BROWNSVILLE MESSAGE

POWER TO REINSTATE.

What President Asks from Congress for Innocent Negro Soldiers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 11.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a special message calling attention to the suspension of his order of December 12, 1906, directing the acceptance of applications from former members of the 25th Infantry for re-enlistment, together with evidence tending to clear the applicant of complicity in the "shooting-up" of Brownsville, when the Senate investigation was begun, and recommending that, now the Senate committee had found the facts on which he acted substantiated by the evidence, he be authorized to reinstate, at any time within one year, any man who could prove his innocence, such authority from Congress being now necessary under the law.

This message was read in the Senate and immediately thereafter the several reports from the Committee on Military Affairs were submitted; one prepared and signed by Senator Foraker alone, asserting the innocence of the discharged soldiers; one signed by Senators Scott, Foraker, Hemenway and Bulkeley, declaring that the guilt of the negroes had not been proved, and a third, the committee report, signed by nine out of thirteen members, declaring that in the opinion of the committee the shooting was done by soldiers belonging to the 25th Infantry; that the testimony fails to identify the individuals who did the shooting; that there is no evidence whatever on which to base the claim that the shooting was done by other than the negroes; that there is ample evidence to prove the shooting was done by the negroes; that the bullets taken from the streets and houses of Brownsville could not have been fired from any weapons except the government rifles issued to the 25th Infantry; that the attack on Brownsville was preconcerted and probably deliberately planned and executed, and that "it is reasonably certain that soldiers who did not participate in the attack must have known of it and aided those engaged in it in procuring their arms and ammunition and in concealing their identity when they returned."

Appended to the committee report is a recommendation, signed by four Republican members, Messrs. Warren, Lodge, Warner and Du Pont, that a bill be passed such as is asked for by the President in his message, together with the draft of such bill. The appendix declares that often in the past the country has had reason to be proud of its colored soldiers and the restoration of the innocent would be only justice, as the action of those negroes who participated in the outrage or helped to conceal the identity of the perpetrators constituted "a grievous wrong to their colored comrades in the army whose good name and fame it should have been their duty to sustain."

Senator Warner will introduce the committee bill and Senator Warren will report it favorably as soon as the committee has had an opportunity to pass upon it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the text of the President's message:

To the Senate: On December 12, 1906, the Secretary of War, by my direction, issued the following order:

"Applications to re-enlist from former members of Companies B, C and D, 25th Infantry, who were discharged under the provisions of special orders No. 266, War Department, November 9, 1906, must be made in writing and be accompanied by such evidence, also in writing, as the applicant may desire to submit to show that he was neither implicated in the raid on Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13, 1906, nor withheld any evidence that might lead to the discovery of the perpetrators thereof."

Proceedings were begun under this order; but shortly thereafter an investigation was directed by the Senate, and the proceedings under the order were stopped. The Senate Committee intrusted with the work has now completed its investigation, and finds that the facts upon which my order of discharge of November 9, 1906, was based are substantiated by the evidence. The testimony secured by the committee is therefore now available, and I desire to revive the order of December 12, 1906, and to have it carried out in whatever shape may be necessary to achieve the purpose therein set forth; any additional evidence being taken which may be of aid in the ascertainment of the truth. The time limit during which it was possible to reinstate any individual soldier in accordance with the terms of this order has, however, expired. I therefore recommend the passage of a law extending this time limit, so far as the soldiers concerned are affected, until a year after the passage of the law, and permitting reinstatement by direction of the President of any man who in his judgment shall appear not to be within the class whose discharge was deemed necessary in order to maintain the discipline and morale of the army.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, March 11, 1908.

The reading of the President's message and the several reports called for the undivided attention of the Senate. On both sides of the chamber there was a large attendance and no Senator left his seat during the exchange of words that took place concerning the reports.

SUBJECT UNDER DEBATE.

Senator Culberson inquired why legislation was necessary to permit the President to restore the soldiers of the 25th Regiment, and Mr. Warren, chairman of the committee, replied that the President had no authority to restore them with all rights and privileges after ninety days, and that for that purpose the proposed legislation would have to be enacted.

Senator Bailey inquired whether the committee had prepared a bill to reinstate the negro soldiers. Referring to the President's recommendation and to the recommendation of several members of the committee for legislation to restore the negro soldiers, Senator Bailey said that there seemed to be a race of diligence to see who could satisfy the dissatisfied Republicans before the Republican convention and before the general election.

Senator Foraker said the President had not the power to reinstate the men, and added:

"He will have to wait on Congress before right and justice can be given to these men."

After an exchange of words between Mr. Foraker and Mr. Warren the latter said a bill permitting the re-enlistment of the soldiers would be introduced very soon. There were matters concerning their pay that would have to be considered before the bill could be put in.

Mr. Foraker said he wanted to know what the committee proposed to do, because he might have a bill to put in himself.

Mr. Warren said he thought the committee bill would restore all rights, with pay to begin at the time of the re-enlistment.

"I agree as to that," said Mr. Foraker. "May we expect the bill to be introduced at an early day?"

"I think it will be introduced at an early date," replied Mr. Warren.

The Brownsville affray occurred in the night of August 13-14, 1906. The War Department conducted a hurried investigation of the shooting, and as a result President Roosevelt ordered the discharge without honor of the three companies of negro soldiers who were then stationed at Fort Brown. Senator Foraker, soon after Congress convened, in December, 1906, raised a question as to the President's right to discharge the man, and an investigation by the Committee on Military Affairs was ordered. The committee began taking testimony February 4, 1907, and concluded on March 10, 1908.

PROGRESS OF THE HAGUE TREATIES.

Washington, March 11.—Secretary Root to-day proposed to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that it ratify the pending Hague treaty providing for general arbitration by the addition of a proviso that all issues to be arbitrated must be separately submitted to the Senate. Favorable reports were ordered on the treaties respecting rules of war on land and prohibiting projectiles from balloons.

TO STOP STOCK GAMBLING.

Inquiry Directed by President in Regard to Federal Power.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 11.—The President has referred a bill presented to him by the New York Merchants' Association, providing for the abolition of bucket shops, together with a number of recommendations concerning stock gambling, to the Commissioner of Corporations, Herbert Knox Smith, with instructions to Mr. Smith to make a thorough investigation of all the facts, the extent to which gambling of this character, etc., can be controlled or prohibited by the federal government, and to submit to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor a comprehensive report on the subject.

The President does not regard the abolition of bucket shops as the really serious phase of this question because they are generally recognized as an evil, and he believes that little difficulty will be encountered in putting them out of business. The larger question, that of stock gambling, however, the Executive regards as presenting some serious difficulties and as involving grave problems. In this connection he has told Mr. Smith that if it seems feasible for the federal government to check this evil he would like to have him prepare the draft of a bill, but he has warned the Commissioner that he does not care for any ill-considered measure or for a measure so drastic that it would prove impossible of enforcement and would thus become a dead letter and a travesty on law.

It is not believed that the Commissioner will be able to complete so thorough an investigation as the President calls for in course of this session of Congress, but it is more likely, should some practical method of control be found, that the recommendation will form a part of the President's next annual message to Congress.

In so far as the views of the President are concerned, they were clearly set forth in his last important message to Congress, and he has seen no reason to change them since that time.

PRAISES NAVAL GUNNERY.

Commander Key Concludes Testimony—Dangerous Hoists.

Washington, March 11.—When Commander A. L. Key, former naval aid to the President, resumed his testimony before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to-day, Chairman Hale cautioned him that he could proceed only under the rules of the committee, adding:

"You may make statements from your own knowledge and observation. It is not a part of the conditions laid down by this committee for one witness to take up the testimony of another witness and criticise testimony he believes to be misleading."

Commander Key agreed to comply with this ruling. He then proceeded to compare American ships constructed since 1899 with British ships built in the same period. His diagrams tended to show that American vessels are overdraft to a greater degree than the English ships. He agreed with Admiral Remey and Captain Winslow that ships should carry full bunkers of coal when they go into action, and he said that not to do so would be "preposterous." His observations in regard to the draft of vessels were that the decision of the Walker board of May 18, 1896, that "a battleship's normal draft should be her fighting draft, not her maximum draft with full stores on board," had been disregarded by the naval constructors.

"How are we to remedy these alleged violations of the law?" asked Mr. Tillman, who also wanted to know what guarantee Congress has that good fighting ships would be built with the money appropriated. This led to a general discussion, and Commander Key suggested that the general boards, which are not responsible under the law, have too much authority. This statement provoked such difference of opinion that Chairman Hale steered the debate into other channels.

Commander Key explained in great detail his reasons for believing that it was not necessary to extend the armor belt more than five feet below the "actual" waterline, and the advisability of having the remainder of the armor above the waterline. He criticised a number of the American ships on the ground that the freeboard was insufficient in heavy seas, the effect being that the gun checks were so low that the big guns could not be fired in such seas. He found flaws also in the turrets and ammunition hoists.

Commander Key said that the American navy is the only one in the world that has "hung on to" a type of hoist which does not isolate the handling room from the guns.

Mr. Tillman was anxious to know who was responsible for this fact, and asked how long the American navy had persisted in keeping this type.

"Six years, since the dangers of this hoist became positively known," said the witness. "In that time it has cost fifteen lives."

"Six years," repeated Mr. Tillman. "That is one year less than Mr. Roosevelt has been President, and he came from the Navy Department and is supposed to know about these faults."

Commander Key said that the fifteen lives were "unnecessarily sacrificed," but the chief of ordnance has now asked for more than $2,000,000, in order to correct the defects in the hoists.

In concluding his testimony the commander paid a great tribute to the American navy, and especially the gunnery. "It is a fine thing," he said, "that a young man, green from a farm in the West, can be taken on a ship now and drilled so that in three months he can make a hit with one of the big guns every forty seconds."

The committee decided in executive session not to take further testimony concerning the criticisms made of structural matters, and to decide at another meeting what other matters will be taken up.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MINISTER WU.

Washington, March 11.—President Roosevelt to-day officially received Wu Ting-fang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister. Minister Wu was brought to the White House in the carriage of Secretary Root, who accompanied him. The secretaries and attachés of the legation also were present at the reception, all being arrayed in the native costume of their rank. The presentation took place in the blue parlor, which is the state room of the executive mansion. Speeches were made by the President and by Minister Wu. While the exchange of compliments between the President and the Minister was strictly in accordance with prescribed form, the warmest cordiality was embodied in the words of each.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT.

Washington, March 11.—President Roosevelt is asked by what authority of law he has exercised the functions of government in the Panama Canal Zone since the date of the expiration of the 58th Congress in a resolution introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Harrison, of New York.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

Birmingham, Ala., March 11.—Arrangements were made here to-day for the transportation of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and a party of friends over the Alabama Great Southern on March 27. Information received here is to the effect that the party will reach Chattanooga on the evening of March 27, and will pass through Birmingham shortly after midnight. The destination is thought to be Vicksburg, where it is understood the President's yacht will await their arrival.

LEONARD J. BUSBY'S WILL FILED.

The will of Leonard J. Busby, who died at the Langham Hotel, Manhattan, on February 23, was filed for probate in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Busby had a house at No. 25 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn Heights, and a country place at Glen Cove, Long Island. The will disposes of an estate valued at several hundred thousand dollars, leaving an annuity to the father of the testator, about $125,0000 to several relatives and $100,000 each to the widow and two daughters, besides interests in the residuary estate.

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BIEBER LAND FRAUDS.

Steps To Be Taken to Fix Responsibility—Bartholdt's Statement.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 11.—The so-called Bieber land scandal constituted the chief topic of conversation among Senators to-day, and there was considerable searching of the records to make sure that no Senator could be held responsible for the enactments whereby Mr. Bieber secured the perfection of titles, which Senator Carter describes as "fraudulent." At the House end there was a disposition to avoid the subject, although there were many whispered conversations among members.

The search of the records reveals the fact that the last enactment went through the House in the form of a clause of the public buildings bill. Representative Bartholdt reported this bill, and on February 25, 1907, asked its passage under a suspension of the rules. The clause provides that:

The Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to convey to the purchaser from the United States of Square 1131, and the south part of Square 1117, and the Squares south of Squares 1123, 1148 and 1149, in the city of Washington, all the interest of the United States in the land lying south of the Squares so purchased and between them and the channel of the Anacostia River, upon the payment by such purchaser into the Treasury of the United States of such sum of money as the said Secretary of War, upon consideration of all the circumstances, shall determine proper to be paid for said land, etc.

Representative Bartholdt when time was granted by the Speaker in which to explain the bill said: "Mr. Speaker, this bill merely corrects a number of errors which occurred in the legislation had at the last session. It makes no appropriation, and all the changes provided for in this bill are to be made within the limits of the cost heretofore fixed."

This statement appears to have satisfied the members of the House, and the measure was passed by a two-thirds vote.

STEPS THAT MAY BE TAKEN.

It is too early to say what course will be pursued in the House with regard to fixing the responsibility for the frauds perpetrated on the government and with a view to recovering land previously deeded to Bieber, but there was some talk in the Senate to-day of appointing a committee to investigate in case the House failed to do so, and precedents were cited for the summoning of members of the House by a Senate committee and requiring them to testify.

An effort was made in some quarters to-day to belittle the force of Senator Carter's exposure and Secretary Taft's caution by the allegation that much of the report of the Senate District Committee was taken from a brief prepared by an attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad. While certain facts were taken from such brief, the matter came to the attention of Senator Carter while he was chairman of a sub-committee charged with the duty of devising some method of disposing of a surface track which that company now maintains to the navy yard, and only incidentally was he led to ask for the brief in question, and all the facts he used he verified by reference to the records before preparing his report.

At the War Department it was learned to-day that as soon as the bill was passed Secretary Taft sought some method of avoiding the direction it contained until further action could be taken by Congress. To this end the matter was twice referred to the judge advocate general of the army, who first decided that the act was mandatory, then that it would be contrary to law to fix a prohibitive price on the land. It was then referred to the engineer officer in charge, and he reported on the value of the land, but this also led to the disclosure of the fact that the United States had already expended $300,000 to improve the Anacostia River, including the very land to which Mr. Bieber sought title, and that the plans for the improvement of the Anacostia River contemplated the expenditure of large additional sums.

On learning these facts, the Secretary, as a last resort, referred the measure to the Department of Justice to ascertain if he was compelled to part with the land at its present valuation. The Department of Justice had not reported on the case when Senator Carter discovered the facts and made them public.

TITLES MAY PROVE INVALID.

There is some hope that the titles to the two previous grants to Bieber may prove invalid, in that Congress directed the Secretary of War to convey the titles, and that they were actually conveyed by the Assistant Secretary as "Acting Secretary."

It is only just to Representative Bartholdt to say that his friends are convinced that he did not realize the purport of the measure he asked the House to pass, and that he will be able to establish this fact if an investigation is undertaken. Whether the House takes any action or not, it is declared by some Senators that an effort will be made in the Senate to find a method to quash the titles which Mr. Bieber already enjoys.

As an instance of the prospective value of the land to which Bieber has almost obtained title, it is declared that it amounts to not less than twenty acres, and that for that portion over which now run the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railway Company Bieber asks an annual rental of six cents a square foot, which is equal to a rental of $2,613 60 an acre. At the present time much of this land is under water whenever the tide rises, but when the government completes the improvements now under way this will no longer be the case, and the land and its riparian rights will constitute some of the most valuable wharfage in the city.

Representative Bartholdt dictated the following statement this evening:

The matter is absolutely regular as far as the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is concerned. I am sure of that. I have a very indistinct remembrance of the details of the case. Mr. Bieber appeared before the committee at the time and explained the proposition fully. The action taken by the committee was recommended by the War Department.

I do not know whether the recommendation was over Secretary Taft's signature or not. The legislation was started some years ago, perhaps before I became chairman of the committee.

AUTOMOBILE MEN IN WASHINGTON.

Prepared to Attend Hearing on Interstate Motor Vehicle Bill.

Washington, March 11.—Representatives of the American Automobile Association met here to-night preliminary to the hearing which the House Committee on the Judiciary will give them to-morrow in behalf of the pending bill providing for the regulation, identification and registration of motor vehicles engaged in interstate travel. There were present representatives of automobile associations of twelve states—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Ohio, Virgina, West Virginia and Michigan. In addition Representatives Cox, of New York, author of the measure; Moon, of Philadelphia, and Maltby and Alexander, of New York, all of whom are members of the Judiciary Committee, were in attendance and made remarks as to the sentiment in Congress in regard to the bill. Opportunity will be given each delegate to be heard before the committee, but the principal advocates of the measure will be William Hotchkiss, president of the association, and Charles T. Terry, of New York, chairman of the legislative board.

The American Automobile Association, it is stated, has a membership of upwards of eighteen thousand, with twenty-two state associations and 175 clubs.

STATUS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Washington, March 11.—Senator Heyburn to-day introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney General to inform the Senate whether the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has ceased to perform the functions for which it was created and if so whether there exists any reason why its federal charter should not be repealed. The Northern Pacific is now operating under a reorganization by the name of Northern Pacific Railway Company, which is not chartered by the government. The land grants received by the company under the federal charter are said to have been surrendered to the new company. It is in regard to these lands that information is sought.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Amplified in the House by Increases Amounting to $1,225,000.

Washington, March 11.—Determined and persistent assaults on the Postoffice appropriation bill in the House to-day resulted in the amplification of the measure in many important particulars, despite the protest of Chairman Overstreet and his committee. The letter carriers finally won their long fight for $1,200 salaries when an amendment by Mr. Goebel, of Ohio, granting the same was adopted. The House also allowed an additional $25,000 for clerks in the third class offices where the salaries of the postmasters range from $1,000 to $1,200, and $15,000 additional for contract stations.

The prohibitionists also had their innings when, through an amendment by Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, there was incorporated in the bill a provision prohibiting the transmission through the mails of intoxicating liquors, which was later modified so as to include cocaine and its derivatives. Altogether the appropriations carried by the bill were increased to the extent of $1,225,000. Consideration of the measure had not been concluded when the House adjourned.

FAVORS FOWLER BILL.

Horace White Says It Takes Away All Soft Money Cushions.

Washington, March 11.—Representative Fowler, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and author of the Fowler bill, has received the following letter from Horace White concerning currency legislation:

When this session of Congress began I considered it unwise to attempt to amend our currency system by a single comprehensive measure. I did not then think that the public mind was ripe for it, although the discussion has been going on, in a limited circle, for nearly fifteen years. So, for the sake of brevity, I preferred the bill proposed by the American Bankers' Association, except that I did not favor a special tax on a particular part of the circulation.

If, however, the people are prepared, as they now seem to be, to take into serious consideration a root-and-branch measure of reform like that of House bill No. 12,677 [the Fowler bill], I shall contribute such aid to its passage as I can.

It is a great merit that the bill reaffirms the principle that gold, not government debt, is the true basis of a proper currency. It proposes to take away all soft money cushions and false props of our monetary system which might fall us in a time of trouble.

When the Civil War came on a large part of our currency, based upon state bonds, fell to a discount ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. Before the war ended our government bonds and greenbacks fell to a still lower price, and the greenbacks remained below par for more than sixteen years.

Why should we continue to expose ourselves to such chances, even though the risk of war or internal convulsion now seems to be slight? If it is worth while to build a great navy in anticipation of conflict with foreign powers, is it not the part of prudence to put our government finances and currency on a sure foundation, especially when it can be done without expense?

The plan proposed in your bill is feasible and will accomplish the end sought, without any disturbance or contraction whatever. Moreover, the gold needed is within easy reach.

The next most important feature of the bill is that which provides for central redemption agencies and a supervision of the banks by each other. Most bank failures are caused by speculation with the funds of the bank by improvident loans to the officers and their friends and favorites, in violation of law. Put a stop to such loans and you practically insure the depositors, noteholders and shareholders against loss.

I hear that the banks of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are taking steps voluntarily for such mutual examination and supervision. This is a wise extension of the powers of the clearing house associations. Far better is frequent examination by one's neighbors and rivals in business than a diagnosis by the Controller after disease has set in.

With this practice established by law, the mutual insurance of both deposits and circulation by means of a common guarantee fund deposited in the Treasury will be a very simple matter. Such coinsurance cannot be considered either paternalism or socialism. The government does nothing but hold the money contributed by the banks themselves and pay it to those entitled to receive it.

The small banks are not put on an equality with the large ones as regards capital or earning capacity, but their liability to failure is minimized, and this is an advantage to the whole banking fraternity and to society in general.

To avoid ambiguity it would be well to add to the seventeenth section of the bill a proviso that the government shall not incur any liability in respect of the guarantee fund, except for its safe keeping and disbursement according to law.

It is the A B C of banking science that circulation, notes and deposits are alike potential demands on the bank's cash reserve and that the banker cannot determine which of the two forms his liabilities shall assume, and that it is a matter of indifference to him which form they do assume.

It is most desirable, however, to the community which he serves that his customers shall have the privilege of exercising their right to draw upon the bank in the form which they prefer. A considerable argument might be written on this text, but I forbear.

I concur in general with the report of the Merchants' Association of New York in favor of your bill dated February 21, 1908.

CLARKE ON CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Washington, March 11.—Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, to-day made a speech in the Senate opposing both the Aldrich currency bill and the Bailey bill, on the ground that there should be no currency legislation until there could be an investigation as to the cause of the recent financial disturbance.

Voting on the Aldrich bill in the Senate has been further delayed by notices given to-day of speeches to be made on that measure next week. Senator Tillman informed the Senate that he would submit remarks on Monday and that Senator La Follette would speak on Tuesday.

ENGLISH SCULPTOR SAILS.

George E. Wade, the English sculptor, who has been in this country for several months, sailed for Southampton yesterday on the steamship Oceanic to attend the unveiling of the statue of Queen Alexandra in London, which is to be erected at Bombay. Mr. Wade said that there were many artists of great ability in America and that contrary to his expectations he found the artistic temperament highly developed here. He said it was now time for America to assert her artistic individuality and throw off the influence of the French schools.

PORTO RICAN CITIZENS.

Bill to Create Them Reported to House.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 11.—In response to the President's request that citizenship be granted to the residents of Porto Rico, the House Committee on Insular Affairs has reported a bill to that effect with a strong plea that it be enacted into law. This action, in the minds of those who have helped to further the interests of the Porto Ricans, assures the passage of the bill through the House at the present session, as it is known that only a few members will care to oppose such a measure, even were they inclined to do so.

In making the report of the committee, Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, says:

Porto Rico has nearly a million inhabitants. These people are law abiding and industrious, many of them of high intelligence and culture, and, in the opinion of your committee, are as much entitled to be recognized as citizens of the United States as are the less than two hundred thousand inhabitants of Hawaii who enjoy this privilege. Under the government of Spain, Porto Rico elected representatives to the Chamber of Deputies, and also to the Senate of the Spanish Cortes.

Porto Rico is now, and always will be, of much value to the United States, because of the island's large business interests and possibilities and its important and rapidly increasing trade with this country. Congress has treated the island as if it were already a part of the United States. All tariff barriers have been thrown down and trade is free between the islands and the mainland. In his annual messages to Congress President Roosevelt has more than once recommended that to the people of Porto Rico be accorded American citizenship.

The foregoing facts clearly indicate that our people have already decided that Porto Rico is forever to remain a part of the United States, and, aside from these considerations, your committee is firmly of the opinion that, with the completion of the Panama Canal, Porto Rico will become of such strategic importance as to preclude all doubt concerning its permanent retention by this government. Your committee believe that a people so worthy are clearly entitled, as a matter of right, to have accorded to them the privilege and honor of American citizenship, and therefore recommend that the bill do pass.

The bill provides that all inhabitants continuing to reside in Porto Rico, who were there on April 11, 1899, and their children, shall, together with the citizens of the United States who reside in Porto Rico, be made citizens of the United States.

CALLS HUSBAND "MOLLYCODDLE."

Defendant in Divorce Suit Says He Is Also "Contemptible."

In answer to the charges of misconduct made by her husband, Charles A. Asklund, who is suing her for divorce, Mrs. Lillian B. Asklund yesterday declared that her husband was a "contemptible mollycoddle" whom she would have gladly killed long ago. Mrs. Asklund appeared before Justice Crane, in the Supreme Court, yesterday when her attorney, Charles E. Fiske, made application for alimony and counsel fees.

The couple were married on December 29, 1898, in Jersey City. The plaintiff charges his wife with improper conduct. The defendant alleges that ever since their marriage her husband has been a drunkard, subjecting her to cruel and inhuman treatment.

TWO TOBACCO WAREHOUSES BURNED.

Frankfort, Ky., March 11.—Night riders burned the tobacco warehouses of John Garvey, at New Liberty, and "Dave" Snell, near Owenton, early to-day. The former contained 10,000 pounds of prized tobacco and the latter 35,000 pounds of loose product, all belonging to independent buyers. Circuit Judge Cammack to-day impanelled a special grand jury to investigate the destruction of the warehouses. The owners of warehouses containing unpooled tobacco have engaged guards to protect them until the excitement subsides.

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