## **WEAKNESS OF THE** ARMY TRANSPORT

Fleets on Both Coasts Must Be Prepared in Peace for War.

GENERAL STAFF REPORTS

Sharp Criticism of the Carrying of the Troops to Santiago During the Cuban Campaign Shows What Country Faces.

RECOMMENDED BY STAFF.

Venneis of 6500 and 5500 tons gross, with a sustained sea speed of 12

Sicamships of this size preferred because each of such vessels can carry a tactical unit of troops.

On the Atlantic Coast there should he at least 60 of the larger size and 54 of the smaller size On the Pacific Coast the same num-

ber is recommended with alternative on either coast of 120 of the larger Such vessels, says Senator Gal-

linger, are required for several of the most important mail lines. ......

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- A remarkable exposition of the fatal weakness of the Army transport resources in case of war Is contained in a paper prepared by the General Staff, transmitted by Secretary Taft to Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Merchant Marine Commission, in charge of the shipping bill now pending before the Senate. In the course of its work in preparing in time of peace for war, the General Staff has discovered that even the present limited military force could not be transported over the sea, in case of a war with a foreign country or to defend our insular possessions. unless there should be an immediate and great increase in the number of American

teamships suitable for transport service. It is pointed out that foreign shipping could not be drawn upon in time of war cause of the neutrality laws, so that under present conditions "the quick first blow, so very and increasingly important, the staff criticises with the greatest freedom the conditions under which the first little American Army was transported to Santiago to begin the Spanish-American

Size of Vessels Desirable.

The reply of the War Department has been prepared by a special committee of the General Staff and is transmitted to Secretary Taft by Lieutenant-General Chaffee, chief of staff. This report stated that two sizes of merchant steamships are desirable for transport service, ships f 6500 tons and of 5500 tons gross register, vessels of medium dimensions. The speed which both the Navy and the War Departments have determined upon as

with economical coal consumption, says the present report, "the ships should be sent to him. designed for a trial speed slightly in excess of 12 knots." Steamships of 6500 and of \$500 tons are preferred because "It is conceded to be indispensable to the best results that each ship shall carry a tactical unit of troops, with its complete equipment and supplies.

Tals tactical unit is the infantry regiment or a battation of engineers, battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, etc. To embark a squadron would require ten 6500-ton shins and nine 5500-ton shins With the strength of the regular Army two such divisions could be made ready to embark in 15 days, hence 20 of the larger and is of the smaller corps available in 15 days would be sufficient for

Vessels Needed on Both Coasts.

As such an expedition may be necessary for either the Atlantic or Pacific Coast, the report urges that there should be on each side a number of sultable ships afloat, but if engaged in foreign trade it is not probable that one-third of those on the ocean could be obtained and made ready in 15 days.

Assuming this ratio," says the report of the General Staff, "it follows that to provide sultable ships for a rapid movement of two divisions from either coast there should be not less than 60 of the lurger and 54 of the smaller size affoat in Atlantic and the same in Pacific waters, or 120 of the larger or 106 of the smaller size, in all an aggregate of 238

The report declares that no such fleet as would be needed for an overseas ex-pedition could be furnished out of the present resources of the American mer-chant marine. "The official list," it points out, "of merchant vessels for 1964 shows 57 sex-going ships of 4000 gross tons and upward with an aggregate tonnage of 400,000. This includes the very fast Atlantic liners, which would doubtless be required for the navy for scouts and also some very large ships which would not be generally serviceable. Of these ships eight are substitutially of the availer, and only the bravest of the crew, the Lieutors smaller than four gross tons per man and ten per animal, in gauging their

To Strike a Quick Blow.

"With these factors the division would require 116,000 gross tons of transport and two divisions—the force previously dis-cussed as a first expedition to be dispatched at once-will require 232,000 gross tons selected from this list of ships. In short, to strike the quick blow of a force corresponding to our permanent military establishment, would require practically all the shipping of suitable character in all the shipping of suitable character in Atlantic waters, and more than the entire tomage in Pacific waters. There needs be no argument to show that this transport service could not be procured in 15 days. It is doubtful whether it could be procured at all except by impressment and in a period of six months or more."

The report frankly criticizes the Santiago expedition of 1888. Every American vessel that could be obtained in the Atlantic norts during the 20 days following lantic ports during the 20 days following the declaration of war was chartered—a fleet of 36 vessels averaging 2500 tons, liest of 35 vesseis averaging 250 tons, only two of them over 4900 tons. "The official records afford ample evidence that the safe arrival was due to the good fortune of continued fine weather." It says. "A severe storm encountered would have scattered the fleet, probably

with great loss of life, and would have defeated the object of the expedition. There is nothing except the successful arrival to justify its departure. No cooking could be done on board ship except to make coffee. Sanitary arrangements were crude and insufficient. Of ventilation there was practically none.

Not Fit to Cross the Sea.

"These statements apply in full force only to the ships fitted out for the Cuban expedition. This fleet of ships could not have embarked under reasonable oversea transport conditions, a force of more than 8000 or 10,000 men, and when so embarked the expedition could have been started on a long voyage only at great leopardy of the welfare of the men and of the success of the enterprise.

of the enterprise.
"It has already been shown that this fleet was practically all that could be secured in Atlantic waters, except by im-pressment of American or purchases of foreign ships." Looking to the future,

foreign ships." Looking to the future, the report declares:

"This condition cannot improve until the American steam sea-going merchant marrine has increased in tonnage to approximately two and one-half times its present volume by the addition of ships adapted in size and design to quick conversion into suitable transports and built under conditions which make their voluntary surrender to the United States on demand a foregone conclusion. So far as concerns the interests of military transports, any subvention, subsidy or other assistance rendered by the United States to the American purchase marries will module. American merchant marine will product greatest return for the money ex-ded, if the legislation is so framed as e require or strongly encourage the construction of such ships of the two sizes, and with the proportions and arrangements described in this report."

Needed in the Mail Lines.

This report will be presented to the Sen ate tomorrow by Senator Gallinger, who will inform the War Department that ships of the size and speed described as most desirable for transports are also ships of the size and speed required for several of the most important mail lines provided for in the bill of the Merchant Marine Commission, which stipulates that ships receiving subvention from the gov-ernment shall be held at the disposal of

VENEZUELA WILL NOT RECOG-NIZE FRENCH CHARGE.

American Minister Formally Notifies Castro of Severing of Relations Between Countries.

CARACAS, Jan 11 .- (Via Port of Spain Trinidad, Jan. 14.)-The Venezuelan government has continued to abstain from renewing relations with France through M. Talgny, the French Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Russell, the American Minister, yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon delivered a note to Venezuela on behalf of France, severing relations between the two coun-The archives and interests of remain in the hands of Mr. Russell. M. Taigny has been recalled. Communication by way of the French Cable Company's line is prohibited, and dispatches must be sent by way of the Island of Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Mr. Russell the American Minister at Caracas, has notified the State Department of his action in delivering a note to the Venezue-lan government on behalf of France, se-vering diplomatic relations between the two countries, as stated in the Associated

Press dispatches from Carocas.
Conformably to the request of the French government. Mr. Russell will look after such interests of France and French subjects as may require immediate attention until such time as France desirable for troop transports is a sus-tained sea rate of 12 knots.

"To make this speed with certainty and advices from Mr. Russell today, and it is

Gunboats Forward Dispatches.

NEW YORK Jan. 14.-The Commercial Cable Company announced today that it had been advised by the Venezuelan government that telegraphic communication is open by way of Trinidad and Amacura patches are forwarded between those points daily by means of gunboats,

BIG STRIKE IN PROSPECT

Ironworkers' Troubles Will Affect Many in Kindred Lines.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.-President Ryan, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, arrived in Cleveland today for the meeting of the executive committee of his organization to be held in this city either tomorrow or Tuesday. The most import-ant matter before the committee will be the determination of whether a strike shall be called in New York. Should one be ordered it will involve thousands of men, not only in New York, but through workers who will have to cease work in

consequence of the strike.

President Ryan said there were other matters to come before the committee, but none were so important as the ques-tion of determining the labor situation. He said it would be the first time the executive committee has held a meeting in six months.

## RESCUED FROM SHIP.

(Continued From Page L) about a fire in the galley. The terrific pounding the vessel had received from the waves had caused the vessel to strain and leak badly. Early Saturday night ten feet of water was in the steamer, and all

Only the bravest of the crew, the Lieu uine of the larger size described. Others only the bravest of the crew, the Lieuvary in size and proportion to such an tenant said, ventured on deck, for the extent as to make it unsafe to adopt fac- sea was pounding the vessel hard and often, the waves passing clear over the deck. It was a trying night, he said, and many of those on board gave up hope and awaited the worst.

The Cherokee, while in a perflous post tion is in no immediate danger of breaking up unless another storm should set and it will be difficult to float her. The wrecking tog North America is standing by and will take off the captain and his three men if there is any danger of the vessel going to pieces. Other wrecking tugs will argive tomorrow, and if the sea moderates an attempt will be made to

float the steamer on the high tide. Late tonight it is said that the Cherokee is loosening in the beams, and that about 15 feet of water is in her hold.

Russell Wreckage Comes Ashore. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.-Maritime experts on the coast believe that the schooner Samuel L. Russell has gone to pieces in Hampton Roads, and that Captain Jones and four men are lost. Wreckage

Italy's national debt is being reduced at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year

Defeated at Manchester, He Is Offered Other Seats.

FREE - TRADERS JUBILANT

Winston Churchill Declares Protection Is Dead and That a Political Upheaval Will Be

Marked in History.

LONDON, Jan. 15 .- "We have killed proection. This is the beginning of such a political upheaval as has not been seen n England since the days of the great reform bill. Manchester has saved herself by her exertions; she will save Eng-

Thus spoke Winston Churchill Saturday night, and his opinion that free trade has gained a victory is the opinion of the more responsible of the Unionist newspapers, though many of them attempt to explain the result of the election on Satorday as due more to questions like Chinese labor in South Africa, war taxation, etc. Nowhere, however, is there any hint at minimizing the hurricane that has overtaken the Unionist party, or a suggestion of doing anything but to beat an orderly retreat and save what is possible from the rout.

The question now uppermost in all ninds is what fate will befull Joseph Chamberlain at Birmingham.

The Morning Post editorially points out that temporary prosperity of the cotton industry may have made Manchester slow to accept even the Balfourian measure of tariff reforms. It says that should Birmingham follow the example of Manchester the meaning of the country's voice would no longer be a matter for the

The Unionist Graphic says: "It cannot be doubted that the country was not prepared for such a revolution in its finance solicy, and declined to grasp the subtle distinction between free trade and protection as illustrated by Mr. Balfour's half-

The Standard thinks that the fear of American reprisals on its staple industry in the event of the adoption of fiscal reform largely influenced the action of the Manchester voters. The Telegraph says: "The combined

forces of radicalism, socialism and secu-larism wrought a black day for the The Liberal organs are naturally jubilant. The Daily Chronicle says: "It is a without a parallel in the history

of English election engineering, and will fill every free-trader with deep thankfulness."
The Daily News heralds Winston Churchill as "the rising hope of the Liberal party, a man whose career has now

Mr. Balfour, though evidently deeply dishester, displayed great calmness of demeanor Saturday night, when he delivered an admirably dispassionate and impressive speech. Already the ex-Premier has had

safe seats offered him, but as yet he has reached no decision.

Joseph Chamberlain has thus far declined to comment on the result of Saturday's pollings. Pollings are fixed for to-day in 21 London districts and 47 provincial boroughs. The London districts were previously represented by 17 Unionists and four Liberals. Today's result, therefore, will afford a good test of whether London interesting contest will be at Green wich, where there will be a three-cornered

light, owing to the fact that Mr. Cham-berlain insisted on putting up a candi-date against Lord Hugh Cecil, the leader of the Conservative Prec Traders.

Among the provincial contests today will be that at Leeds, where Gerald Balfour. ex-president of the Board of Trade, is almost certain to be defeated, having been badly bectored during the campaign. Another ex-Cabinet officer, Walter Hu-Long, who was president of the local government board and later Chief Secret tary for Ireland, will run the gauntlet to-day in an effort to retain his seat for

The great success which the Labor party influence on the future relations of the Liberal and Irish parties. The present prospect is that Sir Henry Campbell-Ban may obtain a majority large sough to make him independent of the Nationalists. In that case, should there be a large Labor party in the new Parliament, the possibility of an alliance be-tween the Nationalists and the Laborites would become an interesting problem. James Keir Hardie, one of the most prominent of the labor leaders, already has made overtures for such an alliance, while it is known that John Burns, president of the local government board, is a strong advocate for home rule for Ireland.

Pope Praises American Envoy.

ROME, Jan. H.-Right Rev. William H. O'Connell, bishop of Portland Me., the special envoy of the pope to the Emperor of Japan, who arrived here yesterday, was in private audience by his holi-lay. The audience lasted for an hour, during which the bishop made a verbal report of the results of his mis-

The pope expressed his great satisfac tion and said if all American commission-ers did their work so well they would be-come the first diplomats of the world. The bishop speaks favorably of the future progress of Catholicism in Japan.

For Second Peace Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 14 .- The St. Petersburg acondon, Jan. H.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the new London paper, the Tribune, says he has received a letter from Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, to the effect that the Emperor wishes to thank the editor of the paper for an address sent to him with reference to the question of international peace.

The letter says that the Russian governments The letter says that the Russian government intends very soon to present to the various countries a draft of the program of the second peace conference at The Harm.

CARTER ON THE SHERMAN

Comes Home to Command the Department of the Lakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.-The Army transport Sherman, arriving today from Manila, brought the enlisted men of the Twenty-second Infantry, number-ing 566 men and their officers. They will be stationed about this bay. A passenger was General W. H. Car-ter, who has been for the past three years in command of the Department of the Visayas, including the Islands of Mindsono and Samar. He is on the way to Chicago to take community the Department of the Lakes,

Services Held in New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-The services in

memory of the lafe President Harper, of the University of Chicago, were held in this city today, the more important be-ing at Columbia University, over which Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of Union Theological Seminary, presided, and at which addresses were delivered by President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton and President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia. The ascond service was in the Columbia. The second service was in the Pifth-Avenue Baptist Church, where President Harper had often spoken and was also a member of the young men's

having seats on the platform were chan-cellor MacCracken, of New York Uni-versity; President Finley, of City College; President Humphreys, of Stevens Insti-tute, and Henry S. Pritchard, of the di-rectorate of the Carnegie fund.

RUSSIAN PEASANT NEGOTIATES FOR LAND PURCHASE.

Misses Landlord in Paris, but Pilgrimage Is Rewarded When He Reaches Rome.

VIENNA Jan. 1 .- (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)-A Russian peasant passed through Vienna Christmas day on his way back from a long and tedious journey to Rome, where he had gone to perform what, in the eyes of himself and the members of his village ommunity, was a duty of simple honesty and good faith. He was without baggage and was clad in the heavy clothing worn during the Russian Winter. He stayed here only a few hours and continued his journey to his home to report the success of his errand.

The rural community of the District of Voroneff, in the government of the same name, recently held a well-attended meet-ing and passed resolutions to the follow-

ing effect: district; second, to expel from the district at once a man named Nicolsky, the local agent of the Revolutionary party; and, third, to purchase the holdings of the great landed proprietors of the district. The largest estate belonged to M. Narychkine, formerly first secretary of the Russian embassy at Parls, and now Russian Minister to the Vatican.

In order to encompass the third resolu-tion, it was decided to send a messenger to M. Narychkine. He was believed to be in Paris, so a peasant named Nicholas Petrovitch Thornischeff was charged with the duty of conveying the peasants' offer to their lord. Thornischeff was supplied with money and started on his journey. He talked nothing but Russian, but in spite of this, he made his desires known slong the line, and with a simple ness of purpose which won for him the sympathy and help of foreign railroad officials, he made his way to the French capital. There he found the Russian em-

The first Russian words he had heard n a long time informed him that M. Narychkine was in Rome, so he decided to continue on to Italy. He was placed on the right train by his embassy in Paris, and finally found M. Narychkine in Rome. The peasant made his purpose known to the diplomat in simple lan-

Our contract with you for the tilling of your ground expires on the first of January," he said, "and I have come to offer to buy the land. We do not wish you to have a bad opinion of us; we want you to know of the resolutions we have adopted. We are poor, our harvests have been bod, and the times are bad. We want to buy your entire estate, and we ask you to give it to us at a price which we can pay, and to make an equitable arrangement as to the method of payment. We desire to be honest, and we will not have recourse to violent or dishonest

M. Narychkine accepted the offer. A fall basis of valuation was arrived at, and terms as to payments acceptable to peasants were then and there cor cluded between the proprietor and the nessenger of his tenants.

In Home, Thornlecheff saw the pope, who gave his blessing. In describing his nterview with the pontiff, the peasant

"I knelt before him, for I perceived him to be a venerable, good and saintly man," From Rome Thornischeff returned to Russia by way of Vienna,

## SENT TO THE SALT MINES

Sentence of American Insurance Murderers in Mexico Is Changed.

FORT WORTH Tex., Jan. 14 .-Friends of C. S. Hart here have been advised that he and the two other defendants, Richardson and Mason, under sentence of death in Chibuahua, Mexco, for poisoning two Americans, polley-holders of the New York Life Insurance Company, will not be executed, in accordance with the court's decree, by being stood against an adobe wall and shot by a squad of soldiers, but will be sent to the convict stock-ade on the Island in the tropics off the coast of the Southern republic, to serve terms of 20 years each at hard labor, presumably in the salt mines. Dr. Hart formerly practiced medicine in Texas, Richardson and Mason came from Rochester, N. Y., and they were in Dallas for a time and after-ward met Dr. Hart in Chihuahua,

IRIS STRIKES A REEF.

All of Crew of Norwegian Steamer Rescued but a Fireman.

ESBJERG, Denmark, Jan. 14.-The Norwegian steamer Iris, commanded by Captain Devig, which sailed from New Orleans December 2, via Norfolk December 29 for this port, has been wrecked on Horn's Reef in the North Sea about 20 miles to the westward from this port. All the members of her crew, with the exception of one fireman, were rescued. It is believed that the vessel and her cargo will become a total loss. The Iris was practically a new vessel, having been built at Bergen in 1902. She was of steel, measured 245 feet in length, and registered 859 tons

net. C. Know & Co., of Bergen, Nor-OVATION IS GIVEN NOGI

Cheering Crowds Welcome General From Manchuria.

TOKIO. Jan. 14.—General Nogi, who arrived here today from Manchuria, was given a popular reception similar to that accorded to Admiral Togo. Cheering crowds lined the streets and the General and his staff drove in imperial carriages to the palace.

American to Be Retained.

SEOUL. Cores. Jan. 14.—The govern-ment has decided to retain the services of Durham White Stephens, the Ameri-can diplomatic adviser to the Emperor of

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# BARGAIN NEWS FOR TODAY

Of interest to everyone. Every department in the stock bright and attractive with big bargains in seasonable merchandise.

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\$1.00 to 85c Leather Handbags.... 39¢

75c Royal Vocal Solo Folios . . . . 12¢

All music from Yankee Consul... 18¢

My Lady of Laces and Graces... 18c

\$1.75 long Flannelette Kimonos ... 78c \$1.50 Flannelette Underskirts . . . . 89¢ \$1.35 Marseilles Underskirts..... 89¢ 50c Shetland Wool Squares ..... 39¢ 25c Tambour Scarfs and Squares. . 14c \$1.25 Crochet Bedspreads ...... 85¢ \$1.35 and \$1.25 Table Damask . \$1.00 \$3.50 Napkins to match......\$2.75

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Senate Calendar Has Been Cleaned Up by Active Work.

MERCHANT MARINE IS UP

Fight Against the Joint' Statehood Rill Causes Leaders Trouble to Find Business to Occupy

the House.

the outlook does not promise a very interesting week. The Senate has no clearly defined programme, and the calendar was denuded by the vigorous work of last week, so that unless there is considerable discussion of bills which have right of way, the prospect is not good for much

The merchant marine bill holds the place of unfinished business each day after 2 o'clock, and the pure-food bill has the preference during the morning. There is not apparent, however, any disposition on the part of any large number of Senators to press either measure to a speedy ter-mination. Senator Gallinger, in charge of the shipping bill, and Senator Heyburn, who has been intrusted with the food bill, are both alert to the situation, and will lose no opportunity to advance the inter-exts of those two measures, but both have so far shown a disposition to wait upon Senators who may desire to be heard on the bills, and are not yet prepared to pro-

Senator Mallory probably will speak tomorrow on the shipping bill and the sure-food bill doubtless will be made the subject of more or less consideration not only tomorrow, but on other days during the week. Senator Lodge has suggested a number of amendments to it; and other Senators will follow his example in that respect. Some time will be required for these changes, and until they are accomplished the bill will not be premitted to stand in the way of other measures in which there may be immediate interest. Among the Senators who are expected to discuss the food bill are Mesers. Lodge, Spooner and McCumber.

Senator Tillman will be heard during the week on his resolution relative to the situation in Santo Domingo, and there are intimations that the Moroccan question will be revived by the introduction of a revised resolution on that subject.

If the Philippine tariff bill passes the House it will reach the Senate early in the week, and will be promptly referred to the committee, but it cannot be reported

for some time. The bill will be stubbornly opposed in the Senate.

The committee on Isthmian canals will begin the actual work of investigating the Panama Canal situation Tuesday. It is expected the canal committee will make a report on the nomination of canal com-missioners soon, and when the report is made there will be more or less discussion on the canal situation in the Senate, but it will take place in executive session. By reason of the fight against the joint statehood bill, House leaders will have some difficulty in providing business for all the days of next week. It had hereofore been the intention to follow the Philippines bill with the statehood bill. It has been decided to postpone at least for a week the reporting of the statehood bill from committee. This leaves the business of the week now in sight simply the finishing of the Philippine bill and one

the finishing of the Philippine bill and one day of pension legislation.

Monday is to be the last day of the general debate on the Philippine bill. Tuesday it will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule. The requests for time to speak under the general debate order indicates that many speches still remain to be delivered under the five-minute rule, and the order has gone forth that there shall be no restriction to this demand. Two or even three days may elapse under this order before the final vote is taken on the bill.

In the meantime the appropriations com-

final vote is taken on the bill.

In the meantime the appropriations committee is working daily to perfect the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. This was to have been ready the first of the week, but, owing to the thoroughneas with which the committee has cone into the necessity of the urgent deficiency appropriations, for the purpose, as Chairman Tawney puts it, of "avoiding the practice of departmental appropriations," the bill will not be ready until the latter part of this week or the first of the following week.

Pension legislation has been made ready for House action, and one day will be given to private pension bills immediately

Should nothing be ready for action after pension day, the House may decide that its labors in general debate on the Philippine bill have entitled it to a rest, and a holiday may be taken Saturday by adjournment from Friday until Monday.

TALK OF A COMPROMISE.

leaders and the Republican opponents

Many Plans Are Discussed by Republicans, but None Is Adopted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Rumors of compromise between the Republican

of the Philippine tariff bill were discussed today by Members of Congress, but nothing like a definite proposal has been made, and consequently no under-standing has been reached. One of the heet-sugar men has suggested to Chair" man Payne and Mr. Daizell that a compromise might be reached which would permit the importation of a certain amount of sugar and tobacce from the Philippines. This was not serious-ly considered by those members of the Ways and Means Committee, as they are confident of sufficient votes to pass the bill without material change. There was just enough in the sugges-tion, however, to cause discussion among members of the House who are

very much interested in the present States conditions.

It is understood that no proposal for bill is also made a part of the agree-ment. A combination having been formed by the opponents of the Philippine bill and the opponents of the joint statehood bill, any compr affecting one must include the which means that the leaders will not agree to a modification of the Philip-pine bill in the sugar and tobacco interests unless those who seek such a

compromise ahandon the fight against the statehood bill. Speaker Cannon and his supporters feel that they are sure of the Philip-pine bill and that it would be useless to compromise on that unless some ad-vantage could be gained with the other measure about which there is so much doubt, but which they believe they will eventually be able to pass without

amendment. The suggestion for a compromise on the Philippine bill was made on the ground that the Republicans would be able to pass a modified measure with Republican votes, as it is believed the Democrats would oppose any amendment throwing a restriction upon the importation of products of the islands, but the House leaders do not agree that the Philippine bill will need Demperatic votes in its present form. They think enough Republicans will vote for the bill to insure a majority. Nor do the bill to insure a majority. Nor do they believe the insurgents on the statehood bill will have votes enough to defeat the rule which is proposed to prevent the amendments to that measure and they contend that the in

surgens will grow weaker insead of There have been some conferences among the statehood insurgents today and one of their leaders insisted that there was no sign of weakening among them, and expressed confidence of suc-cess. One suggestion of a compromise on this bill has been made, to provide on this bill has been made, to provide for a referendum which would allow the voters of Arizona and New Mex-ico to decide whether or not there should be joint statehood. This was rejected by the House leaders as un-reliable and a radical departure from the position of the House in the last Congress and the desire of a majority of the Republican majority in the of the Republican majority in th

by a prominent Republican member wi has not been active on either side, either on the Philippine bill or the statehoo

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bill, was because of the strained relations between the Republicans and the feeling which is becoming more bitter as the fight goes on. At the same time he did not see much hope of any compromise at the present time.

OUR COMMERCE WITH FRANCE

Balance of Trade Against the United States by Several Million.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The total commerce between the United States and Prance, as shown by figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to about \$196,000,000, of which \$76,000,000 was the amount of the exports to France, and \$90,000,000 was the value of the imports from that country. France gets most of its provisions and breadstuffs from her colonies, and ex-

ports mainly high-grade manufactures and wine. The United States exported to France nearly all the copper and the cotton used by that country, the total amount of these two articles being about \$18,000,000. Agricultural implements exported from the United States this year were approxi-mately \$2,000,000, against \$500,000 a decade ago. Imports from France formed 8.08 per cent of the total importations in the United States, and exports formed 5.01 per cent of the total exports from the United

BILLION PIECES OF MAIL.

Handled by Rural Mail Delivery at

Cost of 1 1-2 Cents Each. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-A statement repared by P. V. Degraw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, regarding the operations of the rural free delivery service since its establishment up to January 1, 1906, shows that the total number of pe-titions received and referred was 51,690, of which 13,125 were acted upon adverse

The number of routes in operation on the date named was 24.577. More than 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail were handled by rural carriers during the fiscal year 1906, each piece costing a little less than U<sub>2</sub> cents. The approximate net cost of the 32.655 carriers in the service for the fiscal year 1965 was \$16.871,732.

Mr. Brother, Monitor.

Atchison Globe About the only time an American prin-cers hears the truth up to the day she gets married, is when her brother talks to her, and then she never listens.

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