

CUBAN TARIFF ROW

Arbitrators Try to Settle the Conflict Over Reciprocity.

DISCUSS COMPROMISE OFFERS

Entire Harmony Prevailed at the Meeting. Still It Was Barren of Results—Another Session Today.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Late this afternoon the work of harmonizing the conflict over Cuban reciprocity had progressed so far that a committee of conferees or arbitrators, representing the two sides of the controversy, assembled to frame a compromise agreement. The meeting occurred in the private quarters of the ways and means committee-room, with Chairman Payne and Representatives Dainoff and Cannon present in behalf of the ways and means reciprocity element, while five members of the opposition, namely, Representatives McLean, Dick, Taylor, Fordney and Morris, acted as arbitrators in behalf of the Republicans who have resisted the ways and means committee's original plan of 30 per cent reciprocity for an unlimited period.

The conference lasted about two hours, and was not productive of final results, an adjournment being taken until 2 P. M. tomorrow. All the plans of compromise that have been suggested were reviewed, particularly that limiting the reciprocity period until December, 1902. Beyond the discussion of several changes, no action was taken. When the conference closed it was stated that the discussion was along such harmonious lines that an agreement seems assured. Chairman Payne and his associates seemed to be confident that a full understanding of the compromise plan by all of those who opposed the original ways and means plan, Representative Payne, of Minnesota, who directed the contest at the outset, was asked to go on at the conference, but he declined, and instead nominated the committee of five, subsequently named by the conference.

LABOR PROBLEM IN PHILIPPINES.

Barrows Says the Natives Only Are Capable of Agricultural Work.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—David P. Barrows was again before the Senate committee on Philippines today, and was subjected to a series of interrogatories by the members. In answer to a question by Carmack, Mr. Barrows stated that the majority of the adult Christianized element in the islands could read and write. In the provinces he had visited, Mr. Barrows said, the natives find that they are brought under rice or sugar culture is very generally accepted, and claimed his observation had been that the Filipino is the only agricultural laborer in the islands. The natives, he said, do not work much in the sugar. He did not think that white men could be induced to do the manual and plantation labor of the islands. There, he said, the natives are the only laborers in the islands.

Answering a question by Dubois, Mr. Barrows said that the investments that will attract capital to the Philippines are agricultural and not manufacturing. He said, in response to a question by Allison, that the Philippines are rapidly becoming a manufacturing country, and government proposes to do for them, and warmly giving the measures of the tariff government trial. "It would be surprising," said Mr. Barrows, answering a query of Senator Hale, "that we have been struggling for years and been making sacrifices with the idea of independence, and that we should be able to dismiss the thought from our minds once we have secured it." Mr. Barrows said he did not expect he would live to see the day when the Filipino would be capable of self-government. "The Filipino is not born," said he, "who could control, to say nothing of governing justly, the Philippine Islands." For the Igorotes and the other wild tribes, Mr. Barrows said, some form of governmental control should be devised to put an end to their marauding expeditions. These tribes apparently are well disposed toward the American government, and he thought by judicious management and kindness their districts could be opened to trade.

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILLS.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Votes Against Sherman Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House committee on foreign affairs today voted against considering the bill of Representative Sherman, of Colorado, continuing the existing Chinese exclusion laws, and then voted to proceed by continuous sessions with the consideration of the Mitchell-Kahn Chinese exclusion measure, having in the meantime prevented the Chinese laborers from going to the Philippines or from coming from the Philippines to this country. The action of the committee on the Sherman measure was practically unanimous. The remainder of the bill yet to be passed upon covers administrative detail, so that the action today in support of the Mitchell-Kahn exclusion measure with amendments clearly restricts it to Chinese laborers.

The Metric System.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The bill to adopt the weights and measures of the metric system as the standard for the United States, as introduced by Representative Sherman, of Colorado, was today ordered favorably reported by the House committee on coinage, weights and measures. It provides that after January 1, 1904, all the departments of the Government shall use the metric system, except in completing the survey of public lands, shall use only the weights and measures of the metric system, and after January 1, 1904, the weights and measures of the metric system will be the legal standard weights and measures of and in the United States.

The Transport Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A spirited controversy occurred before the House committee on military affairs today over the resolution calling on the War Department for information as to alleged irregularities of the transport service. Representative Hildbrand, of Tennessee, originally introduced the resolution calling for reports by Colonel J. L. Chamberlain and Colonel M. F. Maus, of the Inspector-General's office of the Army, as to the transport service. This resolution, which called up in the committee today, brought on a vigorous discussion between Representative Parker, by a party vote the request for the reports of Colonel Chamberlain and Colonel Maus was struck out, and a substitute adopted, making the Secretary of War for "all facts that have come to his knowledge as to the condition of the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines."

FOR AND AGAINST BOUNTY

SENATORS PERKINS AND BERRY SPEAK ON SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

J. P. Morgan's Interest in the Measure Brought Out—Other Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—After the passage of a considerable number of unobjectionable bills today, the Senate resumed consideration of the ship subsidy measure. Berry, a member of the commerce committee, which reported the bill, made a vigorous argument in opposition to it. He based his argument on a colloquy with Hanna, who maintained that the ships acquired by Mr. Morgan from foreign countries could not participate in the subsidies provided by the pending measure. Perkins, another member

of the committee, delivered a speech in support of the bill, maintaining that it would add to the prosperity of the country.

The proceedings.—At the opening of the session Wellington presented the credentials of Arthur Poe Gorman, elected a Senator from Maryland for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1902. They were read and filed.

Hale presented the conference report upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The report was agreed to without comment.

In reporting the Hepburn bill for the construction of an isthmian canal without amendment, and with a recommendation that it pass, Morgan said the report of the committee would be ready in a day or two.

At 2 o'clock the ship subsidy bill was taken up, and Berry spoke in opposition to it. He denounced it as class legislation, which he believed was contrary to the Constitution.

The following bills were passed: Appropriating \$800 for the relief of Jean Louis Legare, of the Dominion of Canada, for services rendered and money expended in securing the return to the United States of a certain section of public land on the coast of the State of Washington.

At 5:10 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:25 P. M. adjourned.

AMENDMENT TO SUBSIDY BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Patterson, of Colorado, today gave notice of an amendment to the ship subsidy bill, proposing to offer to the pending ship subsidy bill.

"That none of the compensation, subsidy or allowance here provided for shall be paid for or upon any vessel for any voyage thereof that has employed in its crew any Chinese person not entitled admission to the United States or to the territory thereof."

Secretary Hay Explains.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The resolution of Representative Burleson, of Texas, directing the Department of Commerce to act on a request by Rev. Hiram W. Thomas to bear relief funds to the Boer concentration camps, was ordered reported by the House committee on foreign affairs today. Letters from Secretary Hay were presented by Chairman Pitt, explaining the circumstances of the case.

A Pro-Boer Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representative Burleson, of Texas, introduced a joint resolution extending recognition and sympathy to the people and governments of the South African Republic, appealing to the Department of Commerce to tender the good offices of this Government.

Date of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Hale, who is a leading member of the Senate committee on appropriations and also of the Republican steering committee, today expressed the opinion that Congress would be prepared to adjourn for the session about June 10.

To Increase Utah's Area.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Representative Sutherland, of Utah, today introduced a bill amending that portion of Arizona north and west of the center of the Colorado River to the State of Utah.

Advice to Frank Snow and Jack Kerrigan—Don't Interfere with the Election Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Hale, who is a leading member of the Senate committee on appropriations and also of the Republican steering committee, today expressed the opinion that Congress would be prepared to adjourn for the season about June 10.

BRYAN AT WASHINGTON.

Held an Informal Levee With Senators and Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—William J. Bryan arrived in Washington today from New York, en route to Harrison, Pa. The fusion members of the Nebraska delegation in Congress took breakfast with him and later he visited the Capitol. At the Capitol Mr. Bryan appeared in the morning, referring to the Republican representatives and immediately was surrounded by a large crowd of Representatives, who gave him a hearty welcome.

For some time he held an informal levee, when, referring to the Republican representatives and immediately was surrounded by a large crowd of Representatives, who gave him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Bryan took lunch at the House wing. In the day he paid a visit to the Senate wing. He was there entertained in the marble reception-room, and met most of the Democratic and many of the Republican members of the Senate.

The Post will say tomorrow that the matter discussed by Mr. Bryan with the Democratic Senators was the resolution for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. He urged Democratic Senators to use their best endeavors to secure the passage of the measure.

The Simon, machine counts on buying votes. Don't allow it to do so.

SNAKE IS BROKEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

satisfaction by all who participated in the conference. It was formally ratified by the individual unions, it was conceded that the termination of the strike had been declared off. The resolution of Boston for the past four days, and has caused great inconvenience and expense to its merchants and citizens.

When the conference with the Governor ended nothing remained for the committee except to make its report in the Board of Arbitration rooms, to the meeting which had, delegated it. After the report had been adopted the meeting dissolved.

Immediately the decision to call off the strike had been reached, the labor leaders heard from the Statehouse to put themselves in touch with their respective unions, special meetings of which were being held in anticipation of the necessity for quick action of some kind.

After the meeting with the Governor, the latter expressed to the newspaper representatives his great pleasure with the result attained by the conference. Said he: "Inasmuch as the strike has been declared off, it now becomes the duty of the public to do its part, and of other employers of labor to see that the men who went out are reinstated, so far as possible."

Fighting in Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 13.—A dispatch received here today at the War Office in London, states that the Russian army has been ordered to advance on March 3 between Husan and 300 Tunguses, north of Hubanday, Manchuria. Two hundred Tunguses were ordered, including their leader. Two Russian were wounded.

ABILITY TO CONVINCING THE MAJORITY IN CONGRESS THAT IT WOULD BE RIGHT TO GIVE THEIR VESSELS AMERICAN REGISTER.

Hanna replied to some of the points made by Berry, and a brief colloquy ensued, participated in by Hanna, Berry, Spooner and Clay.

"To say," declared Hanna with some warmth, "that the Senators on this side of the chamber who are favoring this measure are thereby fostering a power to build a monopoly or favor any syndicate is unfair. If a newspaper report is to be taken as proof to sustain the statements that have been made, it is hardly worthy of consideration. Not one of these foreign-built vessels, if purchased by Americans, could be admitted to American register or receive any benefit under the ship subsidy bill, and no one knows that better than the Senator from Arkansas."

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

Hanna went on to say that Berry had urged that the enormous powers and influence of Mr. Morgan and his associates would be brought to bear on Congress to secure the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register. That was gratuitous. If it were true, this bill would offer little inducement to those owners,

ability to convince the majority in Congress that it would be right to give their vessels American register.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER CUBA

REPRESENTATIVE JENKINS EXPLAINS HIS THEORY.

General Debate Closed in the House on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general debate on the post-office appropriation bill and completed consideration of 13 of the 27 pages of the bill. No amendments were adopted. The principal portion of the general debate today was devoted to the discussion of appropriations for several mail facilities. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) presented a detailed statement of his reasons for his theory that Cuba is now under the sovereignty of the United States, which sovereignty, he contends, cannot be alienated by treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House today closed general