

WAR WITH JAPAN, BUREAU OF WAR

Naval Appropriation Bill Calls for Much Speechmaking in Lower House.

HOBSON RENEWS DEMAND

Urges Construction of Four Instead of Two Battleships and Proposes Conflict-Lilly Attacks the Navy-Yards.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Debate on the naval appropriation bill in the House today resolved itself in the main into a discussion of the possibility of war between the United States and Japan. In the line with the well-known views on the subject, Hobson of Alabama pleaded for four battleships instead of two for the next fiscal year, and pointed out that the President of the United States should have a fixed policy with regard to naval construction. A war between the yellow and the white races he regarded as inevitable, and he asserted that Japan's present military activity was with a view to the supremacy of the Pacific and ultimately she would clash at arms with the United States.

On the other hand, Burton of Ohio, and W. W. Kitchin of North Carolina disputed that contention, each of them avowing that a clash was not only not come, but that the United States should remain in the forefront of modern civilization as the exponent of peace.

Navy-Yards Assailed.

Others who spoke were Lilley of Connecticut, who criticized the Navy Department for maintaining several useless navy-yards; Gill of Maryland, who denounces the President for his treatment of Rear-Admiral Brownson; Dawson of Iowa, who advocated the consolidation of several bureaus of the Navy Department; and elsewhere in the House, who favored a naval program of two battleships a year for ten years; Smith of Texas, who made a general assault on the Republican party; O'Connell of Massachusetts, who declared himself in favor of four battleships, and Ferris of Oklahoma, who condemned the dealing in futures in the bucket-shops and elsewhere in the country.

Mr. Hobson went so far as to say that \$50,000,000 in battleships would have enabled the United States to force Russia to evacuate Manchuria at the time she agreed to do so, and in that case the war between Russia and Japan would have been averted.

"The war clouds are gathering," Mr. Hobson said at conclusion.

Mr. Burton followed and was rather inclined to discount Mr. Hobson's predictions of war.

Thinks Hobson Wrong.

The United States, he declared, was in the forefront of modern civilization and instead of making peace, he would have made peace between Russia and Japan and said that "not one of our 20 battleships has been ordered to do with the peace." It was accomplished rather through a reliance in his fairness and the justice and distinctness of the American flag, which would have been swept away if he had those ambitions which belong to a country having a great navy and wanting to dominate the nations of the earth.

He concluded by saying that the United States should take advantage of its significant position and lead the world in the path of peace.

President Roosevelt's treatment of Rear-Admiral Brownson because of his attitude with regard to the treatment of a naval surgeon in charge of the hospital ship Relief was condemned by Mr. Gill, of Maryland, who charged that the President had repeatedly shown a disregard for the law and had formed acts wholly illegal. A great injustice, he said, had been done by Rear-Admiral Brownson.

"We should have treated him in a fair play," he exclaimed, "not only in precept but also in practice," and he said that "the who is loudest in preaching the square deal should be foremost in practicing it."

Quotes Topical Song.

Mr. Gill briefly touched upon politics and said that notwithstanding the President had twice asserted his determination (that not to be a candidate for a third term) it was currently reported that his last message was a bid for a re-nomination. He quoted from a topical song the refrain running:

"It's Taft or I, and that's the cry—in Washington," and said that President Roosevelt's re-nomination would be a misfortune to the Republic and a calamity for a third term a calamity to the country.

Mr. Loud (Mich.) favored a naval program of two battleships each year for the next ten years.

Mare Island Attacked.

The Navy-yards and stations attacked by Mr. Lilley were those at Mare Island, Charleston, Port Royal, Portsmouth, New Orleans and Key West. They were taken up separately and discussed by Mr. Lilley. The Mare Island yards, he said, had cost \$1,125,000, but the Secretary of the Navy states that this dry dock will not permit the docking of a battleship. And not only is this true, but a battleship cannot get in the yards. Although Rear-Admiral Rodcott, then chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks ten years ago, practically recommended the abandonment of the yards, since then the \$75,500 has been expended in dredging alone, and \$1,125,000 has been appropriated and expended on the yard.

"Key West is a place," said Mr. Lilley, "that has cost us \$1,250,000. It is six miles from the straits and the low-water depth in its channel is 20 feet, and \$1,100,000 has been expended in dredging. At this year in the fiscal year ended in 1907, \$30,215 was expended for labor, and the value of their total project was \$1,100,000."

Portsmouth, N. H., or Kittery, Me., is a plant that has cost us over \$30,000,000.

Concerning the Navy-yard at New Orleans, Mr. Lilley said that in 1907, \$24,750 was spent by the Department for labor, and the total product was \$998,000. Charleston, he said, is going to the "Great Laker" Annapolis, he said, for which Congress has seen fit to appropriate sums that will reach a total of \$10,000,000, is sunk in the mud.

Mr. Lilley's resolution recites that:

whereas, more than \$100,000 has been unnecessarily spent on the Navy-yards mentioned, and whereas, the Government would benefit by their sale or abandonment, the President be empowered to appoint a commission of three members, two of whom shall be men of reputed ability in the management of great industrial enterprises, to investigate and report upon the advisability of either abandoning or selling the yards and stations mentioned and report not later than January 1. It is asked that the Secretary of the Navy be given full power to take testimony and to call for records and accounts.

Uncle Sam Wants Elevator Man.

ORIGINATOR NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 11.—A civil service notice to fill the office of electrician and elevator conductor at the Portland Postoffice will be held May 20, salary \$86.

One additional letter-carrier will be appointed at Portland on May 1.

Roosevelt Gives Dinner-Party.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a distinguished company at dinner at the White House tonight. The guests included Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador; Secretary of the Navy, Messers; Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon; Representative and Mrs. Longworth; Mrs. Whiteley Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

WILL VISIT YELLOW SEA

PHILIPPINE FLEET PREPARES FOR ANNUAL CRUISE.

Officials at Washington Not Sorry to See Warships in Chinese Waters During Boycott.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Philippine fleet, technically known as the third squadron of the Pacific, under command of Rear-Admiral Hemphill, will leave Manila soon for its annual Summer cruise in Asiatic waters. Admiral Hemphill is entirely independent of direction from the Navy Department regarding his movements on the sea, but it is the impression here that he will, as usual, make his base at Chefoo in the Yellow Sea. From there it is usual to make practice cruises to various Chinese and Japanese ports and to carry out a regular system of maneuvers. The cruise generally extends over a period of from three to four months.

While it is asserted with positiveness that no directions or suggestions have been received from the Navy Department regarding the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, developing as the result of the Tatsu Maru seizure and release, it is evident that officials here will feel satisfaction in having the American flag aloft in Chinese waters.

There is an inclination here to minimize the boisterous and noisy reports, no mail arrivals having been received. Mr. Rockhill, it is reported, has just completed his annual trip up the Yalu River, where he made official calls on the vicarous of New Chung and Hankow provinces. Return calls were received by Mr. Rockhill from the United States cruiser which conveyed him on the river trip of 1500 miles.

CONTROL WILL INCREASE

Statements Discuss State and Federal Power Over Corporations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The closing sessions of the annual meet of the American Academy of Political and Social Science were held this afternoon and tonight, at which the questions, "The Nation and the Railways" and "The Federal and State Control of Corporations" were discussed by men who hold opposite opinions concerning Federal control. Among the speakers at tonight's session were Congressman Burton, of Ohio; John S. Pillsbury, of Massachusetts; and James L. Slattery, of New York, and Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor General of the United States, Washington.

Judge Hough said large corporations had received too little control and would get a great deal more. Mr. Williams said that the Government was generally based on necessity, "the tyrant's plea," and generally grew out of war. Mr. Burton said the states themselves would determine the boundary between state and Federal power, and there need be no fear of Federal usurpation.

A letter was read from President Roosevelt, inviting President Rowe of Connecticut to meet at the conference of Governors on conservation of general resources, which is to be held at the White House, May 12-15.

Mr. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a speech referring to the Sherman anti-trust law, said:

"Nothing indicates more the profound sense of the President than his call on Congress for a modification of this bill."

FAVORS STRONG NAVIES

Needed Now for Preventing Wars, Says Mrs. Eddy.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—(Special.)—The Christian Science Sentinel this week publishes the following statement:

WAR. MARY BAKER G. EDDY. For many years I have prayed daily that there be no more war, no more barbarous slaughtering of our fellow men, and that all the people on earth and the islands of the sea have one God, one mind, love God supremely, and love their neighbor as themselves.

National disagreements can be and should be arbitrated wisely, fairly and fully settled. It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations.

ENLIST A NEW MASCOT

Sailors of Cruiser Washington Name Young Goat Chief Sealie.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 11.—(Special.)—Rated as a kid goat, with no service marks and no medals, "Chief Sealie" was formally adopted today by the sailors of the cruiser Washington as the cruiser's mascot. The Seattle Commercial Club is sponsor for the new mascot. Henry Watson Cornell introduced the recruit to the crew and Chief Boatwain's Mate J. Costin made out the enlistment papers. Occupying a large table in the Commodore Club rooms, Chief Sealie was cuddled and petted by nearly 200 persons who went to see the ceremony.

Henry's Policy?

In San Francisco the motives of Francis J. Henry in prosecuting the municipal grafters has been seriously questioned. No longer is it considered that he has been conducting a campaign to serve the public indifferently. Within a year a marked change has occurred in public sentiment and the methods of prosecution by Mr. Henry have been described as "schools of intimidation, subornation, falsehood, intrigue." No less responsible journal than "The San Francisco Argonaut" sums up "Henry's policy" as follows:

"This rotten and criminal system of graft 'damaging' the gift of somebody and then 'rounding up' evidence to make the nightmare a demonstration of a reality."

On March 21 the Argonaut published an exhaustive review of the anti-graft movement in San Francisco, showing the long and hard struggle against the prosecution, in charge of Francis J. Henry, has become discredited. The Argonaut traces the gradual uncovering of the motives back to the prosecution of the Navy, Messers, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bacon; Representative and Mrs. Longworth; Mrs. Whiteley Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Appended excerpts from the Argonaut outline the history of the anti-graft movement, having studied the prosecution, in charge of Francis J. Henry, has become discredited.

In March, 1907—one year ago—the movement inaugurated some weeks previously by Francis J. Henry, Rudolph Spreckels and Eugene Ruef, against a deeply-rooted system of municipal debauchery, typified by the names of Abraham Ruef and Eugene Ruef, stood high in moral repute in San Francisco. It had the approval of every reputable elite and there was organized in its support apparently everything essential to success.

Public respect was behind it; it was a unit for it; the courts were at least friendly to it; highly skilled detective aid was at its service; apparently unlimited money was pledged to it with brief respite of the situation was favorable.

Within a year this movement has had many successes and it has achieved an undependable public service, namely, that of thrusting out of place and authority a group of grossly corrupt officials and at the same time organizing a group of public practice lawyers like practice as to honor of his purpose to convict certain persons, and to bring about a change in the character in relation to the work in hand.

The first thing tending seriously to the first thing tending seriously to the prosecution developed in addresses made by members of the prosecuting staff before a public audience. Mr. Henry, in various platform talks, permitted the public to depart from lawyer-like practice as to honor of his purpose to convict certain persons, and to bring about a change in the character in relation to the work in hand.

Surprise was universal, says the Argonaut, when it developed that the prosecution had granted immunity to the corrupt Board of Supervisors, the corrupt Board of Public Works, the corrupt Board of Police, and the corrupt Board of Fire.

Explorations were superficial, but neither at the time nor since have they been made up to justify the extraordinary jail delivery."

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"It will be remembered that when it was announced that Mr. Rudolph Spreckels had financed the anti-graft crusade and that Mr. J. D. Phelan stood at his back there were many to express doubts as to the motives of these persons. It was recalled that before the disaster Spreckels and Phelan had been associated in a street railway project in rivalry with the existing system; and there were those freely to suggest that the movement of the two persons named, nominally against the graft, was in its motives and essential character by an effort to 'get even' with business rivals by which the Spreckels-Phelan combination had been wrecked in business conflict."

That Messrs. Spreckels and Henry had private motives of enmity against Mr. Calhoun, of the United Railroads, did not seem them, and does not now, an adequate reason for discrediting their early activities in the way of detecting and punishing crime, providing, of course, that the methods of prosecution were legitimate and proper. It was assumed in the beginning in behalf of the backers of the prosecution that they would attempt nothing outside the lines of propriety and legitimacy. It was upon this basis that public confidence and support was given to their movement. The presumption was that whatever they did they would do properly and honestly, with a due regard for public interests and with a decent respect for the integrity of the law. Indeed, they were supposed to be seeking a movement to enforce the mandate of the law.

It is true that questions were raised as to the men active in the prosecution, especially of Messrs. Spreckels and Henry, and already in the career of the former was suggestive of impersonal or unselfish motives, while the whole reputation of the latter was of frontier lawlessness, mostly in connection with criminal practices. It was hoped and trusted that some thing of the spirit of a great moral enterprise might come to possess the men active in this movement, and already in the career of the former was suggestive of impersonal or unselfish motives, while the whole reputation of the latter was of frontier lawlessness, mostly in connection with criminal practices.

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"There were those who saw clearly that so much speech, a spirit of respect, vindictive, a sense of propriety so out of joint with all reasonable standards, implied something very much at odds with the nominal purposes of the anti-graft movement."

"Other incidents tending to discredit the purposes of the prosecutors arose in connection with the trial of Eugene Ruef. From beginning to end this procedure was in contempt of all the ordinary forms of law. The sympathies of the court were already with the prosecution. Broadly speaking, the motions of the prosecutors were allowed; all the motions of the defense were denied. It was the universal declaration of old lawyers that the case was carried to its culmination by forced and arbitrary rulings and that upon appeal the verdict would surely be nullified. Every layman saw that the procedure was a farce, carried through by irregular methods to a predetermined end. At the same time there were thoughtful men among the forward-looking citizens who were to question any proceeding carried forward regardless of the principles and the rules of law. And there were those who saw publicly that if the graft prosecution was to carry itself with public respect it must not for any reason be allowed to depart from lawyer-like practice as to honor of his purpose to convict certain persons, and to bring about a change in the character in relation to the work in hand."

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warded the one class confessedly and grossly guilty, while they make a merit of presenting others as criminals, not more guilty?"

"How, when Calhoun was involved in the street-car strike, Henry had promised not to disturb him until the trouble with the men was settled, and then summoned Calhoun to the grand jury the day the strike was formally declared, is related in the Argonaut. This was considered as an outrage, and the moral powers of the prosecution should have been turned at the very hour of stress and trial to his aid. The rule of the prize ring itself does not permit a man to be struck when he is down, and Henry's conduct was no less than to adjust itself in matters of this kind, and it quickly turned to Calhoun."

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