

VALUE OF A NAVAL RESERVE

SPIRITED DISCUSSION PRECIPITATED IN THE SENATE.

Bills Introduced by Hale Which He Did Not Indorse—Minor Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A spirited discussion was precipitated in the Senate today by some remarks submitted by Hale in respect to bills relating to the formation of a naval reserve, which he introduced. He took strong ground against the organization of a naval reserve, his comments being construed by some of the Senators into a criticism upon the formation of a naval reserve. Half a dozen Senators were on their feet in an instant to defend the volunteers and the National Guard of the various states, and the debate took on a wide range. Hale went back in their references to the days of the Revolutionary War to seek illustrations for their arguments. While no action is possible at this time, it is likely that the discussion upon the measure should they be reported, will be very lively. No business of special importance was transacted, the time of the Senate being consumed by matters of routine.

When the Senate convened, Hale, in presenting a petition from railroad, insurance and shipping interests, praying for the construction of lighthouses in some dangerous places where the lights are located, now, said that application had been made by a responsible and intelligent builder to construct lighthouses at points where impracticable to build them. He thought such a proposition ought to be treated with respect. It was an illustration of the marvelous inventive ability of this Nation, he said, and he thought it would be well to provide for the printing of 3000 copies of the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry.

A spirited discussion, which took a wide range, was then precipitated by Hale in respect to the value to the country of a militia force. He introduced some bills relating to the organization and maintenance of a naval reserve, and in doing so he declared that the reserve force of some people upon the naval reserve never would be realized. Experience has shown, he said, that at the beginning of a war plenty of young men were ready to enter the militia, but at the conclusion of the war interest in the organizations ceased, and it was found difficult to maintain them. He is not, he said, in favor of a militia force, but he is in favor of a naval reserve, and he would have to learn the lesson other nations have learned. Every one of the nations of the world that stands aching at another depends to some extent upon some sort of compulsory military service. England, he said, had learned this lesson from her mistakes and she is now, he said, "we are to become a weaker power, we will have to learn the lesson other nations have learned. Every one of the nations of the world that stands aching at another depends to some extent upon some sort of compulsory military service."

Hale declared that England is about to resort to conscription to raise men to fight "a hand of five men thousands of miles away." It has been proved, he said, that naval militia is not a success. Of course, it could be maintained in "a lingering, half-hearted manner, but it is never really maintained to much." In response to an inquiry from Hawley, Hale said he did not suppose that the United States would ever dispense absolutely with the militia. It would continue to be maintained in a half-hearted way. In time of war he did not think it would be worth reckoning with.

Spooner pointed out that the display made by the National Guard of various states on Pennsylvania avenue never is serious. "Yes," responded Hale, "but the loss of life on Pennsylvania avenue never is serious." Continuing, he said what he desired to impress upon the Senate and upon the country is that every year we have a war, and a ways will be weak and meager.

Several Senators, among them Mason, Teller, Hoar and Bacon, were drawn into the debate in defense of the militia forces of the various states. Hoar, in a speech claiming any intention to reflect on the National Guard.

Hoar said that while the naval militia is not in an experimental stage, it is manifest that in every other civilized country must be protected by a trained militia or by a regular army, or by both. It has been proved that the United States ought to have a regular army of moderate strength, Hoar, referring to the training of sailors in civil life, said there is another fact not generally known. Our independence in the world is due to the fact that we have a navy. England could have continued for 100 years, if necessary, the land war of the Revolution, because she was able to pay the cost. It was not the French allies, but the navy, that won the time insurance, which compelled the unwilling monarch to come to peace. It was the New England sailors and the sailors of the merchant marine who won the battle. The rate of insurance on English coal ships then was 28 per cent in the Mediterranean. It was the shipowners of Bristol who won the battle by privateers, and not the Navy.

After Bacon had protested that the value of our sailors and soldiers enabled the colonies to gain their independence, and that the insurance on English ships, and the credit of achieving independence to other colonies than New England. Amid laughter and applause he declared: "There is glory in the word 'guard' as our great Admiral in command at the battle of Santiago said."

On the conclusion of the discussion Hoar introduced the following resolution: "That the President, in his judgment, it is not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to inform the Senate whether the Department of State has any official information whether the British Government is contemplating the introduction of prisoners of war in Bermuda, in violation of article 16 of the convention adopted at The Hague, which is as follows: "Gifts and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all duty of entry and otherwise, as well as of payment for carriage by the government railways."

In explanation of his resolution Hoar said that some charitable organizations in this country had sent supplies and comforts to the prisoners of war in Bermuda. Upon these supplies duties had been collected, in contravention of The Hague treaty. He desired merely to ascertain whether the State Department had been informed of this situation. The resolution was adopted, and at 1:15 P. M. the Senate went into executive session. After an executive session of 20 minutes a bill was passed appropriating \$250,000 for enlarging the public building at Portland, Or. The Senate at 1:30 P. M. adjourned.

OTHER BILL AUTHORIZES THE ORGANIZATION OF A NAVAL RESERVE FROM HONORABLY DISCHARGED SAILORS, BUT DOES NOT FIX THE NUMBER.

CUBAN RECIPROcity.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE HEARS VARIOUS INTERESTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The ways and means committee, began hearings today on the subject of Cuban reciprocity, with a large representation present in the various interests which will be affected by legislation of this character. The Cuban industries were represented by Messrs. Place, Mendoza, Dumois and Francke, chosen by commercial organizations in various parts of the island. The American interests engaged in sugar production in Cuba were represented by Edwin F. Atkins, spokesman for an organization controlling a large part of the sugar production of the island; Hugh Kelly, New York, and John F. Craig, of Philadelphia. William Haywood was present in behalf of the Hawaiian sugar planters, and Henry T. Edwards, for the domestic beet-sugar interests. The tobacco and other interests affected by Cuban production also were well represented.

A Chairman Payne stated in the outset that the hearing was in reference to that portion of the President's message relating to reciprocity with Cuba. The committee would first hear those favorable to Cuba, and Payne stated that the committee desired to be informed as to the effect of reciprocity both on Cuba and on the people of the United States.

Edwin F. Atkins, of Boston, made the opening statement in behalf of reciprocity. He spoke of the enormous overproduction of sugar throughout the world, amounting to about 1,500,000 tons, which had resulted in a glut in the market. European countries had met this by bounties, so that the German producer, by means of a bounty, was able to sell sugar at a half cent per pound below its cost of production. The cost of production in Cuba was 2.5 cents per pound, which was somewhat above the selling price.

Mr. Atkins stated that there is now about \$100,000 worth of standing cane in Cuba, and at present prices a considerable part of this would not be harvested. While not an alarmist, he said the effect would be to lead to disturbances. At the time set for the withdrawal of American troops from Cuba, in his opinion, a deficit in the insular revenues, which are largely recruited from the sugar industry.

Mr. Atkins also stated that a 30 per cent reduction of duties is desired on the various large products of the island, but in response to inquiries from Payne he said that the sugar industry felt it should have a 100 per cent reduction. He stated that the opposition to Cuban reciprocity comes from several sources, namely, the domestic beet-sugar industry, the Hawaiian planters, and the sugar interest of Porto Rico and Louisiana, aggregating \$80,000 tons production. To Payne he stated that a very large percentage of the Cuban sugar industry is owned by citizens of the United States.

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

Pacific Coast Committee Has Concluded Its Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The subcommittee of Pacific Coast Senators and Representatives interested in Chinese exclusion, with Representative Newton, of Nevada, as chairman, concluded their work today, and will report tomorrow to the full committee representing all the Pacific Coast States. The majority report will present a bill combining the best features of the several measures that have been proposed, including that of the Senator from California, and the Federation of Labor bill. It is expected that there will be a minority report favoring a more simple amendment of the bill, extending the Geary law to include the Chinese, and the entrance of Chinese from the Philippines.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Collectors of Customs—Francis L. Lee, District of Delaware, Tex.; James J. Haynes, District of Columbia; Second United States Circuit Judge—Second Judicial Circuit, William K. Townsend, Connecticut. States Marshal—John Grant, Eastern District of Texas. Collector of Internal Revenue—Ben Westburn, First District of Missouri. United States Attorney—David P. Dyer, Eastern District of Missouri. Register of Land Office—Stephen J. Weeks, at O'Neil, Neb. Surveyor of Customs, District of New York—Silas Croft, of New York.

EDUCATIONAL TEST FOR IMMIGRANTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate committee on immigration today heard arguments by representatives of the Immigration Restriction League of Boston in support of the bill before that committee providing an educational test for immigrants. The League was represented by Bassett Hall, its secretary; Charles J. Edgerton, assistant secretary; Professor John R. Commons, of New York, and Charles Warren, of its executive committee. The League's gentlemen addressed the committee, and all outlined the educational test would be the most effective means of keeping out undesirable immigrants. The delegation also appeared before the House committee.

MORE TIME TO COMPLETE ENTRIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House committee on public lands today ordered a favorable report on the bill of Senator South Dakota, allowing settlers on forest reserves additional time to complete their entries, when the delay is due to the inaction of the land office in terms of the proclamation opening the lands.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

PENSION BILL PASSED

HOUSE APPROPRIATES \$80,000 TO THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

TO PAY EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House today passed the pension appropriation bill, which has been under discussion for three days, and the adjournment until Saturday. The resolutions prepared by the special committee on the McKinley memorial exercises, providing for an address by Secretary of State John Hay in the Hall of Representatives, February 27, was adopted.

NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the presence of the President and his Cabinet, the entire Wisconsin delegation in Congress, Governor Durbin, of Indiana, Senator Hanna and a number of other friends, Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, was sworn in as Postmaster-General at 10:05 o'clock this morning in the Cabinet-room at the White House. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. The retiring Postmaster-General, Charles Emory Smith, was also present, as well as Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Payne. At the conclusion of the ceremony President Roosevelt advanced toward Mr. Payne, and with a smile and hearty handshake addressed him as "Mr. Postmaster-General." Mr. Payne then received the congratulations of all present, after which he engaged in a long private conversation with the President. Mr. Payne took charge at the Postoffice Department at noon. The personnel of the department who are in the city were presented to the new Postmaster-General, and took leave of Mr. Smith this afternoon.

HENRY C. PAYNE.

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MORAL EXERCISES IN THE HALL OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House today held moral exercises in the hall of the House, February 27, and it was unanimously adopted. (Rep. Mass.) presented a joint resolution to appropriate \$50,000 to pay the expenses incurred by the West Indian and South Carolina Interstate Exposition at Charleston, S. C., in connection with the Government exhibit. Payne (Rep. N. Y.) declared that the management, when the Government exhibit was agreed, that the United States would not be asked for one cent.

PARDON FOR DOWNEY.

CHICAGO MAN'S RECORD CLEARED OF DETENTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A message saying "Chicago has signed pardon" came to Washington today. Downey enlisted in the Navy in 1890 and later participated in the navy operations on the Mississippi. In July, 1895, he received word that his five children had died in one week of diphtheria, and that his wife lay at death's door. A request for leave of absence was refused. A second letter told him to hurry home if he wished to see his wife alive. Permission to leave was again refused, and Downey left without it. He was detained 30 days in Chicago, and his crew had been mustered out of the service, and his own name placed among the deserters. Numerous bills to clear his record have been presented to Congress since that time and the case has been reviewed by several Administrations. At last, a bill has been introduced, suggesting a pardon by the President as being the only way out of the difficulty, and the latter accepted the suggestion.

TRIP TO AFRICA.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE WILL EXPLORE THE REGION OF SOBAT.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., of Newport, R. I., has abandoned his project of a trip up the Congo to the heart of Africa, and will start in a few days in company with Lord Hilslop, for the unknown region of Sobat, in Abyssinia. He will first go to Zella, a seaport town of Adel, north of the mouth of the Nile, and from there he will secure a camel caravan. Thence he will proceed to visit King Menelik, at Adis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia. From

THE "UNCLE TOM" AGITATION.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of a special committee appointed by the United States Senate, the chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy today, it was decided to begin an active campaign against the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Resolutions were adopted pledging the members of the chapter to work in every way possible to prevent the play from being put on any stage in the state, and the book was denounced as a base libel on the South, and especially on the institution of slavery. The resolutions state that Harriet Beecher Stowe expressed regret that she had written it after learning the true condition of affairs in the South. No action will be taken regarding an appeal to the Kentucky Legislature.

PADUCAH, KY., JAN. 15.—THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY TODAY PASSED RESOLUTIONS RATIFYING THE ACTION OF LEXINGTON CHAPTER, AND CALLING ON THE LEGISLATURE TO PASS A BILL PROHIBITING THE PRESENTATION OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" IN THE STATE.

Worse Than Getting Tight. A well-known business man has remarked that "some ladies lace themselves tight, and some men get tight." Men of high character who would scorn the thought of taking a drink of any intoxicating liquor, and women who may mischievously be tempted to do so, sometimes go through as much as the "ladies" do. Inflammation of the mucous membrane becomes chronic and the child has catarrh. A little forethought, a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and you would have saved all this trouble. This remedy is especially valuable for coughs and colds in children, because it always cures, and is a pleasant and safe to take. All druggists sell it.

OBJECT OF CHILEANS

TRYING TO BREAK UP THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

GOFF ON ANARCHY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Recorder Goff has just made an address before the Nineteenth Century Club upon "Anarchy." In part, the Recorder said: "For us who are gathered here in this well-appointed and beautifully-decorated chamber, under the glare of these electric lights, it is perfectly proper to agree that anarchy is abominable. We would be false to our surroundings if we did not. We are all well dressed and pretty well to do financially, and it is only natural for us to take the position of the party in possession. 'I think we assume a little too much if we make the mistake of congratulating ourselves on the present state of our society or our position in it. The aristocracy and nobility of France took the same position before the revolution in regard to what they called their rights. But it is not their lives which caused the rev-

MEXICO CITY, JAN. 15.—THE PLAN FOR THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIONALS REPRESENTED AT THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION WAS INTRODUCED BY THE CHILEAN DELEGATION TODAY, AFTER A LONG AND ABLE STATEMENT TENDING TO SHOW THE ADVANTAGES OF THE CHILEAN POSITION, AND THE IMPRACTICABILITY OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION. THE PLAN FOR THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIONALS OF AMERICA TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION WAS INTRODUCED BY THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION.

"First—To adhere to the conventions signed at The Hague by the powers at the international peace conference; (a) for the peaceful adjustment of international differences; (b) for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of August 22, 1864; (c) with respect to the laws and usages of land war.

"Second—To confer, in order to attain that end, upon the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, signatory governments to said convention, authority to take the necessary steps to establish (or to secure) the adherence of non-signatory powers."

"Article 1—The American Republics represented at the international conference at Mexico, and which were not parties to the three conventions signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, recognize the principles set forth in those conventions as part of public international law of the Americas.

The obstructive tactics of Chile were clearly revealed at today's sessions, so it begins to be apparent that it will be practically impossible to bring either of the arbitration projects to a vote unless some rule resembling the cloture of the British Parliament is adopted, as the Chileans will continue to talk indefinitely after talking, throughout the afternoon session, the plan of general acceptance of The Hague articles, as having been hastily adopted, they finally changed front, dropped their plan of acceptance of the articles, and gave their assent to the general plan, but insisted that instead of merely passing through the conference, it be submitted thereto for debate. Their apparent intention is to prolong the matter indefinitely, and in the meantime work for the withdrawal of more Central and South American delegations, until in that way they may wreck the conference. The discussion will be continued at an extra session tomorrow.

CONFERENCE AT CORINTH.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 15, via Galveston.—President Zelaya gave an elaborate reception at Corinto today, in honor of Presidents Peralado, of Salvador, and Sierra, of Honduras, and General Dirksen, the Minister of War of Guatemala, who have arrived at that place to hold a conference in conjunction with representatives of the other Central American republics.

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WOMEN SUFFER

NEED LESS MISERY

FEMALE WEAKNESS IS PELVIC CATARRH.

Peruna Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Mrs. Arabella MacDonald, No. 117 Phillip street, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with occasional backaches, splitting headaches and dragging-down pains. At such times I could neither eat nor sleep, and was in perfect misery for three or four days. "Our family physician called it one thing then another, but as

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Mrs. Arabella MacDonald, No. 117 Phillip street, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with occasional backaches, splitting headaches and dragging-down pains. At such times I could neither eat nor sleep, and was in perfect misery for three or four days. "Our family physician called it one thing then another, but as

"I gratefully acknowledge the merits of Peruna. "I have used your Peruna, and I find it to be the best remedy for cold catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases; also a good tonic for feeble and old people, or those run down, and with nervous straining. I can testify to say that it has no evil effects and produces no after depression. "MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD."

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