

ARMY READY TO INVADE CHINA

Every Detail Arranged for 25,000 Men.

CAN LAND IN THREE WEEKS

United States Will Act Alone or With Others.

SEIZE CITY ON SEA-COAST

Will Send 20,000 From America, Including Heavy Artillery, and 5000 From Philippines. Needs 100,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(Special.)—It is possible today to give for the first time the details of the preparations which the War Department is making for an invasion of China. In case of necessity, which its military minds deem imminent, it is the intention of the Government to dispatch 25,000 regulars from the United States to join a Philippine force of 5000 men for an expedition to the Chinese Empire.

The troops for the Oriental service have been selected, the posts from which they will be taken are named in the plans and the proper allotment has been made among the various branches of the service. Not only has this been done by the officers who have been working out the invasion scheme, but they have perfected a plan for the distribution of the troops which will remain in the United States, so that they may be available in case of some disturbance.

Act Alone if Necessary.

The scheme of invasion as at present contemplated is with the view principally of a combination of the American forces with those of other powers, but a subsidiary arrangement has been made to meet the possibility that the United States will act alone. Army, Navy and Marine Corps are to do with the tactical and strategic plans have told Secretary Taft, and through him the President, that it will be unsafe to depend on the Philippine army by more than 5000 men. As a force of 25,000 troops is considered the smallest allotment to fall to America's share in an allied expedition, it will be absolutely necessary to send 20,000 regulars from continental America. The question of transports has been considered, the location and state of repairs of every Government boat is known, and preparations have been made to call the Pacific mariners into the service.

Make Up of the Expedition.

If the situation in China demands the dispatching of American soldiers for a march to Peking, within three weeks of the time of the call to arms there will not be a regular infantry unit left within the borders of the United States, for it is the intention of the department to send its full force into the field, save only the Infantrymen doing duty in the Philippines. There are now 15 regiments of Infantry in the United States. The regiments are recruited nearly to their full strength and the foot force that will in case of Eastern trouble will consist in round numbers of 150,000 men. In addition to the infantry, at least three regiments of cavalry, dismounted, will join the expedition. To them will be added several light batteries now in this country and the signal corps. Captain J. P. Helms commanding, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. With the cavalry and artillery reinforcements, the army sent from the United States will consist of 20,000 men. The transports carrying the detachments of the Army will proceed to the Philippines and there 5000 additional regulars will be ready to join the ranks.

Need 100,000 to Take Peking.

As stated in previous dispatches, the officers of the War College have estimated that 100,000 men will be necessary to make an invading force strong enough to conduct a successful campaign against Peking. If by an unfortunate trend of events it should become necessary that America act alone, there would be no attendant at the outset to reach the Forbidden City. Tentative plans, in case America goes alone into the fight, contemplate a joint Army and Navy expedition to seize one of the greater coast towns in China. This might or might not have an effect on the Chinese government, but, because of recent events, it would seem that the Chinese government is not all-powerful in the control of its affairs and as a consequence such a seizure might be of little avail, save possibly for indemnity purposes.

Small Force Left at Home.

If trouble does come in China, the United States will be left as a home guard of regulars only eight regiments of cavalry, about 15 batteries of field artillery and the forces which man the many sea-coast guns. A complete redistribution of troops would be necessary. The posts near the great cities would lose all their Infantrymen and from the plains troops of cavalrymen would be sent to take the places of infantry.

Send Heavy Siege Battery.

The lessons of the days of the beginning of the Spanish War have not been lost on the War Department. If it becomes necessary to send an army to China, that army will have everything needful for the men. The determination to send the siege battery now stationed at Fort Leavenworth to the East in case of an outbreak is interesting. The battery is composed of heavy seven-inch guns. They can be moved, however, by horses, and will be taken to the Orient because of the effective work of which they are capable. The Japanese did marvel in the way of moving heavy guns.

The War Department has its own views as to who shall be the commanding officer of the expedition against China in case the expedition becomes a fact. General Arthur MacArthur and General Leonard Wood have been suggested as the two men having about equal chances of being selected.

BOXERS STIR UP MARTIAL SPIRIT

Rally Chinese to Banner "Advance China and Destroy Foreigner."

WILL RISE AT END OF MARCH

Capture of Leader Prevents Revolt in Hupen—Movement of Chinese Christians to Organize Independent Church.

INDIANA OPERATORS ARE SORE

Action of Leaders May Cause Split in Organization.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The subcommittee of seven of the senate coal operators appeared to confer with a similar committee of miners regarding the coal situation will meet early next week to consider the demands of the miners. The call for the meeting was sent out tonight. The date was not disclosed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—(Special.)—Indiana operators are "sore" over what they term the treachery of C. L. Robbins, of Pittsburg, and H. A. Taylor, of Hillsboro, in ignoring them in making a secret agreement with the Mineworkers to give an increase, as it is alleged, at the behest of W. Ellis Corey and certain associates in the United States Steel Corporation.

It seems now that the outcome of the matter will be a trade war. The Indiana, Ohio and some Illinois operators are likely to split away from the operators' organization because of Robbins' and Taylor's taking the stand they have at the request of the President.

If the operators' organization splits and a trade war ensues, it is likely that the workers now closed will be reopened and some new running will be forced to draw on their reserves to withstand the demand.

Call for Miners' Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.—Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, of the United Miners, today issued a call for the special National convention to convene March 15 and again 100 delegates will gather "for the purpose of considering the wage scale and the transmission of such other business as may lawfully be brought before the convention."

Not Invited to White House.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It was stated at the White House today that the President has not extended an invitation to John Mitchell and Francis L. Robbins to come to Washington and confer with him concerning the coal situation.

Split in Teamsters' Union.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Enmity between two rival unions of drivers, one friendly and the other hostile to President Cornelius P. Shea, is the cause of a strike of 500 excavating teamsters ordered to take place today. The strike will affect all loading and street-repairing work as well as that on building excavations. While the drivers friendly to Shea will go out, the members of the other union will continue work. The latter is composed of men who seceded from the Shea union recently. They are said to be heading a general secession movement which secretly has been gathering force in Chicago.

The success of the "secessionists" in securing a contract with the managers resulted in the strike. Charges against the anti-Shea men may result in the expulsion from the National union of several leaders among the seceders.

EMPEROR OF INDIA DESCRIBE THE JOURNEY OF PRINCE TAI AND THE CONSUL GENERAL ARRIVED AT SEATTLE BY THE DAKOTA ON TUESDAY AS BEING FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR THE ASSERTION OF CHINA'S FOREIGN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RECOVERY OF THE CHINESE TERRITORIAL SETTLEMENTS. WHEN AT TOKYO PRINCE TAI CONFERRED WITH MARQUIS ITO REGARDING THE MOVEMENTS NOW ON FOOT IN CHINA TO RECOVER CHINA'S FOREIGN RIGHTS, AND THE JAPANESE STATEMAN INDICATED SERIOUS DANGERS WHICH THREATENED, WERE THE SPIRIT OF SELF-ASSERTION TURNED TO UNWISE USES.

Enough Money to Finish Jetty

LET CONTRACTS AHEAD

Secretary Strongly Recommends Appropriation of \$100,000 and Authorizing of Contracts for Completion.

MOODY REPORTS ON BRISTOL

Action on Attorney Probable at Today's Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Secretary of War today sent to Congress with his approval the letter of the Chief of Engineers strongly recommending the adoption of Senator Fulton's amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$100,000 to complete the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River to the end of the present tramway. But what is equally, if not more, important, the Secretary and General Mackenzie join in recommending that Mr. Fulton's amendment be expanded to not only make this cash appropriation but to authorize the Secretary of War to enter into contracts for the completion of the jetty to its full projected length; in other words, authorizing contracts aggregating about \$1,000,000 in addition to the cash appropriation sought for immediate use.

Most Advanced Step Yet.

This is the most advanced step the department has yet taken in this matter, having been up to this time unwilling to do more than recommend a sufficient appropriation to preserve the work already done. This new recommendation is the result of several conferences Mr. Fulton has had with General Mackenzie since introducing his amendment to the sundry civil bill. General Mackenzie personally has all along favored the appropriation of enough money to complete the entire jetty, but he, like Senator Fulton, has been aware that no such appropriation can be secured at this session.

The change recommended in the Fulton amendment, however, will be as good as cash, for, if the amendment in its altered form is adopted, the Secretary of War can go ahead and complete the jetty as rapidly as stone can be delivered, and the Government will be bound to pay the bills. The actual cash could not be made available for another year, but it would be provided by Congress in the sundry civil bill of next session, and there would be no difficulty about completing the jetty on credit.

Fulton Will Push Fight.

Mr. Fulton will have a hearing before the commerce committee next Thursday, that he may present an argument in support of the amendment, and will endeavor to have it reported with the change suggested by the War Department. If this is done, the amendment will be privileged when the sundry civil bill comes over from the House, and there is a fair prospect that it may be attached to the bill and made to stick.

Altgether the outlook for the Columbia River appropriation is brighter now than at any previous time this session, but the fight is not won, by any means. The greatest danger will arise when the sundry civil bill goes back to the House with the Senate amendments attached. It will require the united efforts of all friends of the Columbia River to hold this amendment in the bill when it goes to conference, but these men are prepared to make a fight.

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ORCHARD IS AGAIN IN ROOM NO. 19

Place Where Dynamite Plot Was Hatched.

PRISONER IS VERY NERVOUS

Surrounded by Many Guards on Trip to Caldwell.

BEGINS TALE TO THE JURY

Chemist Jones, Chief of Detectives McFarland and Andy Johnson Also Appear Before the Board of Inquisition.

ORCHARD, Wyo., March 1.—(Staff Correspondence.)—With his face ashen with the prison pallor, Harry Orchard once more visited the town in which he planned the appalling assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. Closely guarded by a small army of Penitentiary wardens, detectives and sheriffs, Orchard arrived here on the pony early this morning.

Orchard wore no handcuffs, and, unlike the four other prisoners whose arrest was due to his confession, he was not placed in the County Jail. Instead, the fates seem to have taken a hand in his welfare and he tonight occupies room No. 19, in the Saratoga Hotel, the room in which he manufactured the bomb which blew Idaho's ex-Governor into eternity.

On the train which arrived here this morning were a number of witnesses, who during the day appeared before the grand jury. They were State Chemist R. Macy, Chemist Jones, of Moscow; James McFarland, Andy Johnson, the Boise policeman who swore out the warrant upon which Orchard was arrested, and George W. Froman. These men arrived in Boise late last night, met the lawyers who will conduct the prosecution and in a way acted as body-guards for the prisoner.

Orchard is Well Guarded.

An effort was made to keep the fact that Orchard would appear before the grand jury a profound secret, but everybody who was interested in Orchard's trip here was on hand when the train pulled out of Boise. Every safeguard possible was thrown about Orchard. The prison carriage did not arrive at the depot until just a few minutes before leaving time. Guard George Smith sat next to Orchard. The man was extremely nervous in spite of the desperate effort he was making to assume indifference.

Prisoner Is Very Nervous.

After Orchard had taken his seat, he was handed a newspaper, which he pretended to read, but those who were watching him closely noticed that his steel-gray eyes shifted uneasily over the car and were not on the printed page which he held before him. Occasionally he talked with Guard Smith, but he spent most of the time glancing furtively, first through the window, then over passengers in the car. Several times, when some passenger moved about, got on or left the car, he would start as though fearful of being attacked.

At first glance Orchard's face is not an ill-looking one. A closer study of his contour, however, leaves the impression that, had he been born a reptile, he would have been a chameleon. His temperament is mercurial, his lips are sensual and cruel, and his eyes are small and weak. His face is of a man easily led and shows plainly that in the hands of a leader he would be just as so much human clay to be molded as the leader willed.

Covers When in the Toils.

From a general summing up of his character, one can readily realize how Orchard, beginning with the petty crimes which the "Inner Circle" set for him to do, would lead up to the commission of the murders and dynamite destructions to which he has confessed.

He is the fiend courageous, uncaught, and, when once in the toils, an arrant groveller, coward. His eyes are the only thing about him that bespeak a spark of manhood. There human sympathy stops. The rest of the face shows what he really is.

As the train neared Caldwell, Orchard's uneasiness became more marked. Far out across the scattered homes, the suburbs of Caldwell, stands the home of ex-Governor Steunenberg. It was noticeable that when the train passed this point Orchard took his eyes from the window and tried to fasten them on his newspaper. His mind was elsewhere, and his eyes shifted back and forth over the car like a shuttle in a loom.

Few People at the Depot.

When the train stopped, Orchard quickly looked over the crowd, and seemed to be relieved when he found that the depot was almost deserted. Surrounded by the guards he was taken to the Masonic Temple, and there waited until he was called before the grand jury. He was placed in an anteroom and guards sat with him inside, while others took their stations

(Continued on Page 7.)

WILL RISE AT END OF MARCH

INDIANA OPERATORS ARE SORE

MOODY REPORTS ON BRISTOL

CONTENT'S TODAY'S PAPER

TO ARRAIGN HERMANN TODAY

WOMAN HOLDS AN IMPORTANT PLACE

CHINA FOR CHINESE THE CRY

BLIND PLEADS FOR BLIND

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

NOTED SWINDLER TO BE RELEASED FROM PARIS PRISON.

GOVERNMENT AGGRAVATES UNREST BY HOSTILITY TO FOREIGNERS.

DOVAGER EMPRESS NOT DEAD.

AMERICAN PROPERTY ALL SAVED.

COLVILLE AND YAKIMA BILLS PASSED.

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Madame Humbert.

Madame Humbert, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment in August 1905, is about to be released from the prison infirmary at Rennes, France, on account of her shattered health. Madame Humbert, figured as the principal in the greatest financial swindle ever engineered by a woman. By telling a romantic story of being the heiress of a mythical American millionaire, she raised millions of dollars on her expectations, and even threw the French courts into a turmoil by stirring up litigation over the ownership of a safe supposed to contain valuable securities. When the safe was finally opened, nothing was found but a roll of paper, absolutely worthless, a button and one sou. Then the bubble burst.



Miss Elizabeth Morris is secretary to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers. She knows much of the workings of the great labor organization.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—It was announced positively today that Representative Hermann will be arraigned before Judge Gould in this city tomorrow on the indictment charging him with the destruction of 26 letter-press copy books. If he enters a plea at once, it will be "not guilty," but it is not certain that he will plead, nor can it be learned whether he will claim exemption from trial during the session of Congress.

Colville and Yakima Bills Passed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 1.—Senator Dubois today