corner, and then, seeing my cab, he hailed me and jumped in."

"Drive me to Halliday's private hotel," said he.

"When I had him fairly inside my cab my heart jumped so with joy that I feared lest at this last moment my aneurism might go wrong."

"I drove along slowly, weighing in my own mind what it was best to do. I might take him right out into the country and there in some deserted lane have my last interview with him. I had almost decided on this when he solved the problem for me."

"The cur for drink had asked him to take him to the hotel, and he ordered me to pull up outside a gin place. He went in, leaving a word that I should wait for him. There he remained until closing time, and when he came out he was so far gone that I knew the game was in my own hands."

"Don't imagine that I intended to kill him in cold blood. It would only have been rigid justice if I had done so, but I could not bring myself to do it. I had long determined that he should have a show for his life if he chose to take advantage of it."

"Among the many billets which I have filled in America during my wandering life, I was once a janitor and sweeper out of the laboratory at York College."

"One day the professor was lecturing on poisons, and he showed his students some alkaloids, as he called it, which he had extracted from some South American arrow poison, and which was so powerful that the least grain meant instant death. I spotted the bottle in which this preparation was kept, and when they were all gone I helped myself to a little of it."

"I was a fairly good dispenser, so I worked this alkaloid into small, soluble pills, and each pill I put in a box with a similar pill made without poison. I determined at the time that when I had my chance, my gentlemen should have a draw of one of these boxes, while I eat the pill that remained."

"It would be quite as deadly, and a good deal less noisy, than firing across a handkerchief. From that day I always my pill boxes with me, and the time had now come when I was to use them."

"It was nearer one than twelve, and a wild, bleak night, blowing hard and raining in torrents. Dismissed as it was, I was glad within myself so glad that I could have shouted out from pure exultation."

"If any of you gentlemen have ever planned for a thing and longed for it during two long years, and then suddenly found it within reach, you would understand my feelings."

"I lighted a cigar and puffed at it to steady my nerves, but my hands were trembling and my temples throbbing with excitement."

"As I drove I could see old John Ferrier and sweet Lucy looking at me out of the darkness and smiling at me, just as plain as I see you all in this room."

"All the way they were ahead of me, and one on each side of the horse, until I pulled up at the house in the Brixton road."

"There was not a soul to be seen, nor a sound to be heard, except the dripping of the rain. When I looked in at the window, I found Drebber all huddled together in a drunken sleep. I shook him by the arm. 'It's time to go out,' I said."

"'All right, cabby,' said he. 'I suppose he thought we had come to the hotel that he had mentioned, for he got out without another word and followed me down the garden.'

"I had to walk beside him to keep him steady. Then we came to the door I opened it and led him into the front room. I gave you my word that all the way, the father and daughter were walking in front of us."

"It's infernally dark," said he, staring about."

"'Well, soon have a light,' I said, striking a match and putting it to a wax-candle which I had brought with me. 'Now, Enoch Drebber,' continued, turning to him and holding the light to my own face, 'who am I?'"

(To be continued.)

ONE CROWN AT A TIME.

Why King Edward Did Not Take Flying Ship Trip.

King Edward VII, as is well known, is much interested in all matters of the air, and especially in the efforts of a few weeks before the coronation it was extensively rumored that the king had quite made up his mind to accompany the clever young Brazilian in one of his aerial flights; that he had, in fact, made all arrangements for his travel through the air. A certain well known scientific peer asked his majesty one evening after dinner whether the rumor concerning the royal aerial voyage was really true.

"Now, Lord—," answered King Edward, laughingly, "it is likely that I would take this flying ship trip. The coronation has not yet taken place, and I can assure that I wish to wear my earthly crown before I put on the other."

A Funny Moon.

One summer evening a little girl was out doors washing her feet. After a while she happened to look at the moon, just under a cloud. She jumped up and ran into the house as fast as she could, and said:

"I'm not going to stay out there and that moon slippin' and slidin' round like that."

Impossible.

Brown—Do you think she is a clever girl?

Smith—Um-m! Rather too good looking, don't you think?

TITLE IS VALID.

Report of Attorney General Knox Says Panama Canal May Be Sold.

Washington, Oct. 28.—"The title to the Panama canal is valid," is the gist of the report to President Roosevelt by Attorney General Knox on his investigation of the offer of the Panama company. The next step, on the part of the United States, will be to negotiate and ratify a treaty giving to it the rights demanded under the canal legislation of last session. President Roosevelt will do everything in his power to secure the completion of such a treaty in time for presentation to congress at the coming spring session, as he believes ample time intervenes for accomplishing this object. Should the Colombian government delay or decline to accede to the conditions laid down by congress, thereby causing a postponement until the first session of the Fifty-eighth congress, there is a possibility that the president will again take under consideration the construction of the canal over the Nicaraguan route. The opinion prevails here, however, that a treaty of satisfactory character will be negotiated, and that the first steps looking to the construction of a canal will be undertaken early next year.

BOLD BANDIT TAKEN.

Man Who Is Believed to Have Held Up the Train in Montana Is Captured.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 28.—Deputy Sheriff W. W. McCormick arrested near Bonita today a man believed to be the individual who, single-handed, held up the North Coast Limited passenger train and murdered Engineer O'Neill near Beaumont. The man's name and general description answer to that of the robber. He gives the name of Alfred Vanhaudens, and at times tries to talk with German accent and again uses plain English. He is of medium stature, has heavy shoulders and is inclined to stoop, and wore when arrested a gray suit of clothes and a peculiar light cap of blue color, and had two 45-caliber Colt's revolvers strapped to his body.

He acknowledges he was at Gold Creek the night previous to the hold-up, and says he is a tie maker looking for employment, and that he was en route to Missoula when he passed through Gold Creek. He explains his slowness in getting over the ground and his not being seen all day yesterday along the road from Gold Creek to Missoula by stating that he missed his road shortly after leaving Gold Creek and had to retrace his steps. The officers located the man's story.

JAPANESE BARRED.

Washington Court Decides They Cannot Become American Citizens.

Olympia, Oct. 28.—The supreme court, in a decision handed down today, decides that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States. The point came up directly in the matter of the admission of a young Japanese lawyer to the bar of this state. Takaji Yamashita, of Seattle, passed a very creditable examination for admission to the bar in the examinations last May, but the law making citizenship a qualification for admission to the bar of this state is very plain and is undisputed. The main point in the case which was presented to the supreme court in the form of a brief was whether a native of Japan could become a citizen of the United States, and whether the superior court of Pierce county acted within its jurisdiction in granting naturalization papers to Yamashita. The decision on this point covers a matter on which it is said there is no recent decision by any court, and it therefore becomes a matter of wide interest.

WRIGHT GIVEN A VOTE.

Recorder Is Added to Coal Strike Peace Commission—Both Sides Agree.

Washington, Oct. 28.—At the request of the members of the anthracite coal strike commission, and with the assent of both the operators and miners, President Roosevelt has appointed Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, a member of that body. Mr. Wright has accepted the appointment. Mr. Wright, as member of the commission, has received replies from most of the coal mine owners who are parties to the controversy, indicating their acceptance of the invitation of the commission to attend the conference to be held for the purpose of agreeing upon plans for the hearings to be given by the commission, and also a reply from Mr. Mitchell, saying he would be represented at the meeting.

Cubans Up in Arms.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 28.—The International Brotherhood league sent to New York by the steamer Oriaba today 20 children, whose destination is the league school at San Diego, Cal. The representatives of the league offer to educate free as unlimited number of intelligent children. Their operations are being opposed by the Cuban press, the Catholic church and Protestant missionaries, who declare the league is making proselytes to Buddhism.

New Torpedo Boat to Be Tested.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The submarine torpedo boat Grampus, recently built at the Union Iron works, is in drydock here being made ready for her official trial on the bay. This will include not only the submarine trip, but a cruise of some distance, with perhaps a test of her efficiency in approaching a vessel unawares.

NEWS OF OREGON.

WILL KEEP UP FIGHT.

Members of Engineers' Union to be Asked Not to Handle Anthracite Coal.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—President Morton, of the International Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated that all members of the association all over the country would be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work. The brotherhood has a membership of 14,000, and has local unions in 114 towns and cities.

President Morton declared his organization was in a position to shut out hard coal in all cities where it had local unions, and said such action would be taken if necessary for the protection of the members who had lost their positions on account of the anthracite strike. This is President Morton's view of the situation:

"According to all reports from Eastern mines, our men are getting the worst of it, and, while the miners are being reinstated, they are left out in the cold. Our organization does not propose allowing its members to be victimized, and as we cannot call a strike at the mines, nonunion men seem to be in possession of the jobs, we will attempt to secure the reinstatement of our members by shutting out anthracite coal wherever we can."

"While negotiations looking toward a settlement were on, we did not wish to interfere in any way, although we feared our men would get the worst of the bargain. We believe the action of the firemen and engineers in quitting work helped the miners to win their fight."

"Although it is true that a majority of the firemen are members of the Miners' union, they have retained their membership in our union, and have all ready asked for our assistance. We propose to give it to them, and I am going to call a meeting of the executive board, when action will be taken looking to that end. I will advocate that our members be ordered to refuse to handle anthracite coal, as, to my mind, this is the only method that will bring the operators to time. I believe the board will accept my suggestion."

Nearly All Engineers Turned Down.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 25.—It looks as though the union engineers were going to have some difficulty getting back their old places. At nearly every mine where the striking engineers made application for work they were told that there were no vacancies. A large number of carpenters are also out. President Mitchell has advised the men to wait a few days and see if employment would not be offered them. He believes that when general resumption takes place there will be few mine employees idle. The firemen are being taken back in larger numbers than that of the steam men, because they take places of men who are not so capable.

NEW LIFE-SAVING DEVICE.

Aluminum Globe Thoroughly Tested and Proves Complete Success.

New York, Oct. 25.—A demonstration of the efficiency of a novel life saving invention has taken place in the English channel, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. About four miles off Folkestone, a tug sighted a strange object in the water. Upon coming nearer it was found to be a large globe. From a manhole on the top a man's head projected. The tug went alongside and two men emerged from the globe. They proved to be the inventor and his assistant, both Norwegians. According to their story, the globe, which is composed of aluminum, was put overboard from a steamer off Havre. The inventor claims that it satisfied all requirements and expectations and demonstrated its serviceability for saving lives at sea.

Coal Trains Have Right of Way.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 25.—The Reading railway company officials do not believe that anthracite coal will be moving in any quantity before early next week. About 100,000 tons is looked for the first of the week, against a normal weekly average of 240,000 tons. All coal trains are to be given preference. There will be no delay in the unloading of the coal into the yards of the cities and towns, and every facility for speedy work is being provided for train crews and shiflers. During last night, 3,000 tons came down the road.

Davis Takes the Army to Task.

Manila, Oct. 25.—General Davis has issued a general order drawing attention to the carelessness of officers and men of the army in matters of dress and discipline, and characterizing the neglect in these matters as extraordinary. The order also refers specifically to the carelessness in making reports and drawing up other records, and directs commanding officers to insist upon reform of all existing shortcomings in the matters mentioned.

Mexican Railroads Consolidated.

Mexico City, Oct. 25.—It is reported that very shortly the Mexican Central railroad company will take over the Mexico, Cuernavaca & Pacific railway, which has a line from this city passing through the states of Morelos and Guerrero to the Balagu river.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Printers of Oregon City have formed a union.

Hope have reached 25 cents at Salem and a good many miles are now looked for.

Three hundred goats were shipped to Montana from Monmouth a few days ago.

Two new steamers, one for the Columbia river and one for Puget sound are being built in Portland.

The Yacaman spruce lumber company, of Seaside, is making some extensive improvements to its plant.

A movement is on foot in Linn county to have a closed year for pheasants. It is claimed that at present there are not more than a third as many birds as at one time.

The Eugene school board is making an effort to have all school children vaccinated as a precaution against smallpox, which prevails in that city and vicinity to some extent.

Thomas H. Lowell, who was convicted of manslaughter for killing H. L. Roadman near Wilbur last July, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Lowell is now 62 years of age.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Booth-Kelly sawmill at Springfield. The company hopes to have the mill in operation by the first of the year. It will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber per day.

Oregon has a most promising copper district in a section little known. This is the Imnaha, on the Snake river, not far from where the Seven Devils is located on the opposite side. As yet little development has been done.

A majority of the Lewis and Clark fair directors favor a special session of the legislature to make an appropriation for the exposition. They believe this should be done at once in order to let the other states have an opportunity to see what we have done in the matter and allow them to act accordingly.

Arthur Scofield, confined in the county jail at Albany for larceny, made his escape a few days ago. He was captured at Eugene.

J. F. Markley, who murdered John D. Fain at Champoe last June, has been sentenced to spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary. He is 67 years old.

Construction work on the terminal yards, at Grants Pass, of the Oregon & Pacific railroad will begin January 1.

Marion county physicians have formed a county medical society. C. S. White, of Gervais, was elected president and C. H. Robertson, of Salem, secretary.

The recent rains throughout the Willamette valley have enabled the farmers to push the work of fall seeding. All fruit is picked and other fall work over and over a few days more of good weather will enable the farmers to finish seeding.

The first carload of Oregon's dried fruit of this year's crop left Albany last Saturday for New York. Four and one-half cents was received.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Ackerman recently asked several county superintendents to offer suggestions for the betterment of the school system. The ideas he has received are many and varied, and include higher qualifications of teachers, consolidation of districts and an increase of the compulsory attendance period.

STRIKE VOTED OFF.

MINERS AGREE TO ACCEPT DECISION OF ARBITRATION BOARD.

Great Rejoicing Everywhere in the Coal Fields—Engineers Firm to the Last, and Their Employment is Finally Left to Executive Board—Roosevelt Summons the Arbitrators to Meet.

Term and Cost of Strike.

Duration of strike, days..... 107
Men in strike..... 125,000
People directly affected..... 500,000
Total loss to all classes..... \$200,000,000
Price of coal at beginning of strike, per ton..... \$5 to \$6
Present price of coal, per ton..... \$8 to \$9

Causes of the Strike.

The miners' demands, which were refused, were as follows: An eight-hour day; an increase in pay for men on piecework proportionate to that given to day laborers by shortening of hours; just weighing of coal mined, instead of arbitrary measurement by varying "carloads"; a fixed scale of wages, the rate for the same work to be the same everywhere; an agreement embodying these demands, entered into by the operators and the union.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 22.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 47,000 miners who have been on strike since last May officially declared off at noon yesterday the greatest contest ever made between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle in the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the president of the United States. When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions, the inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. Many days have gone by since such welcome news was received. Everywhere there was rejoicing, and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations. The anthracite coal region, from its largest city, Scranton, down to the lowliest coal patch, has suffered by the conflict, and everyone now looks for better times.

While the large army of miners and their families, numbering approximately 500,000 persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt, having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday, the miners hope they will know by Thanksgiving day what practical gains they have made.

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one, and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration plan was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fail to get back their old positions or would be unable to get work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of miners, and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and being compelled to dig coal for a living. This question came up and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that the strike be declared off, and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration commission for decision, was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the furthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the executive board for solution, and his suggestion was adopted.

SPEED SACRIFICED TO POWER.

Naval Board Decides to Make Important Changes in New Cruisers.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The naval board of construction today finally decided upon the features of the armored cruisers authorized by the last act of congress. Speed has been sacrificed to power.

By a vote of four against one, Engineer in Chief Melville's proposition to give the ships 25,000 horsepower and a speed of 23 knots at a minimum was rejected and the horsepower will stand at 23,000, which he estimates will actually bring the speed down to about 21½ knots. The new boats therefore will be three and one-half knots slower than the four famous English armored cruisers of the Drake class. To offset this lack of speed the Tennessee class will have a much more powerful battery, namely, four 10-inch guns in the two turrets against two nine-inch guns in the main batteries of the British ships. The Tennessee class also will have more armor, the protective deck at its thickest part being four and a half inches with six-inch side armor.

Navy Yard Is Too Small.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The annual report of Rear Admiral Kenney, paymaster general of the navy, devotes much space to showing that there is a shortage of officers for the work. It is stated that there is a demand for the enlargement of the storage plants at Washington, Boston, Norfolk, Mare Island and Puget sound. A modification of the bill compelling advertising for supplies is asked for in the interest of the service.