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PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1902.

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Also new line of Oxfords for the Spring now in. Order Early.
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Why! Is my tooth out?
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DELAY AS TO CUBA

Republicans Want to Be Unit on Reciprocity.

OPPOSE REVISION OF TARIFF

Democrats Might Offer Many Embarrassing Amendments Unless There Was Unanimity of Action.

Republicans' delay in matter of Cuban reciprocity is for the purpose of presenting a solid front. They are much opposed to any revision of tariff. A united stand will head off the many amendments which the Democrats would be sure to present. When the subject comes up for final consideration, the Republicans want to lose no time in disposing of it.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Although the Republican caucus voted some time ago in favor of Cuban reciprocity at 39 per cent, no action has been taken by the ways and means committee further than the introduction of a bill to that effect by its chairman. The reason for the delay has been that continued efforts are being made to secure practically unanimous action in favor of the reciprocity plan. What the Republicans regard as necessary is a rule which will prevent any amendment being offered to the reciprocity plan. If such a rule is not adopted, it will mean that the Democrats will offer many embarrassing amendments to the reciprocity proposition, and possibly, by the aid of some Republican votes, cause quite a general revision of the tariff, so far as the House is concerned. In the Senate such a revision would be defeated, as there is a well-defined sentiment against any general tariff revision. It might be used, however, to prevent the reciprocity plan going through. The best-sugar Republicans will not consent to vote for any such rule. In this they will be supported by the Democrats, who are willing to grant Cuban reciprocity, but who want the right to offer amendments to change other features of the tariff. This is why the Republican management has held the matter up. About 40 beet-sugar men have declared, in earnest conversation among themselves, that they will stand out until the last. It has been hoped that the administration and the Republican managers of the House will be able to induce them to change their position, but so far the ways and means Republicans have made but little headway.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

President and Leaders in Congress Discuss Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A conference was held at the White House this afternoon between the President and several members of the House of Representatives who have been foremost in opposing the plan of Cuban reciprocity urged by the ways and means committee and understood to have the support of the administration. The members who called were Representatives Tawney and Morris of Minnesota; Dick of Ohio; William A. Smith of Michigan; Minor of Wisconsin; Metcalf of California; and Dayton of Virginia. The call was at the request of the President, who desired an exchange of views to the end that harmonious action might be secured in such steps as are taken in behalf of Cuba. Governor-General Wood has arrived here from Cuba, and as several members of the Cabinet were at the White House while the members of Congress were there, a report gained circulation that Secretary Root and General Wood were present at the conference. This, however, was not the case, as the President stated that the representatives remained alone in the Cabinet room for the hour and half they were together. The talk took a wide range, covering the conditions in Cuba, the reciprocity plan, the question of harmonizing conflicting interests so that there might be unanimity of action on the part of the House, and the question of the reciprocity plan. It was stated afterward by those who participated in the conference that it was most admirable and pleasant in character, and that there was no real reason for the delay. The part of the Chief Executive, which could be construed as seeking to urge them to yield their personal convictions. On the contrary, the President stated that he listened to the recital of the difficulties which had been encountered by those who opposed the reciprocity plan and also heard from them the various plans by which they had hoped to reach an agreement. The callers were frank to concede that they found the President desirous of extending effective relief to Cuba by the reciprocity plan. In this connection it was stated that the President drew attention to the fact that the Sibley amendment, limiting the reciprocity period to December 1, 1903, gave the Payne bill a rather one-sided aspect, as it asked Cuba to adopt our naturalization and immigration laws and give us tariff concessions without limit of time, and in return gave to Cuba tariff concessions limited to about a year and a half. Some of those present were inclined to admit that we were asking a great deal from Cuba in return for the little we would grant her. The interchange of views became quite general, there being nothing in the way of definite propositions one way or the other, but merely an agreeable expression of opinion as to what was the best to be done under all the circumstances of the situation. In the course of this general talk, the suggestion was made that if the Payne bill had been modified so as to take off the differential on refined sugar some of the grounds of opposition might have been removed. However, there was no request, so far as can be learned, that the bill be amended in this particular at the present stage. The plan of rebate, which was urged at one time, also came in for discussion and explanation. At the conclusion of the conference, the general understanding was reached that any statement made to the public would be to the general effect that no

conclusions were reached, and that the conference was confined to a general interchange of views. It is understood that the President will see some of the members of the ways and means committee tomorrow, thus familiarizing himself with both sides of the issue which has recently arisen in the House. He hopes that this general interchange with the leaders from both sides may bring about unanimity of action in whatever is best in behalf of Cuba.

Withdrawal of Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The plan for General Wood to meet President-elect Palma in New York next Wednesday has been abandoned. President Palma will come to Washington and have a personal meeting with General Wood and the President regarding the election of the officers of the republic. It is expected that Secretary Root will be present. According to the present programme, Senator Palma will be duly installed in the Presidential office on the first of May, and a portion of the United States Army will remain on the island after that date as long as their presence may be necessary to preserve peace and good order and perfect the final details of the transfer. It is not known at this time how long the troops will remain, but it is stated that they will all be withdrawn as soon as the new government

PRESS NOT FOR IT

Inquiry Into Southern Elections Not Favored.

NO GOOD WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED

Deemed Certain That Negro Will Be Disfranchised by One Method or Another—Wood Talked Of as Successor to Miles.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The returns from the Republican press throughout the country upon the Crumpacker resolution ought to convince the members of the

Mongolians are scattered throughout the archipelago, would require a small army of inspectors. Undoubtedly, the time for registration will be extended.

WOOD MAY SUCCEED MILES.

Governor-General of Cuba Talked of for Commanding-General.
WASHINGTON, March 24.—There seems to be an impression that General Leonard Wood will be made a Major-General on account of the warm personal friendship existing between himself and the President, as well as on account of the record he has made in Cuba. In fact, Wood is talked of as a possible successor to Miles, when the latter is placed on the retired list. It may be that the successor of O'Leary, who retires tomorrow, will be Wade, and that Wood will wait until Brooke retires in June. Wade has already been jumped by Chaffee and MacArthur. Wheaton and Young, all of whom were Colonels when Wood was a Brigadier-General. If Wood were jumped a grade, it would cause very disagreeable comment, and Wade's friends might make serious protests. It is known that if McKinley had lived, Corbin would have succeeded

WHAT MILES SAID

Statement He Made Before Senate Committee.

DEALS WITH MILITARY AFFAIRS

Bill Now Before Congress Held to Be Centralization of the Most Pronounced Type—The Most Sensational Features Do Not Appear.

General Miles' criticism of the Hawley military bill before the Senate committee, as it will appear on the official record, has been made public. The most sensational features are eliminated. As one objection General Miles holds that the measure provides for centralization of the most pronounced type.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—

The statement of General Miles before the Senate committee on military affairs, as it will appear in the official records, after revision by him, was made public tonight. The features which caused something of a sensation when published, the day the statement was made, do not appear. The following colloquy at the close of the hearing illustrates the revision:

Mr. Pettus—Mr. Chairman, I think there ought to be some mode of having these notes revised.

The chairman—That will be done.

Mr. Pettus—The report of the proceedings should be submitted to General Miles with permission to strike out such portions as ought not to be published.

Mr. Proctor—That is it.

General Miles—I don't know that there is anything to be stricken out.

The chairman—We have been in the habit of submitting to the witness before the committee, whoever he was, the stenographer's report of his remarks for correction, of course.

Mr. Pettus—I wanted to go further than that. The stenographer has no doubt taken down correctly what the General has said, but there are some things that he said which he may desire to strike out, and I think he should be allowed that privilege.

The chairman—He must be the judge of that.

Mr. Pettus—He should be allowed the liberty of striking out anything which ought not to be published, even if it is stated correctly in this report.

Inspector-General's Department.

The stenographer's report was submitted to General Miles, and the official report indicates that he followed closely the written statement he had prepared and which he read to the committee. The main facts of the General's opposition to the War Department's staff were given at the time. Some of the features of the statement not reported at the time are of interest, however. Concerning the Inspector-General's Department, he said: "In the bill under consideration it is proposed to abolish entirely the corps of inspectors, who have taken most instrumental in keeping the Army up to its high character and efficiency, and in discovering defalcations, inefficiency and maladministration, and on the other hand, by encouraging and reporting meritorious conduct, efficiency and ability in all the different commands and in the departments of service."

Speaking of the general efficiency of Pay, Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, he said: "The three departments mentioned have rendered most efficient service in the great war, the war of the frontier, the Spanish-American War and the war in the Philippines and China. The maladministration in the Commissary Department that occasioned so much suffering in 1888 was not the fault of the system, but of those responsible for its administration, and since it was exposed and coerced, I am not aware that a single case has been reported where a soldier has not received his daily food and his pay when due from the Commissary and Pay Departments, respectively, and these have been promptly transported to him through the efficient management of the Quartermaster's Department."

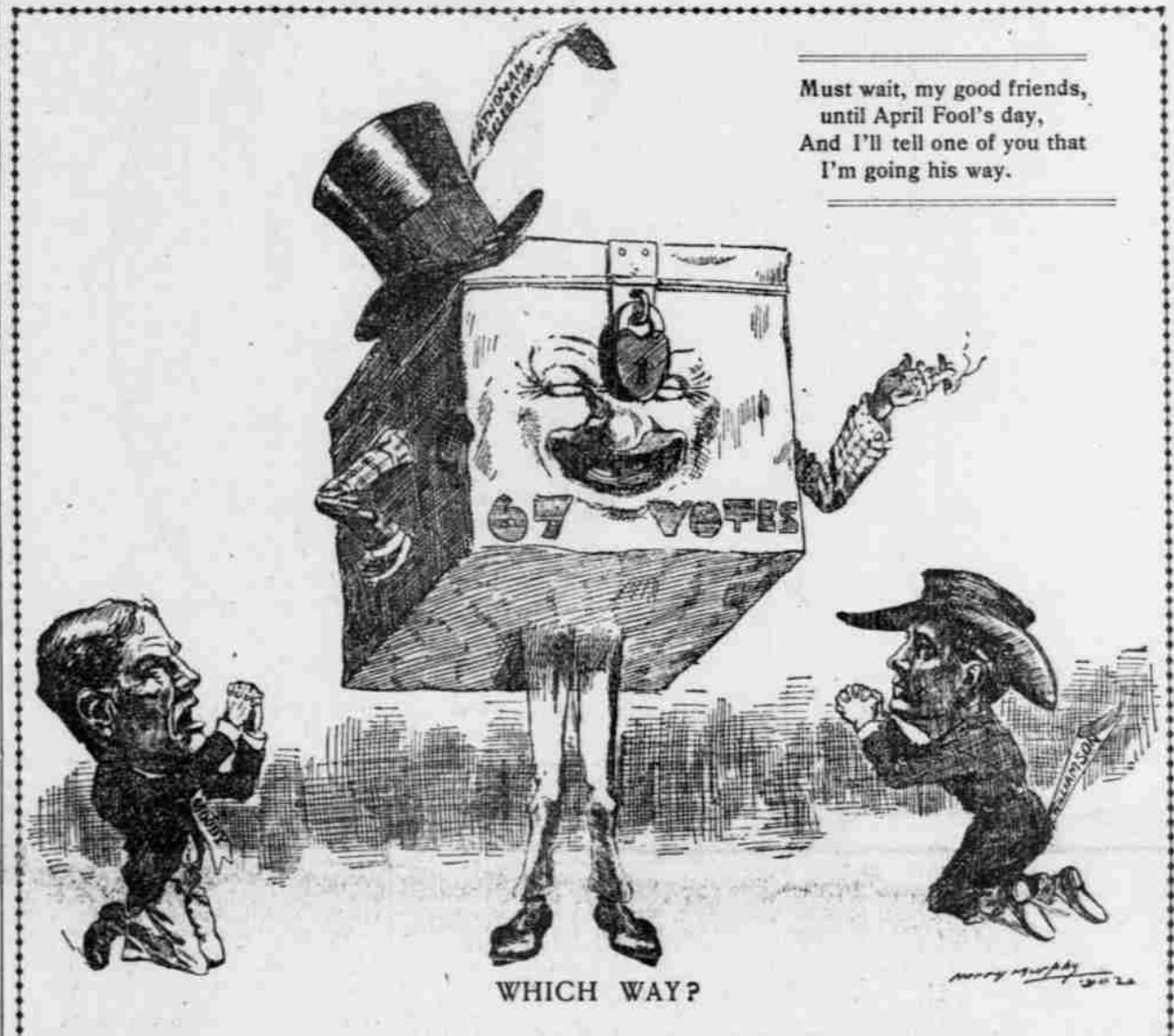
Further along General Miles said of the bill: "It is centralization of the most pronounced type; augments the power of the staff, and in effect removes it further from touch with the fighting force of the Army. The scheme is revolutionary; casts to the winds the lessons of experience, and abandons methods which successfully carried us through the most memorable war epochs of our history. The proposed plan is but an effort to adopt and foster in a Republican form of government a system peculiarly adapted to monarchies having immense standing armies. It would seem to be a German or Russian scheme, the small Army of the United States."

General Miles said that before the Spanish War began he called on President McKinley, and that when the President said he supported the Army was ready, he (General Miles) replied: "The Army, as far as the personnel is concerned, is ready for any service, but there is much to be done in the way of equipment and the defense of the coast, which ought to be supplied at the other end of the Capitol." The President, he added, consulted members of Congress, and the \$50,000,000 defense fund was voted.

In addition to that portion of the statement heretofore published, showing how the President could by promotions make a Captain chief-of-staff, with the grade of Lieutenant-General, General Miles said: "It seems to authorize throwing the door wide open for a future autocrat or a military despot. It is not, in my judgment, in accordance with the principle and theory of democratic government and for the best interests of the Army, which has existed for over 100 years and fulfilled all your requirements, to adopt such a scheme."

Statue of McKinley.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The first statue to the late President McKinley has just been delivered in the plaster to a foundry at Providence, R. I., where it will be cast in bronze at once and be ready to be unveiled at Muskegon, Mich., on Memorial day. The sculptor was well equipped for the undertaking, as he had made a bust of the late President and had all necessary measurements, which he had made at a sitting Major McKinley gave him.



is in successful operation and able to proceed without outside assistance.

Palma Guest of Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Thomas Estrada Palma, President-elect of Cuba, met President Roosevelt in his official capacity for the first time this evening, when the former was the guest of honor at an informal dinner at the White House. The affair was intended as a mark of courtesy to President-elect Palma, who expressed his high appreciation of the honor shown him. The others present were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary and Mrs. Root, Minister and Mrs. Bellamy Storer, General Leonard Wood and Gonzales de Quesada and Diego Tamayo, well-known Cubans, who came over from New York this afternoon. While the affair was largely of a social character, the prospective transfer of Cuba from the Americans to the new government, provided for by the recent constitutional convention, was discussed. The actual date of the transfer of the government, it is said, has not been definitely decided upon. The date has been tentatively fixed as May 1, and the officials of this Government have believed it could be accomplished by that time. More recently, however, it has become apparent that, for various reasons, there may have to be a postponement of the transfer to a date later in the month. Mr. Palma and his companions will remain here for some days, their stay depending upon the wishes of the President, who will consult the Cuban President-elect further before he leaves for his new duties.

Root and Wood Confer.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—An important conference was held at the War Department this afternoon between Secretary Root and General Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, in regard to the Cuban affairs. It is understood that it related mainly to legislation necessary to put the new Cuban Republic on a sound commercial basis at the outset of its career. General Wood has expressed the opinion that the proposed 20 per cent reduction on Cuban imports will not afford the desired relief to Cuba. He is endeavoring to secure more liberal concessions for the island.

HIS HELP TO CZOLGOSZ.

Anarchist Arrested Who Tied Handkerchief on Assassin's Hand.

BARIPOPO, Wis., March 24.—Jacob Steinman, who was taken to Waupun Prison for burglary, confessed to Sheriff Blackhouse that he was an anarchist, and was present at the lodge meeting when Czolgosz was selected to assassinate President McKinley, and that he was the person who tied the handkerchief over the hand of Czolgosz just before the shooting. He further said that a well-known woman was one of the principal instigators of the crime.

Color-Engraving Trust Planned.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Post says: Plans are on foot for the combining of the leading color engraving concerns of the country. The American Three Color Company, the National Color Type Company of Chicago and a New York firm have taken the initiative in the scheme, and a meeting will be held in New York the latter part of the week. The object of the proposed combine is mutual protection and reduction in expenses. An additional motive, it is said, is to protect the employers against employees who have a union which is declared to be even stronger than the organization of stereotypers.

House that there is no demand for an to be well understood that the negro is not to be allowed to vote in the Southern States, or at least not to the extent of controlling the states, and that he will be disfranchised there by method of constitutional enactment, or by fraud and intimidation, is almost certain. The comment of the Northern press generally is to the effect that no good will be accomplished by investigating the methods which every intelligent man now understands. There seems to be no decided sentiment outside of the very few radicals in favor of taking up the resolution.

Platt's Bosquet on Simon's Desk.

Senator Platt, of New York, returned to the Senate today, much improved in health. His appearance was greeted by some admiring friends with a bouquet of flowers. Evidently the flowers were not particularly gratifying to the New York Senator, for he immediately moved them over onto the vacant desk of Senator Simon. They remained there for a long time, and everybody that came into the Senate would ask: "Whom are those flowers for?" Some one familiar with the seats would reply: "They are on Simon's desk," and then, as nearly everybody knew the results of the primaries in Oregon, there would be a general laugh. Finally, the matter was explained, and the flowers were removed by a page.

Jurisdiction in Suits of Indians.

Representative Moody today introduced a bill giving to district and circuit courts of the United States original jurisdiction of all civil suits arising between members of Indian tribes on Government reservations, and between such Indians and other persons not members of tribes.

J. Hamilton Lewis Not Coming Back.

James Hamilton Lewis is in Washington, and announces that he is not coming back to Congress "because he cannot be elected." He explains this by saying that Washington is sure to go Republican. Immigration now pouring into the state adds to the Republican votes. Lewis also states that the reason the people of Washington are Republicans is because "they believe in the retention of the Philippines."

Measure to Be Enacted Likely to Be More Severe Than Any Law.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Senators and Representatives from the Pacific Coast are still confident that the Chinese exclusion bill to be enacted at the present session will be more stringent than the law now in force, and will follow largely the lines of the Mitchell-Kahn bill. Some amendments, however, are certain to be made, including one to be offered by Senator Mitchell to permit Chinese attending exhibitions to enter the United States temporarily. The present provision regarding Chinese seamen will probably be stricken from the bill entirely. The Treasury Department calls attention to a ridiculous provision in the bill requiring that all Chinese in the Philippines shall be registered within six months. To accomplish this, in view of the fact that the

Miles as Lieutenant-General. Since his death, it has been supposed that MacArthur would be considered for the place, but now the talk is for Wood. It will be rapid promotion for General Wood, as his actual rank, a little more than a year ago, was Captain in the Surgeon-General's Department.

Dual Success of Aerial Torpedo.

NEW YORK, March 24.—According to news from Stockholm, experiments have been made at Marinha with the aerial torpedo invention of a Swedish Commandant of Artillery named Unga, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. The results are said to have been extremely satisfactory. The details are kept secret, but it is said the machine is not only an engine of destruction but can be used for saving the lives of shipwrecked persons.

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