



FOR PARADE AND SHOW

Congressman Characterizes Atlantic Fleet.

MERCHANTS MARINE

In Case of War You Cannot Employ Foreign Ships to Carry Coal.

UNPREPAREDNESS FOR WAR

He Said There Are Only Two Nations on This Earth Who Have Committed the Colossal Folly of Not Building up a Merchant Marine.

BOSTON, Mar. 21.—"If we should have war on the Pacific Ocean today, Russia's fate would be ours," declared Congressman W. E. Humphrey of Seattle, at a dinner of the Norfolk Republican Club at the Hotel Brunswick. Speaking on the subject "Our merchant marine and the unpreparedness of the United States for war." During his address Humphrey said: "Of what relative value is the Atlantic squadron now in the Pacific ocean except for show and parade? In case of war you cannot employ foreign ships to carry coal. There are not sufficient ships for that purpose in the Pacific and a fleet of battleships without coal is as useless as a war fleet without guns. I do not believe we are going to have war with Japan but if war should come, I want my country to be prepared. I believe in the doctrine of the big stick laid down by our President in the terms of the old proverb, 'He that carries a big stick and talks softly will travel far.' Russia and the United States are the only nations on this earth that have committed the colossal folly of spending enormous sums to build up a great navy without at the same time building up a merchant marine to support and man it."

TELLS OF KOREA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 21.—D. W. Stevens, diplomatic adviser to the Korean council of state, was an arrival yesterday on the Nippon Maru, returning on a leave of absence after service of several years in Japan and Korea. Stevens was at one time secretary of the American legation at Tokio, and later was attached to the Japanese legation at Washington. In 1904, under the treaty between Japan and Korea, he was appointed to his present position. Stevens says that Korean people have been greatly benefited by Japanese protection and that they are beginning to look more favorably on it. He says the Japanese are doing for the Koreans what America is doing for the Philippines. Continuing, he said: "You can get some idea of the condition before the war from the statement that the government was spending 3,000,000 yen annually on a standing army of 60,000 yen on public education. The people are divided into two classes, the peasantry and the official classes. The former were ground down until nothing but a bare existence was left from their labor, while the official was thoroughly corrupt. "The peasants have welcomed the Japanese, while the official class has not, but even the officials are beginning to see that the only hopes for the country lies in a reorganization of the old institutions."

COLOMBIA GOLD MINING. NEW YORK, Mar. 21.—Claiming to have paid out \$2,000 in gold dust in two months in Colombia, Adam Humbolt of Washington, arrived here yesterday on the S. S. Venetia from Santa Maria. With him was C. W. Bruin, who had \$300 in dust as the result of ten days labor, he asserted. Both men were enthusiastic over the field for mining they had visited and said they expected to return and obtain more of the precious metal. They had penetrated far into the interior with only such supplies as they were able to carry on the backs of mules. Bad roads made the conveying of machinery to the fields impossible, the miners say. Both men confidently assert their belief that Colombia bids fair to become a second California, so far as gold production is concerned.

FAST ON THE ROCKS

Unsuccessful Attempts to Float Steamer Saratoga.

NEWS CABLED FROM VALDEZ

Very Little Hope is Entertained in the Northern City That the Steamer Can be Pulled Off the Rocks Without the Aid of a Wrecking Steamer.

SEATTLE, March 21.—A cable to the Post Intelligencer from Valdez, says the attempts to pull the steamer Saratoga off the rocks this afternoon were unsuccessful. It is thought at Valdez that there is little hope of freeing the vessel without the aid of a wrecking steamer.

ATTACKED BY WOLVES.

CHICAGO, Mar. 21.—A despatch to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Attacked by a large pack of timber wolves, the drivers of the Italian car in the New York to Paris race, were forced to use rifles and pistols Thursday night near Spring Valley to drive the hungry animals away. The car was creeping along over a muddy road when the cry of the wolves was heard behind them, and the animals, growing more savage every moment, surrounded the car. They were not frightened by the tooting of the horn on the machine, nor did they fear the light that were flashed on them. They snapped at the rubber tires and then the weapons were brought into use. Cowboys yesterday picked up pelts of twenty wolves slain by the Italians.

SEARCHING FOR DAUGHTER

NEW YORK, Mar. 21.—After three years search on his own account for his missing daughter, involving the expenditure of more than \$9,000 James Gewitsch, a retired milliner, has finally appealed to the police to find her. If she is still alive the missing girl, Olga, is 23 years old. Since her disappearance private detectives have searched for her in half a dozen countries. Mr. Gewitsch said last night that he felt sure his daughter was still living. "I hope she may see some account that may be printed of attempts to find her," he added, "or that the police may locate her."

He believes the girl ran away to go on the stage. There is \$5,000 willed to her by a relative in Austria, held in trust for her but she has made no effort to get it.

The platform Mr. Bryan wrote for the Nebraska Democrats declares that "emergency currency should be issued and controlled by the Federal Government." There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Bryan is as much a greenbacker as ever and that he considers the government flat alone a sufficient security for all paper money.

AMENDMENTS ARE LOST

Ruled Out on a Point of Order.

INCREASE OF SALARIES

Almost the Entire Session Was Consumed With Considering Appropriation Bills.

'WHITE BUTTONED MANDARINS'

Culberson Said it Had Often Been Charged That American Goods Are Sold Cheaper to the Foreigner Than to the People of This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Almost the entire session of the Senate was consumed with the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The bill finally passed and carried an appropriation of \$32,945,000 the amount added to the House bill being \$642,000. The amendment offered by Senator Dixon to an increase of the salaries of about a dozen clerks of the Senate committee from \$1800 to \$2250 called forth a spirited discussion in Senate but it went out on a point of order. In discussing his amendment, Dixon made the complaint of favoritism to an old Senator, whom he characterized as the "White buttoned mandarins."

Bacon offered an amendment for an increase of 20 per cent for all government employes in this city, who receive not more than \$1800 but it was also lost on a point of order. In order that the government agents who are investigating trade conditions abroad might report upon the wholesale and retail prices at which American goods are sold abroad, Culberson offered an amendment to the bill. He said it had often been charged that American goods are sold cheaper to the foreigner than to the people of this country and is in some cases denied, and he wanted to know the facts. Aldrich said if such an investigation was to be carried on it should be brought through a properly framed resolution and on a point of order was sustained against the amendment.

FIRST OFFICIAL STEP Taken by the CLATSOP COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the text of the call uttered yesterday by Chairman W. F. McGregor, of the Executive Committee, of the Republican Central Committee for Clatsop county, to the members of that main body: "Astoria, Oregon, March 21, 1908. "Sir:—A meeting of the Clatsop County Republican Central Committee will be held at the office of the Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company, on Wednesday, March 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Your attendance, as a member, is requested. By order of the Executive Committee. "(Signed), W. F. MCGREGOR, "Chairman Executive Committee."

UNIVERSITY LOSES.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Mar. Stanford defeated the University of Southern California on the track today by a score of 104 to 18.

STRIKE AT MINES.

SEATTLE, March 21.—A cable to the Post Intelligencer says that the Douglass Island local of the Western Federation of Miners this afternoon called a strike and notices were sent out to order the union men and sympathizers to stay away.

CROWDED WORKERS

Twelve Hundred Factory Workers to the Acre.

SING SING ACCUSED OF THEFT

Other Interesting Conditions and Items Happening in Largest City on American Continent—There Are Over \$4,000,000 Yachts For Sale.

NEW YORK, Mar. 21.—As a result of the money stringency the strange features never before encountered is presented here of a bargain counter sale of yachts by New York's millionaire. More than \$4,000,000 of the largest pleasure vessels of the city's wealthiest inhabitants are now on the market at greatly reduced prices. That the tremendous expenditures incident to the maintenance and operation of a steam yacht will keep ashore many New Yorkers who formerly took to the sea in their own craft each year cannot be doubted. If present conditions continue, it is likely that a sacrifice of automobiles will come next. At present more than fifty of the largest yachts owned here are in the market, an indication of the desire of the city's rich to retrench. They run in size from a 300 foot ocean going yacht to the seventy foot racing sloop, and in prices from \$300,000 for the former to \$5,000 for the latter—a mere fraction in each case of the original cost and present value. Most of the yachts are offered at a sacrifice constituting a significant indication of the present poverty of New York's millionaires and many of them contain decorations in the shape of rugs, pictures and furniture valued at many times the price asked for the boats. That the throwing of more than \$4,000,000 worth of these craft on the market at present is an indication of the pitiful plight of the poor millionaire is evidenced by the fact that the list of owners anxious to secure a few pennies for their palatial pleasure craft comprises such names as Gould, Vanderbilt, Astor, Leeds, Billings and others here supposed to be beyond the pinch of hard times.

Although a walk on the East Side would show anybody who cared to look the astonishing conditions of crowding, squalor and misery under which a large proportion of the city's population lives, apparently a vast number of New Yorkers had no idea of what these fully were to judge by the interest that has been aroused by the Exposition of Congestion held here during the present week. One rather surprising point brought out by this exposition has been the congestion of industry as well as population that exist here. It was shown that a single block just east of lower Broadway in the manufacturing district contains over 4,000 workers, or 1,210 to the acre. There are no skyscrapers in this block, the height of most of the buildings being about twelve stories. If one will construct a mental picture of more than twelve hundred persons working on a ground space of a single acre he will gain some impression of the intense activ-

REFUSES TO RAISE WAGES

Packers Association Will Not Concede.

DEMANDS OF FISHERMEN

Will Probably Result in One of the Biggest Shipping Strikes in Recent Years.

SCHEDULE 7 PER CENT LESS

Tomorrow the Union Will Meet and if Majority Decide to Strike it May be Necessary to Lay up the Entire Salmon Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The refusal of the Alaska Packers' Association to concede to the demand of the members of the Fishermen's Union relative to a raise in wages for the ensuing season in Alaska, will in all probability result in one of the biggest shipping strikes in recent years. Tomorrow the union will have a meeting and if the majority decide to strike it may be necessary for the company to lay up the entire salmon fleet. According to a statement of the union officials, the wage schedule this year is fully 7 per cent less than it was last year and they can see no reason why the Packers' Association can not comply with their request. President Fortman of the Alaska Packers' Association declares that the fleet will sail on time regardless of the attitude of the fishermen.

ity that goes on in the most crowded beehive of industry in the world. There are many other parts of the city that are almost as crowded as this, one district of 186 acres, about the size of an average farm, containing over 2,000 factories employing more than 90,000 workers.

Health, like about everything else, is at least twice as expensive in New York as elsewhere. For once in a way its expensiveness, of which the city is rather proud, is likely to react in a serious manner affecting the safety of life itself. As a result of various suggestions in different states to establish some form or regulation of physicians' fees, statistics bearing on this subject have just been collected for the first time by Appleton's and are now appearing in its April number. They illustrate in an astonishing manner the effect on public health so far as its care is concerned of the conditions which makes New York the most expensive city to live in in the United States. As a result of these conditions Father Knickerbocker finds himself in the position of being less able to attract the most capable medical talent than are smaller communities, since on the authority of an eminent physician \$30,000 is not too high an estimate for the modern Capua before the young doctor can be self supporting. In this country, based on the statistics which have been collected from more than 6000 doctors in every part of the Union, the cost, including education, will hardly average more than \$15,000 including education. Moreover the figures show that while the practitioner who settles here cannot expect to be self supporting much before he is 33 years old, the young doctor in the smaller communities can do so several years earlier. While this subject has never been brought to notice before since statistics have

FINAL DRAFT PAID.

DENVER, March 21.—The final draft of \$25,000 of the \$100,000 fund subscribed for the Democratic convention has been mailed to the democratic national committee by the Denver convention league.

PORTLAND, March 20.—At this time of the week the demand for poultry is usually stronger than at any other time, but the market has been a dull one all this week and there was no perceptible improvement today. Hens are quoted at 13c to 14c, Springs at 14c to 14c and fryers at 17c to 18c, while it is hard to dispose of old roosters at 9c to 10c a pound. Recent receipts of storage poultry from the East are still an adverse factor in the market.

SPECIAL MESSAGE

President Will Send One to Congress Next Week.

A LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME

Measures Proposed Involve Perplexing Difficulties and Will Have a Far Reaching Effect on Business and Economic Conditions of Country

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Roosevelt has determined on a legislative program, the enactment of which will be urged upon Congress in a special message which he said today will go in next week. Each of the measures proposed involves perplexing difficulties and each will have a far reaching effect on the business and economic conditions of the country. The program is the product of important conferences through which the President has been put in possession of the views of all the interests concerned.

Likewise the attitude of the leaders of both branches of Congress have been made known. Its success depends upon the combined effort which he believes can be brought to bear in behalf of the whole plan by those affected especially by some of its features.

The program includes the declaration in favor of a revision of the tariff in a special session to be held after March 4, 1909, an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law so as to make important concessions to the combinations of both labor and capital. Limiting the powers of certain courts in the use of the injunction in labor disputes. The passages of the Aldrich financial bill.

never been collected, these figures would seem to indicate that the doctors are justified in charging more for their service here than in other places because it costs them more and takes longer to establish a paying practice.

The movement to establish here a school of really American art has received new impetus from the utterances of the various English sculptor George E. Wade who sailed from this city for England this week. As England's foremost sculptor, Mr. Wade's opinion is entitled to carry weight. He said plainly before leaving that he thought it a great pity that America, with so many artists of real ability, should continue to allow them to obliterate their national personality in old world schools and advanced the opinion that it would be better to keep them here by force to develop the principles of characteristic Americans. Mr. Wade rather controverted the prevailing idea when he contended that America is peculiarly gifted with the artistic temperament which he considers to be in its broadest sense enthusiasm for whatever work may be in hand. As Mr. Wade is the author of such famous works as the

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