



NEARING MAKEKING.

RELIEF COLUMN WITHIN A HUNDRED MILES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAYS THE BOER REPUBLICS ARE TO BE CROWN COLONIES.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.] [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, May 12, 6 a. m.—The most important war news comes to-day from Boer sources. A Pretoria telegram announces the appearance of a British flying column, 3,000 strong, on the western border, moving northward by forced marches night and day. The column is reported to have reached Vryburg on Wednesday, and as that place is only about one hundred miles south of Mafeking the investment of the town may be raised in a day or two, or, at all events, by the 18th inst., to which date General Roberts asked Colonel Baden-Powell to hold out. Extraordinary secrecy has been preserved with regard to the movements of the relief column, which is probably the mounted portion of Hunter's force. The main body of the division was, according to the latest reports, still at Fourteen Streams.

General Hamilton has, according to a "Post" telegram, not had much difficulty in driving the Boers before him, and his Household Cavalry Brigade has now occupied Ventersburg. The Boers, it is now evident, fought only in a faint-hearted fashion at the passage of the Zand River. "The Standard" correspondent says they displayed no stubbornness. Several thousand of them had trekked overnight with guns and wagons, and only a rear guard was left behind to oppose the British advance.

Boer reports state that General Buller is moving on Helpmakaar, probably to turn the lines on Biggarsberg.

Mr. Chamberlain delivered an important speech at Birmingham last night. In this first address which his constituents have heard from him since the outbreak of war he announced definitely that the Government was determined to put an end to the independence of the Boer republics. For an interval after the war they would be held as Crown colonies, but he hoped that eventually they would be self-governing.

MENACING ROBERTS'S FLANK

ONLY METHOD OF EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE LEFT TO THE BOER ARMIES.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.] [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, May 12, 1 a. m.—While General Roberts's army is advancing from Ventersburg toward Kroonstad the Boers are again menacing his flank. This is evident from General Roberts's statement, at first suppressed and then given out by the War Office, that Smith-Dorrien's brigade was engaged for several hours Friday in protecting the rear and flank of Hamilton's force, and also from press dispatches describing what is going on east of Thaba Nchu. The Boers, being powerless to prevent the advance of Roberts's army to Ventersburg and Kroonstad, are striving to capture convoys and break up his lines of communication in the rear, and are also returning to Thaba Nchu in the hope of overpowering General Buller and making a dash for Bloemfontein.

These tactics are excellent, since the Boer commandoes are outnumbered and outclassed by the British army, and their best and possibly only resource is that of a counterstroke. Every defensive position which they fortify can be turned by General Roberts's mounted force, and their only chance of offering successful resistance lies in hanging upon the flank and rear of the advancing column and capturing convoys and harassing isolated columns. General Roberts has evidently anticipated these tactics and has taken measures for thwarting them. He has carried only three infantry divisions with him, and has left three or four divisions behind in addition to the regular troops provided for guarding the lines of communication.

Bundel's division, with Brabant's cavalry, is the first line of defence against a flank attack upon Bloemfontein, and the Third, Sixth and Clement's divisions can be rapidly concentrated. Bundel's division is on Little Leuw River, between Thaba Nchu and Ladybrand, and a considerable Boer force is holding the outlying circuit of kopjes to the east. There has been skirmishing during the last forty-eight hours between the two forces, and Boer patrols have been sighted south of Thaba Nchu. Smith-Dorrien repulsed a direct attack upon the rear guard of Hamilton's column, but there must be convoys further back which are exposed to attack. It will not be surprising if the Boer commandoes succeed in picking up some of these scattered convoys.

But warfare of this kind, in order to be successful, must be persistent and sufficiently effective to block Roberts's advance northward. The details furnished by the War Office and the press correspondents show that General Roberts's forward movement is unchecked. The mounted force on the left wing was at Ventersburg on Friday night, and the entire column was advancing yesterday toward Kroonstad. The right wing was also moving northward on the Winburg-Kroonstad road. The fighting was heaviest Friday on the British right, Hamilton's column meeting with stubborn resistance, and driving the Boers from strong positions. The casualties were trivial on the British left, where there was a series of artillery duels, with steady pressure from cavalry and gallant charges by two battalions, the Sussex and East Lancashire, upon kopjes. The Boer line was thin, and was readily broken in that quarter when the battalions advanced with bayonets. Resistance was more strenuous in front of Hamilton, but when one Boer wing retired the other was forced to abandon its positions. There is no accurate estimate of the strength of the Boer force. It was not a rearguard action, but an attempt to hold back Roberts's army with an insufficient force and inadequate artillery.

The news from other sections of the field is unimportant. The censor enjoins absolute silence from Natal, which is a significant sign. Hunter's column, reinforced by Hart's brigade, is reported to be advancing northward from Fourteen Streams.

There are vague rumors, probably sensational, from Cape Town of another assassination plot, this time against Sir Alfred Milner.

From Pretoria there is an epitome of a report of the CENTRE OF AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

Grand Central Station of the New York Central, 42nd Street. You can reach it in half a minute to fifteen minutes from 17 New York hotels and 21 theatres.—Adv.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR ALLEN, MAY 1, 1900.



TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.

markable prayer by President Kruger in the Volksraad.

The War Office gave yesterday a singular object lesson in the method of revising bulletins from the front. It censored a bulletin for a news agency and provided two afternoon papers with the full text, thereby involving itself in the necessity for amending its own version.

RELIEF FORCE FOR MAKEKING.

HUNTER'S COLUMN REACHES VRYBURG—SEVERE FIGHTING ON WESTERN BORDER.

London, May 12.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Cape Town, dated Thursday, says the Mafeking relief force has passed through Vryburg.

A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated May 10, says:

It is announced that a British relief force of 3,000 is advancing along the Bechuana Railway by forced marches night and day. It reached Vryburg yesterday.

The Lourenço Marques correspondent of "The Daily Mail," in a dispatch dated Friday, May 11, says:

The Boer papers report severe fighting on the western border. The facts are very much confused, probably by design to conceal the truth from the burghers; but there is enough to show that the Boers admit a British occupation of Taungas.

A special dispatch from Christiana (Transvaal) published on Wednesday by "The Standard and Diggers' News" says:

Six hundred British cavalry crossed the Vaal on Friday at Kalsberg, about eighteen miles below Fourteen Streams, and went to Taungas, followed by commandoes. A second detachment of the British crossed at the same place on Saturday. The Griqualanders, under General Aswegen, after being reinforced, repulsed the British and forced them back in the direction of Taungas. General Aswegen was killed. The other Boer casualties were seven wounded. The British loss was heavy. Everything was brought away from the burghers except a few tents left to attract the enemy's shells. Taungas is occupied by about three thousand British.

A special telegram from Pretoria, dated Monday, in the same paper, records the British seizure of Fourteen Streams on Sunday afternoon. It says:

The British force at Witrand was overwhelming. Subsequently the enemy moved their line toward our positions, bombarding them with such effect that the burghers were compelled to retreat, which they did in regular order. To-day a forward move of the British was checked by our forces, who drove them back in two places.

A telegram from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, in "The Standard and Diggers' News" says:

The British, in their passage along the Stella Land border toward Mafeking, were engaged by Commandant Bissel, near Taungas, with great success. The British and Boer forces met at a water grave while attempting to cross the Vaal. A second advance was made upon Taungas Sunday morning by 1,500 British troops and six guns. Communication with Taungas was cut Sunday afternoon.

Owing to representations made by the foreign merchants in Lourenço Marques and by Herr Fott, the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce, the question of classifying "bully" beef, blankets and clothing as contraband has been referred back to Lisbon.

ROBERTS PUSHES ONWARD. HIS FORCES REACH VENTERSBURG, THOUGH FIGHTING ALL THE WAY.

London, May 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the War Office from Riet Spruit, under date of May 10, evening, as follows:

We have had a successful day and have driven the enemy from point to point. French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades of cavalry and Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the Zand at Vermenten's Kraal, and then worked round in a northerly direction into Maatschappij, being opposed continuously by the enemy. Pole-Carew's division and Gordon's cavalry brigade augmented by J. Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, and by Henry's and Rosse's mounted infantry, crossed the river by a ford near the railway bridge. My quarters accompanied this force. With the infantry portion we are eight miles north of the river. The cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg Road station, and Tucker's division is at Deelfontein. Ian Hamilton's force and Broadfoot's cavalry brigade were making for the cross roads near Ventersburg when I last heard from them. Hamilton's column met with stubborn resistance and Smith-Dorrien's brigade was engaged for some hours in protecting the rear and flank of his force.

The drifts are extremely difficult, and much baggage has still to come up. We shall, however, march at daybreak and push on as far as possible in a Kroonstad direction.

The only casualties reported at present are: Killed, rank and file, 4; wounded, 5. No reports yet received from the cavalry nor Hamilton's force.

Cape Town, May 11.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that he is at Ventersburg, that he is continuously opposed, but that he is making progress.

BRISK FIGHTING ON THE ZAND. BRITISH FORCES CROSS AND FORCE THE BOERS FROM STRONG POSITIONS.

Riet Spruit, May 10, morning.—The Boers opposed the British advance, holding positions north of Zand Drift back along the whole line, from General Hamilton on the east and General Hutton on the west. Chiefly artillery was engaged. The Sussex Regiment charged a kopje at the point of the bayonet, and the East Lancashire captured another. The British loss is insignificant. General Hutton had a series of artillery duels, the Boers always retiring. Twenty Boers were taken prisoners. The advance continues. The Boers are fighting half heartedly. The Free Staters are sick of the war.

London, May 11.—"The Daily Express" in its second edition this morning publishes a dispatch dated Riet Spruit, May 10, morning, de-

Continued on third page.



GOVERNOR ALLEN AND GENERAL DAVIS REVIEWING THE UNITED STATES MARINES FROM BALCONY OF CITY HALL, ON PLAZA ALFONSO XII, BEFORE THE INAUGURATION.

GOV. ALLEN'S INAUGURATION.

SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITAL OF PORTO RICO.

According to the reports that have come from Porto Rico, May 1 is the day that is likely to occupy a chief place among the insular festivals. Of course, now that they will be annexed to the United States, July 4 will be a National holiday that will be celebrated there, but the day that witnessed the greeting that the Porto Ricans gave to their first Civil Governor is one that will undoubtedly occupy a chief place in their annals. That was the second anniversary of Dewey's remarkable victory at Manila, one of the ultimate results of which was the expulsion of the Spaniards from Porto Rico.

With simple but impressive ceremonies, Charles Herbert Allen, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was inaugurated. The enthusiastic welcome he received from the multitudes assembled in San Juan can have no other meaning than that the islanders are decidedly favorable to American rule. To be sure, the Porto Ricans, who had all of their lives been accustomed to the arrogant demeanor and magnificent uniforms and trappings of their Spanish rulers, were somewhat astonished, and in their tropical love of display rather chagrined, at the unostentatious advent of the new Governor, who arrived four days before the date of the inauguration. They were likewise amazed at the modest and unassuming bearing of Mr. Allen when he came dressed as an ordinary American citizen, without a thread of gold lace on his coat. But when they came to understand that instead of flattery and display they are to have quiet dignity, integrity and business methods, they not only acquiesced, but acclaimed the change with enthusiasm.

One evidence of the loyalty of the Porto Ricans to the sovereign power of the United States was to be noted in the great number of American flags to be seen everywhere in San Juan. Natives of the island as well as people from this country wore miniature flags on their hats, and almost every business building and many dwellings flew the Stars and Stripes. With the dawn serenades were begun by the military bands of the 11th Infantry, the 5th Cavalry and the Porto Rican regiment. The local bands also played Porto Rican and American National airs before the palace and on the principal squares and while marching through the streets.

The troops assembled at 8 o'clock and later were reviewed by Governor Allen and General Davis. The sailors and marines, the police and the civic societies, also marched through the square in front of the City Hall, on a balcony of which the two Governors stood. The square and the adjoining houses were crowded with people. The native troops were received with most marked enthusiasm by the islanders, but the Regulars and the sailors were also well received, presenting arms to the Governor and General Davis.

Governor Allen took the oath of office at 10:30 a. m. under a flag canopy at the palace, being sworn in by José Severo Quinones, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the island. Among those who were present were Rear Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic station; Chaplain Brown, Bishop Benk, General Davis, Government appointees, foreign consuls, Army and Navy officers, and about thirty civilians, together with the families of Governor Allen and General Davis. The ceremonies were especially simple. General Davis, in a brief speech, transferred the office from himself—the Military Governor—to Mr. Allen. The Chief Justice administered the oath, and after seventeen guns had been fired from Fort San Cristobal, El Morro and the fleet, Governor Allen delivered an impressive address. For the sake of those who could not understand English, all the speeches were translated into Spanish.

SUCIDE OF A SCOTTISH BANKER.

Edinburgh, Scotland, May 11.—H. H. Norie, manager of the Union Bank of Scotland, was found dead this morning at his home. His head was found blown away by a gun. Apparently, he committed suicide. His action is attributed to the fact that he had been suffering from influenza.

GOOD TRACK, GOOD TRAINS, GOOD TIME. In each of these New-York Central is not surpassed, as thousands will attest.—Adv.

BUENCAMINO FOR PEACE.

THE FILIPINO LEADER A CONVERT TO AMERICANISM.

WORKING ON A PEACE SCHEME WHICH HE ASSERTS WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL FILIPINOS.

Manila, May 11.—Señor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Republican Cabinet, who was recently liberated by General Otis, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty and that he will devote his influence to bringing about peace. He has sent a proposed peace platform for the National Filipino party to the insurgent leaders in Manila and to the insurgent generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field. This platform declares that it is impossible for the Filipinos to exist as a nation without the protection of the United States, and that consequently they must recognize American sovereignty and strive to attain, under a constitution, the utmost liberty possible. Continuing, Señor Buencamino argues that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government. He says:

In our independent government the most predominant notes were abuses and immoralities, the offspring of ignorance and the inherited vices of Spain, by which the Filipino regime was rendered odious to our own people.

Therefore, he contends, American control is necessary to prevent civil strife. He recommends to the National Filipino party the adoption of a programme embodying the following features:

First—Recognition of the sovereignty of the United States; cessation of hostilities and cooperation on the part of the Filipinos in the prosecution of "bandits who continue depredations in the name of independence."

Second—A request for a declaration by the United States Government guaranteeing to the Filipinos personal liberties and rights under a constitution.

Third—A Filipino representative delegation to present to the American Congress and public the desires of the Filipinos respecting political status.

Fourth—The application of a part of the public funds to the maintenance of hospitals for sick and wounded Filipino soldiers and for the establishment of schools.

Fifth—The transfer of the insurgent funds to the American Treasury.

Sixth—The establishment of a permanent system of Filipino representatives to the Civil Commission.

Seventh—The exclusion of friars from the administration of parishes.

Discussing the political outlook with the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day, Señor Buencamino said:

There are three elements in the Philippines which obstruct the attainment of peace. The first is the body of Filipino agitators in Manila who are continually shouting for independence, and who thus influence the ignorant masses.

The second is the friars, who desire a prolongation of hostilities because, in peace between the Filipinos and the Americans they foresee the respect of their prestige and power and the ultimate loss of their properties and holdings.

The third element is—(Suppressed by the censor.)

If the Civil Commission brings liberal ideas and will approach Aguinaldo, to-day the idolized leader of the Filipinos, and the other leaders still fighting, in a way that will make it possible for them to surrender and yet to retain the respect and honor of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks.

If the Civil Commission will guarantee protection to the personal and individual rights and liberties of the Filipinos, leaving the determination of our future political status to the United States Congress, Aguinaldo will come in, will accept of an honor of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks.

A GREAT VARIETY OF SUBURBAN HOMES. For a folder giving complete information send a 1-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, apply to New-York Central ticket agents.—Adv.

REBEL BANDS ROUTED.

AMERICAN TROOPS INFLECT SEVERE LOSSES IN GUERRILLA FIGHTING.

Manila, May 11.—A force of five hundred insurgents attacked twenty-five scouts of the 48th Regiment near San Jacinto, Province of Pangasinan, on Monday, but were routed by the scouts, ten of their number being killed. The Americans lost two killed.

On April 26 the rebels burned and sacked the town of Trocin, near Buluan, murdering natives who were friendly to the Americans, and two Spaniards. The Americans killed thirty-seven of the insurgents.

On the same date Major Andrews, with two companies of troops, attacked General Mojicas's stronghold, near Ormoc, Leyte Island. Mojicas had brass cannon and plenty of ammunition, but after three hours of fighting the insurgents fled. Their loss is not known. The Americans lost two killed and eleven wounded. They destroyed the enemy's rifles, powder and stores.

The islands of Masbate received Colonel Hardin's expedition differently from those of Marinduque, where he left one company of the 29th Regiment. On approaching the principal town, Palanan, the insurgent trenches appeared to be occupied, and the gunboat Helena bombarded them vigorously, after which three companies were landed and took the trenches with little resistance. One Filipino was killed. Two or three hundred insurgents hold the neighboring towns and the natives appear unfriendly.

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A GREAT NAVY ADVOCATED

SENATOR LODGE SAYS THE COUNTRY MUST BE PREPARED FOR WAR.

A POSSIBILITY, IN HIS VIEW, OF TROUBLE WITH GERMANY UNDER THE MONROE DOCTRINE—VOTE ON ARMOR PLATE TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 11.—No vote was reached today in the Senate on the armor plate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, though a settlement of the whole question is expected to-morrow. The feature of the debate this afternoon was an earnest appeal from Senator Lodge to let no minor differences over the price of armor plate or the method of obtaining it interfere with the steady development of this country's naval strength. Following a line struck recently by Secretary Root, the Massachusetts Senator warned his colleagues that the validity of the Monroe Doctrine might soon be challenged by a European Power, which has been making marked increases in its own navy. To maintain American control in this hemisphere an efficient and growing navy will long be essential, and, in Mr. Lodge's view, a check now through disputes over armor would prove a fatal error in public policy. The pending question was the amendment of Mr. Tillman providing for a price of \$300 a ton for armor and an armor plate factory to be built by the Government, at a cost not to exceed \$4,000,000.

MR. LODGE'S SPEECH OF WARNING.

Mr. Lodge said that for the last three years the Senators from South Carolina and New-Hampshire (Messrs. Tillman and Chandler) had been endeavoring to get armor at a low price. The net result of their work had been to put a stop to the construction of a navy. The amendment of Mr. Tillman would absolutely stop the building of ships. He had no prejudice against a Government armor plant. Indeed, he was not at all assured that it would not have been better in the beginning of the construction of the new Navy to erect an armor plant. To stop the building of all ships until the armor plant could be erected would, he thought, be a fatal mistake.

"My reason for desiring more ships," he said, "and desiring them quickly, is my belief that the safety of the United States depends upon the strength of our Navy. We do not need the Navy for the protection of our insular possessions. The danger lies in our own great coast line and in the defence of the Monroe Doctrine in this hemisphere. Our Atlantic coast is studded with cities from the Gulf to Northern Maine. For the defence of this great coast line and these cities we have no adequate fleet. We are about to enter upon the construction of an isthmian canal. Whether it will be better to fortify that canal or not is yet an open question. But to control that canal, to defend it, to hold it open for our commerce and for the commerce of the world, even though it be against an enemy's fleet, we must be the naval masters of the Caribbean Sea. We must have a far more powerful fleet than we have to-day. The safety of the canal depends upon our fleet. All admit that the canal ought to be built, and the time is near when the work will be begun. If we are to protect the canal, as well as our own coast, we must have a navy proportionately strong.

"I hope and believe," he continued, "that we shall have no war, but a great fleet is the greatest insurance of peace. However, we would be foolish indeed if we should close our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could never allow the Danish islands to pass into any other hands than ours. Any European nation which should undertake to take possession of those islands, right on the road to the canal, and to make of them great naval stations, would by that very act become an enemy of ours. We could submit to no such thing as that. The Monroe Doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties, Republicans and Populists, without distinction, adhere to that.

"I am by no means sure that some European nation (perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase) may not test the Monroe Doctrine. We may be called upon to protect that doctrine in Brazil or in some other South American country. I am not conjuring up fancies, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a Navy as no Power in the world would care to encounter.

NEED OF BEING PREPARED.

Mr. Lodge did not think there was anybody who did not believe in the construction of a Navy powerful enough to defend the coastline and the Monroe Doctrine. That was one question on which the American people were agreed. He wanted the Navy Department to be able to proceed with the building of authorized ships. Already too much time had been lost. If the Monroe Doctrine should be endangered, or if the coast should be menaced, we should be prepared. If we were not prepared, he said, it would be a weak excuse that we had been engaged in throttling an egregious monopoly. He urged that no further obstructions should be placed in the way of building up the Navy.

In a colloquy with Mr. Lodge Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the Navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany.

Mr. Lodge, agreeing in part with Mr. Tillman's statement, pointed to the great increase that now was being made in the German navy. "If the Senator thinks," he said, "there is no danger to be apprehended, I fear he underrates the importance of the subject—a subject to which I have given much thought and consideration."

FOR A GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, advocated the construction of a Government factory because he believed it would be a protection of the interests of the United States. He strongly advocated the proposed increase in the Navy in order that the country might be prepared to defend the Monroe Doctrine and its coast. At the same time he deprecated the fact that the Government, as he said, at the mercy of the armorer trust.

In support of the proposition to build a Government armor plant at once, Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, declared that armor was no longer in the ascendant as a means of defence. The Navy had guns that shot through the best armor made. "It is evident, in this condition of affairs," he said, "that the armored battleship cannot be regarded longer as the king of the ocean. The gun has superseded the armor. It is a question whether, in view of the wonderful work of these soft-nosed shells, which not only penetrate the armor but go through the ship and out on the other side, we should build any more of these iron candle boxes."

Mr. Daniel said the Monroe Doctrine would be defended even if the United States had to fight, and it was well that all nations should understand that fact.

"No nation on this earth," he continued, "would be so fatuous as to seek to be treading upon the skirts of the United States. No fact is better known than that the United States will fight for the Monroe Doctrine, and it is well known, too, that a fight with the United States is a mighty serious business, in which any nation is likely to be worsted."

In reply to a question from Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, referring to the appearance of the

John B. Walker denies reports.

John Brisben Walker denies the truth of the published reports of a threatened strike at his automobile works, at Tarrytown. The reports said Mr. Walker had met the demands of the strikers and the strike had been averted. Mr. Walker says that the time of the employees was reduced one hour a day without any suggestion from them, and that they seemed entirely satisfied with the previous arrangement, which was under the union scale.

The potent remedy for all Pulmonary troubles is JAINES' EXPECTORANT.—Adv.