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TANGLE OVER CUBA

Republican House Caucus
Makes No Progress.

ADJOURNS TILL NEXT TUESDAY

The Victory, Such as It Was, Was
With the Advocates of Reciprocity—Session Was a Stormy One.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The fourth conference of the House Republicans on the reciprocity question was fruitless, like that preceding it, the conference adjourning at midnight until next Tuesday. The victory was with the advocates of reciprocity, as the motion to adjourn was carried 72 to 54 after a session to amend the motion to make it a sine die adjournment, offered by Littlefield, of Maine, one of the leaders of the opposition, had been voted down 61 to 76. The motion to adjourn was made by Speaker Henderson and the opponents of reciprocity claimed, after the adjournment, that some of their friends did not care to offend the Speaker by declining to heed his appeal for a further conference. Early in the evening the opponents of the reciprocity had insisted on a vote tonight upon the main proposition. The session tonight was a stormy one. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, offered a compromise proposition for a reciprocity agreement to last until December 1, 1903, which he claimed had the approval and endorsement of President Roosevelt. He also said he had assurances that if the House grants a 20 per cent concession, the Senate would not increase it.

About 150 members were present, and the leaders on both sides of the controversy were in attendance. Representative Cannon, of Illinois, presided.

Representative Long's Argument.
Representative Long, of Kansas, opened with an exhaustive argument in favor of the 20 per cent concession advocated by his colleagues, and in support of the committee. He argued that the maintenance of a protective tariff is not involved in the proposition of the ways and means committee, but that the policy of reciprocity is.

"The defeat of this bill," said he, "means that the Republican party has refused to follow the leadership of Blaine, of McKinley, of Roosevelt, and it would mean that reciprocity is no longer a part of the Republican faith." He insisted that the hearings before the committee on ways and means showed conclusively that the concessions made on Cuban sugar would not affect the price of sugar in this country, and that the beet sugar industry would not be injured. A reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban sugar, leaving the duty on such sugar at \$1.15 per 100 pounds, would not enable the Cuban, after paying freight rates and cost of refining, to compete with beet sugar in Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, which are the principal markets for beet sugar.

He espoused reciprocity with Cuba, he said, not only because it would be helpful to Cuba, but because he believes we would get an adequate return, and in support of that belief he instanced the result of the reciprocity with Cuba under the McKinley law, from September 1, 1891, to August 25, 1894. Under that law, sugar, molasses, coffee and hides were admitted free, and in return Spain made concessions on our products entering Cuba. The results were demonstrated in the fact that our exports to Cuba increased from \$24,888 in 1891 to \$24,157,098 in 1893. In 1896, after the agreement was abrogated, they had fallen to \$7,500,850.

Long contended that in addition to self-interest there is a moral obligation upon the United States to grant concessions to Cuba. He declared that when the commission from Cuba was prevailed upon to accept the Platt amendment, which McKinley assured them that in consideration of its acceptance he would do all possible to effect economic concessions, and the commission so reported to the Cuban convention, it was a betrayal of the McKinley law. "If this legislation fails, and no concession is made to Cuba; if the policy of President McKinley and President Roosevelt is defeated by this House, it does not mean that the beet sugar industry, by the control of this House, can prevent free sugar from Cuba. After the establishment of the Republic of Cuba a treaty can be negotiated with that country by the President. That treaty can provide for the annexation of Cuba, as the recent treaty did for the annexation of the Danish West Indies. The treaty can be submitted to the Senate and ratified. The moment that the ratifications are exchanged, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Porto Rican case we would have free trade with Cuba on all products. The House would be powerless to prevent it.

"So this House is not supreme, and it does not constitute or dominate this situation. It would be the part of wisdom for the beet sugar interests to agree to a reasonable concession that would not injure their industry in the remotest degree, rather than to be compelled to accept possible annexation in the immediate future. Annexation will come in the not far distant future, but when it does come, I want it to come by the free will of the Cuban people, and when they come permanently under our flag, I do not want them to feel they were the victims of forcible annexation, which President McKinley characterized as 'criminal aggression'."

Taylor, of Ohio, Protests.

When Long finished speaking, Taylor, of Ohio, presented a protest against the plan of the ways and means committee. The protest was drafted at the conference which the Republicans opposed to reciprocity held last night. It was in the nature of a manifesto, setting out the grounds on which their opposition is based, being largely an amplification of the contention that a reduction of the duty on Cuban products involves a relaxation of the protective principle. In lieu of the Tawney proposition for a rebate, Taylor offered the following resolution: "Resolved, first, That we reaffirm our adherence to the Republican National platform of 1896, insuring adequate protection to the cane and beet sugar industries in the United States and to the policy of reciprocity, as declared in our platform of 1900.

"Second, That we have maintained and will continue faithfully to discharge the obligation Cuba assumed by virtue of the treaty of Paris and the Platt amendment; and that we favor such commercial agreements with her as her government, when established, may be willing to make, and which will be in harmony with our National policy of protection and reciprocity, and.

"Third, That no further action be taken respecting the proposition to reduce the tariff on Cuban products coming into this country."

In concluding his statement Taylor announced that he would demand a vote on his resolution. Taylor received a round of applause when he concluded.

announced that he would demand a vote on his resolution. Taylor received a round of applause when he concluded.

Jenkins of Wisconsin at this point advanced the novel theory that Cuba is now and has been since the treaty of Paris, under the sovereignty of the United States. His contention is that Cuba is the territory of the United States; that the people of Cuba may be permitted to erect a government, but that it must be a government of the United States. Sibley of Pennsylvania offered a compromise proposition for a 20 per cent reduction on Cuban products, but with a limit upon its life to December 1, 1903. This proposition Taylor characterized as satisfactory to either side.

Morrell of Pennsylvania advocated harmony, and his colleague, ex-Speaker Grow, urged the acceptance of the reciprocity proposition, largely on the ground of moral obligation.

Mondell of Wyoming opposed the ways and means committee's plan to amend the motion to adjourn. He made a rousing speech of over an hour against reciprocity, eliciting frequent applause from his supporters. While announcing great admiration for the President, he stated that there should be no executive interference with the legislative branch of the government. He assailed the organization of the House for leading the party into disaster, and declared among the multitude of applause, that he would decline to follow blindly when the leaders blunder.

End Blood Manifested.
As the evening advanced considerable bad blood was manifested. The opponents of reciprocity seemed confident of a majority and were anxious for a vote, while the friends of reciprocity counseled against precipitate action.

Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the appropriation committee, made an appeal for harmony, and strongly advised against hasty action. He said the Sibley proposition would be satisfactory to him, as personally he favored an abandonment of the reciprocity scheme, saying the country is prosperous and agitation should be avoided.

Speaker Henderson came forward with a plea for party harmony and unity, and moved that the caucus adjourn until next Tuesday.

Littlefield of Maine countered this stroke by proposing to amend the speaker's motion so as to eliminate the "Tuesday," which, if carried, would have resulted in a sine die adjournment of the caucus. The amendment was lost, 61 to 76, and then the speaker's motion to adjourn until next Tuesday prevailed, 72 to 54. The beet sugar advocates claim a strength greater than the vote showed, saying the speaker's appeal carried enough votes to cause another recess. During the caucus it developed that the Administration is inclined to accept the Sibley proposition.

AN ADMINISTRATION MEASURE.

The President Pledged to the Relief of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Cabinet discussed at length today the Philippine legislation, and the necessity for preserving the "open-door" features of our policy in the Philippines, exactly as this Government expects to have them preserved in China and throughout the East.

The Cuban tariff situation also was discussed. It is understood that the effort to secure reciprocity with Cuba is an Administration measure; that the President is carrying it out in person, and that the policy, but of the promise of President McKinley, and with the most hearty belief in it as being morally called for; that this Administration, like the Administration of McKinley, which is continuing, is pledged to the relief of Cuba.

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST VETO.

He Objects to a Bill Removing the Charge of Desertion.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Roosevelt today sent his first veto message to Congress. It was directed to the Senate, and the bill vetoed was one removing the charge of desertion from the naval record of John Glass. The message was as follows:

"I can be guilty of a crime than the crime of desertion from the Army or Navy, especially during war; it is then high treason to the nation and is justly punishable by death. No man should be relieved of such a crime, especially when nearly 40 years have passed since it occurred, save on the clearest possible proofs of his real innocence. In this case the statement made by the affiant before the committee does not in any points agree with his statement made to the Secretary of the Navy. In any event it is inconceivable to me that he should have made an effort to get back into the Navy. He had served but little more than a month when he deserted, and the war lasted for over a year afterward, yet he made an effort to get back into the Navy. Under such circumstances it seems to me that to remove the charge of desertion from the Navy and give him an honorable discharge would be to falsify the records and do an injustice to his gallant and worthy comrades who fought the war to a finish. The names of the veterans who fought the Civil War are on the honor list of the Republic and I am not willing to put upon it the name of a man unworthy of the high position.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

After the message had been delivered, Senator Gallinger, from the committee on naval affairs, read the report of the committee on which the Senate acted. From that statement it appears that Glass enlisted in January, 1861, when only 16 years old, and that he having witnessed an act which compromised the second officer of the ship, he was taken on shore and held in custody by that officer. He was told not to report again for duty. The committee says that this order together with Glass' youth was responsible for his desertion.

LOCATED IN QUEBEC.

Greene and Gaylor Are in the Canadian City.

QUEBEC, March 11.—Colonel John F. Gaylor and Captain R. D. Greene, who are charged with complicity in the Savannah frauds, spent a quiet day at the Chateau Frontenac in this city. They do not appear to be in the least worried as to the outcome of their case. The provincial attorney in the department, which has charge of the administration of justice in this department, has not received any instructions as to the arrest of the accused. Notwithstanding the statement made by Colonel Gaylor today that he might return to the United States on the 17th, both he and Captain Greene secured the services of distinguished counsel, who in the past have handled famous fights against extradition proceedings in this province.

CANAL AND LOCKS

Government to Investigate at Oregon City.

BUILD OR BUY THE QUESTION

House Rivers and Harbors Bill Provides for Board of Engineers—Stipulation as to Lake Washington Canal.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The rivers and harbors bill, as presented by the House committee, authorizes the Secretary of War to ascertain through a board

of engineers whether the acquisition of the present canal and locks at Willamette Falls, or the construction of a canal and locks by the Government and their operation for the exclusive benefit of the navigation of the Willamette River would, by withdrawing the waters of this river from its customary channels, materially injure the manufacturing enterprises now in operation or contemplated at the falls; also to ascertain through the Department of Justice whether the Portland General Electric Company, by view of its ownership of property at Willamette Falls, has legal right against the United States for the full, free and continued use of the waters of the Willamette for the use of the manufacturing enterprises now located on its property; whether the water is needed for navigation, and if so, what method would be necessary on the part of the Government to acquire title and the measure of damages it must pay the company.

In making the allowance of \$100,000 for the Seattle Canal, the bill stipulates that this appropriation, together with the unexpended balance, shall be expended in securing, by dredging the low water channel 10 feet in depth from Shilshole Bay through Salmon Bay to the wharves at Ballard. The bill also provides for a board of engineers to make surveys and examinations as to the feasibility and advisability of constructing a canal connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington, and to also examine a route for a similar canal connecting Elliott Bay with Lakes Union and Washington, with a view to determining the feasibility of

such a route. The board of engineers shall invite proposals for the Seattle and Lake Washington waterway, and for the construction of a similar canal connecting Elliott Bay with both lakes. This board shall also report upon the relative advantages of all proposed routes. "Nothing herein shall be construed as the adoption of any project for the construction of a waterway connecting Puget Sound with Lakes Union and Washington," is the precautionary saving phrase inserted in the bill after the foregoing provisions.

With regard to the appropriation for Tacoma harbor, the bill stipulates that none of the fund shall be expended until a release from liability for damages shall be obtained, if any liability exists arising from a contract between the State of Washington and R. B. Lehman, and right is obtained to deposit material dredged from the proposed channel on adjacent tide lands, or in the deep water of Commencement Bay.

President Played a Trump Card.
It is evident that President Roosevelt played a trump card when he made it plain that he was carrying out McKinley's promise in urging reciprocity with Cuba. Upon investi-



"GOOD-BYE, HENNERY; TAKE KEER OF YERSELF."

gation McKinley's personal friends found such was the case, and many of them began work with a will to carry out what was believed was a promise to the Cuban delegates when they were here seeking an understanding before they agreed to place the Platt amendment in the constitution. Senator Hanna, who is more interested than any other man in urging the promises of McKinley, made good use of one of the most active men of the House of Representatives today, and worked industriously to get the beet-sugar Republicans to agree to the reciprocity plan. Probably what has had the greatest effect upon the beet-sugar men is the determination of some members of Congress to force annexation to the front if reciprocity fails. Roosevelt is not "laying down" on the beet-sugar men, nor is he promising offices or attempting to "smooth the ruffled feathers" of those who feel the need of such treatment. In making Cuban reciprocity one of the debate coming over from his predecessor, he has played the last and probably the most successful card. The President is not going to take it as a personal defeat if Cuban reciprocity is refused.

FLOATERS AND PEPEATERS BEWARE!

The legality of every vote offered will be known to the Independent Republicans Saturday. Unqualified persons who try to vote will be arrested. The election law under which the primary is held provides a penalty for such offenders. Each and every one will be prosecuted. They will not slip through by virtue of a pull. Read what District Attorney Chamberlain says:

"You may say for me in The Oregonian that I will prosecute every case for which a complaint is sworn to against persons attempting to vote illegally at the primary election Saturday. . . . The law provides for an honest and fair election, and so far as the District Attorney's office can aid to that end the people may be assured that everything possible will be done."

Public Building at Juneau.

Representative Brick today introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire by purchase or condemnation a site and erect thereon a public building at Juneau, Alaska, to cost not exceeding \$50,000. The site is to be selected by a commission of three, who shall draw pay at \$6 a day during service.

Petition of North Yakima.

Representative Jones today filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office a petition of the Mayor and sundry citizens of North Yakima to quiet title to a tract of 160 acres lying in that town, which has been claimed by the Northern Pacific, and upon which several settlers have secured holdings and erected houses. The matter is to be adjusted at an early date.

FOR GREAT SCHOOL

Roman Catholics Buy More University Land.

TO ERECT NEW BUILDINGS

Fathers of Holy Cross Propose to Make Portland Institution a Second Notre Dame.

The Roman Catholics have just paid Francis I. McKenna, of the University Land Company, \$20,000 for 43 acres of land adjoining their Columbia University property on the west, and they will at once enter on plans to make this one of the leading Catholic educational institutions in the United States. Archbishop Christie, who owns the present university property, and is conducting the institution under the name of Columbia University (the property that was formerly the Portland University of the Methodists) will transfer all his interest to Father John Zam, provincial or head of the Order of Fathers of the Holy Cross. That order conducts the well-known University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., where 1800 young men are students. The new purchase at University Park is in the name of Father Zam. This gives 71 acres in a slightly location fronting on the Willamette River, where a number of fine buildings will be erected, and a great Catholic university created.

A class of 70 young men is taking a college course at Columbia University this year. The name of Columbia University will be retained by the new institution, and the transition from the present to the new regime will be so adjusted that there will be no great interruption in the work of this class. The Fathers of the Holy Cross will not take formal charge of the classes until the opening of the school year in September, though members of the order are expected to arrive in Portland about May 2, to prepare the way for the great improvement contemplated.

It is understood that arrangements will be made at once for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the various colleges—of science, of law, of medicine, etc. The order has almost 100,000 members in the United States, and will be found necessary to provide accommodations for an institution that is intended to be to the western half of the United States what Notre Dame is to the eastern half.

A representative of Archbishop Christie said yesterday that the Fathers of the Holy Cross were expected to take charge of the university here about September 1. Father Zam, in whose name the title will be vested, is the head of the order, and is also in executive charge of the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., which is directed by the Fathers of the Holy Cross. The intention is to make it one of the largest Catholic educational institutions in the country. Archbishop Christie is reticent regarding the plans for the university until the transfer of the property shall be entirely completed, and the Fathers of the Holy Cross shall have definitely and formally accepted control. Father Zam is the author of a book on evolution that appeared a year or so ago, and fell under the condemnation of the Catholic authorities at Rome. He accepted the judgment of the church upon his work, and consented to the suppression of his book. So many of the volumes have been called in from the market and destroyed that it is said to be practically impossible to find a copy now. Father Zam took a ground so favorable to the doctrine of evolution that the Catholic church would not support him in it.

Father Zam has not been present in Portland to conduct the negotiations for the university property. All the business has been done through Archbishop Christie. Full details of the plans for improving the university will not be available until the arrival of some of the Fathers of the Holy Cross to take charge of the institution.

VOTED FOR RATIFICATION.

Danish Folkething Favors Sale of West Indian Islands.

COPENHAGEN, March 11.—The Folkething, in committee of the whole and in executive session today, voted by a large majority in favor of the ratification of the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS.

Congress.
The fourth House caucus on Cuban reciprocity was fruitless. Page 1.
House bill for Government investigation of canal and locks proposition at Oregon City. Page 1.
Debate in the House on the postoffice bill took a wide range. Page 2.
Mallory spoke in the Senate against the subsidy bill. Page 2.

Foreign.
There are rumors in Europe of another British defeat in South Africa. Page 2.
Heavy reinforcements will be sent to Kitchener. Page 3.
A Japanese statesman advises Russia to withdraw from Manchuria. Page 1.

Domestic.
Prince Henry sailed for home yesterday on the Deutschland. Page 2.
Sixty thousand men are on strike at Boston. Page 2.
Fifteen buildings at Omaha were damaged by a storm. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.
Primary fight in Marion County grows more intense. Page 4.
Crusade on gambling to be begun at Oregon City. Page 4.
Boy nearly burned to death while at play near Spokane, Wash. Page 4.

Two spot ships chartered for Portland wheat loading yesterday. Page 11.
Dark Nornia coming many thousand miles to lose a high-priced charter. Page 11.
British ship Bann delayed 34 days off Cape Flattery. Page 11.

Steamship Oceano due to load lumber at Portland. Page 11.
British bark Bankleigh clears with fourth March wheat cargo. Page 11.

Portland and Vicinity.
Roman Catholics purchase 43 acres of land for Columbia University. Page 1.
Measures taken to prevent illegal voting at primary. Page 8.
Portland striving for its share in Government transport business. Page 10.

Levins and Clark directors devise measures to make great fair. Page 8.