

INCREASE OF NAVY

House Nearly Completed the Appropriation Bill.

CANNON'S NOTE OF WARNING

He Thinks We Have Spent Enough for Ships of War—In the Senate Pettigrew Made Attack on the Dawes Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House today considered the naval appropriation bill all day and completed it with the exception of one paragraph. The item for an increase of the Navy will remain as reported, namely two battle-ship and two cruisers. Some opposition was manifested by any increase of the Navy and Cannon (Rep., Ill.) sounded a note of warning as to the also of the appropriations and announced that with the present appropriation, \$130,000,000 would have been spent on our navy and we should stop.

Speaking to a pro forma amendment, William A. Smith (Rep., Mich.) brought up at the opening of the day's session the question of the abrogation of the treaty of 1817, prohibiting the maintenance of war vessels upon the Great Lakes. Smith said the treaty was an imposition upon the shipbuilding and commercial interests of the lakes, against which he protested. The treaty was originally made in the interest of peace and was very properly negotiated. The reasons which then existed have passed away. He desired to have the treaty abrogated so that the United States might participate in the building of war vessels.

Mann (Rep., Ill.) opposed the abrogation of the treaty. If we built warships on the lakes, he said, we would have a similar privilege. She could build great ships there and could threaten the cities on the American side and the whole commerce of the lakes. The treaty, he argued, was absolutely essential to the safety of the cities on the lakes in case of war with Great Britain.

Boutwell (Rep., Ill.) was in favor of a modification of the treaty in the interest of the naval armament to permit the maintenance of one small armed vessel on the upper lakes and one on the lower. The treaty also should be modified, he argued, so as to permit both parties to the compact to build warships of any class to be taken to tidewater.

Foss (Rep., Ill.), in charge of the bill, said the question of a modification of the treaty of 1817 was discussed by a Government commission a few years ago. It was a matter for the State Department, not the naval committee, to consider.

Rixey (Dem., Va.), a member of the naval committee, opposed the provision in the bill for an increase of the Navy, on the ground that the recent contracts let would be for the present the capture of our shipyards. Rixey said he was in favor of the Navy being rushed along at an inordinate rate, in a few years new inventions might make our new ships obsolete. He was in favor of our own shipyards.

Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) replied to Rixey, contending that the Democratic party always had been in favor of a strong Navy. He said the Republican party had been in favor of a weak Navy.

Foss said that William J. Bryan, on the floor of this House in 1890, opposed further construction of ships.

"William J. Bryan," retorted Wheeler, "is a great, pure and able Democrat, but he is not the Democratic party." (Republican laughter and cries of "We thought he was.") That statement excited indignation on the Republican side. The House continued Wheeler's remarks, because men who recognize as their party shipbuilding and maintaining of action the bill of one man, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, do not understand the Democratic party.

Rixey offered an amendment to strike out a provision for an increase of the Navy.

Dayton (Rep., W. Va.) vigorously opposed the amendment, contending that if the Government abandoned the naval program, it would be a great and serious sentiment manifested by the country toward building up of the Navy.

Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, said he was authorized and the Navy, but when it was sufficient, he was in favor of stopping. Since 1896, when the new Navy began to be built, \$277,000,000 had been appropriated for ships, including \$200,000,000 still due on contracts.

Wheeler interrupted him to inquire to whom the credit of the inauguration of the new Navy was due.

Cannon replied rather indignantly that the country at large did not care "three burrs in a hot place to whom the credit belonged." Cannon said he did not think Congress had appropriated too much for the Navy, but he did not think the United States needed the largest Navy in the world. We would not be called upon to fight England. But we need a strong Navy to have the ships and we are going to keep them. We could not get rid of them if we desired to, but we do not want a larger Navy than is needed, and after the ships are authorized and built, we are authorized to build them.

Foss defended the action of the committee. The Naval Bureau chiefs had asked for \$2,000,000,000 for the Secretary of the Navy for 11 vessels. He submitted that the action of the committee recommending four vessels was both moderate and conservative.

The Rixey amendment was lost on a tieing vote, 40 to 34. Van Diver (Dem., Mo.) moved to strike out the provision for the construction of two armored cruisers; lost the vote, 40 to 34. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) offered an amendment providing that the ships might be built in the Government navyyards; lost 31 to 30.

After completing the bill, with the exception of a single paragraph, the House, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Pettigrew Made a Sharp Attack on the Dawes Indian Commission. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the Senate today, the Indian appropriation bill made fair progress. The features of the bill were a sharp attack by Pettigrew on the Dawes Commission, which, he said, was very extravagant and was accomplishing little in the way of results.

At the opening today, the Senate adopted the Pettigrew resolution concerning the reported deportation of A. Ahl, a citizen of the Philippines, to Guam.

During the consideration of the appropriation for Indian schools, Butler said he had visited such schools and observed that there were children present taking advantage of the benefits who were not Indians and asked what proportion of

TO MAINTAIN THE PARITY

HILL'S FINANCIAL BILL WILL BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

A St. Louis Delegation, Trying to Further Their Exposition, Had a Hearing in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—By a party vote of nine to six the House committee on coinage today ordered a favorable report on the bill of Hill, to maintain the "silver dollar at parity with gold." This was done after the committee had refused to defer action on the pending bills to permit the minority members of the committee to be heard, and a communication from W. J. Bryan to be received. This, however, was without purpose to exclude Mr. Bryan's communication, which will be received and printed

improved water filtration and other features, putting St. Louis in creditable condition for this international event. As conclusive evidence that St. Louis had raised the \$5,000,000 required, Governor Francis read a letter from William H. Thompson, chairman of the finance committee of the exposition, stating that St. Louis had fulfilled its promise.

The National aspect of the project was explained and Governor Francis said it was essential that Congress should act this session by making the appropriation. The bill also provides for a National commission of nine members to be appointed by the President; for a local commission, board of lady managers, etc., and for the selection of site, invitation to foreign governments and the other requirements of world's fairs. A Government building is provided for, to cost \$600,000, and a suitable exhibit of Government resources. Governor Francis disclosed a plan of having President McKinley visit St. Louis in the Spring on his way back from the Pacific Coast, and christen the exposition site. In closing, Governor Francis read from an address of James G. Blaine at St. Louis, in which, after referring eloquently

to the act of Thomas Jefferson in creating by a scratch of his pen the imperial empire west of the Mississippi, pointing out that there was no statue of Jefferson within the seven states and three territories acquired by the Louisiana purchase. This reproach, Governor Francis said, would not long be forgotten if the exposition a fitting memorial shaft would be raised to the memory of Jefferson.

The committee adjourned until next Monday, when the bill will be considered by sections and doubtless reported soon thereafter.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Bill as Agreed to by Conference of the Two Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Chairman Hill of the House military committee, this morning reported to the Senate the bill as agreed to by the conference of the two houses.

"The artillery corps organization is adopted, with a chief of artillery, who will serve on the staff of the General commanding the Army. The battery becomes the unit of smaller organization. The strength of the staff corps is left as the two houses provided, except the Quartermaster's department, in which a compromise is made, adding two Major and six Captains and providing for 25 volunteer Quartermasters as long as their services are needed. In the nurse corps provision is made that the heads should be graduates of a hospital training school of two years' service. The Senate provision for veterinary surgeons is retained. The pay corps is left as provided by the Senate, except that the number of Majors is to be 20 instead of nine, as adopted by the Senate. The signal corps is finally fixed to include one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, four Majors, 14 Captains, 14 First Lieutenants, with authority to retain five First and five Second Volunteer Lieutenants, as required."

"The detail system of the staff is accepted, with a provision that all appointments to original vacancies created by this act shall form part of the permanent staff and not be subject to detail. All details to the staff are to be for two years, the words 'unless sooner removed' being stricken out. Instead of the present system of two years' service, the permanent staff is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate for a term of four years, and as long as the permanent staffs remain, the chiefs shall be chosen from the staff. Lieutenants appointed to the line are to be chosen from First and Second Lieutenants under 40 years old, and enlisted men of the regulars or volunteers may be appointed subject to the laws now in force, except that one year's service shall be required instead of two, as now required. The advancement and retirement of Generals Shafter, Lee and Wilson is assured by the retention of the provision that they shall be retired and not removed from the service."

Mr. Hull expects to get the agreement before the House at once.

Philippine Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate committee on the Philippines decided to report favorably the bill providing for the maintenance of a soldiers' library at Manila. The resolution introduced by Teller providing for the printing of the Filipino petition presented to the Senate by the select committee of five members report ordered up. The Stewart bill for the creation of a Supreme Court for the Philippines was discussed, but the opinion prevailed that the time had not come for action in that direction.

Hazing at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Sherman, of New York, today introduced a resolution, which was referred to the naval committee, providing for appointment of a select committee of five members of the House to investigate hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

PORTO RICANS MUTILATED

IMMIGRANTS AT HONOLULU WANTED MORE TO EAT.

Police Were Called On to Quell the Disturbance—Objections to the Importation of Negro Labor.

HONOLULU, Jan. 17, via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 24.—A mutiny of Porto Ricans on board an island steamer about to take them to the Island of Hawaii started Honolulu Wednesday night of this week.

The vessel was stopped just as she was leaving Honolulu. The mutiny was the action of the immigrants, one of whom drew a knife on the master of the vessel, Captain Olsen.

It is stated that the cause of the trouble was the failure to feed the immigrants. The Porto Ricans, who are expected to have had on the day of their arrival in Honolulu and up to the time of their departure for Hawaii, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was a bun for each. When they were all put aboard the island steamer, it was the Interisland Company's packet Ke Au Hou, they found that the cook had no meal prepared. On the vessel were 128 of the 388 who came here on the City of Peking. It was a matter of some time before the mutiny broke out for such a number, hence the row. The Ke Au Hou suddenly dropped her anchor in the harbor a few minutes after she had left the City of Peking, and signaled for the police to come on board. Captain Olsen and several officers went out to the vessel and restored order. Captain Olsen wanted the man who had drawn the knife arrested and taken ashore, but the others threatened a general revolt if this were done, and the man with the knife was allowed to remain on board. A search was made for the knife, but it could not be found. Two policemen remained aboard the vessel, and she proceeded to Honolulu.

During the row the immigrants who were destined to various plantations became so mixed that there is fear of more trouble in sorting them out. They had all been given tags bearing their names and numbers, and the plantations to which they were to go. In their anger over the lack of food and threatened arrest of one of their number, many of them tore the tags off their clothes and threw them away.

The Peking brought 388 of the sickliest-looking lot of immigrants ever landed here. Three had died of malaria and dysentery on the way here. Many of them are maritally infected, and weakened by dysentery. Two more are spoken of by local doctors as likely to die. There are 10 women and 11 children, mostly thin and weak-looking. Some time will be required for recuperation before they will be of much use on the plantations.

Porto Ricans say they had insufficient food at home as well as on the journey here. The reason why they got so little on the morning of their arrival at Honolulu is said to have been that the quarantined officials and other examining officers and transferring them to the Interisland vessels kept them busy most of the time. The local steamer took about 300 to plantations on Maui. She left before the Ke Au Hou, and there was no trouble with those aboard her.

Four hundred more negroes from the United States also arrived on the Peking. Some vigorous local objections are being made to the importation of such a large number of negro labor, as it is feared that some of the criminal experiences in the Southern States may be repeated here if negroes are brought in large numbers.

A report has been received from Honolulu that the Peking was not without trouble with those aboard her. Particulars have not yet reached Honolulu.

The Circuit Court Judge Campbell is ready to resign from the bench as soon as the present vacancies are filled. He was appointed a few months ago, and his private practice will not allow him to serve longer in view of his present financial circumstances. There is a vacancy on the circuit bench now for which George D. Gear and J. T. Deane are candidates. It is expected that some time and much public business has been delayed and an appointment is anxiously awaited.

Honolulu is to have a new telephone company. A corporation has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 to compete with the present company. There have been many public complaints recently regarding the service given by the present company, and the new corporation is organized as the result of such criticism.

The United States army transports arriving lately by way of Honolulu found Honolulu harbor filling with boats and skiffs. Quartermaster in charge here, says some dredging will have to be done very soon. The big transports frequently touch bottom in the harbor, and mud, no injury is done. Tides and currents are supposed to have caused this filling in.

Very rare coin was found last Tuesday by excavators who were working on a foundation for a building in the heart of the city. It is one of the first minted half dollars of 1853 and is said to be the only one of the kind ever found in the city. The finder was offered \$400 for the coin by a local numismatist and refused to sell it. The coin was probably brought to Honolulu from the great mint and lost in the site of the excavation in which it was picked up.

Shipping entries during the year 1909 are calculated to have amounted to \$742,000,000, according to the register. It includes the entries at several other island ports, nor the business of nearly 40 vessels plying between Honolulu and other island ports. These figures show an increase over 1899 of \$8,394 tons, and over 1888 of 27,008 tons.

The schooner Twilight, which arrived here in distress from the South Sea Islands, is ready to proceed on her run to San Francisco. The United States engineer, who made an order that certain repairs must be made on her, has given an order releasing her, as the work has been done.

Francis Murphy, the famous temperance agitator, has been spending the last few days in Honolulu conducting a vigorous crusade. He is holding nightly meetings in the Central Union Church, where large crowds gather to hear to his exhortations. Several hundred people have signed the pledge.

E. L. Green, who is said to be a deserter from the Navy transport deck, was fined \$100 in the Police Court here for reckless driving, on account of an accident by which a native woman named Mrs. Makasa is said to have lost her life. Green is said to be a native of the island of Hawaii, and is said to have been killed with a brake in which the woman was riding, and her ankle was broken by the overturning brake. This is believed to have caused her subsequent death. Green tried to arrange to go on the transport Hancock, but was not allowed to do so.

As he passed through here on the steamer Alameda, by Commodore Weaver, the famous owner of the yacht Norma, was searched for by one of his alleged dupes during his last stay here. When he left Honolulu about a year ago, Weaver took with him in the Norma R. C. Peterson, a local stock broker, who was to go into some South Sea island deals with him. Peterson claims that Weaver owes him a considerable sum of money as a result of their deal, and says he will bring suit for it. In the courts of Samoa, where the Commodore has gone to engage in the new enterprise. The Army transport Thyra arrived here the 14th on her way to Manila without having lost any of her horses or mules between here and the Coast. She continues on her journey on the 15th.



THE HALF-BROTHER OF "THE OLD BOY" IS WITH US.

—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

WOMAN'S KIDNEYS

Women as Well as Men Suffer and Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

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Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Oregonian, none seems to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers:

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass., writes: "About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My back aches at times, but you can understand the pain by little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all water at times looking very like a watermelon. I was not affected, but I felt certain that they were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I purchased a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned and today I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser, I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is the most remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."

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Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womanhood. Neuralgia, nervousness, indigestion, or other ailments, or a weak or overworked kidney, or a profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention. Other symptoms which indicate you need Swamp-Root are: sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, shallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition, but no strength.

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ENGINEERS' BOARD FEATURE OF RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Five Members Will Pass on All Projects for Which Appropriations Are Sought.

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As already stated, the total estimated cost of river and harbor improvements for which estimates have heretofore been made, approximates \$300,000,000. It is evident that the prosecution of many of these improvements must be postponed for a long time or they must be rejected altogether. Under the present system local engineers make recommendations as to improvements. Some of these reports of local engineers—namely, those made by officers of a rank lower than that of Lieutenant-Colonel—are submitted to a division of the Chief of Engineers, who are located in different portions of the country, and each acts in making recommendations according to his own standard as to the value of the project. It is evident from their reports shows a marked absence of uniformity. It is thought that the organization of the board provided for will secure greater fairness to all localities and tend to exclude from consideration projects not worthy of improvement.

In commenting upon this feature of the bill, Mr. Moody said it should have his most earnest support. He is of the opinion that such a board as is provided by this section will do much to secure a just recognition of meritorious river and harbor projects, eliminating altogether works which are devoid of merit, or which would not be undertaken by the general Government, and recognizing only the projects which are deserving, but which for one reason or another cannot secure just recognition at the hands of the river and harbor committee. Mr. Moody's stand is well taken.

There is undoubtedly more detail in a river and harbor bill than in any appropriation measure which goes through the hands of Congress. It is a bill, in fact, that is made up of details. The committee which has the bill in charge now bases its action to a certain extent upon the recommendations of the various Army Engineers, who are stationed in the respective states. Of course, the recommendations of the local engineers all go through the hands of the Chief of Engineers, but this officer has not the time for the opportunity to make himself personally acquainted with the merits of each case, and generally bases his opinion on the report as presented by the local engineers.

It is natural to suppose that an engineer who is stationed in a certain locality and assigned to superintend a certain number of river and harbor improvements, but this officer has not the time for the opportunity to make himself personally acquainted with the merits of each case, and generally bases his opinion on the report as presented by the local engineers.

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Women as Well as Men Suffer and Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Oregonian May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Oregonian, none seems to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers:

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass., writes: "About 18 months ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to leave my bed I was left with excruciating pains in my back. My back aches at times, but you can understand the pain by little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was such that I had no strength and was all water at times looking very like a watermelon. I was not affected, but I felt certain that they were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield, of Lynn, advised me to give Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root a trial. I purchased a bottle, and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of this one found I was completely cured. My strength returned and today I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser, I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and have to use much energy in getting around. My cure is the most remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."

How to Find Out If You Need SWAMP-ROOT.

It is used to be