

CHAMP CLARK MAKES FEW REMARKS

Gentleman From Missouri Does Not Believe There Is Such a Thing as Harmony in Republican Party.

Good Feeling Prevails Only on Surface, Dissension Prevailing All Through.

NO DOUBT ABOUT ROOSEVELT

Democratic Member Believes That His Nomination Will Be Received Sullenly by Alleged Supporters.

Washington, March 28.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was before the house today, but the debate took a wide range. Mr. Gillet, of Massachusetts, used considerable time in answering some statement recently made on the floor by Mr. Spigutt, of Mississippi, regarding the race question. He declared he had supposed there was no social grades in the United States but every man had a right to choose his own friends and associates among those most in sympathy with himself. He defended the president for inviting Booker T. Washington to dine with him, and said the president was a man of big heart, as well as birth, breeding and education.

Champ Clark, of Missouri, added a comprehensive chapter to the campaign material of the democratic party in the delivery of a carefully prepared speech on the tariff question in the house. Mr. Clark said in opening:

"We go forth to battle with tariff reduction and genuine reciprocity inscribed upon our banner."

He then drew a line of demarcation between the tariff ideas of the two parties and dwelt at length on the "stand pat" declaration of the republicans. He called attention to the dissenting element of that party who, he said, marched under the banner of the "Iowa idea," and inferentially he classed this element as democrats.

"Republican harmony, which they spell with a big 'H'" said Mr. Clark, "is only on the surface, while republican dissension pervades the grand

old party through and through. They may be able, by hook and by crook, to get together for this election but that there will be a sloughing off of the party which will amount to a split in the near future is indicated by all signs of the times. That Colonel Roosevelt will be nominated appears to be a certainty, but hundreds of thousands of republicans will support him under protest.

"The 'stand patters' will make the platform but a large majority will receive it sullenly. In fact, the weeding out process of the tariff reform republicans has already begun.

Mr. Clark referred to Representatives Hepburn and Grosvenor as "luminaries of the first magnitude in the congressional galaxy and high princes in the temple of protection." He took Hepburn to task for saying in a speech that the production of pig iron in this country had only increased 11,000,000 tons ten years ago to 44,000,000 tons in 1902. Clark declared that, in 1902 the production in the United States was 17,821,500 tons. He then quoted Hepburn's statement, in this same speech, "I live in a county of 24,000 people, a farming community. There is not a protected industry in that county," and commented on it as follows:

"By that one declaration, unwittingly uttered, no doubt the gentleman from Iowa answers completely all the republican speeches, editorials and essays as to how the high tariff should be adjusted."

The "stand pat" policy Clark attributed to General Grosvenor, who, he said, was interviewed shortly after the election in Ohio in November, 1901 and in exuberance of spirit said regarding the election, "it means that there is no more prospect of the Dingley tariff rates being tinkered with than there is of amending the 10 commandments."

ORDERS UNDER THE BAN.

Religious Institutions in France Denied All Power to Instruct.

Paris, March 28.—By a decisive majority the chamber of deputies tonight passed the government bill for the suppression of all kinds of teachings by religious orders. This supplements and completes the work begun by former Premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau in 1901.

The parliamentary battle over the bill was one of the severest which the chamber of deputies has seen in recent years.

An amendment was carried despite the wishes of Premier Combes, which renders the measure inapplicable to the colonies, but the premier was careful to point out that this does not affect the power conferred on the government by the law of 1901 of closing such schools in colonies by decree.

CHICAGO LAWYER WOULD PUT STOP TO BUILDING PANAMA CANAL BY INJUNCTION

Files Bill of Equity to Enjoin Secretary Shaw, New Panama Canal Company and Others Interested in the Enterprise of Progress.

Attorney Wilson insists That He Represents None but Himself, Although Admitting That Such Statement Will Not Be Believed—Stated by One Who Professes to Know That Bogota People Are Backing Up the Action.

Washington, March 28.—Warren B. Wilson, a lawyer of Chicago, today filed in the district supreme court a bill in equity for an injunction against Secretary Shaw, the Republic of Panama, the New Panama Canal Company of France and others to stop the construction of the Panama canal. Wilson, who came here solely to institute proceedings, left for Chicago tonight. He said that in bringing the proceedings he represented no one except himself, although he does not expect the people to believe that. He said the question appealed to him personally, and he proposed to fight the case along to the supreme court of the United States.

BACKED BY BOGOTA PEOPLE

Chicago Attorney Believes That Wilson Has Colombian Clients.

Chicago, March 28.—Attorney Hawes who occupies the same office in this city with Wilson, said:

"I am of the opinion that some Bogota people, who are opposed to the Panama canal project, are behind Wil-

son. Wilson started working on the Panama case about a month ago, after he had been visited every day for a week by a prominent merchant of Bogota. He has at least five clients in Bogota, but I have never learned their names. In view of his connection with these people, the logical conclusion is that they are the ones that are responsible for the legal proceedings brought in Washington today."

DEFENSE IS TECHNICAL.

San Francisco, March 28.—The preliminary hearing of F. A. Hyde and Henry Dimond, accused of obtaining government land by fraudulent means, was resumed today before United States Commissioner Heacock. The attorneys for the defendants asked that they be discharged on the ground that the United States had not been defrauded. They claimed that if fraud had been committed it was against the states of Oregon and California and in that case the accused men were answerable to those states. The indictment was also attacked on other technical grounds.

REPORT SAYS THAT PORT IS BOTTLED BY JAPANESE

Tokio, Monday, March 28.—A telegram received from Niu Chwang this afternoon says that at 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Japanese succeeded in sinking four steamers at the mouth of Port Arthur. A flotilla of destroyers conveyed the merchantmen, which were subsequently sunk, and rescued the volunteers crew. Later the Japanese battleships bombarded the town and its defenses.

"A Chinese junk which has arrived here reports having seen on the morning of March 28, 11 seaworthy Russian vessels maneuvering in the vicinity of the Japanese fleet, which was also maneuvering. No sound of firing was heard here."

Little News Reaches London.

London, March 28.—No further news has been received here regarding the Port Arthur engagement with the exception that the Telegraph's Yinkow correspondent says the Japanese bombardment badly damaged the forward part of the Barbet and the Russian battleship Czarevitch.

Order Grey Uniforms.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—In order that the Russian troops shall not present a bright target for the enemy, an order has been issued by the ministry of war directing that grey instead of white shall be the color of the uniform during the summer season.

Fleet to go East.

Paris, March 28.—The Petit Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "I learn that the fleet to sail to the far east about June 15, will consist of eight battleships, 11 cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, the number of which has not been fixed."

Returns With Prizes.

Paris, March 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisienne says it is rumored that the Vladivostok squadron has returned to port with several prizes including a Japanese warship.

Smallpox Epidemic.

Irkutsk, Siberia, March 28.—Smallpox has become epidemic in the interior of this province. The authorities have taken measures to stamp out the disease which has yet not affected the troops.

Land Skirmish Reported.

Seoul, March 28, 5:15 a. m.—Report has reached here that 50 Japanese and 10 Cossacks were killed and wounded

in a skirmish that occurred between Anjua and Tingju.

PENSION ORDER DISCUSSED.

Maintained by Carmack that Authority Has Been Stretched

Washington, March 28.—The senate today for three hours discussed the order of the pension bureau in making old age an evidence of disability and then passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Discussion of the pension order was based on the resolution offered some days ago by Mr. Carmack declaring the committee on judiciary to inquire into the authority of an executive branch of the government to make such an order. Carmack contended that no such authority exists, but several republican senators argued that the order was in line with the regulation issued by Judge Lochren, commissioner of pensions under Cleveland, fixing 65 years of age as an evidence of infirmity. They also declared that the new order would have only the effect of affording prime facie giving a pension solely because the age of 62 years had been reached by a pension applicant.

POSTAL OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

H. H. Rand Quits as Head of Salary Division in Department.

Washington, March 28.—The postmaster-general today accepted the resignation of H. H. Rand as superintendent of the division of salaries and allowances in postoffice department. During the postal inquiry it was charged he was interested in the promotion of numerous speculative enterprises, mostly mining companies. The Bristow report failed to sustain the charges, but Rand never appeared again officially at the department and it was generally understood he never would resume his official duties.

Referee Displeases Audience.

Chicago, March 28.—Abe Attell was given a decision over Aurelio Herrera tonight at the end of a six round contest. The verdict of the referee did not meet with the approval of the spectators, three quarters of whom were of the opinion that the fight should have gone to Herrera.

River Lowers Rapidly.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 28.—The flood conditions in Grand River valley have greatly improved in the past 24 hours and unless there should be a fall of rain, which is threatened tonight further damage from high water has passed. Since morning the river has lowered nine inches.

Baseball Scores.

Fresno—Portland 1; Tacoma 5.

JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF GUILTY

Senator Burton of Kansas Convicted in United States District Court of Accepting Bribery From Co.

Protects Interests Before Post-office Department When Government Is Interested.

DISAGREEMENT IS SETTLED

Lecture by Judge Brings Lone Juror into Line so That Verdict Is Rendered—Motion for New Trial Filed.

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Joseph Ralph Burton, United States senator from Kansas, was convicted by a jury in the United States district court today on the charge of having accepted compensation to protect the interests of Rialto Grain and Securities Company, of St. Louis before the postoffice department in matters in which the government is directly or indirectly interested. The jury deliberated 61 hours.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by counsel for the senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered that Senator Burton appear in court either in person or by proxy, at 10 o'clock from day to day until the court has heard the argument for a new trial and if decided against him to fix his punishment.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement of the jury. The jury was brought before Judge Adams, who asked the cause of the delay. He was told that 11 jurors had agreed, but the twelfth stood alone. The court admonished the lone juror that the expense of a new trial should not be incurred because of him waiting to agree with the majority of the jury. A precedent was quoted, showing that the majority of the jurors should decide the case before them and a verdict be rendered accordingly. The jury was then told to poll its vote once more. Soon after the jury reported, bringing a verdict, but Judge Adams found that

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