VOL. XLV.—NO. 13,837.

Great Fleets Drawing Near for Battle.

RUSSIAN EAGER FOR IT

His Ships Speeding Northward READY TO FIGHT ONCE MORE to Meet It.

INTO SAIGON GOING

Russian Ships Interned at Shanghai Prepare to Dash Out and Join Rojestvensky-China is Powerless to Prevent.

SPECIAL CABLE, LONDON, April 14.-Up to the present no additional details have been received from either the Russian or Japanese fleet in the Far East, but the belief is prevalent here that news of a battle must soon arrive, as when last reported, less than 48 hours in time separated the opposing fleets. Every naval expert here in London believes that, far from being desirous of avoiding the Japanese fleet, Admiral Rojestvensky is anxlous to bring

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Morning Post cables that the belief general that the Russian cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grobovol, which took refuge there after the Port Arthur fleet had been destroyed, are preparing to "run for it" and disregard their comise to remain there until the close of the war. This belief is due to the fact that recently the commanders of the two vessels had quantities of coal placed aboard and stores in profusion.

The Japanese Consul has warned China that she will be held responsible if the ships leave, but the authorities can do nothing, as there are no Chinese warships here to keep watch on the Russian

ADVISES CZAR TO FIGHT ON Consul at Saigon. Dragomiroff's Plan to Reduce Japan

to Complete Exhaustion. PARIS, April H .- The Journal's St. Peteraburg correspondent states that Genera! Dragomiroff strongly advises Emperor Nicholas to continue the war, pursuing defensive tactics until the doubletracking of the Trans-Siberian Railroad' can be completed, and then pouring reinforcements into Manchuria and assuming the offensive when Japan shall have be ome exhausted, at the same time utilizing Russia's great resources for strengthening the fleet, which, the aged General assumes, will take four years to render it more powerful than Japan's navy. This General Dragomiroff considers, would certainly be finally successful.

PREPARING FOR LONG SIEGE ron to take on board.

Russians Reinforce Garrison and Forts of Viadivostok.

TOK10, April 31-It is reported here that the Russians are continually reinforcing the garrison at Viadivostok and that the work of strengthening the fortress is constantly progressing. It is said that the plans of the Russians contemplate a garrison numbering 100,000 men, with 500 guns. Many additional batteries. redoubts, barriers and pits are in course of construction and enormous stores of ammunition are being accumulated. The Russians, it is said, have

RALEIGH WILL WATCH FLEETS

Dispatched to Probable Course of Russians and Japanese.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Navy Department was advised of the departure today of the cruiser Raleigh from La-buan, on the north coast of British Borneo, where she was dispatched by Rear-Admiral Train, to observe the movements of the hostile fleets, for Cuyo, in the Philippines, a point about 400 miles to the northeast, between Palawan and Panay Islands. It is indicated that the Raleigh's course of the opposing war vessels, and rattle if you only have the nerve, has shaped his course accordingly. It is "Abstract principle has no effect about a two days' sail to Cuyo.

May Seize Base in Japanese Territory to Await Nebogatoff. ST. PETERSBURG, April 13 (5:50 P. M.).—The news of the northward movement of Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron and his evident intention to accept battle

whenever Admiral Togo chooses to offer it has for the present stilled all activities in the direction of peace, and the foreign dispatches relating to the voyage of the are followed with the most in-

The Admiralty volunteers no informaer his immediate destination is or is not Cape Pedarn, on the east coast of today. It is believed that I condition is not such as impression prevails that the squadron will alarm, except for his age. continue northward to the Straits of Fo. moss, where, if Admiral Togo does not elect to give battle or is defeated, Admiral Rojestvensky may selze a temporary base in Japanese territory, and, if it is considered advisable, he could there await the arrival of Admiral Nebogatoff's di-

riflemen on board the Russian transports, which could be landed for the purpose of co-operating with marines in the same Other naval men think that Viadivosiok is the only base the Russian Admiral has in view.

The statements made that the deaths were due to adulterated whisky, and that.

There is an embarge on naval feether.

There is an embargo on news from Via- ing, are denied.

divostok concerning the Russian cruisers Rossia, Grombol and Bogatyr, and it is supposed, though the Admiralty does not confirm the supposition, that they have put to sea to effect a diversion and prevent mine-laying.

Considerable critation is manifested in

Considerable irritation is manifested Considerable irritation is manifested in naval circles at the activity of British ships in Chinese waters, which are reported to be steaming from Hong Kong to Singapore, and their action is attributed to a desire to keep in touch with the Russian squadron and report its movements to the world at large and to Great Britain's ally in particular, as happened in the case of the British armored cruiser Suffer which arrived at Singapore vess. Sutlej, which arrived at Singapore yes-terday and reported having passed the Russian second Pacific squadron at day-

light, April II, steaming north. Minister of Railroads Hilkoff has left St. Petersburg for Siberia to superintend Improvements being made on the ration of the river service in Siberia.

Russlan Army Reinforced and Constantly Drilling.

PARIS, April 13 .- Captain Rode telgraphs to the Matin that he has been the guest of Kaulbars, commander of the second Manchurian army at the Russian front. The Captain's observations showed that the Russian army had been reinforced and is prepared to renew the battle. The troops ma-neuver dally in battle formation. The Japanese cavalry advance guard,

the dispatch alds, is barely 10 miles away, and frequent cavalry skirminhes take place. The prisoners captured have saber cuts on their heads, showing hand-to-

hand skirmishes.

FLEET STEAMING NORTHWARD Sighted at Tuesday Noon, Not Mak-

ing for Salgon. SINGAPORE, April 12.-The Russian fleet was in latitude 8 degrees north, longitude 108 degrees 57 minutes east at noon April 11. The Peninsular & Oriental steamer Nubia, which has arrived here, reports having passed no less than 42 vessels there. They were steering north-northeast at a speed of eight*or ten knots. The position of the fleet was then about 300 miles northeastward of the Natura Islands (which lie between the Malay Penlusula and the west coast of Borneo) and more than 200 miles southeast of Cape St. Jacques. This course indicates that the fleet was not going to Saigon, French Cochin China.

Gives Bond to Observe Clearance. SINGAPORE, Straits Settlement, April 13.-The German collier Hindoo, at this port loaded with 420s tons of appeals ag Cardiff coal for the Island of Tan Jong Parker said: Pandan, between Borneo and Sumatra, and which was refused clearance pa-

The fact that he is keeping to the main trade route, although knowing his squadron would constantly be sighted and re-ported by passing vessels, they consider clearly shows that the Russian Admiral clearly shows that the Russian Admiral comfort from the fact that the party was is keenly anxious to meet Admiral Togo in "as hopeless a minority from 1860 to and fight it out to a finish.

Vast Coal Supply Prepared.

charged with the duty of gathering to-gether supplies of coal for the Rus-sian second Pacific squadron, has, ac-statement made to the humanity. He claimed admiration for the humanity. He claimed admiration for the at Saigon and 50,000 tons at Shanghai, which he expects the Russian squad-

JEROME'S GEMS OF ELOQUENCE Calls Jefferson a Fakir and Political Bosses Cowards.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 13.-District of history and less of human nature. AttorneyWilliam Travers Jerome, of New York, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce tonight. In the course of his new problems are to be met, it seems the speech on "Idealism in Business," he de- the fashion has changed. It is now thought speech on "Idealism in Business," he de-clared that the municipal question was going to be the deciding factor in state and National life. He added that the corrupt political life was but the reflec-ment, like the individual, minded its own equipped their fortress that it is capable and National life. He added that the tion of the public sentiment.

he pretended to be a Democrat when in he pretended to be a Democrat when in reads or dictate to their owners the minutes details of their business. It is thought nec-The political machinery of today makes a essary to interfere with capital on the on public career almost impossible unless you hand and with labor on the other and to bow to the will of a political boss. There are no higger cowards in the world than politicians. You can take them by the what he believed to be the contemplated throat and shake them until their teeth

"Abstract principle has no effect unless it is embodied in a living principle. The success of Roosevelt and the secret of his GUESSING AT ADMIRAL'S PLAN influence on the community is this prin-

JOSEPH JEFFERSON IS ILL. Aged Actor Under Doctors' Care in Florida.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fig., April 12. Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is ill at his home here. He returned a few days ago from a fishing trip on Hobe Island slightly iii. His condition today was such that it was thought advisable to call in r physician. Dr. Worley, of St. ine, was sent for and visited him It is believed that Mr. Jefferson's another physician. Augustine, condition is not such as would cause

BLAME THE WHISKY! NO. SIR Tonopah Seeks Other Causes for Its Heavy Death Rate.

TONOPAH, Nev., April 12.-There has TONOPAH. Nev., April 13.—There has been a heavy, but not an alarming, death rate here lately, and a citizens' committee the lately, and a citizens' committee the lately and a citizens' citizens' committee the lately and a citizens' committee the lately and a citizens' citi rate here lately, and a citizens' commit-tee was organized today to take meas-ures to combat sickness. A fund of \$1900

Morning

AIMS BLOW AT BRYAN

Defeated Candidate Pours Forth His Wrath

ON THE WICKED REPUBLICANS

He Speaks at Jefferson Banquet in New York in Condemnation of All Tnat President Roosevelt Has Done.

NEW YORK, April 13. Seven hundred Democrats attended the Jefferson day sanguet of the Democratic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. Many were there of National reputation and chief among those was ex-Judge Aiton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for President last November. In the bannuet-room portraits of Jefferson were con-

in addition to Mr. Parker the speakers were United States Senator Newlands, of Nevada; Mayor McClellan, of New York City; Representative Rainey, of Illinois and J. J. Willet, of Alabama. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, was the only one of those expected to speak who could not attend.

Mr. Parker was the first speaker and be was enthusiastically received, his subject being "The Future of the Democratic Party." Frequently he was interrupted The speech was replete by applause. with suggestions for harmony and urgent against sectionalism.

I do not come here to make excuse or exand which was refused clearance papers for Saigon unless her commander gave bonds to deliver her cargo through the British Consul here, was released today, her captain agreeing to deliver his cargo through the British Consul at Saigon. Russians invite Battie,

LONDON, April II.—British naval men comment on the lack of secrecy regarding Admiral Rojestvensky's movements since his arrival in Far Eastern waters.

The fact that he is keeping to the main trade route althous althous are althoused the recent Ports and purity.

Who believe that the time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party, as deduced from the great policies defined by the man whose birth we here commemorate, and established by the founders are still true, still worthy of acceptance and develon, and still necessary, if our institutions are to be maintained in their early vigor and purity.

Judge Parker reviewed the recent Ports and purity.

faction in our ranks," and referred to the small share of his party, in the Gov-ernment, State or National. He drew 1876, and went on to tell of its part on both sides in the Civil War, and of the great men it has since given the co-PARIS, April 18 .- Herr Babel, who is In explanation of the solidity of the South correspondent of the Matin, 70,000 tons South's attitude since 1865, and continued: Maintaining the struggle with the one grea-and almost insoluble problem of our time, working under the most serious difficulties, courageous in the face of many discourage

ments, these people have manfully represent-ed the hopes the ideals and the traditions of their country and the logic as well as the heroken, of our National history. If any man is so foolish as to ask why the Democratic party has been true to the South, in its time of trial, and why this attachment has been mited, it must be because he knows little

Novel Methods Now Thought Necessary. When we come to consider the political conditions and times, we find that, when ion of the public sentiment.

"Too often," said he, "the idea of busiproper way for a Government to do things
is simply to make money. The fee ness is simply to make money. The joy of doing good should be the inspiring thought. The statesmen should believe in the people.

"I have called Thomas Jefferson a faker and I repeat it. He was a faker because and I repeat it. He was a faker because companies, and must either own the rail define the relations they must bear to each

One of the most popular of all these pro ceases is interference with elections. must organize and control the police of cities and dictate even the smallest of their poli-cies; while cities and towns must enter into the competitions of husiness. As the process goes on down, interference with h personal customs and habits seems to be only

natural and logical. Resistance to Dangerous Tendencles, Now, we do not resent these things be sume they are new, but because they are old—as old as tyranny itself. We know that, as a people, such promises must be edeemed in the currency of aggression, of contralization, of personal government, and, finally, in loss of liberty. We can but recall our own National history and conclude that after all, the best way for a people, as for an individual, to keep out of trouble is to avoid the thing sure to bring complication. can only do this if it minds its own business.

Much is said about the peaceable settlement of differences, but, after all, by keeping out of quarrels we may be able to avoid most encouraging visible sign in respect to this persistent policy of interference is that n spite of outward appearances, in spite of oval statues in the National Capital, in spite of the truculence manifested from time to time in so many quarters, in spite of messengers bearing royal congratulations from thrones—ours is still a popular, not an imperial, system of society and govern It will not only be our duty to resist these strange tendencies, so clear as to show the

ing again of the race issue in its worst form, and from the basest of partisan motives—all these must be understood, and when understood must be met with firmness and perseverance until the abuses which surround them find popular recognition and then

If we are to deal effectively with these

Some of the Problems to Be Solved.

rarious lasues, whether in opposition or in power, it will be necessary to have a real party with real followers, attached to real and recognized principles. It is not enough that it shall have a collection of fade-many of them useless and some of them dangerous and opposed to the historic posi-tion of our organization. We have already had too many of these, because it is safe to assert of a policy that if it is radical it is not Democratic; if it is Democratic it is not

He proceeded to condemn the taking up of a mere momentary craze, citing the Greenback movement, which brought de-feat whenever a party took it up. Then he proceeded:

We found the same thing true on a larger scale and with greater and more permanent loss, when we took up the silver question. And yet, of all single questions thus far it our history presented as party issues, this was the most seductive. It had some warrant in history and made appeal to many forces in our politics. It had also the great advantage of being championed by an honest and patriotic man, who was and is persent and patriotic man. haps the most persuasive political orator known to our history. And yet it swept our party out of power in every Northern Democratic state, and they have remained in the Republican column ever since, while the two border states which then turned against us for the first time have been retained by small and inconclusive majorities

Recognition of Thrift and Liberty The lesson to be learned from this is that whether as American or as partisans, we mus truggle out of the treacherous bogs of opporentiam and get back to the solid ground of priniple. In doing this the first and most important struggie ciple. In doing this the first and most important step is recognition of a fact inherent in our society, fixed in our laws and institutions, and the consistent policy of the Democratic party from the earliest days. This is that honest thrift, the natural fruit of industry, must be encouraged and promoted.

It ought to be clear by this that if we industry, my which shall directly or remotely suggest even the possibility of confiscation, or accept, or even fall to oppose, any policy which shall directly or remotely suggest even the possibility of confiscation, or which, by any agitation so much as threatens the sumpletions and invite the opposition of our people, whether their accumulations are invested in farms, town houses, mines, deposits in savings banks, insurance policies, or in

people, whether their accumulations are invested in farms, town houses, mines, deposits in savings banks, insurance policies, or tif our varied industries wherever found.

If there is to remain an effective Democratic party, and God grant there shall, it must in the future, as in the past, draw its membership from these representatives of work and thrift. In so far as there is, under the operation of our laws, unfarmess and in equality, and in so far as abuses have grown up, their existence shows that favoritism has become seated and the remedy should be at once applied. But we must repair all leaks in the roof without endangering the structure of our society.

While we must now, as always, welcome every measure of tendency really progressive, we cannot gain power, we cannot command support, unless we continue to stand for the completest liberty of the individual consistent with his obligations to society. This means, primarily and always, liberty to work, liberty to carn, liberty so to employ his savings that he may rice in the world.

Corporations and Trusts,

Corporations and Trusts, My own recent experience in politics does not incline me to favor overmuch the man-agement of some great corporations. But no

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NEEDS BIG STICK

Only Salvation of Santo the Santo Domingo treaty, there would have been bloody conflict before that Domingo.

GOVERN

Roosevelt Saved the Republic From Revolution.

GRAFT CAUSES OUTBREAKS

Representative Jones Talks Plainly in Favor of Protectorate Over Bankrupt Republic - Contrast With Jamaica.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 11.-Almost without exception, the members of the House committee on rivers and harbors who recently made a tour of the islands of the Caribbean Sea returned to this country convinced that President Roosevelt did the right and proper thing in declaring his intention of exercising a protectorate over Santo Domingo. Some days ago Chairman Burton declared his entire approval of the President's course. Representative Jones, of Washington, another member of the committee, is even more outspoken than Mr. Burton.

"Santo Domingo is not capable of selfgovernment," says Mr. Jones. "The people are not capable of governing themseives, and will not be for hundreds of years to come. A very small proportion of the population is educated, while a very great proportion is intensely ignorant. Their government for hundreds of years past has not tended to develop their capacity for self-government, but has rather imbued the people with ideas which are inimical to the application of self-government. What Santo Domingo needs now and what it will need for years to come in order to bring quiet, peace and prosperity is a strong and, if you please, an autocratic government. It at San Juan.

You please, an autocratic government. It at San Juan.

We visited St. Thomas Island and then they do not have it, they will have a

Graft the Source of Trouble.

"Most of the trouble in Santo Domingo." says Mr. Jones, "grows out of the custom-house. That seems to be the bone of contention. The custom-house is the chief source of government revenue. good. Sugar commands a good price and the principles which he special today fundamental that we find them useful today fundamental that we find them useful today in the discussion of questions which have chief source of government revenue. connected with that office and, as the government has been conducted, I expect there has been considerable graft. The faction that is in control of the government controls the custom-house. Every once in a while some ambitious named and it is quite hilly with a backbone of in the discussion of conguest, now favored from the discussion of in the discussion of contents and the sanitary conditions, so far as we could see in the alleys and streets, are first class. Forto Rico is a very heautiful island, It is quite hilly with a backbone of conquest, now favored from the discussion of in the discussion of conquest, now favored from the discussion of in the discussion of conquest, now favored from the discussion of in the discussion of conquest, now favored from the discussion of in the discussion of conquest, now favored from the discussion of in the discussion of in the discussion of conquest, now favored from the discussion of in the discussion of arises show he death.

tionisis. Nevertheless he was aware that another revolution would mean great loss of life and property, and would work great havor throughout the island. Fortunately for Santo Domingo, President Roosevelt intervened but his intervention came none too soon Had he waited for the ratification

Oregontan.

treaty became operative. Contrast With British Rule.

Mr. Jones says that but for Ameri can control in Porto Rico, that island would be in a condition similar to that prevailing in Santo Domingo. He declares that Porto Rico is utterly unfit for self government. "I do not want to be misunderstood as to the people of Porto Rico and of these other islands They do not seem to be rough or riot ous; on the contrary they appear to be very quiet, gentle and docile. It is this very docility and lack of character, however, that renders them so easily led astray by crafty and designing men.
I want to say that in all our stay in
Porto Bleo we did not see one instance of boisterous or riotous conduct,
nor did I see a single intoxicated per-

son on the island.

"At Kingston," continued Mr. Janes.
"We saw what English rule can do and loca with practically the same people and the same soil as at Santo Domingo and Porto Rico. The city was full of business and the stores were large and well stocked. There were car lines to all parts of the city and things seemed to be moving with a rush, reminding one of our own cities and towns. I cannot account for this in any other way Jamalca means peace, quiet and good government. The situation there was indicative of what a strong hand and

justice will bring to these other at present discontented and unhappy peo-ple. Self-government is a good theory, but it is not applicable under some conditions to some people, and, in my judgment would mean among the islands of the Caribbean at the present time, graft, oppression and poor government. What is needed among taose islands, and especially in Santo Domingo, is a rigid application of the 'big stick' policy. If some recognized power like the United States will undertake to preserve peace and order, and will do for Santo Domingo what is being done for Porto Rico, there will be no more revolutions. It is difficult to understand conditions that prevail in the islands we visited unless you can see them, but once you see them you will appreciate the wisdom of a firm stand like the President has taken.

Beauties of Porto Rico. Speaking further of his trip Mr. Jones

We visited San Juan, Porto Rico, and ex-We visited San Juan, Porto Rico, and examined the harbor there and then went to Culebra Island, where a survey has been provided for in the river and harbor bill and where a haval station is contemplated. I must say that I was not very favorably impressed with this point for a naval station. It will require an immense expenditure of money to fortify and protect the station, should it be established, and I think if a naval station should be desired in this part of the country, it would be better to place it at San Juan.

We visited St. Thomas Island and then returned to San Juan, where the party divided, some of them taking the boar and going around to the southern part of the Island to Ponce while the remainder traveled overland about 80 miles to the same point over the military road. This latter is a splendil road. It is about 16 feet wide and almost as mooth as the streets of Washington. It winds up hill and down and furnishes a delightful view of the Island of Porto Rico. We found the conditions in the island fairly good. Hugar commands a good price and the streets have about recovered from ery once in a while some ambitious native aspires to a custom-house position; he fails to get it or fails to get his hand into the federal treasury through the custom-house; then there is a revolution.

There were no cutward signs of trouble in Santo Domingo when we were there, but I noticed a fine residence in the city literally shot to pieces, and one of the largest churches had been com-

of the largest churches had been com- ital there will be great development in this ·····

GREAT FLEETS WHICH WILL FIGHT

ROJESTVENSKY'S MAIN FLEET.

First-Class Battleships

Displace- ment. vons.	plement. men.	Launched	Spend.	
Knian Souvaroff 18,514	750 750 745 750 730	1901 1901 1901 1903 1900	18 17.5 18 18	
Second-Class Battleship	10%			
Siegof Veilkl	600	1894	13.3	
Armored Cruisers	0 4			
Admiral Nakhimoff S.504 Dmitri Donskei S.882	550 550	1899	17.5	
TOGO'S MAIN FLEET	ř.			
First-Class Buttleships				
Asaki	740 600 720 741 600	1800 1806 1906 1808 1806	18 18.5 18 18,5	
Second-Class Battleship	No.			
Chinyen 7,400	410	1807	14.5	
Armored Cruisers.				
Asama 9.750 Adaurus 9.750 Idzoma 9.750 Iwate 9.750 Kasuga 7.700 Nashin 9.750	540 529 550 550 500 500 550	1898 1900 1900 1100 1890 1898 1898	11 12 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	

Yakumo 9,850 Indefinite number of unprotected cruisers, torpedo-boats, torpedo-boat destroy-

ers, transports and colliers on both sides A dispatch from Tokio includes among Togo's first-class buttleships the Vashims, which was reported to have been sunk by a Russian mine off Dainy tast June. If this ship should be still in comission, it would make the number of first-class battleships equal, while Rojestvensky's advantage of one second-class battleship would be offset by Japan's eight armored cruisers to his two

pletely demolished in a recent revolution.

The most striking incident in our visit
to Santo Domingo and one of the most
pathetic sights I ever witnessed, was
President Morales, head of the present
Dominican government, pleading to the
members of our party for support from
the United States Government in order
to prevent revolution and civil war in his
republic. Morales impressed me very favorably as a man of intelligence and

to prevent revolution and civil war in his republic. Morales impressed me very favorably as a man of intelligence and patriotic purpose. He said to us frankly that unless the United States took charge of the revenues of the island they would have the bloodlest civil war that the island had ever seen. At the time of our visit, President Roosevelt had not taken his firm stand in support of Morales.

"President Morales dreaded a revolution, He said it would be either death or vicitory for him, He expressed his willingness to die for his country, though he seemed confident that he would be re-elected president.

BUY THEM OUT

Radical Platform on Traffic Lines

FOR NEW DEMOCRACY

Bryan Sounds New Slogan at Chicago Banquet.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP KEYNOTE

Mayor Dunne Expands His Platform, Williams Shouts for It. and Tom Johnson Tells How to Buy the Car Lines.

CHICAGO, April 13.-Subjects of national significance to the Democratic party were discussed by foremost orators quet held at the Sherman House tonight in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The dinner, however, in a measure resolved liself into a joli fication over the election of Mayor Edward F. Dunne, who is a director of the club and was among the speakers who responded to toasts. All of the speakers in their discourses referred to municipal ownership and to Mayor Dunne's recent election on that platform, William J. Bryan and George Fred Williams, of Masachusetts, were the principal speakers. Mr. Bryan chose for his subject, "Thomas Jefferson," and his remarks were greeted with unstinted applatuse. Mr. Bryan took advantage of the occasion to congratulate Mr. Dunne on his recent election as chief executive

of the City of Chicago.

Bryan Speaks on Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson, although not reared in the environment of royalty, was born and educated among the people who least sympathized with the rights and interests of the common man. His heart, too, was touched by the struggles of his countrymen, and he sarry became their The landed aristocracy and the educated classes. In wealth he was the equal of the mealthy, and his learning brought him into association with scholars, but his bear kept him in touch

pendence. The doctrine was not a new one, but he gave fitting expression to the doctrine at

consistent with our Govern

Opposed to Conquest, On the subject of acquiring territory by conquest, now favored by an influential por-tion of our countrymen, he said: "If there be one principle more deeply rected than another in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do conquest." And at another time be "Conquest is not in our principles; it is

On the subject of taxation he ever insi upon its limitation to the netual government and upon its equitable tion. He is on record in favor of the tion of disputes between nations, and in who is familiar with his writings can that he would favor arbitration today. that he would tavor arritation today of ap-putes between labor and capital, and his views upon the encroachments of the judiclary ami the value of trial by jury make it certain that he would, if living, oppose what we know as government by injunction.

All his arguments in favor of making the All his arguments in favor of making its Government responsive to the will of the been ple can be adduced in support of the most ment that has for its object the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. On the subject of finance he not only favored bimetallism, but he expressed his opposition to a bank currency and to the control of the National Treasury by the financiers.

His Principles as Applied.

He lived before the institution of the rail-road and before the country had mitnessed the colorest centralization of meath; but, road and before the country had witnessed the coloreal centralization of weath, but viewing as he did, every question from the standpoint of the people, and hailing, as he cid, every attempt to divert the profits of industry from the producers to the "fide holders of fille capital," we have a right to assume that he would today stand with the people for the regulation of railroads and the extermination of private monopoly.

No one can imagine Jefferson as tolerating the impudent claim of the resiroad imagnates that they have a right to determine arbitrarily and without appeal the rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers or freight.

ity and without appeal the rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers or freight. What an opportunity the present contest would give him for the arraignment of human greed and for the defense of human rights.

That Jefferson's ultreances support registation necessary for the complete regulation and control of transportation lines is certain, and he expressly declares against National incorporation, a thing now desired by the great corporations. Whether his arguments could be quoted in favor of the public ownership of railroads would depend somewhat upon the extent to which competition is possible inder-private ownership, and experience seems in extent to which competition is possible under private ownership, and experience seems to show that effective competition between raincast lines is scarcely to be expected. While I have been quick to indorse the President's effort to excure railroad rate regulation. I be-lieve that regulation will ultimately lead in thitle ownership, and in order to avoid the stanger of centralization I would prefer to see the trunk lines only owned by the Federal Government and the local lines owned by the

several states. He Detested Monopoly.

On the subject of private monopoly Jeff has apoken with no uncertain sound, detectable to him was the thought of man that it was with rejuctance that he co-to a patent, for, while he recognized t-tice of allowing a temporary monopoly eroduct as a reward for invention wared the evil effects of the establish-he principle that he insisted upon the set limitations. His fears have been it

est limitations, it is to as a second of the dam-and we are beginning to understand the dam-gers that he so clearly foreness.

There are three arguments made by him which are now being used by the advocates of monopoly to defeat the application to modern problems at the principles enunciated by himproblems of the principles enunciated by aim.
Legislate as little as possible, and leave the rest to the energies of a free people," said lefterson, and the beneficiaries of monopoly now invoke this sentiment against restraining legislation, it is a mockery of Jefferson to first violate his injunction by the granting of special rights and privileges to a favored few, and then attempt to use his words in opposition to restraining legislation.

The Attitude on Parerwalian.

tion to restraining legislation.

His Attitude on Paternalism.
It is true that Jefferson was opposed to legislation which would hamper the individual in the development of his powers, but no man pointed out more gisarity than Jefferson that one man's rights end where the rights of another begin.

Another Jeffersonies development

Another Jeffersonian doctrine which is be-(Concluded on Third Page.)