

SENATORS BEWAIL GRAZE FOR NAVY

Hale and Clay Lead Movement to Cut Down Battleship Appropriation.

NO CHANCE FOR ECONOMY

Small Navy Senators Cry Aloud at Efforts of Nations to Vie With One Another and Quote Roosevelt as of Same Opinion.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—That the United States has gone wild in the matter of armament and especially in the construction of battleships was asserted by Hale, Clay and Gallinger in the Senate today.

These statements were made during consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The bill carried \$33,000,000 and Hale predicted that within five years the annual naval appropriation would not be less than \$100,000,000.

Country Wild for Armament.

Another feature of the debate was the citation of ex-President Roosevelt as an advocate of reduced armament. It was all brought about by an amendment introduced by Burton providing for one battleship of the Edsallnaught type instead of two, authorized by the bill as passed by the House.

Clay was the first to assert that the country had gone wild in the matter of sea armament.

"We have lost our heads," he said, "and if we do not stop we will bankrupt the nation."

He said that the appropriation for the navy, proposed for the present year, averaged \$2 per head for each man, woman and child in the country.

By quoting Hale as authority for the statement that each of the proposed battleships would cost not less than \$10,000,000, Clay aroused general interest. Gallinger expressed doubt and added figures to show the cost would not exceed \$10,000,000.

Hale sounds alarm about cost. Hale not only sustained Clay, but added to his figures. He spoke of the vessels as completely armored and equipped, and said the total cost of putting one of these vessels in the water probably would be nearer \$18,000,000 than \$10,000,000.

That board never has been able to make a recommendation of type in these ships that has been good for two years in succession," he said.

After estimating that there would be a deficit at the end of the year, Hale said:

"All this talk of the possession of a surplus revenue places us in a fool's paradise." The United States had caught this infection from England, where conditions are different.

Roosevelt quoted for small navy. Both Hale and Clay referred to the address made in Christiania by Mr. Roosevelt, in which he expressed the hope there would be a diminution of armament.

Burton contended that in her civilization, isolation and resources the United States had ample protection. He referred to the Monroe doctrine and was questioned by Gallinger as to whether Germany would have kept hands off South America if the United States had not had a strong navy.

Burton replied England and France would not permit German advances, to which Gallinger responded that without navies they could do nothing.

La Follette scores point. The item to provide for the new battleships was opposed by La Follette when the debate opened. He took exception to an authorization of railroad bonds as a deposit by contractors to guarantee the fulfillment of contracts for the construction of ships, and made a point or order against it.

The suggestion met with immediate favor at the hands of the committee and it allowed the provision to go over. Gallinger, a member of the committee, stated that the amendment had been suggested by the Navy Department.

Before the battleship provision could be reported again, other features of the bill were discussed, among them the action of the Senate committee on naval affairs in reducing from \$2,500,000 to \$2,200,000 the appropriation for the naval station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Perkins, Lodge and Gallinger sought to have the provision restored and were antagonized by Clay. The Minnesota Senator said good policy demanded the erection of a big naval station in the Hawaiian Islands.

After Gallinger and others had spoken the committee amendment was disagreed to, thus insuring the retention of the larger sum as carried by the House bill.

GIRL PUPIL STARES AT HIM

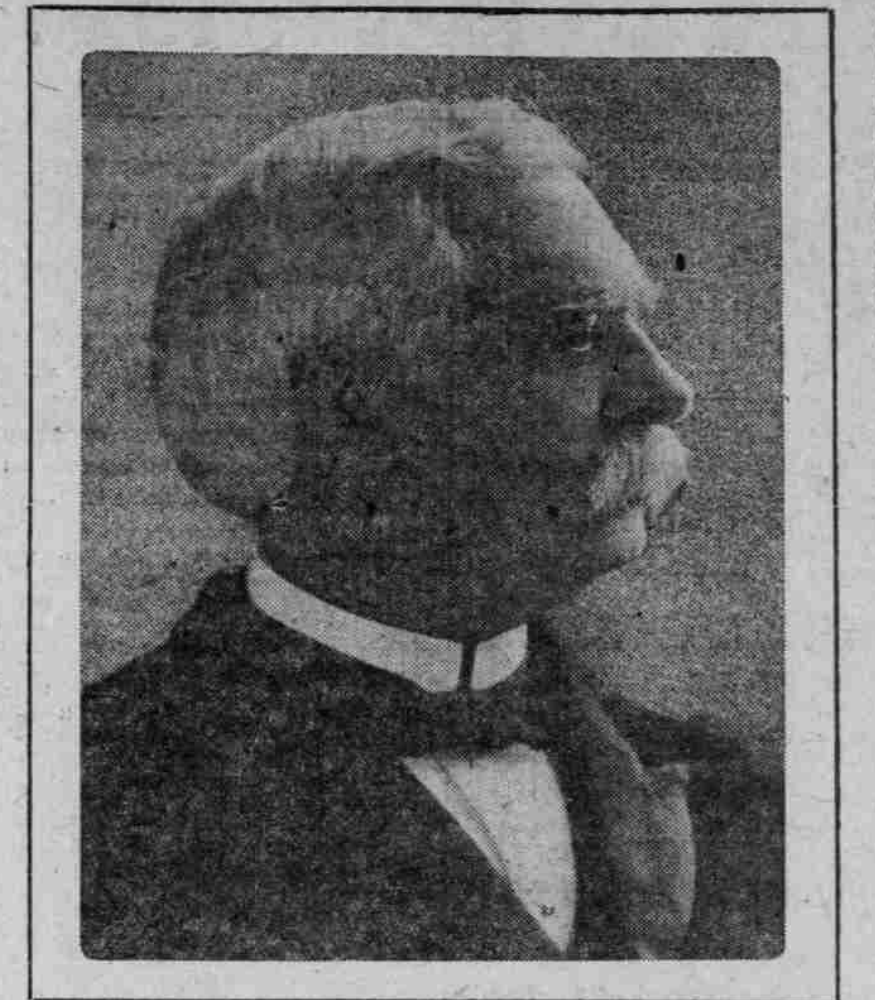
School Principal Complains and His Dismissal Is Sought.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Because Principal Thomas G. Cramer, of the Mansfield, L. I. Public School said that a 16-year-old girl had stared at him some 40 residents of the district, including a clergyman and the head of the Board of Education, demanded his dismissal, but he is in charge of the school, and has been re-engaged for another year.

The girl must cease staring at him, if she ever committed that fault. Mr. Cramer wrote to Charles E. Coles, of Mansfield, president of the Board of Education, stating that Miss Georgia Coles, granddaughter of the president, had "stared" at him in an impertinent manner at him when he corrected her for alleged misbehavior.

President Coles did not take kindly to the criticism of his granddaughter. A petition was circulated quietly, demanding Mr. Cramer's dismissal. But when the matter came before the Board of Education for action, all save its president voted to retain Cramer, and his salary was raised \$100.

LEADERS OF REPUBLICAN REGULARS AND INSURGENTS WHO CLASHED IN THE HOUSE.



REPRESENTATIVE SERENO E. PAYNE.

PAYNE IS ARRAIGNED

Move for Canadian Reciprocity Suppressed, Says Ames.

THOUGH TAFT INDORSED IT

Ames Secures Support of 77 Republicans and President's Letter. Says Payne's Methods Simply Foster Insurgency.

Washington, May 20.—The House today arraigned Representative Sereno E. Payne, of Ohio, for his conduct in the suppression of a bill for Canadian reciprocity.

Ames' speech was directed against Payne's methods of handling the bill. He said that Payne had used "insurgency" to suppress the bill.

Such Acts Breed Insurgency. "Your whole attitude has so lacked in common courtesy and a proper sense of proportion I feel forced to make this written protest."

"Your letter, if freely translated, should be interpreted to read: 'The desires of many Republican members and the public be damned.'"

"It is just such hidebound intolerance of the desires and rights of others that is forcing members to advocate against their better judgment a committee on committees in the House to purge the House of such misuse of power. It is such domination and disregard of public desire that is fostering the movement of insurgency, not only in the House, but also the widespread insurgency with which we are now face to face."

Payne Makes Scolding Reply. When Ames had concluded, Payne said he had informed Ames he believed the President should take up the Canadian negotiations and after that it would be time for Congress to act.

"Now, I stated that to the gentleman, not with my hat in my hand, but as politely and suavely as I could, I did scold him, and I am glad to do so," he said.

Taft Upholds Ballinger. The attorney also said the testimony bore out the contention made in the Cunningham affidavit prepared by Mr. Ballinger, that there was no agreement with the Guggenheims prior to the location of the claims.

Mr. Ballinger, in a letter which was submitted to the committee this morning, wrote that Mr. Perkins' letter of June 19, 1909, inviting his son, Edward, to accompany him and Mrs. Perkins on a trip to Alaska during the summer, probably had been included by Mrs. Ballinger in a letter addressed by her to her son at Williams College, but he would endeavor to obtain the letter.

Ballinger Gives Up All Letters. Ballinger declared he could not recall having received any letter from Perkins during September and that he had already given to the committee all letters between Perkins and himself.

There was no correspondence between Mr. Perkins and myself which had any business connection," wrote Mr. Ballinger, "and it was all purely a matter of friendly concern."

After Attorney Vertrees announced that the defense rested its case, Attorney Brandeis at once began calling witnesses in rebuttal.

Frank L. Spaulding, a stenographer in the office of the field division at Seattle, who had previously testified for the defense, took the stand and contradicted several statements of the testimony of A. Christensen, who succeeded Glavis. Christensen testified he had never visited the grand jury room in the Federal building, where the 28 mysteriously missing letters were found in a box containing Glavis' personal effects. He also swore he did not know Glavis' personal effects were stored there.

Spaulding swore he had accompanied Christensen to the grand jury room soon after Glavis' dismissal last September to look for his stenographic notebook containing dictation which Commissioner Dennett of the Land Office had given him on the occasion of a visit to Seattle last summer, and said he told Christensen on that occasion that the boxes stored in the room belonged to Glavis.

Christensen's testimony that he never had asked Spaulding to find his notebook was flatly contradicted by Spaulding. The latter also testified today that he had carried some papers to the grand jury room and the missing Cunningham letters might have been among them.

SUGAR FRAUD CASE TAKES NEW PHASE

Former Checker in Employ of Company Gives Damaging Testimony.

WITNESS CALLED "LIAR"

Prosecution Believes It Will Be Able to Show Secretary-Treasurer of "Trust" Was Cognizant of Underweighing Deals.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Henry E. Falkenstein, formerly a checker employed by the American Sugar Refining Company, now a hotel detective, was the chief witness called by the Government today in the trial of Charles H. Heike, secretary-treasurer of the company, who with five subordinates, is charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government by underweighing imports of sugar.

Through this witness the prosecution brought out that records of the weights taken on the docks, many of which are alleged to have been fraudulent, were sent to the main office of the sugar trust in Wall street to the office of James F. Bendernagel, one time cashier, and then to the refinery superintendent, Ernest F. Gerbracht, both of whom are defendants.

Heike Cognizant of "Deals." On the strength of this, the Government hopes to show that Heike, as an executive of the company, must have been cognizant of the frauds.

After establishing this witness' knowledge of the conditions at the docks, Prosecutor Stimson led Falkenstein along to the day of the raid by Richard P. Barry, a Government inspector, on the docks in November, 1907, when the false springs and other fraudulent devices attached to the scales are alleged to have been discovered.

Falkenstein said he was there that day and saw what went on. He connected Jean Voelker and James F. Halligan, Jr., two of the defendants, with the proceedings on the occasion. They were working as checkers, he said, and he also identified their entries of weights on a day he told Christensen on that occasion. Government contends a sugar cargo was underweighed.

Falkenstein said copies of the records of weights taken on the docks were sent to Mr. Bendernagel, in charge of the main office in Wall street, and to Cashier Bendernagel's office. This last copy also went to the office of Ernest F. Gerbracht, the refinery superintendent. Bendernagel and Gerbracht are defendants at this trial.

Falkenstein's testimony was the first indication of the course to be taken by the Government in trying to show the inner workings of the alleged frauds through the refinery office to the main offices in Wall street of the so-called sugar trust.

Move Reveals United States Plan. Falkenstein testified he was directed by Walker, in Spitzer's absence, to pay full time to men checking the Government's weights, when they were worked or were away because of illness or other reasons. The city weigher's checkers, he said, were through the refinery office to the main offices in Wall street of the so-called sugar trust.

When Falkenstein was leaving the stand one of the six defendants whom he pointed out later as Gerbracht, called him "a liar." He flushed indignantly, answered that he had been testifying under oath and told the truth.

Charities Would Cut Out Politics. ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Verbal reports from the city council today indicate that the city council will cut out politics from the city's charities.

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IT PAYS TO ROCK CRADLE

Star Boarder Finds Roll of Money While Helping About House.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Whether Pease Laski, prize boarder in the household of Charles Bukofsky, No. 144 First street, Elizabeth, N. J., was actuated by an ulterior motive when he offered to rock the cradle in which lay the Bukofsky son and heir, or whether he did not know at the time there was a roll of money under the mattress, is a question that may never be solved.

The reason that Laski's personal explanation cannot be had is that a few minutes after beginning to rock the baby he found the money and left town hastily. Some of his friends think he will go to Europe, in some of the capitals of which he will try to forget life in Elizabeth.

Bukofsky told the police that Laski had always paid his rent in advance and had often helped about the house. "Taking care of the baby," he was often heard to say, "is like getting money to me. After the sad occurrence of yesterday a new meaning seems to attach to this remark, and the Bukofskys are eager for the arrest of the boarder whose cradle rocking hand did not know what his other hand was doing in the Bukofskys' cash reserve."

DIVORCE GETS NEW GROUND

Lack of Sporting Blood Cause for Separation, Says Rector.

BOSTON, May 20.—A new ground for divorce was suggested last week by the Rev. Robert B. Parker, rector of the exclusive St. James' Episcopal Church of Providence, who said that a lack of the sporting spirit on the part of either husband or wife should properly constitute a good reason for separation. Dr. Parker said:

"For a man to have a wife without true sporting blood in her veins or for a woman to have a husband without the true sporting nature, ought to be the grounds for a divorce. The true sport never plays for money or gambles in any way. It is only the moral or half-breed who will go out and play golf for a dollar a hole, for that is the kind that has more money than sporting blood."

POLICE ARE COMET-GAZERS

In New Jersey Town, They Awaken Families to See Star.

WOODBURY, N. J., May 20.—Halley's comet, which is rushing along at the rate of a million miles a day, has imposed additional duties upon Woodbury's police force.

Under orders of Mayor Ladd, residents of Woodbury desirous of seeing the comet will be awakened by notifying Police Headquarters the night before. The Mayor's office is kept open all night and the Mayor has instructed the man in charge to notify those leaving orders by telephone when the comet appears. A dozen families were called up this morning shortly after 3 o'clock, when the comet was visible.

Costa Rica Quakes Cease. SAN JOSE, C. R., May 20.—The earth tremors that followed the destruction of Cartago have almost ceased. There have been no earthquakes in that part of Costa Rica during the last week. Telegraph communication is complete in all parts of the country.



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