

VOL. XXI.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

NO. 48.

ARMY BEATS NAVY

Great Football Game Seen by Vast Host.

CHIEFS OF NATION THERE

West Point Holds Advantage Throughout.

SEVERAL PLAYERS HURT

Philadelphia the Scene of Brilliant Assemblage, Which Witnesses Pierce Struggle Between Soldiers and Sailors.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—In the fourth contest on Franklin field between the football eleven representing the Army and Navy today, the young tars were decisively beaten by the score of 22 to 8. The first half ended with the score at 10 to 8, in favor of the West Point men. The latter had made two touchdowns, neither of which resulted in a goal, while Annapolis scored a touchdown on a sensational run of 62 yards by Straesburger, and forced Daly back of his own goal line for a safety.

In the second half West Point's goal was never in danger, while the soldiers duplicated their performance of the first half and kicked both goals.

As a football contest it may, without speaking disparagingly of either team, be called mediocre, but as a society event it was a gigantic success. There were distinguished guests from both fighting departments of the Government, and prominent citizens from nearly every section of the United States. Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland occupied a box on the Army side, and close to them sat Miss Alice Roosevelt, on whom every attention was showered. The box occupied by Miss Roosevelt was directly in front of the section occupied by the West Point cadets.

Her sympathies were plainly with the Army boys, but, perchance as a balm for the Navy lads, she was becomingly attired in a navy-blue gown. The President was prevented from attending the game, because of the press of official business, and Secretary Root, of the Army Department, was unable to be present because of the serious illness of his father-in-law. He was represented by First Assistant Secretary Root, who looked after the Washington guests. In a box close to that occupied by Miss Roosevelt were Major-General Young and Chaffee, an Adjutant-General Corbin. They were the guests of General A. Grierson, of this city. General Chaffee was particularly slated over the success of the cadets. General John C. Bates, commander of the Army cadets, and Miss Roosevelt, also occupied a box. Between the halves Miss Roosevelt held an impromptu reception, and shook hands with many friends. A great crowd congregated in front of the box, anxious to catch a glimpse of the daughter of the President.

At the conclusion of the first half General Corbin and Chaffee walked across the field to the Navy and conferred with Secretary Moody, who occupied a box with Congressman Adams, of Pennsylvania, and Gillette, of Massachusetts. In a box adjoining that of Secretary Moody were Admiral and Mrs. Sands, and their daughter.

Celebrating the Victory.

While all were waiting for the reappearance on the field of the contending forces, the two bands of the Army and Navy were working overtime on songs which had been arranged for the occasion by Jack and supporters of the respective football eleven. "Mr. Dooley," "Good Old Sumner Time," "Under the Bamboo Tree," and other popular airs were torn to shreds by the musicians.

The scene at the close of the game was thrilling and spectacular. At the sound of the referee's whistle announcing the close of the contest, the bands of both institutions rushed to the soggy field and time and again the bands marched around the big grounds, followed by the students cheering. Finally the West Pointers halted in front of the east goal. A cadet climbed the goal post and planted an Army flag at the top of the 20-foot upright. Not to be outdone by their victorious brethren, the Navy boys made a rush for the same goal, and in a moment the orange and blue flags floated from the top of the other goal post.

There were two sensational runs. Straesburger's 60-yard dash for a touchdown was brilliant, and Daly's running back of kicks was little short of marvelous, but the safety of the Navy was due to had judgment on his part. He caught the ball on West Point's goal line and, notwithstanding that both Skoul and Whitting were on him, he started to roll the ball out. As a consequence he was pushed back and thrown behind the goal.

It was 1:08 when the Navy squad came on the field. Five minutes later the Army eleven appeared. Both teams were given a routing send-off by their supporters. Whittington was chosen referee and John Miles umpire. West Point won the toss and chose the east goal, with the wind at its back. Captain Belknap kicked off at 1:19 P. M. Daly immediately punted and it was the sailors' ball on the Army's 40-yard line. Belknap again punted and it was then the Navy's ball. Plunges into the line by Farley and Straesburger failed to gain, and then Straesburger tried a goal from the field from the Army's 25-yard line. The ball went wide and was West Point's ball. Daly punted on the first line-up, and the Navy secured the ball in the middle. Belknap at once punted to Daly on West Point's 25-yard line.

West Point Scores.

Both sides braced, and an exchange of punts made it the soldiers' ball on the sailors' 30-yard line. Terrific line bucking by Bunker, Hackett and Torney forced the ball to the Navy's 10-yard line. Bunker plowed through center for five yards, and Torney made three more in the same place. In the next line-up Bunker carried the ball over for a touchdown. Daly punted out, but Hackett failed to heel the scratch.

West Point 9.

After the kick-off the Army forced its way to the Navy's 20-yard line, where the ball was lost on a fumble. Belknap punted. Hackett got the ball and ran 22 yards for a touchdown. Torney missed the goal. Score, West Point 10, Navy 2.

On an exchange of kicks it was the Navy's ball on her own 40-yard line. After two attempts Belknap kicked to West Point's 25-yard line. On the first line-up Torney fumbled and Straesburger, of the

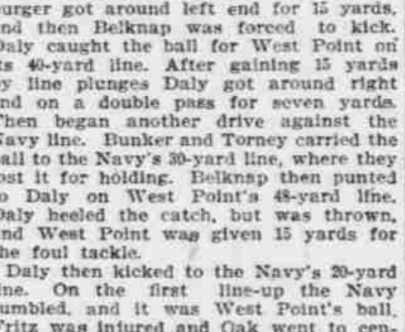
Navy, fell on the ball. After two attempts to gain Straesburger tried for a punt from the field from West Point's 30-yard line. Daly caught the ball and started to run with it, but was forced over for safety. Score, West Point 10, Navy 2.

Driving Against Navy Line.

Belknap kicked to Daly on West Point's 15-yard line, and Daly brought it back 20 yards. Torney gained five yards and then kicked to the Navy's 35-yard line. Belknap returned the kick, and it was West Point's ball on her own 40-yard line. After trying the Navy center for no gain, Daly kicked and the ball went to the Navy on its 20-yard line. Straesburger got around left end for 15 yards, and then Belknap was forced to kick. Daly caught the ball for West Point on its 40-yard line. After gaining 15 yards by line plunges Daly got around right end on a double pass for seven yards. Then began another drive against the Navy line. Bunker and Torney carried the ball to the Navy's 30-yard line, where they lost it for holding. Belknap then punted to Daly on West Point's 45-yard line. Daly heeled the catch, but was thrown, and West Point was given 15 yards for the four tackle.

Daly then kicked to the Navy's 20-yard line. On the first line-up the Navy fumbled, and it was West Point's ball. Fritz was injured and Oak went to center. Center bucks and a mass on tackle

LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY.



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EXPLORER SAYS NORTH POLE CAN BE REACHED.

There is Central Point From Which All Arctic Expeditions Must Go—Area of Known Territory Increases Year by Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, delivered an address tonight before the National Geographical Society on the subject of Arctic exploration. After discussing the

Arctic explorations of the past, Mr. Peary, speaking of the future, said: "In spite of the amount of work which has been done in the North Polar regions during the past few years, the work is not complete. The archipelago of Franz Josef land, it is true, has been delimited and its northern terminus removed from the field of uncertainty. The lands north of the American archipelago and west of Ellesmereland have also been delimited as to their northern coast. The northern terminus of Greenland archipelago has been rounded, and America holds the record for the most northerly land in the world, the northern point of the largest of the North Polar land groups. But there are still several gaps to be filled before North Polar work can be considered as finished.

"And the head of the Smith Sound gateway to the Pole is the central point from which to close this work. It is the point from which can be reached and determined that stretch of still unknown coast on the eastern shore of Greenland, reaching from Cape Bismark to Cape Peary; the point from which, east and west, can be determined the interior ramifications of the great fjord systems of Northern Greenland; the point from which can be reached and determined the gap in the coast line on the west coast of Grinnell Land, between Aldrich's farthest and Sverdrup's farthest; the point from which the practically unknown land along the eastern side of Kennedy and Robeson Channels can be reached; and the point from which the Pole itself can and will be reached.

"It may seem to indicate overconfidence to state boldly that the Pole can be reached, and yet it is a fact, even though the struggle for it has been going on unsuccessfully for years and years. Each time we have learned a little more, and I say to you here tonight that it is not an impossibility; that it can be done; that it is no more difficult than many of the great projects which we see being pushed to completion to-day, and which require money, persistence, hard work and some ability to bring to full fruition.

"The man who has the proper party, the proper equipment and the proper experience, and can start fresh in the northern coast of Grinnell land with the earliest returning light in February, will hold within his grasp the last great geographical prize that the earth has to offer—a prize that ranks with the prize which Columbus won—and will win for himself and his countrymen a fame that will last as long as human life exists upon the globe. Granted this, shall we let others win the prize for us?"

"Within the past five years the United States leaped to the front among the nations. Our industrial development and wealth have startled the world. Our influence in diplomacy was never so great. Our men of science hold the attention of Europe. Our battle-ships show the highest percentage of effectiveness. Our yachts win race after race from the best foreign talent. If there are any other prizes to be secured, or any other races to be won, shall we be untrue to our Anglo-Saxon heritage and the traditions of love of contest and adventure, and let some one else capture the trophies? Or shall we win them ourselves? The North Pole is the biggest prize the world has yet to offer; the race for it is the greatest race on earth. The winning of the international yacht race is for today only; the winning of the Pole is for all time.

"It should and must be won by American dollars, American energy and American ability."

Not O'Donnell's Wife.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The police are investigating the death of a young woman said to have been Miss Laura J. Patee, of Springfield, who died today in the Grand Pacific Hotel. In company with a man she came to the hotel Thanksgiving day. They were registered under the names of "C. J. O'Donnell and wife, Duluth, Minn."

Early this morning the man sent word to the office of the hotel that a doctor was needed in their room at once, as the

POLE CAN BE WON

woman with him was dying. Dr. Stringfield, the house physician, hurried to the room and upon his arrival found the young woman just breathing her last. There were no marks of violence upon her body, and appearances go to prove the story of the man's death. The police were notified and the man taken into custody. He declared that O'Donnell was his name and at first refused to give the name of the young woman. Later he gave the name of Miss Laura J. Patee, of Springfield, Ill.

O'Donnell will be held until after the case has been investigated by the coroner.

SHOT IN GAMBLING ROW

J. H. Boldin Charges John Johnson With Firing the Bullet.

A shooting scrape which nearly ended in a murder took place shortly after 10 o'clock last night in the Midway saloon on Everett street near Third, between colored men. J. H. Boldin, who says the man was gambling in the saloon, got the worst of it. His right eye is nearly closed, he was otherwise battered about the face, and he has a fractured skull, a broken right leg. He states that he was shot by John Johnson, who denies the truth of this statement.

It seems that Johnson and Boldin had been drinking, and Johnson had a 45 cent piece, and had a flat light, in which Johnson was the victor. Boldin went out and came back with a loaded revolver and fired three shots at Johnson. Johnson's direction, but missed him. Johnson's friends came to his assistance with their revolvers, and suddenly Boldin dropped, saying: "I've had enough, I'm out in the street." Johnson then fired a shot at Boldin, hitting him in the right leg. Police men Bailey and Gibson rushed in and sent Boldin in the patrol wagon to the police station, where his wounds were treated, but the bullet he said was in his right leg could not be found.

Just then Johnson came into the police station, accompanied by his bondsman, and gave himself up. He insisted that he had only struck Boldin with his hands, and had not shot him. Johnson was then released on \$100 bail. Not to be outdone in the matter, Boldin's friends also came to the station. They were all impressed with the thorough up-to-dateness of everything we saw. Another thing that impressed us was the courtesy and frankness of American employers and the pains they were willing to take to explain the methods in use at their respective factories and works.

All the delegates will report their impressions to the farmers in their respective trades on their return to England. Terence Flynn, of the Tailors' Union, said: "Counting the extra outlay in rent and clothes for food and all else here cheaper than in England, it is 25 per cent better off than the workman in England. On the whole he is far better cared for in respect of good sanitation, general comfort and better equipment than we are, and on the whole he works for lower wages in harness than the English workman. This 'old-old' principle does not prevail among the workmen, wherever else it is. The program being formulated here pauperism or penury in old age is almost unknown. The records of the English workhouses speak for themselves."

AMERICANS BETTER OFF.

Mosely's Commission Compares Conditions With British Workmen's.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Alfred Mosely, the retiring English expert on wages, with a number of workmen has made a six weeks' tour of this country to study industrial conditions here and in Canada, says: "Our trip, on the whole, was eminently satisfactory. We were all impressed with the thorough up-to-dateness of everything we saw. Another thing that impressed us was the courtesy and frankness of American employers and the pains they were willing to take to explain the methods in use at their respective factories and works."

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TO DEDICATE THE FAIR.

St. Louis Commission Prepares Programme—Women's Offer Rejected.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—The programme for the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, April 30, 1903, is being prepared by an appropriation of \$100,000 from which can be reached and determined that stretch of still unknown coast on the eastern shore of Greenland, reaching from Cape Bismark to Cape Peary; the point from which, east and west, can be determined the interior ramifications of the great fjord systems of Northern Greenland; the point from which can be reached and determined the gap in the coast line on the west coast of Grinnell Land, between Aldrich's farthest and Sverdrup's farthest; the point from which the practically unknown land along the eastern side of Kennedy and Robeson Channels can be reached; and the point from which the Pole itself can and will be reached.

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MAKES COUNTER-CHARGE.

Dismissed Customs Officer Says Collector Is No Gentleman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—William H. Theobald, the special agent of the Treasury in connection with the customs service, which will be distributed by the Treasury Department today and made application to Secretary Shaw for permission to resign. The secretary took the matter under advisement until the New York officials could report on the case.

While here Mr. Theobald made charges against Colonel Storey, formerly Deputy Collector of Customs at New York, and now an Inspector in the customs service. Mr. Theobald stated that Colonel Storey had used insulting and profane language to him, and had otherwise conducted himself in a manner unbecoming an officer of the Government. These charges will be investigated.

WILL TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN

New York Subway to Be Extended Under East River.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Work has been inaugurated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on the extension of the tunnel under the East River. The opening was made at Broadway and Ann streets, Manhattan. When this work shall have been completed the subway system will be open, and it will be possible to ride from Brooklyn to any part of Manhattan without change of cars.

Schreiner Elected to Assembly.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 29.—Crownright Schreiner, the candidate of the African Party, was elected member of the House of Assembly for Colerberg, Cape Colony. He is the husband of Olive Schreiner, the writer.

RUSSIA MUST PAY

United States Wins Sealing Arbitration.

DAMAGES GIVEN THE SHIPS

Over \$100,000 to Be Divided Among Four Vessels Seized Outside Russian Territorial Waters in the Pacific.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.—Professor Asser, the Dutch jurist, who has been arbitrating the claims of American sealers for the seizure of their vessels by the Russian Government about 10 years ago,

has delivered his award in favor of the United States. He appraises the damages in the case of the American schooner C. H. White at \$22,444; in the case of the James Hamilton at \$28,088; in the case of the Kate and Anna at \$10,485; and the Cape Horn Pigeon at \$38,750.

Professor Asser delivered his judgment in the arbitration court in the presence of the representatives of the United States and of Russia and others, including the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. Van Lydena. In giving his reason for the award, Professor Asser held that the schooner White was seized outside Russian territorial waters, and that the Russian contention that a warship of one nation was entitled to pursue beyond the boundaries of its territorial waters a ship of another nation guilty of illegal action within those waters was untenable. The arbitrator declared that the jurisdiction of the state could not extend beyond its territorial waters except by special treaty.

The seizure and confiscation of the C. H. White and the imprisonment of her crew was therefore illegal, and Russia was condemned to pay the C. H. White \$22,444 with interest at 6 per cent.

The dispute was the subject of protracted negotiations, resulting in an agreement in 1892 between Count Lamoriniere, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, and Herbert H. D. Pierce, United States charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, designating Professor Asser, a member of the council of state of the Netherlands, as arbitrator. Professor Asser decided June 30, 1902, that the average annual catch should form the basis on which damages should be awarded, which was exactly the contention advanced by Mr. Pierce, who was the advocate for the United States Government. The decision carried with it the opinion of the court that Russia must pay damages and only left for further argument the sum due in each case.

The case of the James Hamilton Lewis is governed by the same decision, which held that the general principle that damages should include the prospective profits of which the victim had been deprived applied usually to international litigation.

In the case of the Kate and Anna the arbitrator decided that the captain could have ceased seal hunting and that therefore Russia was not responsible for the prospective profits.

Both the James Hamilton Lewis and the Kate and Anna are given 6 per cent interest on the amount awarded.

STORY OF THE SEIZURES.

Sealers Captured Off Copper Island—Victoria Claims Still Pending.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 29.—The seizure of the American schooners Cape Horn Pigeon and C. H. White, of San Francisco, and J. H. Lewis and Kate and Anna, of Seattle, for which the Hague arbitrators have awarded damages to the owners in the sums stated in the Associated Press dispatches from The Hague, were all seized by the Russian cruisers Zhabitski and Kotlik in 1892 while off the Copper Islands. Two Victoria schooners were seized at the same time, the owners of the two having been recommended in 1887 by Russia for the seizure, but the claims of the others, together with that of one seized in 1888, are still pending. As their cases are exactly similar to that of the four American schoon-

GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

FAMOUS AUTHOR REPORTED TO BE SERIOUSLY ILL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—A special to the News from Crawfordsville, Ind., says: Reports that have gone from this city to the effect that General Lew Wallace is seriously ill, and that his condition occasions alarm are unwarranted. In riding out to his country place, the first of the week, General Wallace contracted a severe cold, and that, in turn, developed an ulcerated throat. The ailments combined to keep him in bed over Thanksgiving, but he is greatly improved today, and there is no cause for apprehension.

Dr. W. H. Ristine, General Wallace's physician, said, this afternoon, that his patient was spending a comfortable day. "His affliction is nothing serious," Dr. Ristine said. "General Wallace was out riding in his automobile. The day was raw and he caught cold. I think he will be out again in a day or two."

RECEIVER OF NIPPER SAYS HIS COMPANY IS IN DEBT.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 29.—Receiver W. E. Carroll, in the Nipper mining case, in which F. Auguste Heinze and others are arrayed against the Parrot Silver & Copper Company, one of the amalgamated corporations, has filed his report. Receiver Carroll finds a number of discrepancies between the figures of Receiver Harris and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, and that there is due the receivership from the Montana Ore Purchasing Company \$15,520.77.

HARRY P. Lusk, Newspaper Man, Dead.

PARENSIS, Kan., Nov. 29.—Harry P. Lusk, editor of the Parsons Morning Sun, died here today, aged 47 years, after a long illness. He was prominent for many years in Republican political circles and was one of the best-known newspaper men in the Southwest.

TAX FOR TRUSTS

Hepburn Has Plan to Curb Them.

BUT WILL CONGRESS ACT?

Ship Subsidy Bill Has Good Chance to Pass.

NO REVISION OF THE TARIFF

But President Will Urge Creation of a Commission—Cuban Reciprocity Assured at Short Session, Beginning Tomorrow.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 29.—The trusts are to be attacked in the short session of Congress, which meets Monday. A prohibitive tax placed on the watered stock of corporations, this tax to be levied and collected by the machinery provided for the collection of the internal revenues of the Government, is a remedy proposed to meet the trust evil, which Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, believes would annihilate that class of combinations formed not for the legitimate purpose of trade or commerce, but for the sole purpose of making money out of stock values.

"And this is exactly the form of trust that causes all of the evil," declared Colonel Hepburn, in discussing the subject with a reporter. "When you take away the opportunity of the professional promoter of getting rich simply through the organization of trusts and the assurance of enormous quantities of stock based on nothing but the visionary dividend-earning capacity of the proposed enterprise, you will at once put an effectual end to such organizations."

"In my opinion a prohibitive tax on the stock of every corporation which is not representative of substantial value would wipe such corporations out of existence, and when that is done combinations would be made only for the legitimate trade advantages which could be secured. Combinations of the latter class in my opinion are not harmful."

"As an example, take Mr. Morgan's steamship merger. What motive did Mr. Morgan have in engineering this gigantic scheme through if it were not for the great profit he could derive, not through the legitimate business of shipping, but through the issuance of stock based on the combination?"

"The motive for the railroad mergers will be found to be the same, and it is this gambling on the possibilities of enormous profits which becomes at once the money-making end of the trust and not the legitimate earnings which should be the real cause for the combination and the real source of the profit."

Anti-Trust Sentiment.

During the past few weeks Attorney-General Knox has been beset by Senators and Representatives who have prepared bills to "cure the trust evil." These bills range from amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law to drastic and improbable measures. To each and every applicant the Attorney-General has stated that he cannot in advance express an opinion of any bill which has not yet been introduced. His views were fully set forth in his famous Pittsburg speech, and he still maintains that the Sherman law, if judiciously amended, will bring the trusts within proper control. It is evident that anti-trust legislation will be attempted this session; it is also true that some such bill may pass the House, and in the Senate, where unlimited debate is allowed, the bill will probably meet its doom and go over until the long session of the next Congress.

No Tariff Reduction.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, will in all probability recommend the creation of a tariff commission, and Congress will take up the suggestion and authorize such a commission, non-partisan in character, and composed of men well posted on tariff questions. The tariff revision sentiment, which is so strong in the West, has not made the same headway in the East. The opposition of such men as Aldrich, Elihu, Platt of Connecticut, and others in the Senate, and Payne, Dabzell, Cannon and other leaders in the House is sufficient at this time to prevent action. Some who are likewise on the revision issue will welcome the opportunity to vote for a commission, as that means delay. Beyond a commission, nothing will be done in the tariff line, although Babcock and his followers will make an attempt to secure some recognition of the revision movement.

Ship Subsidy Situation.

It seems to be within the power of the Republican leaders to force through the ship subsidy bill this session, if they desire to. The opportunity is brighter now than ever before, but these very leaders have so far been discreet in their declarations regarding this measure. The bill has already passed the Senate, and is assured of enough votes in the House committee to report it on short notice. There are a number of Republicans who retire from Congress on March 4 who are indifferent as to this measure, but who may be induced to support it. To others who have heretofore held out, it will be shown that two years intervene before the next election, and if their constituents do not now approve the bill, they will before that election either forget the measure entirely or be convinced that it is a "good thing."

Cuban Reciprocity.

If a Cuban treaty is sent to the Senate, much of the time of that body will be spent behind closed doors. The ultimate ratification of such a treaty is assured.

(Concluded on Page 24.)