

MUST SAVE CHINA

Nelson Says Interests of America Demand It

HALE TAKES HIM TO TASK

He Contends Such Talk Indicates a National Partiality.

SENATE DEBATE WAXES WARM

Bill for Upbuilding of the Navy Develops a Discussion on Political Lines, in Which Leaders Engage.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There was an interesting exchange of views in the Senate today between Nelson and Hale. The Minnesota Senator, in the course of a brief colloquy with Patterson, concerning features of the naval appropriation bill, expressed the opinion that there is such a commonality of interests on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as to protect China against dismemberment. To this statement, Hale, in charge of the bill, objected sharply, saying the position of the United States in the present Oriental war is that of neutrality, and he could not allow to go unchallenged any statement in the Senate indicating a national interest in either Russia or Japan. Nelson responded, saying Hale had indicated as great partiality for Russia as he had expressed for Japan. The naval bill again occupied practically all of the time of the Senate, but while the amendment concerning a naval training station on the Great Lakes was technically the pending question, it was scarcely mentioned. The discussion today was entirely on political lines and was participated in by Hale, Dewey and Nelson on the Republican side, and by Gorman, Clay, Martin, Patterson and Bacon on the Democratic side.

Consideration of the bill was not completed when the Senate adjourned. The Senate passed the following bills: Amending the mineral land law relative to surveys; amending the law for the correction of double allotments to Indians; authorizing the President to extend an invitation to the International Congress of Hygiene to meet at Washington in 1906. Cullion presented the report of the conference committee on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The Senate agreed to the naval appropriation bill was taken up and the discussion immediately took on a political aspect. Clay took issue with the contentions of Lodge and Dewey as to the necessity for a strong fighting sea force to keep the United States out of war.

Clay also contended that there should be a Congressional committee to investigate expenditures in the departments, saying no business man would let business involving drift along as Congress was doing. He criticized the policy that led to the expenditures of \$307,000,000 annually for war and refused to erect public buildings in Washington that would save rents \$50,000 per year.

Martin (S. D.), a member of the committee on naval affairs, defended the bill. "We must have a strong navy," he said, and he insisted on the recent expansion of the United States as the main reason for this necessity. He referred to the possibility of France and Great Britain being drawn into the Oriental war because of their respective alliances with Russia and Japan, and while he did not believe that the United States would become involved, he did not consider it the part of wisdom to be unprepared.

Dewey spoke of the policy of expansion and Patterson inquired whether he meant that further aggrandizement through conquest or purchase foreign territory would be the programme of this Government. "I do not think we will ever see the time when we will need more territory," said Mr. Dewey, "but I do think we will get a merchant marine some day, and I mean that we will want a navy big enough to protect it. I mean that I hope Secretary Hay's programme for an open door in China will continue to be a policy of this Government, and that we should have a navy big enough to enforce it."

Dewey predicted that in the end Chamberlain would succeed in the programme laid out by him in Great Britain. Other European nations would be bound taking steps to protect themselves against us, and a navy would be needed. He said that whichever side was victorious in the Far Eastern war, the United States must be consulted, and this country would insist on having her interests considered before China could be divided up. A great navy would be necessary at such a time. Replying to Patterson, he said he did not think it would be necessary to go to war to maintain our interests in the Orient.

"Why are the other powers now accepting a very unpopular note from us?" he asked. Patterson called attention to the report that the note to Russia and Japan had been invited by Germany. "We are not China in No Danger," Nelson replied to Patterson's questions concerning our naval influence in the East, saying that with the country, Great Britain and Japan all united in support of an open door in China, there was no danger to the American position. "All too, were hostile to the absorption of Manchuria. He did not believe there was any formal alliance, only mutuality of interests."

Hale protested that this debate was extraneous. "I do not want the statement of the Senator from Minnesota to go unchallenged," he said. "I do not agree that there is today any such common interest between the United States, Great Britain and Japan on the one side, against Russia, France and other powers, as his statement implies. Our attitude is one of neutrality, and so declared by our State Department. The statement that we have a common interest with Japan and Great Britain as to Manchuria cannot be made without a statement. We are not against Japan, nor must it be said that our interests are with her and against Russia and other Continental European powers."

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TO OPEN BIG TRAC

Congress Is Asked to Allow Settlers on Yakima Lands.

JONES INTRODUCES THE BILL

One Million Acres Valuable for Farming and Mining Purposes and Timber Would Be Subject to Entry.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash., March 5.—Representative Jones today introduced a bill opening to settlement about 1,000,000 acres of unallotted lands of the Yakima Indian reservation. Having the assurance of the support of the Interior Department he hopes to secure the passage of this bill at the present session.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to classify and appraise the allotted lands of the reservation, irrigable and grazing lands are there to be thrown open under the homestead law, while timber lands will be sold under sealed bids after due advertisement. Mineral lands will be disposed of under the mineral laws and arid land under the desert act.

In addition to complying with the requirements of the land law, settlers will be required to pay the appraised value of the lands they acquire. The bill recognizes the claim of the Yakima Indians to the disputed tract of 300,000 acres lying west of their present reservation and east of the summit of the mountains. The Secretary is authorized to make allotments to those Indians on the reservation who have not yet received lands, and is also authorized to set apart tracts of grazing and timber lands for the benefit of the tribe.

President Roosevelt informed Mr. Sherman he was opposed to the terms of payment fixed in the bill as it passed the House, but he would veto it if the price of the land as specified in the House bill is so strong that he would veto it in the present shape. It has been shown by the President's veto that the land is worth an average price of at least \$5 an acre at the least. Some of it is worth as much as \$25 an acre.

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Australian Mothers Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The following letter from Mrs. W. F. Mitchell of Broadford, Victoria, Australia, shows that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy furnishes the same prompt relief and is preferred to any other medicine that has ever been used in the United States. She says: "In many families of eight or ten children, I have used nothing else but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have tried many other mixtures, but have found nothing so good. It is so simple and so safe, and it is so effective, that I can't say enough for it. It is the best medicine I have ever used, and I will always recommend it. For sale by all druggists."

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Possible Intercourse Disrupted. Wallonia County Democrat. The fact that three of Wallonia County's prosperous and prominent bachelors have gone East and selected wives from among the Philistines should not be taken as an evidence that Wallonia County's fair damsels do not make loving wives and affectionate mothers. But rather of the fact that the Wallonia County bachelor is a sentimental fellow and enjoys a dash of the romantic with his courtship. The Wallonia County girl, as a feminine product is second to none.

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DAWES' COMMISSION HOLDS ON

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WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House today passed the Indian appropriation bill after some controversy relative to some provisions affecting tribes in the Indian Territory. An unsuccessful effort was made by Stephens (Dem., Tex.) to eliminate the provision for continuing the Dawes Commission and Little (Dem., Ark.) was adopted, removing the restrictions on the sale or lease of lands of all allottees of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, except the restrictions on the homestead. A further amendment by Little was adopted, which places with the Secretary of the Interior the authority heretofore vested in the Dawes Commission to sell at public sale tracts from the residue of land belonging to the Creeks in the Creek Nation, now unsettled and consisting of about 500 acres.

The provision authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make rules and regulations for the rental of homesteads and other lands allotted to full-blood Indians belonging to the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in the Indian Territory, or to their minor children such Indians went out on a point of order raised by Little. The bill then was passed without division. A bill for the relief of settlers within the limits of the grant lands owned by the Santa Fe Railroad Company, in New Mexico was passed.

President Ready to Veto It. House Bill Values Indian Lands in South Dakota Too Low. WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative Knapp, N. Y., chairman of the Indian affairs committee of the House, had a conference today with the President regarding the providing for the allotment of the reservation of land in the Roseburg reservation, South Dakota.

By the terms of the measure, the land may be sold to settlers for not less than \$1 an acre, the amount to be paid in five annual installments, the land not sold under the first offer to be allotted at \$1 an acre.

President Roosevelt informed Mr. Sherman he was opposed to the terms of payment fixed in the bill as it passed the House, but he would veto it if the price of the land as specified in the House bill is so strong that he would veto it in the present shape. It has been shown by the President's veto that the land is worth an average price of at least \$5 an acre at the least. Some of it is worth as much as \$25 an acre.

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THEY ACTUALLY DO THE WORK. Food Eaten Is Worthless Until Digested—Some Stomachs Must Have Help. Food taken into the stomach which, from the nature of the food or the condition of the stomach, is not digested, is worse than no food at all. This is a true statement as far as it goes, and a great many dyspeptics go on their work with their reasoning. They argue with themselves that because their stomachs do not do the work given them, they must be starved. It would be just as sensible for a business man who is unable to do all his own work to cut down his business to the capacity as to try to force a man to starve himself to relieve his stomach. The sensible business man employs help and goes forward with his business. So should the man whose stomach will employ help for his stomach and give his body proper nourishment.

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Sanitarium. STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS are for sale by all druggists. They are the one article that the druggist does not try to sell something in the place of it that is just as good. Their naturalness and safety are the reasons why they are so popular.

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REJECTED BY MEN

Coal Operators' Plan to Reduce Wages Disfavored.

STRIKE MAY BE THE RESULT

Leaders of the Miners Advise Them to Accept Proposed Cut of Five and One-Half Per Cent in Wages.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—The joint conference between the coal miners and operators of the Central Competitive District adjourned tonight without reaching an agreement as to the scale of wages for the year commencing April 1. This is the second time there has been a failure to agree, a strike may now result. The operators are leaving for their homes. The 900 miners' delegates here will meet Monday morning in National Convention, when, it is announced, statements of the position of the miners will be given to the public.

The final disagreement and adjournment came after an hour devoted to consideration of the ultimatum of the operators, which was that a 10-year scale be signed at a reduction of 5 1/2 per cent from the present scale. F. L. Robbins, a Pittsburg operator, was the first speaker in the joint conference. He said: "After a long struggle, in which there seemed to be nothing in sight but a disagreement, we have finally come to the point where, in the interests of this movement, our country, the people and our agreement, we make a proposition that when we first met did not appeal to us. Present conditions justify a much larger reduction. This proposition is wholly adequate, and it is only made because of a two-year agreement, the country's welfare and our long relations."

"We show that this is not a case of the depressed times are not going to continue, and we want to do our part in bringing about a return to prosperity." Mr. Taylor, of Illinois, followed. He asked the miners' delegates to exercise discretion in dealing with the proposition. "There will be no local settlements in the different states," said Taylor. "We will accept the responsibility of putting this scale into