

CROSSFIRE AT NAVAL BILL

LA FOLLETTE AND OTHERS SEEK TO DELAY ACTION. Desire to Hang Up the Bills to Arouse the Country on the Extravagance of Senate Leaders—Amendment Making Evans Vice-Admiral Goes Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—What looked like a tryst of the struggle promised by Senator La Follette and other insurgent Republicans of the Senate to hang up the large appropriation bills in order to arouse the country on what they term the extravagance of the entrenchment leaders of the Senate in the disbursement of public funds in the face of a Treasury deficit came to-day when Mr. La Follette started his rolling against the naval appropriation bill. Assistance came to him at desirable times from Senator Dixon of Montana, Senator Cummins of Iowa and Senator Stone of Missouri, and there were indications that other Senators were in the spirit of opposition and that there was strength in reserve.

The plan to-day seemed to be to harass Senator Hale, who had charge of the bill, and others who were active in support of it by an interminable series of questions which involved other questions and all of which led to arguments far away from the items of the bill under consideration. These tactics were successful in checking the advance of the bill throughout the day and keeping the Senate in session until late in the evening. Obstructive methods of this kind with variations are to be continued in the program of Mr. La Follette and his colleagues as far as practicable, and when their resources are exhausted in this regard it is their plan to fill in time as necessary with filibustering tactics against the adoption of the bill. Several of the appropriation bills are yet to be considered and the object is to throw them over to the special session of Congress which meets after March 4. The purpose of this is to break the control of old Senate leaders.

After nearly five hours of tedious colloquy, at times enlivening but in the main dull, the Senate had passed over less than one-third of the naval appropriation bill. The closing of the day's session was marked by a series of questions which delayed the consideration of the bill were interposed. Late in the afternoon Mr. Hale sounded the alarm of night sessions. Mr. La Follette and his fellow obstructionists seemed unconcerned by the threat.

Magazine and newspaper critics of naval administration came forward for a second time. Senator Hale applied the lash, and Senator Gallinger, another member of the Naval Committee, declared that he had never seen so much of falsehood crowded into one article as had appeared in a recent magazine article. Even the venerable Dr. McHenry of Louisiana, who seldom addresses the Senate, being very deaf, was roused to action by the magazine references to the New Orleans situation.

Mr. McHenry brought his ear trumpet, and when he had heard enough made a spirited attack on the magazine writers, saying the information in their articles had been taken from the files of the Navy. He had a notion that all the navy yards and docks should be concentrated in one great base at Guantanamo, Cuba. Each senator rallied the defenses of his local navy yard and some amusing situations were created.

Senator Gallinger defended the Portsmouth yard, which has been condemned by the critics. Senator La Follette inquired whether the channel was more than 30 feet wide and if it were true that battleships could not enter except at high tide.

"The channel is at least 1,000 feet wide at the narrowest point and the battleship Maine recently passed through her steam." The New Hampshire and the Wisconsin are soon to go in," replied Mr. Gallinger.

"Did not Admiral Goddard recently recommend that the Portsmouth yard be abandoned?" inquired Mr. La Follette.

"Yes, the Admiral made that absurd recommendation along with other absurd recommendations in a report which he presented to the President," replied Mr. Gallinger.

CANADA WATERWAYS TREATY

Senator Smith of Michigan News His Fight Against Ratification. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Smith of Michigan made a stir in the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations to-day in renewing his fight against the Canadian waterways treaty.

This convention was signed by Secretary Root on behalf of the United States and by Ambassador Bryce on behalf of Great Britain and it has the sanction of the Canadian Government. It has been before the Senate several executive sessions and Senator Smith has many things to say in his opposition. Mr. Smith presented new points a dispute offered by the State of Michigan. One was in reply to an opinion before expressed by Senator Lodge that the water boundaries with Canada had never been fixed and that therefore the boundary treaty under consideration could not be said to contemplate a change in existing order. Senator Smith contended that the boundary of the St. Marys River had been divided by mutual understanding of the two countries and that the division had been recognized by Canada for fifty years.

The State of Michigan, he said, controlled now three-quarters of the flow. In this compass were the falls and rapids, which fall 100 feet and a port of 80,000 cubic feet a second—enough power, he said, to light the city of Detroit and furnish power for her industries. It was now proposed to cede one-half of the stream to Canada, diverting to a water power which did not of right belong to her.

All that Canada could and all she had ever claimed, declared Senator Smith, was a thread of a stream on her own soil. The people of Michigan were much exercised over this proposal of the treaty, and it would be ratified with their consent. The Michigan State Legislature, he said, had the matter under consideration and had appointed a committee to investigate and report.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who desired to be heard in opposition, came armed with maps, to demonstrate to the Senate the effect which would be had on head waters of the American Northwest. It is said, however, that view of the short life of the treaty, which is five years, Mr. Nelson was willing to withdraw his opposition and quit the result as an experiment. The committee had only time to hear the concluding remarks of Mr. Smith's arguments. Consideration of the subject was then postponed until Wednesday.

CHOCTAW INDIANS PRIZE. Object to the Sale of Their Valuable Timber and Coal Land. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Delegates from the Choctaw Nation made vigorous protests to the Senate Indian Affairs Committee to-day against the adoption of the bill of Senator Owen of Oklahoma permitting the sale of Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, which amount to 3,400,000 acres and which are said to include 450,000 acres of coal and much valuable timber.

The spokesmen for the Choctaws were Dr. E. N. Wright and Per J. Hudson. Both are full blood Choctaw Indians, with much money and a great deal of influence. They said the bill would permit the sale of their land at an inadequate price. Their only hope, they said, was that the bill would be amended so that the land would be sold to the Government, which they said they were worth \$60,000,000.

HOUSE PASSES TATSON BILL. It Requires Standardization of Safety Appliances Used on Railroads. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The House to-day passed the Tatson bill requiring standardization of safety appliances used by railroads engaged in interstate commerce. At present different varieties of safety appliances are in use, with the result, according to the bill, that many lives have been lost and property damaged.

CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Aldrich and Senator Knox had a conference with the President at the White House to-day. A statement was forthcoming as to the subject of the conference, but it was suggested that the President had become convinced that the bill should be passed for the rest of the session, especially in regard to the Panama Canal measure. It is regarded as necessary to expedite the bill, so that there may be no lack of funds. The President is also somewhat concerned over the attitude of some Senators who believe that some form of canal will be a final necessity.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The cruiser Tacoma has arrived at New Orleans, the collier Sterling at Guantanamo, the supply ship Glacier at Panama and the collier Nero at Hampton Roads. The cruiser Des Moines has sailed from Curacao for La Guayra, the cruiser Birmingham for New Orleans, the collier Chester from New York to meet Atlantic fleet and the cruiser Salem from Charleston to meet Atlantic fleet.

STANDPATTERS DRAW OFF

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN NOT GOING TO INDIANAPOLIS MEETING. American Protective Tariff League Will Not Take Part in Tariff Commission Convention—Speakers Are Arriving—The Harmony Outlook Is Better. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—The men who are back of the tariff commission convention, which will meet here to-morrow, were greatly surprised to-day when the reservation of quarters at the hotel here was cancelled by Wilbur F. Wakeman of New York, secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, indicating that the league would not be represented in the convention.

As the organization had a representative here for more than a week inquiring into the purposes and rules of the convention, the action of Wakeman is regarded as significant, but the convention managers are none the less pleased over it, as it is construed to mean that there will be no inharmonious from standpatter forces in the convention. Seventy-five delegates are now in this city, and to-night and to-morrow morning many large delegations will arrive. Those who are here are not of one mind by a great deal, and if the talk in the hotel corridors is to be taken as an indication of the trend of opinion, the convention there may be very marked differences of opinion on some things about which the convention projectors supposed all would be agreed. Quite a number are in favor of a tariff bureau under one of the present departments, probably that of Commerce and Labor. Seymour C. Loomis of New Haven, Conn., who is on the program for Wednesday afternoon, is an avowed advocate of this method of tariff adjustment, and several others on the program are also "bureau" men. Another difference of opinion it is evident, will arise over whether the convention advocate that Congress keep hands off the tariff now or continue its work of revision pending the creation and preliminary work of a commission. The National Business League of America is here with a declaration that "all tariff revision be suspended until a law is enacted providing for an expert tariff commission."

This will be bitterly fought, especially in the East. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts was one of the early arrivals. He brings from the East a spirit of interest for a commission. He is to address the convention to-morrow morning. His subject is somewhat mysterious—"The Investigation of Inconsistency." However, he gives a hint, especially in the fact that he is strongly for a tariff commission. Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants Association of New York City, who is to appear in the program to-morrow evening, has also arrived. He was accompanied by Herman A. Metz, Comptroller of the City of New York, who is to address the convention to-morrow. A dozen New Yorkers had arrived by noon to-day.

D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, S. C., who thought he might simply as "manufacture" a tariff commission in "Who in America" than most Senators, arrived early this morning. H. J. Parrish and E. Perkins of Memphis, the former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the latter representing the Memphis Merchants Exchange, came in about the same time. All three brought the word that there is a demand in the South for a tariff commission. They also indicated that the South would be well represented at the meeting.

There was one disappointment this morning. It was a telegraphic announcement from Washington that Charles P. Neill, United States Senator from New York, who is in the program to-morrow, has become ill, is confined to his home in Washington and that his physician says there is no hope of his getting here to-day. His name was on the program to-morrow morning on "Some Labor Aspects of the Tariff Problem." He was regarded as President Roosevelt's representative on the program.

Henry R. Towne, president of the Merchants Association of New York City, is down for a day or two on account of the convention. His subject is "The Neutral Line." He will be followed by Senator Brown of Nebraska, who will arrive at noon in the afternoon. The latter is a member of the Public Necessity. He in turn will be followed by former Governor Curtis Guild of Massachusetts.

A number of speakers are to appear on the afternoon program to-morrow. Chief among them are United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who will talk on "The Tariff Commission," and Congressman Charles N. Fowler of the Fowler currency bill of the last Congress and also father of the now pending House tariff commission bill. His subject is "The Tariff Commission by Evolution Instead of by Revolution."

The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers met here to-night and adopted the following resolutions: Whereas this association has each year and at every convention repeated its position as favoring protection for American producing interests, farms and factories, of capital and labor; and Whereas through misrepresentation of adverse critics upon the work of James W. Van Cleave, as president of the association, and H. E. Miles, as chairman of its committee on tariff, the National Association of Manufacturers has been erroneously spread that the National Association of Manufacturers has receded from its position upon the principle of protection, be it,

Resolved, that the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, clothed with authority to execute the will of the members of the association, again declare most positively and most emphatically that the National Association of Manufacturers stands for a protective tariff which shall adequately protect all American industries; that the association stands for a protective tariff which shall amply measure the difference in cost of the production of and abroad, and that the association stands for a protective tariff which shall never be lower than sufficient to fully protect American labor to the extent of affording the laborer and the farmer the kind of a living that decent American citizenship entitles him to as well as to give to the American manufacturer a reasonable profit, and be it further,

Resolved, that this association, though it disavows any responsibility for the adoption of schedules on the part of Mr. Miles as an individual, for the association continues its policy of not attempting to determine schedules on any item, that being the very function of a tariff commission; that the National Association of Manufacturers, it most distinctly approves and ratifies his every act performed as chairman of its committee on tariff, and most heartily commends him for the unselfish and unflagging energy put forth by him for the good of every member and in the interest of the establishment of a tariff commission, which we believe to be the only scientific method through which proper tariff legislation can be attained; and be it further,

SECRET SERVICE MEN FAIL

OF NO USE, SAYS CHIEF TROWBRIDGE, IN DETECTING VIOLATIONS OF REVENUE LAWS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secret service agents are as a rule as far as internal revenue work is concerned, according to the testimony of G. W. Trowbridge, chief of the Internal Revenue agents, before the Sundry Civil sub-committee. Representative Sherry of Kentucky asked Mr. Trowbridge, referring to the provision adopted last year limiting the activities of the secret service. If he considered it essential for the efficiency of the force to obtain his men from the secret service division of the Treasury Department.

"No, I would not," Mr. Trowbridge replied. "They are as far as our bureau is concerned. I have tried them. I gave them a fair test—two bright fellows, at \$10 per day each and expenses for two months—and they did not meet with any success." "How long ago was that?" asked Mr. Sherry. "That was three or four years ago," said Mr. Trowbridge, who added that he did not want any more secret service men detailed under him. Mr. Trowbridge added with respect to the details of secret service men: "In my ten years' experience with the oleomargarine violations, when they began to get so rank the collector at Baltimore concluded that he could do no better with them than recommended to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he (the Commissioner) assign a couple of secret service men with me." "How about all my men out of Baltimore into West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. I gave them the inside track and told them the conditions and they followed loose in Baltimore for two months, and they did not show up one penny's worth of violations." That has been my experience.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds told of the employment of United States secret service men. There were fifty men present on the foreign detective roll. He added: "Europe is divided into confidential agencies. We have one man in London in charge of the confidential agencies. We have two men in Paris, and that district consists of France, Italy and Spain. We have a man whose headquarters are in London, who takes care of the western part of Germany, Holland and Belgium." "We have a man in Berlin who has charge of the eastern part of Germany and of Austria. We have a man in Paris, who takes care of the work in China and Japan, and one in Switzerland who takes charge of the work in Switzerland, Italy, Gall embroidery and lace, which is a very important part of the importations."

STATEHOOD BILL PASSED. The House With Much Enthusiasm Gives It A Unanimous Vote. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The bill admitting the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to the statehood of States was passed in the House to-day with an enthusiasm not witnessed in the lower branch of Congress heretofore this session. As the bill was reported by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Territories so it was passed by the House without objection.

Delegate Mark Smith of Arizona took advantage of the opportunity to deliver a speech in which he alluded to his twenty-two years service in the House. He delivered a lecture to the Republicans for deferring action on the Statehood bill, to which response was made by Representative Hamilton of Michigan. All three brought the word that there is a demand in the South for a tariff commission. They also indicated that the South would be well represented at the meeting.

COST OF PANAMA CANAL. \$375,000,000 FOR LOCK TYPE, \$400,000,000 FOR SEA LEVEL SAIS GOETHALS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Testimony relative to the construction of the Panama Canal was given to-day to the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations having consideration of the sundry civil bill by Col. Goethals, chief engineer, who came all the way from Panama to explain the estimates of the amount required in the next fiscal year to carry on canal work.

Col. Goethals told the committee that a lock type of canal would cost approximately \$375,000,000 and a sea level canal considerably in excess of \$400,000,000. In both estimates he included the sum of \$100,000,000 paid for the French rights on the canal, which are not to be repaid. With the present rate of progress Col. Goethals predicted; in case the Government proceeded with the lock type, the canal would be open for navigation by January 1, 1915. If a sea level waterway were undertaken, he said, it would be impossible to send vessels from ocean to ocean across the canal.

Col. Goethals expressed it as his opinion, after two years' experience on the isthmus, that the lock type of canal was the only one that would be profitable to the Government to continue work on the canal in the fiscal year 1910, beginning July 1 next.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL. It Carries a Total of \$10,000,000—Two New Provisions Incorporated. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The emergency river and harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of \$10,000,000, was submitted to-day to the full Committee on Rivers and Harbors by the sub-committee to which it was referred by the measure. It is a sea level waterway were undertaken, he said, it would be impossible to send vessels from ocean to ocean across the canal.

SENATE RESTORES THE 15 PENSION AGENCIES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate Committee on Pensions will restore the eighteen pension agencies which the House knocked out of the pension appropriation bill. These agencies are in eight different cities and have been in existence since the pension rolls were extended greatly many years ago. The House cut off the agencies last year and the Senate refused to pass the bill after a conference.

FOR CARE OF POOR CHILDREN

THE PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS SOME LEGISLATION. Along the Lines Suggested by the White House Conference—Requests Favorable Action on the Bill for the Establishment of a Children's Bureau. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President to-day sent to Congress a special message recommending certain legislation requested by the recent conference on the care of dependent children, which met in Washington at the President's request on January 25. The message was accompanied by a report of the proceedings of the conference.

"The keynote of the conference," says the President in his message, "was expressed in these words: 'Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons.' That the promotion of the welfare of dependent children should be made a part of the national policy of the United States." The dinner last night was one of good wishes to everybody rather than of a strong expression of feeling on any particular matter. The national day of three or four countries were much tangled up with each other, and the guests spent much time in getting up to drink to the health of the various countries.

1. Home Care—Children of worthy parents or deserving mothers should as a rule be kept with their parents at home. 2. Preventive Work—The effort should be made to eradicate causes of dependency, such as disease and accident, and to substitute compensation and insurance for relief. 3. Home Finding—Homeless and neglected children, if normal, should be cared for in family as when practicable. 4. Cottage System—Institutions should be the cottage plan with small units as far as possible. 5. Incorporation—Agencies caring for dependent children should be incorporated on approval of a suitable State board. 6. State Inspection—The State should inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children. 7. Inspection of Educational Work—Educational work of institutions and agencies for dependent children should be supervised by State educational authorities. 8. Facts and Records—Complete histories of dependent children and their parents, based upon personal investigation and supervision, should be recorded for guidance of child caring agencies. 9. Physical Care—Every needy child should receive the best medical and surgical attention and be instructed in health and hygiene. 10. Cooperation—Local child caring agencies should cooperate and establish joint bureaus of information. 11. Undesirable Legislation—Prohibitive legislation against the transfer of dependent children between States should be repealed. 12. Permanent Organization—A permanent organization for work along the lines of these resolutions is desirable. 13. Children's Bureau—Establishment of a federal children's bureau is desirable and enactment of pending bills is earnestly recommended. 14. Suggest practical message to Congress favoring Federal children's bureau and other legislation applying above principles to District of Columbia and other Federal Territory. The President recommends favorable action on the bill pending before Congress for the establishment of a children's bureau and also such legislation as may be necessary to bring the laws and practices in regard to the care of dependent children in all Federal territory into harmony with the other conclusions reached by the conference. He also recommends legislation for the District of Columbia in accordance with the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of the conclusions of the conference.

SCANDINAVIANS DINE. With the Ministers from Three Countries as Honored Guests. The American-Scandinavian Society, but a few months old, gathered some 450 strong for its first annual dinner at the Hotel Astor last night. Both men and women were present, the chief interest being centered upon the Ministers from Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

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