

NAVY USELESS IN REAL WAR

Ex-Secretary Shaw Gives
Startling Figures as to
Coal and Powder—Colliers
Under Foreign Flags;
Powder Factories Lacking

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Feb. 6.—Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, today reiterated certain portions of a speech he made last night before the Merchants' congress in the Metropolitan temple in which he declared Japan could place 200,000 fighting men in Hawaii within a month and pleaded for a merchant marine subsidized by the government.

Shaw forcibly presented a comparison of the fighting resources of the United States and declared it would take America two years to gather a force and supplies to oppose the Japanese. Continuing he said:

"The powers of the world are laughing at the spectacle of our 16 battleships starting around the world, accompanied by and depending for coal and supplies on 37 colliers and supply vessels floating foreign flags, which would have deserted them and left them helpless at the first sign of hostile powder. A battleship without coal is as useless as a battleship without powder."

"And speaking of the question of powder, if all the powder mills in the United States should stop making sporting powder and blasting powder, we could just turn out battle powder, we could make in 30 days enough powder to last our navy two hours. That of Japan could fight two hours at a month. Japan knows it. England knows it. Germany knows it."

"The United States is the only nation in the world which has not a large subsidized merchant marine at its disposal on call for naval purposes. I am for a merchant marine at any cost, in any way, in every way. Our battleship fleet couldn't have made 1000 miles without depending for coal on foreign ships. We pull down our waistscoats and call it fine, but it reveals a most dangerous situation."

"The history of the supremacy of nations is a story of the conquest of the seas—the expanding seas. The wars of the ancient world centered in the landlocked seas of southern Europe; in modern times the Atlantic has been the scene."

"The contest has now shifted to the Pacific. In the last century the contest was for territory. In this century it will be for markets. Ships were a larger factor in the struggle of the past century. We must have them."

**OBJECTION TO WAY
BIG STICK IS HANDED**

(United Press Leased Wire.)

London, Feb. 6.—Commenting on the attitude of President Roosevelt toward the California legislature on the anti-Japanese legislation pending before that body, the London Globe today criticizes the president for the tone of his remonstrances. The Globe says:

"Yet the president's remonstrances might have been more dignified. His telegrams have the tone of an angry schoolmaster, and are hardly worthy of the head of a great nation. Roosevelt may wish to create one more impression before leaving office, but his fellow citizens will hardly be won for language so autocratic as to be unsuitable in a republic."

**With Lawmakers
at Olympia, Wash.**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 6.—A movement is on foot in the legislature to have the state buy a tract of land on Orcas Island, as a matter of fact all the highlands of the island, for the purpose of creating a state park for the care and propagation of game and other rare and unusual animals and birds. The island is free from many of the disadvantages of the main land, and has a climate especially adapted to the purpose. It is urged that by proper effort a resort can be bought up that will appeal to the tourists of the nation, as well as to those people of the northwest who are seeking out the unusual in natural beauty.

At present the island is owned by a syndicate in Seattle, which has been planning such an enterprise on a private scale. The senate has asked that a committee be appointed to ascertain the cost of the land and something of an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 6.—Baby buggies and typewriters will be carried as baggage by all the steam and electric railroads in the state of Washington, if a bill now reported favorably by the committees pass both houses. The bill will be up for passage early next week, it having run the gauntlet in committee.

Heretofore stringent regulations have prevailed against baby buggies on all roads and typewriters have had to be carried as hand baggage by passengers. The law, suggested by the railroad commission, provides that these necessary articles shall be checked as baggage at the weight of each article, and that they shall be carried without unusual damage by baggage men. This law will mean a great convenience to the traveling public of the state.

Dr. Elliot's Southern Tour.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 6.—Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president of Harvard university, will start tomorrow for an extensive trip through the southwest and south, visiting the various Harvard clubs and attending reunions of Harvard men. As Dr. Elliot will retire from the presidency of Harvard next May, the trip will probably be the last one he will make while he occupies that position. Dr. Elliot will visit Buffalo, Minneapolis and St. Paul before leaving Chicago for the south. His subsequent itinerary calls for visits to Vanderbilt university, Memphis, Dallas, the University of Texas, San Antonio, Galveston, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Montgomery, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa, Atlanta, Athens, Charleston, Columbia, Spartanburg, Asheville, Greensboro, Durham, Washington and Baltimore.

Alleged Conspirators Surrender.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Ocala, Fla., Feb. 6.—Terry Simpson and Reuben West, indicted by the federal grand jury at Richmond, charged with being parties to a conspiracy that resulted in the killing of several United States marshals at Stirling last Christmas day, have surrendered. The trouble was the outcome of a strike at the Ocala mines.

Casualties in Class Rush.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Valparaiso, Ind., Feb. 6.—One student is probably fatally injured and four are seriously hurt as the result of a class rush between students of the scientific and law departments of Valparaiso university. The police stopped the rush.

LOCAL OPTION GOES TO SENATE

Much Mooted Washington
Measure to Be Disposed of
—Fourth Week Closes.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 6.—The fourth week of the legislative session is closed and a net result of the work done is the introduction of 217 bills in the house and 137 bills in the senate; the passage of five bills by both houses and the tying up of the anti-race track gambling bill after it had passed both houses on a technical question of the defeat of the emergency clause. The house passed the bill to take effect immediately. Being a criminal statute the senate refused to pass the emergency clause. When the bill was reported to the house it was announced that the bill had been amended. Then the house promptly refused to concur in the amendment. And there the matter stands.

Next week the local option bill will be introduced in the senate and perhaps passed. Still, it is expected that the committee report will recommend a number of amendments and it may require several days' time to complete the work of amendment. This piece of legislation out of the way the body will be ready to get down to other needed legislation.

The general appropriation bill has not been introduced yet. The committee are working on it, but it will require several days to complete it in detail. This bill constitutes the real work of the session. It is expected to carry over \$5,000,000 for the expenses of the state institutions for the coming two years.

The new criminal code has already been delayed several days. Early in the week it was announced that the code commission was having the final draft of the bill made and would refer it to the judiciary committee of the house and of the senate. The bill has not appeared. This measure is intended to reform the criminal statutes of the state, codify them and make them harmonious and clear. It has required a great deal of effort on the part of some of the most able prosecuting attorneys in the state, and its appearance will require a great deal of time by both houses.

Before the body now is a new code for the public school system. It has been prepared to eradicate many weaknesses from the present laws and make them a harmonious whole. The code has been carefully considered by the committee on education, and it is likely to be reported out for passage within two weeks.

**COLORADO CHARGE
INVOLVES PATRICIDE**

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 6.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdict charging Paul Eslick, 17, and his brother in law, Robert Edward Piper, alias Arthur Davis, with the murder of Charles P. Eslick, father of Paul. The elder Eslick, who was collector for the local camp of Woodmen, was stabbed and shot to death on the night of December 29. The jury also charges Mrs. Flora Eslick, the aged widow, with guilty knowledge of the crime.

**TAFT TO HAVE HIS
AUTO, AFTER ALL**

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—The senate withdrew its objection to the appropriation of \$12,000 proposed by the house for the purchase of an automobile for the use of President-elect Taft, and yesterday adopted the report containing the item.

Wireless on Passenger Steamers.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—A new bill to meet the desires of the lower house committee on merchant marine has been drawn by Representative Douglas of Rhode Island. The bill provides for the instant of wireless apparatus on all vessels carrying 50 passengers or more, making trips of at least 200 miles, under penalty of a fine of \$3000, or a year's imprisonment. The law is to become effective within a year of the time of its passage.

WHY THE CENSUS BILL IS VETOED

President in Message Ham-
mers Spoils System in
Its Worst Form.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—After placing his veto on the national census bill, President Roosevelt yesterday sent a message to congress giving his reasons for refusing to sanction the measure in its present form. The message follows:

"I herewith return without my approval a bill of the house of representatives No. 18954, entitled 'An act to provide for the thirteenth subsequent decennial census,' and I do this with extreme reluctance, because I fully realize the importance of supplying the director of the census as early as possible with a force necessary to carry on the work."

"But it is of high consequence to the country that the work of the census shall be conducted with entire accuracy. This is important from the standpoint of business industry as well as from a scientific standpoint."

"It is therefore my judgment that it is essential that the result shall not be open to suspicion of bias on political or personal grounds and that it should not be open to the suspicion that it is a waste of the people's money or a fraud."

Proposition Spoils Spoils.

"Section 1 of the act provides in effect that the appointment be under the 'spoils system,' for this is the real meaning of the provision which relates to noncompetitive examinations. A proviso is added that employees shall be selected without regard to political affiliations."

"There is only one way to guarantee that these shall be selected without regard to politics and on their merits and that is by choosing them after competitive examinations from lists of eligibles provided by the civil service commission."

President Roosevelt quotes Director North, that those who pass noncompetitive examinations have more than an equal chance of appointment, with political pressure the determining factor. He adds:

Spoils for Both Parties.

"To provide that clerks and other employees may be appointed after noncompetitive examinations and yet to provide that they shall be selected without regard to party affiliation merely means that the appointments will be treated as perquisites by both parties instead of perquisites for politicians of one party. I do not believe in the doctrine that the victor belongs the spoils, but I think even less of the doctrine that the spoils be divided without a fight by professional politicians of both sides. This would result in permitting the bill in its present shape to become a law."

"Both of the last two censuses were taken under provision of the law excluding competition and every man competent to speak with accuracy has stated that the result was to produce extravagance and demoralization."

Waste of \$2,000,000 in a Year.

The president quotes Frederick H. Wines, assistant director of the census of 1900, Robert T. Porter, who took the census of 1900, and Carroll D. Wright, who had charge of the bureau after 1900.

Wright estimated that more than \$2,000,000 in a year's time could have been saved if the census force had been in the classified service. Roosevelt then adds:

"This, of course, meant the destruction of economy and efficiency, for purely political purposes. In view of the temporary character of the work, I will waive the requirement of the civil service law regarding geographical apportionment, but the appointments should be chosen by competitive examinations from lists of the civil service commission. A noncompetitive examination, like this is not only vicious, but is, in effect, a fraud upon the public."

"No essential change is effected by providing that the examinations shall be conducted by the civil service commission, and to provide that the employees be selected without regard to political affiliation is empty and misleading, unless it is made effective in the only way possible, and that is by providing that the examinations be competitive."

"I also recommend that if the provision is made that the census printing work be done outside the government printing offices, it being strictly provided that the government authorities see that the eight hour law is applied in effective fashion in these offices."

"It is of vital consequence that we should not allow the usefulness of so great a decennial undertaking on behalf of the whole people to be marred by permitting it to be turned into an engine to further the self interests of that small section of the people which makes a profession of politics."

"The evil effects of the spoils system in the custom of treating appointments to public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians, is peculiarly evident in the case of great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should emphatically be done for the whole people with an eye single to their interests."

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