

SENATORS ATTACK PRESIDENT

TEACHING HIS OWN LESSON BY EXPOSING HIS OWN POLICY

Washington, June 21.—When Senator Hale called on the President today to pay the traveling expenses of the President, to which Mr. McLaughlin (Dem.) made a point of order yesterday and, being sustained, from an official source.

The Mississippi Senator addressed the Senate in opposition to the proposed amendment. He said he was very proud of the President and the dignity of the office of President. He had never seen a man elected President because he was a good man.

"I am willing the President's salary should be increased to a sum commensurate with his services and needs, but I object to this amendment," said the Mississippi Senator. He said that if the amendment to permit all the expenses of the President to be paid by the President's salary should be passed, it would be a precedent that would be followed by other officials.

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin suggested that the Mississippi Senator could obviate matters by amending the amendment to prohibit newspaper correspondents from being carried on the train.

"No, I want them to go along," replied Mr. McLaughlin. "I want them to go, too. There is the Vice-President," said he, pointing to the blushing occupant of the chair. "The Vice-President has views and the country ought to know what they are. He may become President through the death of the President, and his views are therefore important."

Mr. McComber (Rep., N. D.) suggested that the amendment was unconstitutional, as it amounted to granting an emolument increasing the President's compensation during his term of office, which is forbidden by the Constitution.

Mr. Hale said that the question had been considered by the committee, but the Comptroller of the Treasury would pass upon it.

Mr. McComber contended that Senators should be paid for their services as Senators, and not pass them on to the Comptroller. Mr. McComber said he would make a point of order against the amendment.

The present occupant of the White House, Mr. McLaughlin continued, had been an expensive luxury. He had expended \$400,000 on improvements on the White House, and had provided with a special yacht and horses and vehicles.

Mr. Hale took apart with Mr. McLaughlin, saying that the President provided carriages and horses for private use of his own house.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina insisted that Mr. McLaughlin was right, and asked Mr. Hale to call up the White House and settle the matter. Mr. Hale declined to do so, saying he did not care about it one way or another.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio interposed the suggestion that President Roosevelt be made commander-in-chief of the army and navy and had a right to use the Domain or any other navy boat or revenue boat.

Mr. McComber made an extended speech in opposition to the appropriation. He was willing to increase the salary to \$500,000, but he believed the proposed legislation was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hemenway of Indiana, submitted that the President didn't travel from choice, but that he was forced to visit the States and when he went he took newspaper men because the people had a right to know of his movements.

Mr. Tillman inquired if the President wouldn't have authority to expend this \$25,000 in going on political trips to "swing around the circle to aid political lame ducks in their efforts to get back to the Senate or House."

Mr. Hemenway replied with much feeling that he didn't believe the President would use any of the appropriation for political travel. He had discretion to do so, but he did not believe President Roosevelt or any other President would divert such a fund in that way.

Mr. McComber repeated that he would gladly vote to raise the President's salary. "Why does the country care about the salary of Mr. Hale?" he asked. "He knows that the present President's salary cannot be raised."

Mr. McComber said it could be voted for a future Congress, but he believed that Senators were acting regardless of the Constitution. "If they cannot reach an objective point by going to the Constitution, they are willing to go under or through it," he said.

Mr. Bailey of Texas interposed the remark that the President's salary was large enough. "I understand the present executive has spent \$100,000 more than any of his predecessors," he said. "If that be true he has cost more and is worth less than any other President we have ever had."

Mr. McComber returned to his subject after this diversion and declared that the proposed legislation authorized the President to carry people free on his train, a violation of the spirit if not the letter of the anti-pass legislation in his time.

Mr. McLaughlin suggested that the word "emolument" in the constitutional inhibition applied to traveling expenses and quoted from an English case in which the defendant's expenses to be emoluments.

To combine the services of the architect, builder, decorator and furnisher of the home under one contract is the only method of expressing the requirements of the owner with uniformity and consistency.

HOGGSON BROTHERS CONTRACTING DESIGNERS OF RESIDENCES, BANKS, CLUBS and LIBRARIES 7 EAST 44TH STREET

SANTA DOMINGO'S DEBT. Was It to Be Paid to Begin Payments Without the Dominican Treaty?

Washington, June 21.—There appears to be a fair chance that the financial troubles of Santo Domingo will be cleared up without the Dominican Treaty, which is the Senate's only hope of ratification of this treaty.

There is no way found for beginning payments on the foreign debt of Santo Domingo there will at least be a better understanding between the Government of that country and the foreign creditors.

To reach this understanding Señor Federico Velasquez, Minister of Finance and Commerce of Santo Domingo, has come to Washington, and after he will have a conference with representatives of the creditors of that country.

The trust fund has shown no disposition to be paid. It has been steadily increasing. It has now reached proportions where it is possible to make payments on the foreign debt, whether this will be done has not been decided.

It is regarded as impossible to continue the present form of collection of Dominican revenues indefinitely. It is necessary to have an informed view of just what course of action will be taken when the time for actual settlement arrives.

It is possible that a scheme will be devised similar to that contemplated by the treaty will be adopted. The moratorium has survived on a revolution and will probably pass through another revolution.

More Offices Filled. Washington, June 21.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be Consul-General at Stockholm, Sweden, Edward L. Adams of New York. To be Consul-Jesse O'Donnell of Missouri, at Managua, Nicaragua; Lester Maynard of California, at Sandakan, British North Borneo.

To be Collector of Customs for the District of Kennebec, Me.—George E. Cousins. To be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Baltimore, Md.—C. Carlyle Wilmer. To be Assistant Surgeon, Regular Army, First Lieutenant, Albert Gallatin Love of Tennessee, Harold Wellington Jones of Missouri, Omar Walker Pinkston of Missouri, Katherine M. Foster of Pennsylvania, Henry James Nichols of New York, Louis Holden Hanson of Wisconsin, Lucius Locke Hopewood of Iowa, Charles Ernest Freeman of Missouri, Ferdinand Schmitter of New York, Howard Alden, head of Pennsylvania, and Henry Boddett McFadden of Vermont.

Movements of Naval Vessels. Washington, June 21.—The collier Lebanon has arrived at Lambert Point, the supply ship Iris at Chefoo, the colliers Brutus and Cesar and the supply ship Glacier at Suez, the gunboat Eastern at Gloucester, and the destroyers Barry and Blundidge at Shanghai.

The battleship Wisconsin has sailed from Shanghai for Wusing, the cruiser Marblehead for San Francisco, the cruiser Mayflower from Washington for Cape Cod Bay, the collier Abenakia from San Francisco for San Juan, the collier Patuxent from San Juan for Annapolis, and the destroyer Stewart from League Island for Norfolk.

Gen. Grosvenor Clad in White. Washington, June 21.—Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio interrupted the reading of the Journal in the House this morning by appearing upon the floor dressed in a suit of white linen. From his starched string tie to his new canvas shoes he was clad in garments of white, which harmonized perfectly with his snow white beard and hair.

Army and Navy Orders. Washington, June 21.—These army orders were issued today:

Major Joseph E. Kuhn, engineer, to Norfolk, relieving Major E. E. Everts, Washington Barracks. Lieut. William B. A. Anderson, John J. Ruggan and Henry H. Robert and Second Lieut. James M. Robbins, assistant adjutant general, Third Battalion of Engineers to Washington Barracks.

Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, Artillery Corps, to 1094 Company, Coast Artillery, vice Capt. Lawrence S. Miller, Artillery Corps, transferred to the same company.

Orders relating to Major George F. Downey, postmaster, are revoked. Major Downey will proceed to Chicago for temporary duty.

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These naval orders were issued: Lieut. W. S. Miller, from command of the Nicholson to command of the Wilkes-Barre, U. S. Navy. Lieut. W. S. Miller, from command of the Porter to command of the Wilkes-Barre, U. S. Navy.

THAYER ON CAR SUPPLIES. NO DISCRIMINATION, HE SAYS, IN THE PENNSYLVANIA

Company to Surrender the Surrender of an Individual to the State.

Washington, June 21.—The failure of the railroad trustees to present a satisfactory plan for the Interstate Commerce Commission today created no surprise.

Chairman Knapp announced at the opening of the hearing to-day that the session was held principally for the purpose of enabling all the Eastern bituminous roads to make an statement of their position.

Finally the St. Louis merchants took matters in their own hands, with the result that the City Council authorized the issue of bonds to build a bridge over the river.

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WILL BREAK ST. LOUIS MONOPOLY. CONTRACT GIVES THE CITY AUTHORITY TO BRIDGE THE MISSISSIPPI.

Washington, June 21.—A remarkably rapid and unobtrusive but well completed today, as far as Congress was concerned, when the Senate amended and passed a bill recently approved by the House giving the city of St. Louis power to build a bridge over the Mississippi between that municipality and East St. Louis on the Illinois side.

The two bridges across the Mississippi at St. Louis are owned by the St. Louis Terminal Association, which also controls all the ferries, the belt line around the city and the Union Station.

The shipping interests of St. Louis have long complained of the monopoly of the Terminal Association, which is a trust of the city, and it is believed that the bill will give the city authority to build a bridge over the river.

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FIGHT OVER THE NAVY BILL. HOUSE REFUSES TO AGREE TO CONFERENCE REPORT.

It insists on Some of Its Amendments, but Practically Reverses Its Former Action by Voting to Authorize the Construction of the 10,000-Ton Battleship.

Washington, June 21.—The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in the House of Representatives today.

By a vote of 85 to 67 the House refused to agree to the report, which was only a partial one, there being nine Senate amendments still in disagreement when the conference separated.

After a spirited debate on the Senate amendments relating to retirement of naval officers with civil service the House, on motion of Mr. Hull voted to concur with an amendment substituting therefor the law as it applies to army officers under like conditions.

The House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments authorizing the construction of a million dollar dry dock at the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Nearly an hour's discussion ensued upon Mr. Burton's motion to concur in the Senate amendment forbidding a contract for the proposed battleship until after the Secretary of the Navy shall have reported to Congress at its next session full details of the ship, the arguments for and against the construction made at the time the proposition was originally before the House being repeated.

Opponents of the motion to concur pointed out that the only effect of its adoption would be to delay the construction of the vessel. On this point Mr. Hepburn said:

"I understand that in this bill there was complete authorization for the construction of this ship, that all details were provided for. This amendment simply provides that before a bid may be accepted a report shall be made to Congress. When that report shall have been made will not the Navy Department then have the power and the duty to comply at once with the statute and construct the vessel? What is the efficacy of this report to Congress? Why should we delay in this manner? It is simply advertising to the world what we are doing, and that is not the business of the Navy Department—that is all. It does not interfere with the construction of the vessel. It does not change the line of duty of the Secretary. Will do these gentlemen want with this amendment?"

Mr. Dalseg—Delay. Mr. Hepburn—is not their mission as peace advocates carrying them somewhat to extremes? Is not the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Burton) and his colleagues from Missouri (Mr. Bartholdt) in this new gospel of peace a little off their base? Are they accomplishing anything by this purpose of legislation? It seems to me not. I am not here to criticize the purposes of these gentlemen. We all look forward to a period, perhaps not in our lifetime, when the theories they advocate may be made applicable in the affairs of nations.

All the doctrines of the Church teach us to look forward to the era when men will love one another as they love themselves, when the brotherhood of mankind will really mean something more than mere lip service. It is not the time for us to get out of the world and get out of the world. We are far from the era that the Church teaches us that we are living in. We are in the era of the struggle for the lamb shall lie down together, side by side, not one inside; we are all looking forward to that time; but will it do for these gentlemen to wait until there is some evidence of its approach?

My experience and my observation have taught me that the greatest muscular development and the greatest skill in its use. In all of the history of nations it is the power to resist that secures men from the ravages of war. I believe that the most skillfully constructed and controlled navy is the power to resist that secures men from the ravages of war. I believe that the most skillfully constructed and controlled navy is the power to resist that secures men from the ravages of war.

The House further insisted upon its disagreement to the other Senate amendments relating to the construction of the battleship, and the House adjourned.

NEW CONSUL TO MANAGUA. He is a St. Louis Newspaper Man with an Interesting Career.

Washington, June 21.—José de Oliveira, named to-day as Consul at Managua, is a St. Louis newspaper man with an interesting career. He was born in California of Spanish descent, and while yet a boy became a sailor. He knocked around the world and finally settled in St. Louis, where he became a writer and editor of the St. Louis newspapers.

At the beginning of the Spanish war he enlisted in the navy with the hope of accompanying the fleet that was expected would bombard Spanish ports. He was assigned to the cruiser New Orleans, and later he was made a gun captain and took part in the bombardment of San Juan, P. R.

After the naval battle of Santiago and the capture of the Albatross he was discharged, but he was a fine Spanish scholar. Rear Admiral Watson kept him for several months as a translator of the papers of the ship, which was brought from Brazil just before the outbreak of hostilities. Oliveira wrote a book on his experiences in the war. During the St. Louis fair he was special commissioner of the Argentine Republic.

TAILORS ITCH TO STRIKE. Unbasted Jacket Makers Out—Others Will Follow.

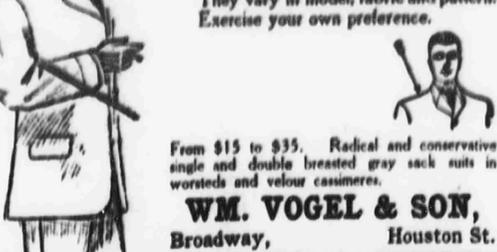
The first strike of the "unbasted" Children's Jacket Makers' Union, which has been in existence for two years, went into effect yesterday. This union is not affiliated with any other body. The "basted" Children's Jacket Makers' Union, which is affiliated with the United Garment Workers, will meet to-day or to-morrow to decide on a strike of its 3,000 members. It will likely go out to effect on Sunday.

About 2,000 members of the "unbasted" union struck yesterday, and the remainder, about 3,000, will quit to-day. The strike committee seemed to be uncertain as to the grievances. One of the strikers said that they wanted a nine hour workday and an increase of wages and another said that only the nine hour workday and a continuation of last year's agreement were demanded.

The Color Scheme of Summer—Gray

In places frequented by the best dressers—gray is a dominant note in men's suits.

Our suits of gray strike a very high note of excellence. They vary in model, fabric and pattern. Exercise your own preference.



From \$15 to \$35. Radical and conservative single and double breasted gray sack suits in worsted and velvet casimere. WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

WORK FOR ARMY THIS SUMMER. SEVEN LARGE PRACTICE CAMPS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

The Militia of Many States Will Go to the Nearest Camps and Participate in War Problems—Practice Marches by Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The detailed scheme for the seven large practice camps which will be established this summer throughout the country was made public at the War Department to-day in the form of a general order. The officers of the War Department believe the development of the plan means much to the army, and the results of the camps during the coming summer will be of tremendous benefit.

It will not only teach the officers how to care for large bodies of men, but will also give the high ranking officers, brigadier and major generals, command of full brigades and in some cases larger bodies of troops. This is something that has been unattainable in the past. The scheme will develop sanitary problems which the officers will have an admirable opportunity to solve. Had the camps been a regular thing before the Spanish war the great number of fatalities on account of unsanitary conditions would probably have never occurred.

There are to be seven of these camps—Mount Gretna, Pa., to be commanded by Major-General Frederick D. Grant; at American Lake, Wash., commanded by Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Funston; at Fort Riley, Kan., commanded by Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint; at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., commanded by Brig.-Gen. William H. Carter; at the State marine camp near Austin, Tex., commanded by Brig.-Gen. William S. McCaskey; at the target and Twenty-third Infantry, Fort J. A. Russell, Wyo., commanded by Brig.-Gen. Constant Williams; at Chickamauga Park, Ga., commanded by Brig.-Gen. John W. Bubb.

In the concentration of troops and their dispersion following the end of the encampments the routes taken by the troops are to be so planned that the infantry shall march 200 miles each way, going and returning, and the field artillery and cavalry 250 miles. These practice marches alone will be of great value. Every condition which would exist in actual war will be strictly followed.

There will be no tent footings or other semi-permanent arrangements for the comfort of the men. The military prisoners at the various camps will be taken care of by the soldiers who will march will be taken along and cared for as if they were prisoners of war. The order provides that 15 per cent of the men in the camps will be military prisoners. There will be no ceremony about the marches, and the only order will be to march. On this point the order says:

"As the object is to harden the troops and to test their field training the maximum of drills, exercises and problems looking to that end is enjoined, together with the minimum of detail and special exhibitions of merely spectacular exhibitions."

It is the purpose to have the camps established near the following places: Mount Gretna, Chickamauga Park, Austin, Tex., which will be established not later than July 27, and except that at American Lake, various times during the period of encampment regiments of the militia of many States will go to the nearest camps and participate in the practice marches. The order directs the concentration of troops as follows:

At Mount Gretna—Fifth, Twelfth and Twenty-third Infantry; Tenth Cavalry; headquarters and two squadrons; Eleventh Cavalry, headquarters and eleven troops; Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh batteries field artillery; headquarters and two squadrons; Signal Corps, half company; Hospital Corps, half company.

At American Lake—Third, Seventh, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second regiments of Field Artillery; headquarters and two squadrons; Eleventh Cavalry, headquarters and two squadrons; Fourteenth Cavalry, headquarters and six troops; First, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Seventeenth (mountain) and Eighteenth (mountain) batteries field artillery; headquarters and two squadrons; Signal Corps, half company; Hospital Corps, half company.

At Fort Riley—Eighteenth and Thirtieth Infantry; one squadron Second Cavalry; one squadron First Cavalry; headquarters and two squadrons; Eleventh Cavalry, headquarters and two squadrons; Second, Seventh (horse), Ninth (horse), Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Eleventh (eleventh) batteries field artillery; headquarters and two squadrons; Signal Corps, half company; Hospital Corps, half company.

At Fort Benjamin Harrison—Fourth Infantry; headquarters and two battalions; Twenty-eighth Infantry, headquarters and ten companies; Twenty-seventh Infantry; Second Cavalry, one squadron; Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth Field Artillery; detachments Signal and Hospital Corps.

Camp near Austin—Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Cavalry; Fifth Cavalry, headquarters and one squadron; Eighth Cavalry, headquarters and one squadron; Signal Corps, half company; Hospital Corps, half company.

Camp near Fort D. A. Russell—Eleventh and Twenty-ninth regiments Infantry; Twenty-eighth Cavalry, two companies and two squadrons; six troops; headquarters and ten troops; Signal Corps, half company; Hospital Corps, half company.

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