

RUSSIA HAS WON

Firing on Fishing Fleet Is Justified.

DECISION IS WITHHELD

But North Sea Commission Hints at Effect.

LONDON PAPERS ARE FURIOUS

Semi-Official Note Vaguely Suggests Decision, Which Is Declared a Severe Blow to Arbitration and Britain.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A semi-official statement appeared tonight relative to the work of the international commission which has been considering the North Sea incident. It is as follows:

"The Hull Commission met this morning in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and again this afternoon, in order to proceed to a final examination of the report recapitulating its conclusions. The principal author is Admiral von Spaun (Austrian), but all the members of the commission collaborated in drawing it up. The commission gives no opinion on the question of the presence of Japanese torpedo-boats in the North Sea. The conclusions refer to the Russian government's engagement to indemnify the victims of the deplorable incident.

"The report will be sent tomorrow to the Russian and British governments, not because it is liable to modifications, but the commissioners do not wish the powers interested to simply learn through the press of the last public sitting and the conclusions arrived at. There is nothing in this preliminary communication except an act of deference."

The public sitting for the reading of the conclusions will probably be held on Saturday. Members of the commission who were seen tonight refused to either confirm or deny the statement, but officials having opportunities to judge of the results of the inquiry consider the statement to be substantially correct.

HOWL OF INDIGNATION ARISES

London Papers Concede Russia Victory and Some Condemn Balfour.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A strong chord of indignation is sounded by the London daily newspapers this morning over the semi-official statement relative to the decision of the North Sea Commission, giving to Russia the victory, but it is still hoped that the publication of the full text of the commission's report may modify the impression produced by the preliminary version, which is one of intense disappointment.

The Daily Mail goes so far as to declare it has dealt a death blow to arbitration. Some of the newspapers blame the government strongly for ever conceding to subject such a matter to arbitration, while some of the government organs find comfort in the fact that the country by doing so avoided war with Russia. No question is raised that the decision must be respected, and Great Britain's share of the heavy cost will be paid cheerfully, but it is considered that the decision leaves the question of a neutral's right on the sea in an unsatisfactory state, and creates a dangerous precedent.

The Morning Post says: "A new dogma of international law is thus established, under which the commander of a belligerent fleet may attack and destroy neutral unarmed vessels without any other plea than that he conceived his ships might be in danger. This doctrine is so monstrous and unconscionable that we can only yet hope the official report will give a different reading."

Just before Parliament rose last night, replying to the question whether any precaution to protect the fishing fleet on the Dogger Bank during the passage of the Second Russian Pacific Squadron had been taken, Premier Balfour said that His Majesty's government placed implicit reliance on Russian assurances that they had taken every precaution to guard against the recurrence of any such incident, and that special instructions had been issued to the whole Russian fleet with this object in view.

HOME RULERS WORRY WYNDHAM

They Spring a Surprise and Cut Down Government Majority.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Encouraged by the reduced government majority in the division of the House of Commons last night, the Irish party unexpectedly returned to the attack today more fiercely than ever. Immediately after the opening of the session John Redmond gave notice of a motion to adjourn in order to discuss the condition under which Sir Anthony McDonnell holds the post of under secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The speaker set the debate in motion for the commencement of the night session.

It had been expected debate on Mr. Norton's amendment calling the attention of His Majesty to the condition of the army, which came up this afternoon, would occupy two days. A number of Unionist members, taking advantage of this, absented themselves. Mr. Redmond's tactics caused a great scurrying by the whips and much upsetting of arrangements.

The debate lasted till midnight, when the motion to adjourn was defeated, but Mr. Redmond scored a point by compelling Mr. Wyndham to read the correspondence between himself and Sir Anthony

MacDonnell, by which it was shown that the under secretary was given extraordinary powers and authorized to arrange for co-ordination in the control and direction of boards and administrative agencies. It was shown that Premier Balfour had concurred in this arrangement.

The Nationalists were heckling Premier Balfour and Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in an effort to extract further information as to how far Mr. Wyndham was involved in what he has termed the under-secretary's "indefensible" course connected with the revolution scheme, when John Redmond, the Irish leader, turning to Mr. Wyndham, shouted: "You might as well tell the truth at once."

Mr. Balfour immediately raised a point of order, the Speaker ruled that the remark was "offensive," and Mr. Redmond promptly apologized and explained that he had not meant to imply that untruths had been told, but that the whole truth had not been told, yet, and that he did not want to be obliged to drag it out piecemeal.

Repeating his apology, Mr. Redmond said the government was withholding the facts which he proposed to force it to relate. He said Mr. Wyndham admitted he knew the gist of MacDonnell's views. It was strange that he belatedly repudiated his under secretary.

Mr. Wyndham, replying, read the letters and then repeated his explanation made during Monday night's debate, in which he attributed the misunderstanding to his own "ignorance of Indian affairs."

John Morley, who followed, scathingly assailed the government's administration in Ireland. He said Sir Anthony MacDonnell had been censured without a hearing for doing what he had been warned he would do. The Earl of Dudley, Mr. Morley said, had been overthrown by the Premier, and the under secretary's conduct was described as indefensible. "What a picture," said Mr. Morley, "of confusion of administrative forces worse confounded!"

Mr. Morley admitted, however, that nothing as shown by the correspondence between the two parties was due to a misunderstanding and Mr. Balfour appealed to the House to bury it. Mr. Moore, in behalf of the Irish Unionists, said the resolution showed that Mr. Wyndham had tried to form a moderate party in Ireland which would have destroyed the Irish Unionist party. This, Mr. Moore said, justified the attitude of the Irish Unionists toward Mr. Wyndham.

The division followed on the motion to adjourn, which was defeated, 35 to 222. The announcement of the figures was greeted with loud shouts from the Irish members of "Resign, Wyndham."

Following is the gist of the correspondence:

"On September 22, 1902, Sir Anthony

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CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather.

TODAY'S—Cloudy to partly cloudy, with rain at intervals; cooler; south to west winds.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 56 deg.; minimum, 48 deg.

The War in the Far East.

President Roosevelt informed Japan made first move for war.

Japanese said to have outflanked Kuroki and forced his retreat. Page 12.

Claude predicts great naval battle, and Japan will have advantage. Page 12.

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Domestic.

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Commercial and Marine.

Weekly review of local produce and jobbing markets. Page 13.

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Portland and Vicinity.

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Portland Chamber of Commerce proposes system for civic improvement. Page 12.

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AS TRUE AS EVER

Maxims of Washington Applied in 1905

BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Foreign Policy, Upbuilding of Navy, Education.

JUSTICE BACKED BY FORCE

Principles of Washington's Farewell Address Recalled at Conferring of Honorary Degrees in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Commemoration of Washington's birthday by the University of Pennsylvania was made notable by the fact that the representatives of three world powers participated in the exercises: The United States, represented by the Chief Executive of the Nation, President Roosevelt; Germany, represented by Baron Speck von Sternberg, Ambassador to this country, who acted as the personal representative of Emperor William, and Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador. The occasion was marked by one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations ever witnessed in the Academy of Music, where the exercises were held. President Roosevelt was the orator of the day, his theme being "Some Maxims of Washington."

President Roosevelt and Emperor William received the degree of doctor of laws, Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German Ambassador, accepting the honor for his sovereign. The exercises were held in the Academy of Music, which seats about 300 persons, and at least 20,000 requests for tickets had been made. By special permission of the Mayor, the trustees of the university were given the privilege of issuing admission tickets to the public, which was soon exhausted. The theater was crowded from pit to dome, and at the first glimpse of President Roosevelt the vast assemblage arose en masse and gave him an ovation. The class and college cries of the students mingled with the cheers of the spectators in the balconies and galleries, and the women frantically waved their handkerchiefs. The exercises were opened with prayer, followed by the hymn "Now Thank We All Our God," sung by the audience.

Speeches of Presentation. Dr. S. W. Mitchell, the "public orator," presented each of the candidates in turn with his degree. In presenting the President, Dr. Mitchell said:

Mr. Roosevelt, President of the United States, on the Fourth of July, 1783, the degree of doctor of laws upon the first President of the United States of America. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, on the 12th day of February, 1905, once again request the privilege to honor with the same degree our latest President. This makes all other comment needless.

In presenting the name of Emperor William, Dr. Mitchell said:

Dr. Mitchell said: "The Emperor William, the personal representative of the German Emperor, the German Emperor and King of Prussia, through His Ambassador, the degree of doctor of laws."

Other degrees were conferred as follows: Doctor of laws—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Ambassador from Great Britain; Rear-Admiral Charles Edgar Clark, United States Navy; Senator Philander Chase Knox and David Thomas Watson, of Pittsburgh.

Doctor of letters—Thomas H. Aldrich, President of the Carnegie Institute.

In conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, Dr. Mitchell said:

The country and the University of Pennsylvania gladly recognize in the personality of the King of Great Britain, His Majesty's constant friendship for this country, and are gratefully reminded of the vast services rendered us by the Queen, his mother, in the days of our utmost need, and of the gallant and varied and brilliant career in India, Afghanistan, Persia, and remembering, too, the historian and novelist, we, the trustees, desire to award to him the degree of doctor of laws, which this country has welcomed in you, an Ambassador of special distinction. As a diplomat, you have no disputes to settle, no eras of adding to the list of our material interests these immaterial bonds which make for good will, as the safeguard of treaties, and lead law-abiding people to turn always to the course of international justice for the settlement of every difference. Therefore, in the name and by the authority of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, I ask the privilege to confer upon you, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the degree of doctor of laws.

Admiral Clark and the Oregon.

In conferring the degree of doctor of laws upon Rear-Admiral Clark, Dr. Mitchell said:

The unequalled story of the battleship Oregon is well known to all this vast audience. It served to crown with larger popular recognition a career long familiar to the Navy as a valuable example of the skill of an officer, and the ability of the diplomat in conditions of unusual difficulty. I feel honored in this opportunity to ask the request and by the authority of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to ask the privilege to confer upon you, Charles Edgar Clark, Rear-Admiral, the degree of doctor of laws.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Provost Harrison made a few introductory remarks, and President Roosevelt delivered his oration. He said:

As a Nation we have had our full share of great men, but the two men of pre-eminent greatness who, as the centuries go on, will surely stand above all others are Washington and Lincoln; and it is peculiarly fitting that their birthdays should be celebrated every year, and the meaning of their lives brought home close to us.

No other city in the country is so closely identified with Washington's career as Philadelphia. He served here in 1776 in the Continental Congress. He was here as Commander of the Army at the time of the battle of Brandywine and Germantown; and it was here that with that and he faced the desolating winter at Valley Forge, the winter which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary War. Here he came again as President of the convention which framed the Constitution, and then as President of the United States finally as Lieutenant General of the Army after he had retired from the Presidency.

One hundred and eighty years ago, just before he left the Presidency, he issued his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles which he believed should guide the citizens of this Republic for all time to come, his own words being, "which appear to me all-important to the permanency of our felicity as a people."

Washington, though in some ways an even greater man than Lincoln, did not have Lincoln's wonderful gift of expression; the gift which makes certain speeches of the rail-splitter from Illinois read like the inspired utterances of the great Hebrew seers and prophets. But he had all of Lincoln's sound common sense, far-reaching vision, and devotion to a noble ideal. Like Lincoln he sought after the noble objects, and like Lincoln he sought after them by thoroughly practical methods. These two qualities, America can fairly be proud to have among the great men of the world, and greatest among the good men of the world. Each showed in actual practice his capacity to secure under our system the precious union of individual liberty with governmental strength. Each was as free from the vices of the tyrant as from the vices of the demagogue. To each the empty fulfills of the mere doctrine was as alien as the barrenness of the merely selfish; and each was as free from the imperious will of the wickedness which seeks by force of arms to wrong others and of the no less criminal weakness which fails to provide effectively against being wronged by others.

Relations With Other Nations. Among Washington's maxims which he bequeathed to his countrymen were the two following: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; peace and amity, with all with whom we have intercourse; be sparing in our supplications to the most effective means of peace and amity. These two principles taken together should form the basis of our whole foreign policy. It is sufficient taken by itself, it is not merely a little dream, but a most practical dream, to believe that men refraining from wrongdoing will insure us against being wronged. Yet, on the other hand, a nation which is a menace to mankind, and which the malice of the world is against it, nations with good faith and justice. In any community it is neither the conscientious man who is craven at heart, nor yet the bold man who is without the moral sense, who is of real use to the world. It is the man who to strength and courage adds a real sense of the moral obligation resting upon him, the man who has not only the desire, but the will, to do right by his neighbor and by the state. So, in the world at large, the nation which is of use in the progress of mankind is that nation which combines strength of character, force of character, and the will to do right by his neighbor and by the state. Each was as free from the imperious will of the wickedness which seeks by force of arms to wrong others and of the no less criminal weakness which fails to provide effectively against being wronged by others.

Washington Favored Strong Navy. Never since the beginning of our country's history has the Navy been used in an unjust war. Never has it failed to render aid and sometimes vital service to the Republic. It has been the strongest of our arms, though often it has been used to do all the good it should have done. Our country, in the Philippines, our interest in the trade of the Orient, our interest in the Isthmian Canal, our interest upon the Pacific Ocean, our interest in the commerce of the world, all demand that our Navy shall be adequate for its duty. It is the duty of our Government to maintain a Navy of unsurpassed efficiency. If it is strong enough, it will minimize the chance of war, and if it is strong enough, it will let us let it run down. It is certain as a fact that sooner or later we shall have to choose between a strong Navy and a weak one. 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