THE INSULAR TARIFF

Continuation of the Puerto Rico Debate in the House.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington's Parewell Address Rend in the Senate-Quay Case Comes Up Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The debate on the Fuerto Rican tariff bill brought out several notable speeches in the House to-day, including one by Representative Grosvapow, of Ohio, who answered a num-ber of questions as to the attitude of the President; another by Representative McCall, of Massichusetts, the Republican member of the Wassichusetts, the Republican member of the Ways and Means Commit-fee, who dissented from the majority re-port, and by Representative Moody, an-other Massachusetts Republican, who sharply criticized the position of his col-longue. McClellan of New York and Brantley of Georgia also spoke against the bill, and Parker of New Jersey in support of it. The debate was continued support of it. The debate was continued at the night session.

In accordance with a tacit agreemen with the Senators who were unable, on secount of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, to attend today's session, Peurose of Pennsylvania refrained from calling up the Quay case as he had yesterday announced he would do. When he appropriate here had do. When he announced however, his intention to call it up formerow, a brief parliamentary squabble ensued as to the rights by which the case would come before the Sensie. No conclusion was reached, the questions involved being postponed for consideration until tomorrow.

THE DAY IN DETAIL. Continuation of the Puerto Rican Debate in the House.

Debate in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House began holding early seasons today, meeting at it A. M., owing to the pressure for time in the Puerto Rican debate.

McClelland (Dom. N. Y.) opened the debate, speaking in opposition to the bill, which he characterized as the most outrageous opportunism that has been submitted to a governmental body, at lenst shree the days of that prophet of opportunism, Gamberta, He argued at some length, quoting a great many decisions to prove that the position of the majority was untenable and the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are eithem of the United States within the constitutional rights of citiwithin the constitutional rights of citi-mots, and that the constitution extends "propria vigor" over the bland of Pu-erts Rice, the United States only boilding

erto Rico, the United States only boilding it in trass for the State eventually to be created out of its irritary. McCiellan was frequently and generously applicated by his Democratic absociates. Braniey (Isem. Ga.) spoke against the bill, and porticularly on the future of the Philippines. He pointed out that a year had claused since the treaty of peace, and yet Congress had failed thus far to lay down a policy for the Philippines. It was this baction by Congress, he said, which apread uncertainty among the Filipinos and nerved them to further opposition, and he declared that the new Philippine commission could necessalish nothing, and that if it went to the Philippines ing, and that if it went to the Philippines at all it should go at the authority and with the power which comes along in the

Greavener (Rep. O.) followed in support of the bill. He said any political party or individual who took part in ratifying or individual who took part in ratifying and supporting the treaty with Spain was estopped from opposing any of the legitimate effects of that treaty. When the treaty hung is the balance, a certain Nebraska Colonel left his resiment and come to Washington to aid in securing ratification, and he did influence votes at a crifical juncture. For this reason, Groevenor said if there was one man in the country who should shoulder responsibility for the treaty and its succeeding responsibilities, that man was William J. Bryan, of Nybraska.

Grasswaner said there appeared to be

great sensitiveness lest the wishes of the President should not be earried out, and ticularly active in support of the President. The President had performed a countrational duty in presenting his view to Congress. Since then much official information had been submitted, showing conclusively that it was imperatively as essary to raise money for Puerto Rico in some way in order to restore the depressed labustries and institutions of that laband. This information had been so con-clusive that views had changed both in the Senzie and hore, and, yielding to it, the Ways and Means Committee brought forward this bill, believing it to be the best thing altainable for Puerto Rico and for this country. There was only one alternative to this tariff measure, and that was to go down in our pockets and appropriate from the treasury enough to

Bichardson (Dem, Tenn.) at this point, maked: 'I understand the gentleman holds that the President did not understand the situation at the time of his message. Now, I ask him if the President understands the situation at this time? Grasvenor responded that he was not the marchaless of the President understands.

the mouthpiece of the President, and that Richardson's question did not correctly suprement what had been said. He added: "I think I know the President reasonably well and speaking as an individual, and knowing all the things involved in the situation here now, I think that nothing would give the President greater sorrow than the defeat of this bill and the turn-ing over of this Government to the Demperatic minority." Grosvenor said it was hardly to be supposed that the President, at the time he made his recommendation for the relief of Puorto Rico, appreciated that such a simple question would be made the text for a constitutional issue more grave than anything since the Dred

Taking up the broad right of Congress to deal with the subject, Grosvenor said Daniel Webster had been the first to maintain the power of Congress over new territory. And yel it remained for a Massachusetts member of the House, a Representative from Cambridge (McCall)

to call this right in question.
The reference to Cambridge brought
Moody (Rep. Mass.) to his feet with the
statement that Harvard University was on the side of the Ways and Means ma-

Grusvepor's discussion of the fiscal and Gravector's discussion of the fiscal and constitutional question was varied by good-matered political raillery with the members across the side. When Neville (Pop. Neh.) asked if Grovemor expected to embalm the Filipines along with the Decharation of Independence in the Philipines, the Ohio member answered that when the Democratic party got through with the Filipines it would need embalming. At another point Groveveno created ing. At another point Grosvenor created laughter by referring ironically to Agui-

Fallippines."

McCail (Rep. Mass.) followed in opposition to the Mill. His speech was followed with great interest, as he was the only member of the Ways and Means majority to dissent from the majority report. McCail said that he regretted greatly that he could not agree with his colleagues as to the pending bill, but he was compelled to dissent because it involved nothing iess than the proposition that Congress, in dealing with the territories of the United States, had absolute power, unfectioned by any limitations of the Constitution. John Marshall, as great a juriet as ever sai upon the heach, declared in Loughborough vs. Blake that the rule of uniformity in the

sition of duties extended to the terri ories. A third of a century after the coughborough case, the Supreme Court gain, when California became a terri-ory, decided that the rule of uniformity

tory, decided that the rule of uniformity would apply to it.

"If Congress is not bound by these limitatina against taxing unequally, it is not bound by any limitation upon its power in the Constitution," said McCall. "But we are asked to pass this bill because some-body has called in question our constitutional right to do so. But if you are going to pass an unjust measure merely to show your strength, why not begin by shearing your wolves, New Mexico, Arizona and Alaska, instead of shearing this poor little pet lamb of Puerto Rico.

"I think you are anduly alarmed about the effect of extending the principle of constitutional liberty wherever our flag floats; but I say that if we must give up either constitutional liberty has been pre-

either, consitutional liberty has been pre-served to us at a price in blood and treas-ure greater than the value of a thousand

"We impose by this bill a certain per cent of duties upon goods passing to and fro between that island and this country, How long will it be before some powerful interest will demand that they be recognized? Can there be any doubt that the taxes will be levied more and more for the benefit of the great interests in this country, and that the hapless people who were told by our sweeres that they were country, and that the haplese people who were told by our generars that they were told by our generars that they were to be to be given to receive the glorious blessing of American liberty, who crowned our soldlers with wreaths, will become the victims of our extortion, rather than the sharers in our freedom? I say far wiser will it be if. In
second of entering good. freedom? I say far wiser will it be if, in-freedom? I say far wiser will it be if, in-flead of entering upon a policy which will make her happy, sunny-hearted chil-dren the mere chattels of this Government, we follow the humane recommendation of our President and lay the foundations of our Empire deep in the hearts of those

which would be a boon to any nation. Moody declared that the majority pro-posed to abide by the spirit of the Constiposed to aske by the spirit of the Consti-tution, rather than its letter, and he de-rided those who were guided only by a "paper constitution." The chief reliance of the opposition had been in the dictum of Chief Justice Marshall, in Loughborough vs. Blake, but Moody said this case had been submitted to the court on a Tunshy and declied the following Frider, and he and decided the following Friday, and he was not ready to accept such a hastily formed dictum as determining the very destinles of the country. The attitude of Webster and the various authorities were reviewed by Moody, who declared that Mc-Call, in quoting Webster, had wrested a partion of the statement from its context, thus changing the meaning, and placing Webster in a position which should make him turn in his grave.

Webster in a position which should make him turn in his grave.

Webster in a position which should make him turn in his grave.

Webster in a position which should make with him and nover had told him that any living is high."

Webster in a position which should make with him and nover had told him that any living is high."

Webster in a position which should make with him and nover had told him that any living is high."

him turn in his grave.

Parker (Rep. N. J.) made a legal argument in support of the regularity of the proposed tariff, and also urged that it would prove of substantial advantage to

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 5 P. M.

At the night session speed as were made by Wilson (Dem. S. C.), Lew.s (Dem. Ga.) and Spight (Dem. Miss.), in opposition to the bill. The session was entirely without noteworthy incidents, and at 9 P. M. the House adjourned.

In the Senate.

Several weeks ago Senator Foraker, sunfor Sanator from Ohio, was selected to read Washington's farewell address today. public and private galleries were crowded and stores of people stood in the corridors unable to gain admission. Foraker's read-ing was a fine bit of elecution, and he was congratulated by many of his col-

announcement he made yesterday concerning the calling up of the resolution involving the right of Quny to a seat in the Senate as a member from Pennsylvania. He said that, while he would prefer to have the case considered immediately, he had been informed that a number of the Senators desired to be present when it was called up, and, as their request was entirely reasonable, he would not oppose a motion to adjourn at this time, but he gave notice that he would call up the Quay case tomorrow upon the conclusion of the morn-

Foraker called attention to the notice of his intention to move consideration of the Puerto Rican bill after the Hawaiian government measure had been disposed of, but added that he in no manner would oppose the suggestion of Penruse.

Chandier (Rep. N. H.) declared the consideration of the right to a cent in the Sec.

Chandler (Rep. N. H.) declared the question of the right to a seat in the Sen-ate was privileged, and it was not necessary to take up the question by vote. A Senator had the right to address the Ser ate on the question at any time during a session. The question, he said, could not be superseded by any other business not unfinished business. Hour (Rep. Mass.) made the same contention.

Aldrich (Rep. R. I.) held that these con-tentions were not in accordance with the rules and practices of the Senate, and that it had been voted down by the Sen-ate on every previous occasion in his ex-

Hale (Rep. Me.) said that while he did not agree with the arguments advanced by Chandler and Hoar, all that could be settled tomorrow if the question should arise then. Meantime, in accordance with Custom of the senate, after the reading Washington's farewell address, he moved that the Senate adjourn, At 1:65 P. M., without division, the mo-

THE COEUR D'ALENE RIOTS.

House Committee Wrangled Over Mode of Procedure. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—When the in-estigation of the Idaho labor trouble was esumed today before the House Commit-ce on Military Affairs, Chairman Huli stated that Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, who is attending the investigation, had protested against the line of procedure which impugned the State officials. Hull said the Governor held that the testimony in effect placed the State officials on trial. in effect piacest the State officials of crisi, and if that were the case they were en-titled to be present, and be represented by coursel. The chairman called on Steu-nenberg to make his own statement. Repesentatives Lentz and Hay, of the co mittee, energetically opposed this proce-dure, and the Governor's statement was deferred. Considerable feeling developed among the members as the inquiry pro-ceeded. Lents sought to introduce an affi-davit seeking to show that intimidation of miners had been resorted to by the Gover nor of Idaho, in order to gain persona The committee refused to admit the affidavit. Lentz then gave notice be would, at the proper time, move that the affiant, A. S. Baich, be called as a wit-ness. The chairman stated it would be necessary hereafter to hold sessions during the afternoon while the House was in ses-sion, and that he would request permission to do so.

Henry C. Miner Dend. YORK, Feb. 22.—Henry Clay Miner, the theatrical manager, dropped dead this afternoon in his room on Riverside Drive of apoplexy, aged 58. Mr. Miner had been remarkably well all winter, and there was no warning of the end. He was in his room preparing to go for a drive with his wife, and was walking across the room when he foll M. Miner across the room when he fell. Mr. Miner' estate is estimated to be worth more than 5,000,000. At the time of his death he owned Miner's Bowery and Eighth-Avenue Theaters, Miner's Harlem Theater and theaters in Newark and Detroit, and was interested in others.

CHARLES W. CLARK BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Methods Pursued in the Election of His Futher by the Montana Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-C. W. Clark, son of Senator Clark, of Montana, told the Senate Committee on Elections today that he had an independent income of \$250,000 a year, and that he was in business for him-self. With the exception of a brief in-terval given to the testimony of Rev. A. B. Martin, Mr. Clark occupied the entire day before the committee, the investigation being conducted into the methods pur-sued in the election of the young man's father to the United States Senate. He denied in detail the assertions of such wit-nesses as Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Hewitt, Stale Senator Myers and others. Mr. Clark submitted what he said was a detailed

bank account, and that according to their findings he had only two corrections to make. They had found two checks, one for \$350 and the other for \$400, which could be added.

We Clark

should be added.
C. W. Clark was next called. Mr. Clark said he had taken an active part in the Montana legislative campaign in 1888 and in the senatorial fight following. He was treasurer of the Clark campaign committee. The first effort of the committee was to take the state convention from the Daly people, the next the election of the Demo-eratic state legislative ticket, making practically two campaigns. The money placed in his hands was for the purpose of covering both these campaigns. Me Clark thought there was an average 170 persons in Helena in his father's h half just before the election, and all told there were fully 200 people there from first to last. Most of them had come with the view of helping Mr. Clark in the contest,

tailled off the members of the Legislature with him, and never had told him that any State Senator or Legislative member was to get any specified sum for his vote. He devied all incriminating testimeny given by Whiteside. Mr. Clark said that at the first meeting with Whiteside the latter had said he was tired of the Daly people: that he was unpledged and that he wanted to support Senator Clark. He had said he did not want any money for his support, but that he wanted an equal chance with others in bidding upon b ings contemplated by his father. This was promised, and Whiteside then said he would vote for Clark.

The witness explained the circu under which he had written to State Sen-ator Myers, enclosing him a check for 500. He considered the sum in the nature of a retainer for legal services at Bridger. He admitted that after the Whiteside He admitted that after the Whiteside exposure he asked Mr. Myers not to give the latter out, because he feared that at that time, when public excitement was so great, the letter might be connected with bribery cases.

Rev. Albert B. Martin, principal of the female seminary at Deer Lodge, testified next. He produced the letter written him by Senutor Clark hast Ostober which the

next. He produced the letter written him by Senator Clark last October, which the Doctor had raken to Chief Justice Brantley in connection with the Wellcome disbarment case. The letter was as follows: "Dear Dr. Martin.—If you could see our mutual friend, Judge B., and state to him what John R. T. told you, outlining the plan of campaign which practically showed that everything was practically prearranged, I am sure that he would have a better understanding of the Wellcome proceeding and would not allow that splendid man to be disbarred. He has a lovely wife and children and it is a shame lovely wife and children and it is a sham

our weeks previous to the meeting of the segislature had told him that the reports oncerning Semator Clark's methods would investigated by the committee. He aid he felt interested in Mr. Wellcomsaid he felt interested in Mr. Weincome because his father-in-in was an old Pres-byterian minister. He had hoped that he could influence the Supremo Court to send the case back to the Silver Bow County Court, but he saw no indelicacy in doing

"It was no more improper than it would be for me to approach a Senator here and

be fer me to approach a Senator here and ask him to vote for Mr. Clark," said the witness. "The interview with Judge Brantley was perfectly friendly."

Dr. Martin said that he had also received another letter from Mr. Clark on the Whiteside exposure, in which Clark had referred to his own good character, saying this was the best legacy he could leave to his children. eave to his children.
C. W. Clark was recalled. He continued

his specific denials of the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution, who had made statements indicating his connections

made statements indicating his connections with efforts to influence corruptly members of the Legislature. He thus reviewed the testimony of Whiteside, Butler, and Senator Myers.

At the afternoon session, C. W. Clark said that E. E. Lyons had told him that Mark Hewitt was professing to have information of the purchase of votes for his father's election. He said he had replied that this was not so and even if it were so. Hewitt would not know about it. Explaining the transaction in which \$7000 was sent to Missoula to take up the mortgage on Representative Wood's ranch, Mr. Clark said Mr. Bickford had come to him and asked him for \$7000 with which to take up asked him for \$7000 with which to take up a mortgage. He drew a check and gave M to Bickford. He knew nothing more about the matter until Bickford gave it

back to him in Helena. Mr. Clark also explained the trip on a special train from Butte to Helena August 5. He said that the preceding day, Mr. Corbett had come to him saying he was also at the conduct of the Well-come disbarment case before the State Supreme Court, Judge Carpenter, counsel for Mr. Wellcome, having decided not be for Mr. Wellcome having decided not to put in an answer to defend the case. Mr. Corbett had told him it was most ersen-tial that an answer should be filed, and that as Senator Clark and Mr. Wellcome were absent from the State, he (the wit-ness) must go over to Helena with him (Corbett) and see that a change was deided upon. He had found it impossible to get back on the regular trains in time for a dinner party, and they had, therefore, taken a special train. He said he said remained in the Montana Club while Mr. Corbett went out to see Judge Car-penter. It had not been necessary for alm to see Mr. Curpenter, as that gentle-

"Did you go to Helena on that occasion," ssked Faulkner, "with the object,
purpose or intention of having any one
see any member of the Supreme Court in
the Wellcome case?"
"I did not" the witness replied,
Mr. Clark then related in detail his one

ting of the Legislature. In July last, his father had also given him \$14.000 for ex-penses in the Wellcome disbarment case. Mr. Clark read from his memorandum Mr. Clark read from his memorandum detailed statements giving the names of all persons to whom this money had been paid. The list included many names of workers' to whom payments were made, and some newspaper men who received small suma. One of the entries showed a payment of \$7000 to J. P. (Swede) Murphy during the legislative campaign, and \$500 to William Thompson. Murphy was chairman of the Populist branch, and Thompson of the Republican branch of the Clark-Republican-Populist alilance in the Legislative campaign of 1898. One payment of \$500 was made to D. G. Brown to defend a libel suit brought against a defend a libel sult brought against a friendly newspaper by a minister who had attacked his father. The \$7000 returned by Mr. Bickford was used by him as cash. The total sum footed up to \$118.046 "What is your income?" ask

"In the neighborhood of \$350,000 a year."

This reply caused a general exclamation in the committee-room, and Senator Edmunds remarked that the income tax should be revived:

Mr. Faulkner's last question in the examination-in-chief was: "Please tell the Committee whether you had ever offered or given to any member of the Legislature a monetary or valuable considera-tion with a view to influencing his vote for your father for United States Sens-

"I have not-not one cent." In response to Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said he did not think a single vote had been changed by the expenditure of money.

Mr. Hoar pressed the inquiry: "What did you expect these men to do?" he asked. "Were they to sleep with the mem-

"No; they were with them a great deal, No; they were with them a great deal, however. We expected them to lobby."
"If you had the campaign to make over again, and could not be present, and wanted to get some intelligent agent like Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Faulkner to conduct it for you, what instructions would you give him?"

"I would not advise him at all," was the roply, "because I would expect either of them to know what to do." This reply brought out a laugh at Mr. Hoar's exper

toars expense,
"Do you think the men who voted for
our father would have done so if you
and not spent any money?" asked Senator

and living is high."

In reply to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Clark said

to part of the \$30,000 put up by Mr. Whiteside was his money.

The Committee closed the day with a request upon Mr. Clark and his father to allow its subcommittee to examine their private bank accounts for the period cov-

THE MACRUM CHARGES. Congressman Wheelock Wants an In. vestigation.

westigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Wheelock, of Kentucky, today introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the truth or faisity of the charges made by Charles E. Macrum, late consul of the United States at Pretoria, that his official or personal mall was opened, read, suppressed or detained by the censor of the British government at Durban, or that a telegram sent by him to the Department a telegram sent by him to the Department of State was delayed by a British censor for several weeks. The committee, by the provisions of the resolution, shall also ascertain whether the British authorities are acquainted with the secret cipher or code used by the State Department. In order that the committee may properly carry out these instructions, it is authorized to send for persons and papers, and to administer oath to witnesses examined. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Commerce today agreed on all the amendments to be made to the shipping bill, but did not reach a formal agreement to report the bill. There is, however, no doubt that this will be decided upon at the next the same of the committee of cided upon at the next meeting, and it is possible a special meeting will be called for the purpose of securing this action in advance of next week's regular meet-ing. The unendments accepted today were made as a result of conference with members of the House. They are on the same general lines as the provisions of the bill introduced in the House yester-day by Mr. Minor. day by Mr. Minor.

Lieu Lands for Wyoming. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Public Lands today submitted a favorable report on the bill pro-viding that the State of Wyoming be per-mitted to relinquish to the United States certain lands of a desert character, but susceptible of irrigation, and to accept other lands in lieu thereof.

Chinese Trade Investigation WASHINGTON, Feb. Z.—The Senate Committee on Commerce today authorized favorable report on Senator Gallinger's bill providing for the appointment of a committee to make an investigation of the trade relations between the United States and China, as recommended by the Present ident in his ast annual message.

Adjustment of Settlers' Rights WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 - The House Committee on Indian Affairs today ordered a favorable report, authorizing the adjust-ment of rights of settlers in the Navajo Indian reservation, Arizona, and to ratify an agreement with Indians of the Fort Hall reservation, Idaho.

Boise Public Building. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Secretary of the Trensury has recommended to Congress an increase in the limit of cost of the public building at Boise, Idaho, from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and that the entire appropriation be made immediately avail-

HIS LAST STAND.

(Continued from First Page.) and two naval 12-pounders were positioned. On the north bank and enflading the whole river, one howitzer, three field batteries and three naval 4.7 guns were placed.

Then followed the most wonderful scene it ever was my lot to witness. Once be-fore in Thessaly I had seen 110 guns in position, but never such a number powerful guns concentrating their upon a spot about a mile square. exploding lyddite shells raised great clouds of green smoke, completely filling the bed of the river. The shrapnel burst on the edge of each bank, except for a short space, where the proximity of the British infanitry made it dangerous. Our shells searched eyery bush and every ra-vine of the river bed. The enfilleding gans must have done terrible execution. The roar was deafening, yet with a spirit of desperate madness now and then the man had accorded to Mr. Corbett's wishes in the matter of filing an answer in the Wellcome case. He had not seen any of the justices of the Supreme Court, nor had he met Dr. Treacey. At that time he did not know the doctor.

"Did you go to Helena on that occa"Did you go to Helena on that occawhich were firing at a range of 1900 yards. The long line of three batteries belched forth death, while on each side by rwa battallons of infantry, whose Maxims sounded petty beside the rearing big suns.
What loss the Boers suffered is not known yet. I am writing in the middle of a sleeping camp. Not a sound disturbs the heavy slumber of thred soldiers. Down the river bed not a fire is seen, not a cry heard. There is something tragic in the Indiana Populists.

Indian

SCHURMAN ON EXPANSION

HIS SPEECH AT THE CHICAGO AUDI-

The True Policy of the United States Lies in Holding the Philips pine Islands.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22-Dr. Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, spoke under the auspices of the Union Lesgue Club, at the Auditorium, this afternoon on "Expansion." The address was delivered to one of the largest audi-

J. McCoughan had delivered the invi-Dr. Schurman spoke substantially

"Scientists tell us of the reversion of organic beings, after the lapse of gener-ations, to the form or habits of an earlier type. If this law of biology holds good in politics, as I believe it does, then our resent Chief Magistrate in his policy of xpansion would seem to be possessed y the spirit of Washington, who extended by the spirit of washington, who extended the National domain from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, or of Jefferson, who impelled by the same imperious instinct, trampled under foot his dearest political theories and secured for the Union that yeast territory beyond the Mississippi, where the flag now waves over the prosperous and intelligent citizens of a dozen populous states—states whose trade and wealth. ous states-states whose trade and wealth onverging on the shores of this lake, have made, possible the greatest miracle on the American continent—the rapid-rising, fastgrowing, immense, rushing, rouring, powerful and magnificent City of Chicago. Chicago is the index of the modern world. It is the most conspicuous example and the most concentrated abstract of that expansive movement which characterizes he 19th century.

"The 19th century has been a century of expanding knowledge, a century of abounding invention, a century of amazing increase in the means of communication and transportation. In addition to the home market we now need the markets of the world. Science, invention and manufacturing have all expanded together. Our power of production having outrun our capacity to consume, and be-ing all the time on the increase, and the old markets of the world being glutted by the products of all civilized nations, what new outlets are there for our waxing productivity? What new fields for the ecception of the surplus commodities we multiply so rapidly and at a constantly declining cost? The life of the nation in no small degree depends on the answer. The only peoples who have not reached the manufacturing stage; the only peoples who do not compete with us in their own markets, are the vast populations of South America, Africa and especially of Asia. Great Britain and Germany have got ahead of us in the markets of South America; but if our manufacturers will follow foreign example in adapting their products to local tastes and needs, I see no obetacle in the way of our securing a fair undeveloped and neglected business.

"In Africa we shall have only such

In Africa we shall have only such trading rights and privileges as the European overlords may be gractously pleased to workhafe us. Happily Asia, the largest, richest and most-populous of the unoccupied markets of the world, remained. All eyes were on China, with its splendld, inexhaustible, and undeveloped natural resources, and its 40 000 coned on turnal resources. oped natural resources, and its 400,000,000 ecopie, strangely stirring with a new and nighty life. With France on the south, fermany on the east, and the Russian car's paw over all the north, the independence and territorial integrity of China frembled in the bulance; yet if her sov-eignty collapsed, if those European powers divided up and apprepriated that vast Empire, their several annexations would have been closed to American trade

"That this disaster to our industries has been averted, you owe to the pres-cience, wisdom and skill of the statesman who today worthly fills the chair of Washington. Thanks to the brilliant and truly memorable diplomacy of the present Administration, the great nations of Euope have agreed—and agreed in writing -that whatever political or territorial pol-cies they may pursue in China, the open loor to trade, the equal commercial rights

and privileges, we now enjoy with them shall remain intact and inviolable. "What was the secret of our success in ompelling European nations to stand by the policy of the open door in China? Some powerful cause there certainly was, for England had falled in a similar atempt only two or three years ago. We should not have succeeded at that time other; indeed, we should not have essayed the task; and had any political leader suggested it, he would have been de-nounced as a renegade to the Monroe doctrine. But in the space of two years he political horizon of the American pec the political normon of the American peo-ple has undergone an immense expansion; the astonished nations have seen us be-come an Asiatic power. American diplo-macy friumphed in China because the American flag waved in the Philippines. That commercial expansion which the maryclous growth of your capital This. commercial expansion which the marvelous growth of your capital and industries had rendered indispensable to the continued vitality of the nation was heralded by the roar of Dewey's guns, asserted by the brilliant feats of your armies under Olis, MacArthur, and the heroic Lawton, and finally established and secured by an international agreement. cured by an international agreement, which will render this Administration il-lustrious in all the annals of American diplomacy. Into our rejuctant lap the apiomacy. Into our retuestant tap the hand of destiny dropped the Philippines. We have accepted them, and with the aid of Providence we propose to discharge-our responsibilities to them, though territorial expansion was never dreamed of when the war began, and we did not de-sire it when the war closed. "Territorial expansion has been the

aw of our Nation's life. No American who has stopped at Horolulu in crossing the Pacific will regret the amexation of hat unique occanic emporium. Thanks to steam and electricity, which abolished dis-tance, the modern state admits of un-bound territorial organization without loss of supreme control at the center or of ocal self-government in any of the mem-ors. The equipose between central sov-reignty and local independence is the balance wheel of the American system. This is our contribution to the politics of the world, and this is the surest guaranty

of the permanence of our Republic.
"Now this organization of the United States, under which unbounded territorial extension may be reconciled, with a solid Union and full local libertles, furnishes the solution of our political prob-lem in the Philippine islands. The com-mission of which I had the honor to be resident has recommended that the Fill pines be given a form of territorial gov-erument more liberal even that that which Jefferson bestowed upon the people of the

reterior bestower upon the people of the territory of Louisians.

"Besides the mourners and pessimists, however, I must say a word about the jingoes. Now the jingoes are a sect who hold that everything is ours that we can lay hands on, and that other people have no rights which we need respect. Their collisionship of the Politicalian constitute is

coted in regard to that pecularly repulswe class in Dante's Inferno. Fortunately their number is small, and the American people will in due time punish them for their infamy.

"The instinct of expansion, as Marthe

The instinct of expansion, as Matthew Arneld has well stid, is the busis of human civilization. But this instinct, though indispensable to any progress in civilization, would, if left to itself, yield nothing higher than the supremacy of brute strength and cuming. The other conditions of civilization, the claimants which man must suthly before he can be humanized any virtue and suit liberty. which man must satisfy before he can be humanized, are virtue and piety. Rherty and justice, knowledge, art, and the power of social life and manners. If we are a civilized nation, our mission in the Philip-pines must be the promotion of civiliza-tion. A stronger, and, I believe, a higher will than ours set us in that distant archipelago. What if the divine purpose be the extension of our free bestimations. was delivered to one of the largest audiences ever seen in the great theater, and the remarks of Dr. Schurman were received with every manifestation of enthusiastic appiause. He told of his experiences while investigating the situation, in the Philippines, and declared that the true policy of the United States lay in holding the Islands, and following out the policy of expansion, which had been opered before her.

The exercises opened with an organ recital by Harrison M. Wild, after which the audience joined in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." President Eugene Cary, of the Union League Club, then introduced Dr. Schurman, after Hev. W. J. McCoughan had delivered the invocapractice in every growing measure the unwonted lessons of self-government and by so doing to make our flag, which is already the symbol of irresistible power the star of promise and the embiem of benediction to all the oppressed peoples of the boulghted Orient."

CASE OF PROFESSOR MIVART

Convert to Catholicism Contends Re-Hgien Does Not Oppose Science.

The correspondence between Cardinal Vaughan, of London, and Professor St. George Mivart, shows that the Roman Catholic church has not receded from its traditional attitude of heatility to all contraditional attitude of hostility to all conclusions that contradict its dogmas, even
though such conclusions rest upon indubitable facts. It is only another illustration of the age-long conflict between authority and truth, or reason, if the term
he preferred, As Cardinal Vaughan pufsit, a Roman Catholic must accept intellectually everything that the church
teaches, even when such teaching appears
to be contrary to history and fact. It is
this question of intellectual acceptance
that has brought about the rebellion of
Professor Mivart. He deciares himself to
be a loyal Catholic, unswerving in his devotion to the fundamental principles of
tho church. But he says that his investigations as a man of science have convinced him that certain dogmas of the
church are more or less erroneous. As he church are more or less erroneous. As he expresses it: "When the question is a purely intellectual one of the utmost simplicity, or like a proposition in Euclid. then I do not bulieve in the possibility of smotional deception. The falsehood of the historical narration about Babel is a certainty practically as great as that of the sinty practically as great as that of the quality of the angles at the base of an osceles triangle." This is plain language. isosceles triangle." This is plain language, and it puts the whole controversy between the church and science in a nutshell. The church instats on the acceptance of Hadogmas, even if they should be proved to be historically untrue, of, more accurately, it denies the right of its members to investigate for themselves the cuestion. investigate for themselves the question of their truth or falsehood.

Professor Mivnrt, who is a convert to Catholicism, has long been eminent in the world of science, and Roman Catholics have frequently pointed to him as a proof that the church does not oppose sci-ence. Indeed, he himself made it a point for many years to show how the concinfor many years to show how the conclis-sions of science might be reconciled with the creed of the church. But in 1931 came the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. "Provi-dentiseinus Deus." "like a boit from the blue," as Dr. Mivart expresses it. de-claring that "all the books which the church receives as sacred and canonical are written wholly and entirely, with all their parts, at the diciation of the Holy Ghost; and so far is it from being possi-ble that any error can coexist with in-Ghost, and so far is it from being possible that any error can coexist with inspiration, that inspiration not only is essentially incompatible with error but excludes and rejects it as absolutely and necessarily as it is impossible that God himself, the supreme truth, can utter that which is not true."

For some time he hoped against hope that the church might so litterpret this utterpret as to make it possible for intelli-

utterance as to make it possible for intelliable abyss yawns between Catholic dog ma and science, and no man with ordinary knowledge can henceforth join the com-munion of the Roman Cathotic church if he correctly understands what its prin-ciples and its teaching really are, unless they are radically changed." He is at one with Cardinal Vaughan that truth and revealation cannot be at variance, but he parts with him in denying that revelation paris with him in denying that revelation is really revelation when it plainly contradicts truth. Or, rather, he maintains that all truth is divine, and that man owes his first allegiance to it wherever it is found. If, for instance, as he believes, the Rible is proved to contain erroneous statements, the church's dogma that it is incrant becomes null and void. It might as well put forth a dogma that the angles at the base of an isosceles trangle are unequal, or that two and two make fivs. Of course, Cardinal Vaughan refuses to be drawn into any discussion of the lesue be drawn into any discussion of the issue thus raised. He could not do it without thereby surrendering the position of the church that authority is greater than rea-son. What he did was to require Dr. Mison. What he did was to require Dr. Mivart to sign a profession of faith in all the dogmas of the church as divinely true and incapable of change, at the same time demanding that he specifically condemn and revoke all his recent uiterances which called in question the inerrancy of the Bible. The penalty for refusing to sign this document was to be inhibition from the sucramonis of the church. The prompt refusal of Dr. Mivart to sign what to him would have been a He could not have surprised the cardinal. Indeed, when an eminent scientist reaches conclusions that seem to him as reaches conclusions that seem to him as reaches conclusions that seem to him as self-evident as a problem in Euclid, the wisdom, if not the morality, of ordering him to say they are untrue is seriously open to question. The right of the church to impose such dogmas as it pleases is, of course, unquestionable. But with right must always to responsibility. The atti-tude of the church as evaluated by Carmust always go responsibility. The star-tude of the church, as explained by Car-dinai Vaughan, will force out of its mem-bership all who believe that truth is greater than authority. And it will have to face the responsibility for this result in the forum of conscience, if not also to justify itself before the enlightened judg-ment of mankind.

Roberts' Tribute to the Canadians. OTTAWA, Feb. 22. - Lord, Minto following from Lord Roberts:
"Paardeberg, Orange Free State, Feb. 22.—The Canadian Regiment has done ad-

mirable service since its arrival in South Africa. I deeply regret the heavy loss it suffered during the fight on the lith inst., and beg you will assure the people how much we all here admire the conspicuous gallantry displayed by our Canadian com-races on that occasion."

New Fingship for Farguhar NEW YORK, Feb. 22-It is said at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard that the Navy Deent has decided to retire the ar

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chat H. Platcher.



As well omit bathing as to neglect the care of the teeth.

The habit of using Liquid Sozodont in the morning and Liquid and Powder together at night, is necessary for hygienic reasons.

NEW SIZE of the Liquid, without the Powder, 250-Large Liquid and Powder together, 750-At the stores or by mail for the price.



cruiser New York as the Capship of thes cruiser New York as the Capship of the North Atlantic squadron and repiace her with the new battle-ship Kenreurgs. The New York has been the Capship of the squadron since before the war with Spain, and has seen much hard service. The cruiser is in need of an overhauling and a "rest." In addition to the Kenreurge, the new battle-ship Kentucky and the reconstructed cruiser Atlanta will be addied to the squadron. The New York is now in West Indian waters, and is expected at the Brooklyn yard in April, whom Admiral Farquibar will transfer his flag to the Kenreurge.

BERKELET, Cal., Feb. 22.—Professor Leusehner, director of the Students' Ob-servatory at the University of Califor-nia left here today to join President Wheeler in Chicago. They will represent California at the conference of the lead-ing American Universities to be held in Chicago on Fabruary 27 for the consider-ation of the conferring of higher degrees.

Preparing for a Lynching. ABERDEEN, N. D., Feb. 22.—William Black, a colored man living near here, is surrounded in a swamp by a crowd of resident white farmers, and will doubtiess be roughly handled for an assault said to have been committed by him upon the 16-year-old daughler of Edward Bradford, late yesterday afternor

Miss Adeline W. Torrey, of Orange, M.

No Gripe, Pain

Or discomfort, no irritation of the intestines—but gentle, prompt, thorough healthful cleansing, when you take

Hood's Pills Sold by all droggists. 25 cents

Radway's Pills

Come, See.

Extra Premiums With Tea

With Coffee With Spices With Baking Powder Come Just to See.

Great Eastern Tea Co. 326 Washington St., Portland. 233 First St., Portland, 115 Grand Ave., E. Portland.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Doctors Say:

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

Tutt's Liver Pills Cure all Liver Troubles.