TO BUILD UP NAVY

House Passes the Appropriation Bill.

FEW AMENDMENTS MADE

Armor-Plate Question Is Left to Discretion of Secretary.

MINORITY FIGHTS TO LAST

Unable to Secure a Record Vote on Proposition to Recommit--Matter of Type of Submarine Boat Is Left Open.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House passed the naval appropriation bill today, after having had it under consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of proposals during the day, especially on an effort of different minority members to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figure bid by the Midvale Steel Company. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order, and the Republican leaders, by parliamentary tactics, left the question of armor plate at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the eight-hour law applied to all ship construction. The contest over submarine boats was exciting and an amendment finally was adopted which leaves the question of the type of boat open, but increases the amount of the appropriation for such boats. The minority failed to secure a record vote on the proposal to recommit with instructions, the proposed instructions being declared out of order.

Upon convening today, the attention of the House was directed toward the Orient by the chaplain, who said in his prayer that "disputes between nations of the earth may be settled by the peaceful methods of arbitration."

The House went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Livernash said the practice had been for the House to pass eight-hour legislation, which would go to the Senate on the eve of adjournment, when, he said, the subterfuge had been engaged in of leaving the bill buried in committee. He said Congress was now on the eve of adjournment, and the committee of the House is still lagging along. He said:

"I would have this bill amended in this form and sent to the Senate, so that the Senate will have to show its guilty hands, so it will have to cut out this provision or leave it in by positive vote."

The House was all right on the question, he said, but should protect itself from the other side.

Payne (N. Y.) declared the amendment to be a bold proposal to repudiate contracts already entered into by the Government with contractors, as the amendment applied to construction provided for in previous bills, and which this bill carried on, unless these contractors had observed the rules and regulations of labor organizations. On a rising vote the amendment was lost, 62 to 119, two Republicans voting for it and about a dozen Democrats against it.

Livernash then sought to amend the bill so as to make the eight-hour provision apply to the construction of the new vessels provided for in the bill, but this was ruled out on a point of order.

Factory Amendment Killed.

Dalzell (Pa.) raised a point of order against the paragraph under armor and armament, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, if unable to make contracts for armor at a price "reasonable and equitable" in his judgment, to procure a site and erect an armor-plate factory, $4,000,000 being appropriated. The point was sustained by the chair, who was upheld in his decision by a party vote of 121 to 83.

Foss (Ill.) moved that the committee report the bill. Rixey (Dem., Va.) proposed an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for armor at a price not to exceed $328 a ton, and, being unable to contract at that price, to construct a Government armor-plate factory.

Dalzell (Pa.) raised a point of order against the amendment and the point was sustained.

Hill (Conn.) proposed an amendment incorporating in the bill the language contained in the last naval appropriation act, except that the maximum is fixed at $350,000 instead of $500,000. This authorizes purchase within the discretion of the Secretary and provides for competition.

In closing the debate on the amendment, Foss (Ill.) declared that what was wanted was the best boat, to be determined by actual comparison of competition. He favored the substitute offered by Hill.

Roberts' amendment was lost, 45 to 106, and Hill's amendment incorporating the language of the last appropriation act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase submarine torpedo boats and providing for competition, but raising the limit of the appropriation from $500,000 to $850,000, was adopted by a vote of 91 to 59.

Livernash (Dem., Cal.) proposed an amendment providing that no money paid out for construction under the bill shall be paid to any contractor until he has covenanted with the Government that no laborer or merchant shall be required to work over eight hours, a forfeit of $5 a day being provided for each man required to work beyond that time. Foss (Ill.) raised a point of order against the amendment.

Rixey (Dem., Va.) next proposed another amendment, fixing the maximum to be paid for armor at $328. He said the Midvale Company was given a contract for 6000 tons at that price, whereas the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies were awarded contracts for 5000 tons each at $455 a ton.

Dalzell (Pa.), in opposing the amendment, said it was a vexatious question and should not be a partisan matter, but that whenever it comes up, opportunity was given to abuse corporations. The armor which the Midvale Company proposed to construct, he said, was armor of their own type and as yet untried.

Dalzell offered a substitute amendment providing that the Secretary be authorized to procure contracts for armor at a price which, in his judgment, is just and reasonable.

By a party division of 133 to 101, the substitute amendment was adopted.

Last Effort by Livernash.

Livernash made one last effort to get an eight-hour provision in the bill by offering an amendment applying it to contracts for armor, but a point of order was sustained.

Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.) offered an amendment providing "that no money appropriated in this bill for armor shall be used to purchase armor not yet contracted for from any manufacturer, and manufacturers who constitute in whole, or in part, a trust or trade conspiracy to control the prices of steel products in violation of the laws of the United States."

Mann (Ill.) offered an amendment making Hitchcock's amendment applicable only to concerns judicially declared illegal concerns.

Mann said the Hitchcock amendment proposed to put the Secretary of the Navy in an unfair position, and to impose upon him duties of other officers of the Government.

Mann's amendment, by a party vote, was adopted. The Hitchcock amendment then was defeated, 87 to 169, a party vote, except that two or three Republicans voted with the minority.

At 5:20 P. M., the committee rose and the bill was reported to the House. Meyer (Dem., La.) moved to recommit to the committee on naval affairs, with instructions to report a bill providing for a coaling station at Olangapo, Philippine Islands, eliminating the provision for two armored cruisers; placing a limit of $328 a ton on armor plate, or as an alternative directing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a Government armor plate factory; providing that all ships authorized by the bill, except the battleships, shall be constructed in Government yards; providing that no part of the money paid for armor plate shall be paid to a concern in a trust, and limiting to eight hours a day work on all Government contracts.

Foss (Ill.) made the point of order that new legislation was proposed by Meyer, and was sustained by the chair.

Payne (N. Y.) cut off further debate by moving to recommit the bill to the committee on naval affairs, and then he and his Republican associates defeated the motion, 128 to 99. The bill then passed without opposition and the House adjourned.

SHIPPING BILL UP IN SENATE.

Hale Defends It Against Democratic Attack on Ground of Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate today considered at some length the bill requiring the use of American ships in carrying Government supplies, but without action adjourned for want of a quorum. The bill was attacked by Democratic Senators, as being in the nature of a subsidy, but Hale, who was in charge of the measure, defended it against this attack, and championed it as in the interest of American shipping.

Early in the day an agreement was reached to take up on Monday a bill authorizing the erection of a joint building for the Department of State, Justice and Commerce, and to devote Thursday to legislation in the interest of Alaska.

When the Senate met today, Scott, from the committee on public buildings, presented a report on the condition of the old Government Printing Office, saying the condition of the walls was such that it was a menace to the lives of hundreds of Government employes, and recommending that the building be torn down. The presentation of the report gave rise to a debate in which Hoar, Gallinger, Scott and Allison participated.

No action was taken on the report. The calendar of general business was taken up. Several bills were passed, among them that providing for the confirmation of entries under the homestead law when made out in the land district in which the land is situated, and that authorizing the holding of United States Courts at Great Falls, Mont.

There was considerable discussion of the bill requiring the employment of American vessels in the shipment of Government stores. Berry said that in effect the bill granted a subsidy to vessels owned in the United States, and he quoted a letter from the Secretary of War expressing the opinion that the enactment of the bill would result in a three-fold increase of the freight rate.

Hale defended the measure against the charge that in effect it is a subsidy, and said every effort should be made to protect our dwindling commerce on the sea. He contended the bill only puts in practice the system of other countries. Hale said, incidentally, that for this session, at least, the issue of a general ship subsidy was dead.

Other Senators participating in the discussions were Daniel, Patterson, Lodge, Bacon, Perkins, Teller, Hoar, Hopkins and Carmack. The bill was amended, at the instance of McCumber, so as to provide that carriers under this bill should not make greater charges against the United States than against other customers; then, at the suggestion of Allison, so as not to prohibit the use of ships owned by the Government.

Daniel suggested a provision to the effect that charges by American vessels should not exceed by more than 10 per cent the minimum bids of foreign vessels for carrying the same freight, but before a vote could be secured on the amendment, Carmack moved to recommit the bill to the committee on commerce. The vote resulted 12 to 30, no quorum.

Mitchell offered an amendment providing that the bill should not take effect until July 1, 1905. No action was taken before adjournment.

DARK PLOTS MANY

Colorado Man Tells of the Labor Troubles at Mines.

BLAMES UNIONS FOR DEATHS

House Committee Hears Opponents of the Bill to Limit the Meaning of the Word "Conspiracy."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—"Colorado can literally be called 'Bleeding Colorado,' owing to what has taken place there in the last ten years," said J. C. Craig, president of the Citizens' Alliance of Denver, in an address today before the House judiciary committee, in opposition to the conspiracy bill.

Mr. Craig was the first speaker at today's hearing. He devoted his time to a discussion of labor troubles of the state. He recounted the various clashes between the unions and the mine operators, which he declared were attended by violence and abuses on the part of the miners of such a nature that the newspapers of the state were unable to publish the assaults. He told of many lives being lost through plots which, he said, had been proved conclusively against the unions; union men, he said, had rolled kegs of dynamite into shafthouses where men were working. Cables were extended from elevators to loaded revolvers placed where they would explode into deposits of dynamite when the elevator was moved, and many other such plots caused deaths among nonunion mineworkers.

The Citizens' Alliance was formed to take action against such assaults, and the association grew to a membership of 14,000. Injunctions were then obtained, "and then, and only then," said Mr. Craig, "were we able to proceed with operating mines without daily fear of mine horrors, brought about by diabolical scheming against lives of men who worked against the wishes of the union.

Mr. Craig spoke also of injunctions obtained by the unions against the alliance, which he said were not opposed by the alliance, as it had not wished to violate any laws. After the settlement of the strike, by mutual agreement all of the injunctions were dissolved.

"No convictions of any persons participating in the assaults have been obtained," said Mr. Craig.

When asked for reasons for the failure to convict he said he believed it due to the sympathy of the police, who are recruited from the ranks of labor and must return to their old vocations when they lose their positions at change of administration. In conclusion, he said his association favored giving the courts the utmost latitude in suppressing riots and giving the courts the same freedom in passing upon questions of antagonism with labor.

"We had a member of Congress who had the courage of his convictions in regard to right and wrong, and he resigned when he thought he was in the wrong. We are not against labor organizations, but are eternally against lawlessness."

John Galloway, of Dayton, O., representing the nonunion employes, told of experiences in his city, and the strike there.

"I am a machinist," said Mr. Galloway, "and an actual worker, and I want to say that all of the workingmen are not in favor of this anti-injunction bill."

Charles F. Waltz, of Cincinnati, was heard in the afternoon. He represented the Employers' Association of that city, comprising 22 trade organizations, having a membership of 3500, and the National Citizens' Association. Mr. Waltz declared the labor organizations were maintaining a lobby in Washington to further the passage of the bill, while the employing interests of the whole country were aroused to defeat the measure. It was, he said, class legislation of the rankest kind. Mr. Waltz declared it was impossible to compel labor unions to keep the laws or prevent them from making a hell out of a free country. They strike, he said, primarily for the recognition of the union. The committee, he said, could not afford to pass such tyrannical measures. Mr. Waltz declared the courts of the country long ago had awakened to the fact that there was anarchy in the country, and he appealed to the committee not to rob the courts of the power they now have to suppress it.

Further hearings will occur March 22 and 23.

Speak for Philippine Shipping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today listened to the arguments of many representatives of the ocean shipping industries of the country in favor of the Frye-Littlefield bill, providing that the commerce between the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be carried in American ships, but exempting the interisland trade in the Philippines from the operation of the navigation laws of the United States, which are, under existing law, made applicable after July 1 next. The delegation presented the same argument to Secretary Taft yesterday, and it was read a short time ago by the Senate Committee on Philippines.

ACCUSED OF DYNAMITING.

Arrests for Outrage on Long Creek Newspaper.

CANYON CITY, Or., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Two men have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the blowing up of the office of the Long Creek Ranger on February 7. They are W. O. Harriman, editor of the Long Creek Light, and W. B. Mynatt, a barber at Long Creek. The charges against Harriman are both under state and Federal law, one being destruction of property and the other being violence to a United States Commissioner's office. The other prisoner is charged with sending a threatening letter through the mail. His arrest was made under state law, but the Postoffice Department is investigating the case, and a Federal charge may be made.

The investigation was begun a week ago by Officer B. S. Selvage, of the National Detective Agency at Portland, and has progressed so far that other arrests will follow, rumor connecting many prominent persons with the crime. The hearing was set for today before Justice Lewis, but was postponed until tomorrow on account of the absence of Harriman, who is very ill. Nine witnesses were brought here, some of whom say they can identify the handwriting of the latter in question. L. B. Reeder, of Pendleton, is attorney for the prosecution.

Dr. Henry W. Coe, of Portland, is assisting his brother, Charles A. Coe, editor of the Ranger, and a reward aggregating $750 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters.

FARMERS DEFEAT 'VARSITY.

Fine Playing in Basket-Ball Match at Corvallis.

CORVALLIS, Or., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Thirty to twelve was the score by which the Oregon Agricultural College men defeated the University of Oregon team at basket-ball in a game here tonight. The collegians threw 13 baskets and took four on fouls; the 'varsity then threw three baskets and made six on fouls. Moores threw eight baskets, Stelwer threw three and Swan and Rinehart one each. Latourette played a good game for the 'varsity, but was prevented from throwing goals by the fine guarding of Rinehart.

The game was played in the college armory and was witnessed by several hundred people. The officials were: Fred Stelwer, of Eugene, referee; Zophar Tharp, of the O. A. C., umpire.

Monmouth Versus Multnomah.

Monmouth Normal School will play a game of basket-ball with Multnomah tonight and since both teams are now in first-class condition there will be snappy playing. If they put up the style of play that was practiced at the Y. M. C. A. last night, it will be necessary to appoint a referee with a heavy hand to keep them quiet. The line-ups will be:

MULTNOMAH.		MONMOUTH.
Steadman	L. F. R.	Murphy
Brandan	R. F. L.	Stine
Rasch	Center	Crolley
Harton	L. G. R.	Butler
Percy	R. G. L.	Coffey

There will be a preliminary game between a second Multnomah team and the Y. M. C. A. intermediates. This will be no less interesting. Next Thursday night Multnomah plays the star Company H, O. N. G., a game of indoor baseball.

Severe Penalty for Injuring a Dog.

ASTORIA, Or., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Arthur Scroggins, who was indicted on the charge of malicious injury to personal property in that he threw a quantity of ammonia on N. D. Bain's pointer dog, Printer Boy, pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court today and upon the recommendation of the District Attorney sentence was suspended indefinitely and the defendant was released. He has been confined in the County Jail since last September and the attorney stated to the court that he thought the man had been sufficiently punished for his act.

Branch of Mining Association.

OREGON CITY, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—A branch of the Oregon State Mining Association was formed at a meeting held today by the Clackamas County mining men, the main purpose being to promote the mining interests of the state, especially by securing the establishment of a Government assay office in the state. Caleb Cross was elected president, Grant B. Dimick vice-president and E. Smith secretary. Addresses were made by John H. Wickham and A. L. Morris, president and secretary, respectively, of the State Association; Philip S. Bates, editor of the Pacific Miner, and John E. Lathrop, of Portland. The association will select a name at another meeting next week.

Northwestern People in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The following Northwestern people registered at New York hotels today:

Portland—Astor, K. S. Wallace; St. Denis, F. W. Churchouse.

Salem, Or.—Manhattan, J. A. Carson and wife.

Seattle—Broadway Central, W. H. Coffin, C. O. Bryan; Savoy, S. Rosenberg; Spalding, J. E. Chilberg; Fifth Avenue, J. J. Putnam; Grand, F. B. Phelps.

Spokane—Bartholdi, H. B. Wiswall.

Tacoma—Western, C. Richardson.

Shoots Banker and Ends Own Life.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Henry L. Schwartz, of Baker & Schwartz, attorneys, was shot and probably fatally wounded at his private office in the Marine Bank building today by H. A. Knowles, of the dry goods firm of Knowles & Gardner. Knowles, after holding the police at bay for a few moments, blew his brains out.

The crime is believed to have been the result of business complications.

Japan Surrenders Him for Trial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Japanese government has agreed to surrender a Japanese subject to the United States under extradition proceedings. Samuro Adachi, a Japanese living in Honolulu, was charged there with perjury committed in connection with the trial of cases involving alleged importation of Japanese women for immoral purposes. He fled to Japan. The state department has just been informed that the Japanese government has granted its request for the man's extradition, and has surrendered him to an agent for Hawaii, who will sail with him for Honolulu from Yokohama on the Siberia today.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Oldest Methodist Preacher in World.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—James Warden, aged 102 years, supposed to be the oldest expounder of Methodism in the world, is dead in the Baltimore County Almshouse. He was born in England and was licensed to preach in 1824. He traveled afoot over Baltimore County, and even into Pennsylvania. A few weeks ago he lost his nursery business, he said, through the treachery of a friend. He was compelled to seek refuge in the county institution, where he died.

Youngest Son of Prince Henry.

KIEL, Germany, Feb. 26.—Prince Henry, the youngest son of Prince Henry of Prussia, died today. He was 4 years of age, and had been ill for some time.

Extensive Cave-In at Coal Mines.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—One of the most extensive cave-ins that the northern anthracite coal section has ever experienced occurred in West Scranton today. The cave-in affected an area of about 40 acres. When the first break occurred the residents became panic-stricken. There are about 200 houses in the district affected. Some are completely wrecked, others are out of plumb, while nearly every house is twisted to such an extent that the doors and windows cannot be opened.

Opticians May Form Combine.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—A call has been issued for a meeting in Chicago, March 7, of leading opticians. An attempt will be made to form a combination of all concerns controlling all patented appliances and imported lenses used in the trade. The prosecution of infringement cases has become a costly matter, and the manufacturers intend, it is said, to vest their rights in a corporation.

Australian Mothers Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

The following letter from Mrs. W. F. Mitchell of Broadford, Victoria, Australia, shows that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy furnishes the same prompt relief and is prized as highly by the mothers of that far away country as in the United States. She says: "In my family of eight, all of whom are subject to colds and coughs, I have tried many cough mixtures, but hafe found nothing so good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Even in whooping cough it makes the attack very much lighter. In fact I have used nothing else since first trying it, for its value was proved. I always recommend it." For sale by all druggists.

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Lipman, Wolfer & Co.

ORDER BY MAIL

Today the Last Day of Our

Great Collar Sale

Regular 15c Collars for

9c each

All styles, all heights, all sizes. Limit of one dozen to any one customer.

"Parsifal"

A solemn festival play, the production of which in this country has produced a great deal of criticism, adverse and otherwise. In addition to the story, the book contains the entire

LIBRETTO OF THE PLAY

Translated from the authorized text of Wagner's "Parsifal."

Publisher's price, 25c; our special price . . . . . 10¢

Women's Neckwear

A Great 25c Sale

The values this great Neckwear store of ours is giving are making a hit; a veritable sensation.

The daintiest turnover sets, turnover and embroidered collars in endless variety—altogether a showing New York itself would be proud of and be justified in feeling so.

Plenty again today; several shipments that came in late yesterday by express added to the line.

Women's Muslin Underwear

Our new stock is now ready for your inspection. We carry only the very best makes, and from the best to the cheapest garment the styles and workmanship cannot be duplicated. Our "Universal" line of Gowns and Skirts is more attractive than ever, many new models being shown.

The soft, fine materials, such as nainsook, long cloth, cambric and lawn, are the favorites this season, and are trimmed with dainty Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Mechlin, Duchess, Torchon and Cluny laces, or fine French and open embroideries, beadings and ribbons.

For the coming brides we have many dainty and inexpensive garments, which will add both tone and finish to your outfit.

We make a specialty of extra size garments and can fit all sizes from 32 to 48.

WOMEN'S WHITE SKIRTS—In fluffy, full styles, some trimmed almost the entire length with dainty lace insertion, giving the flare effect, and others with the new, fine embroideries or hemstitched tucks. Prices...85¢ to $15.75

SHORT CHEMISE—Lace and embroidery trimmed, round and square necks. Prices . . . . . 50¢ to $2.50

Knee and ankle-length Chemise, lace embroidery and hemstitched trimmings. Prices . . . . . $1.25 to $4.25

WOMEN'S GOWNS—In French, empire, surplice and yoke styles, high and low neck, long and short sleeves. Prices . . . . . 75¢ to $12.25

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRAWERS—Open and closed, lace, embroidery, hemstitched and tucked. Prices . . . . . 25¢ to $6.50

CORSET COVERS—Round, square and V neck, French and tight-fitting, dainty lace and embroidery trimmings. Prices . . . . . 35¢ to $3.00

Fine New Hosiery at 50c

All the new and desirable styles and the best values ever offered at the price.

Black lace lisle, new patterns.
Black lace boot, new patterns.
Black lisle, embroidered boot.
Black lisle, Richelieu ribbed, embroidered boot.
Black lisle, embroidered lace boot.
Black lisle, white polka dots.
Granite shades, with silk clocking.
Grand shades, with silk clocking.
Gray, embroidered boot.
White, embroidered boot.

Robin Hood

His aim was not surer than that of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which always hits the disease.

Be sure to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This Spring—it will rid you of that humor that makes you break out, that takes away your appetite and strength and makes you feel sick.

Take Hood's Pills, also, if you are bilious or constipated.

E. S. Bertschie, Hannibal, Ohio, says: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring and it purified my blood and gave me a good appetite, and made me feel much better."

Maggie Perkins, Yale, Ills., says: "We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for years and have always found it as represented, a good spring medicine."

Ralph Rust, Willis, Mich., says: "This spring pimples covered my face and troubled me very much about shaving. I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the pimples are all gone."

Mrs. William Howell, Quogue, N. Y., says: "I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for years as a spring medicine. Have found none equal to it."

Accept no Substitutes for Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills. No Substitutes act like them.