# CHAMP CLARK FOR 'I'M AN AMERICAN' FOREIGN POLICY

### He Would Expatriate Jingoes and Peace at Any Price Persons.

### BELIEVES NO NATION DARES ATTACK US

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Castigating both jingoes and the peace at any price element Speaker Champ Clark in an address delivered to-day at Fort Myer, Virginia, on the occasion of the eighteenth anniversary of the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine, declared in favor of a foreign policy which would give the phrase "I am an American" more potency than any other protection.

He declared that those persons who are "trying to pull us into the foreign war" and the persons who do not want to fight no matter what the provocation, are both detrimental to the republic and advocated "taking them by the nape of the neck and putting them in the trenches over in Europe.

"If we attend to our business I don't believe that we will ever have another war," the Speaker said. "I hope we will not have another. We forced every war that we ever did have, and what is more, we won every one of them.

"Now some people get very much excited and they go around stirring up the country, telling everybody that some great nation is going to jump on us, first one and then another. They use one nation as a raw head and bloody bones until they wear it out and then they take another.

"I do not believe that there is a nation on the earth that is so unwise as to attack us. If one of them, in a moment of lunacy, should jump on us, I think it would jump off very suddenly."

**Makes a Prediction.**

The Speaker declared that if the United States should be suddenly plunged into war 2,000,000 men could be recruited in a month. The crying need is officers, he said. If the troops on both sides had been properly officered in the civil war, the Speaker added, 25,000 deaths due to ignorance of sanitation would not have occurred.

The Speaker reminded his hearers that the House has already passed a bill providing a large increase of midshipmen at Annapolis and that he had himself introduced a bill designed to double the number of cadets at West Point.

"Chairman Hay of the Military Committee says he is going to report that bill favorably in a day or two," he added. "If I had my way about it, in addition to doubling the number I would fix it so that any boy in the country who has the mental, moral, physical and educational qualifications should be permitted to go to these schools and get an education there at exact cost.

"I am in favor of cutting down the term of enlistment so far as it may be cut down, so that we would pour into the body of the people 100,000 or 150,000 well drilled men every year, men who are fit to command companies, to be Lieutenants, or at least to be orderly sergeants and drill sergeants.

**An Obligatory Step.**

"I would make it obligatory on the Secretary of War—I would not allow him any discretion or any option about this—I would make it obligatory," the Speaker said, "that wherever a school, a college or a university would furnish a minimum of 200 boys who would volunteer to drill he should furnish them a drill officer. And I would set all these retired officers in this country to drilling boys. In a very short time we would have the nucleus of an army.

"I am in favor of increasing the coast artillery and of making skeleton regiments," Mr. Clark continued. He quoted military authorities as his precept for making up skeleton regiments, in which green troops could be put beside veterans in time of trouble rather than recruit entire regiments of rookies.

"I will give them all the flying machines they want," the Speaker declared, "although I will say that I am not going up in any of them. I would give them all the submarines they want. Then I would breathe the breath of life into the National Guard and make it some good. All these things will not cost much.

"You get the maximum of good with the minimum of cost, and while you soldier men here do not study anything about taxes and raising money and all that kind of stuff the statesmen up on the hill have to study about that all the time, and we do not want to bankrupt the country. If we did there would be no sense of having an army to protect it.

"I believe in special providences and I believe we were set apart 3,000 miles from the other nations of the earth to demonstrate the great American doctrine that men can govern themselves, and we are demonstrating it. I think everybody in America is patriotic. Of course, in a great many cases the patriotism is latent, and now some of it is getting blatant, but I think everybody has it and it is getting stirred up."

**Heroes of the Maine.**

Referring to the sailors who lost their lives in the Maine catastrophe the Speaker said they were as much heroes as if they had died in the stock of battle. The volunteers of the Spanish war do well to honor these men.

The Spanish war, the Speaker said, demonstrated things well worth considering to-day. "War would have been declared at least thirty days before it was," he continued, "but for the fact that we did not have even three rounds of ammunition apiece for the guns that we had. The chances are a hundred to one that we will never be caught in that predicament again."

Referring to the $50,000,000 which the House voted into the hands of President McKinley at the outbreak of the war with Spain, Mr. Clark said:

"In voting that money and finally in declaring war we were all patriotic. There was no politics in the inception of the Spanish war. It was an awful thing to sit there and vote other men's sons into the army and nothing should have induced Senators and Representatives so to vote except the belief that no country will long endure and no country is worthy to endure that will not protect all of its citizens wherever they may be, by land or sea."

The Spanish war served the good of teaching the rest of the world, the Speaker said, that, while in political campaigns "we fight one another savagely, viciously and sometimes in an unseemly manner, when we are engaged with a foreign foe our political contentions are at low water mark. Beyond that we are one people, with one faith, one hope, one prayer, one flag, one country, ready if need be to face a world in arms. That is what the Spanish war taught all creation."

# CHARGES BRANDEIS TOLD COMMITTEE 'FALSEHOODS'

### Winslow, Head of United Shoe, Gives Details of Alleged Unprofessional Conduct—Bailey Accuses in $21,000,000 Will Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A bitter arraignment of Louis D. Brandeis for "unprofessional conduct" and "conduct not becoming an honorable man" was presented to-day to the Senate subcommittee investigating his fitness for appointment to the United States Supreme Court by S. W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

In a detailed statement Mr. Winslow alleged that Mr. Brandeis, serving as counsel for the company and giving his approval of its policy, turned about to pillory it before the public for reprehensible practices, and in so doing resorted to misstatements of fact and "falsehood."

The hearing provided opportunity for the head of the shoe machinery company to review the alleged wrongs it has suffered at the hands of the Boston lawyer. It was able to reply, in part, to some of the charges Mr. Brandeis has made against it before similar committees in Congress.

**Senators to Quiz Him.**

Mr. Winslow told the story of Mr. Brandeis's activities both as friend and enemy. When he completed his statement the committee took a recess until to-morrow. At that time he probably will be submitted to close examination by Senators disposed to stand by the Administration in the controversy that has been raised over the Brandeis appointment.

Charges of unprofessional conduct were also made against Mr. Brandeis by Hollis R. Bailey of Boston, who charged that Mr. Brandeis took advantage of his position as counsel for lessor and lessee of the estate involved in the so-called Warren will case to enable one set of interests to derive undue returns for the management of the $21,000,000 paper mill property.

The committee decided to-day not to summon Charles S. Mellen to testify in connection with the assertion of Charles W. Barron that Mr. Brandeis had assisted in an "attempt to wreck the New Haven road." At the outset of the session Senator Clark read a telegram from Mr. Mellen saying that he had no information of any character in which the committee would be interested and asking to be excused from appearing.

**Winslow's Detailed Charges.**

Mr. Winslow prefaced his detailed statement of Mr. Brandeis's relations with the United Shoe Machinery Company with a formulation of the charges he makes against him.

"Mr. Brandeis," he said, "participated in and approved of the formation of the United Shoe Machinery Company in 1899. He acted as director of the company from its formation until December, 1906.

"He resigned as director in December, 1906, giving as a reason that he felt he ought not to continue an exception to his general rule of not holding the office of director in any corporation for which he acted as counsel.

"I believe that Mr. Brandeis, since he left our company, has been guilty of unprofessional conduct and of conduct not becoming an honorable man in the following respects:

"First—Mr. Brandeis has, at the instance of new clients, attacked as illegal and criminal the very acts and system of business in which he participated, which he assisted to create and which he advised were legal, and he has persistently sought to injure our business. In so doing his knowledge of our leases and business acquired while acting as our director and counsel has naturally been of value.

**"Made False Statements."**

"Second—Owing to his long extended connection with our company as director and counsel and his acquaintance with our affairs, Mr. Brandeis's statements as to our methods and business naturally have carried an authority which would not otherwise have been accorded them.

"An honorable man, when acting for other clients, would in these circumstances have been scrupulously careful that any statements made by him were truthful. Mr. Brandeis, however, has made false and misleading statements as to our acts and business, both to committees of Congress and elsewhere.

"Before the formation of the United Shoe Machinery Company," Mr. Winslow continued, "Mr. Brandeis was a director of the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, representing large holdings of the Henderson family. When the McKay company was taken over by the United Shoe Machinery Company Mr. Brandeis became a director of the larger concern. He acted in this capacity for nearly eight years and also served as counsel until his resignation in December, 1906.

"There was hardly a single month from January, 1901, till January 1, 1907, in which services were not rendered by Mr. Brandeis or his firm as counsel for the United company."

When, in 1906, a bill was introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature designed to limit the scope of the company's leases of machinery, Mr. Brandeis took entire charge of the company's opposition to the measure. He argued that the so-called tying clause of the leases which he has since attacked were necessary to enable the company to do a large volume of business at a low price and that the removal of the clause would necessarily result in the ruin of small manufacturers of shoes who could afford to lease at these terms but not to buy.

**Turned to "Relentless Foe."**

Up to the time of his resignation as director in 1906 Mr. Winslow said Mr. Brandeis had no fault to find with the affairs of the company.

In September, 1910, Mr. Winslow declared, Mr. Brandeis decided that if called on he ought to lend aid in any effort that might be made to attack the United company. Before this, however, he had written to Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company, attacking the United company as a combination in restraint of trade. At the same time he held the leases to be restraints upon interstate trade and therefore invalid and he advised Mr. Jones that he could not be held liable for failure to observe the terms of the lease.

"It is to be noted that Mr. Brandeis in this opinion," said Mr. Winslow, "not only attacks the form of leases which he had previously approved of but also attacks the organization of the company in which he participated, declaring the company to be a combination in restraint of trade."

From that time on, according to Mr. Winslow, Mr. Brandeis was a relentless foe of the United company. From 1911 on he represented the Shoe Manufacturers Alliance. In 1911, 1912 and as late as 1914 he appeared before Congress committees to attack the shoe machinery company.

"On February 24, 1912," continued Mr. Winslow, "he wrote to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce a letter in which he undertook to answer statements made by me in which he attacked the United company and its leasing system. The lease system which he has attacked is the same system he had previously approved of so heartily.

**Sold His Stock in 1911.**

"His clients urged the Department of Justice to bring proceedings against the United company, and in September, 1911, criminal proceedings were brought against certain directors, and in December there followed a suit for dissolution. In the dissolution suit it appeared that he urged one witness to come from the West to testify. It was not an unfair inference that he assisted in other ways in both suits against the men with whom he had previously cooperated in forming the United company.

"Mr. Brandeis disposed of his United Shoe stock in July, 1911. He apparently felt under no obligation to refrain from using knowledge he had of the company's business in an attack upon them. It might be thought that he would be careful as to the character and motives of the clients whom he represented in this attack.

"Officers of some of the principal concerns which later formed the Shoe Manufacturers Alliance conferred with me just after we purchased the Plant patterns. They told me they assumed that the United company might desire cash for payment to Plant, and suggested that they have $3,000,000 par value of United Shoe Machinery common at par. Stock was then selling approximately at double par, so that this meant a gift to them of $3,000,000.

**Refused to Pay $3,000,000.**

"The consideration offered was that they would make no trouble for the United company if they got the $3,000,000; otherwise there would be trouble. The stock, of course, was not issued to them by the United company, and very shortly afterward the predicted trouble began.

"The first step was the formation of the Shoe Manufacturers Alliance. In July, 1911, soon after Brandeis undertook to represent the alliance, I informed him of the attempt made by his clients to obtain payment from the United company as consideration for not attacking us. He continued to represent them actively. An honorable man in his position would have been scrupulously careful that statements made by him would have accorded with the facts.

"On December 14, 1911, Mr. Brandeis testified before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in part as follows:

"'The shoe machinery trust is in a position—particularly in Massachusetts—to destroy almost any shoe manufacturing business, particularly if there is the slightest disposition on the part of the owner to put in a competing machine.'

**"Absolutely Untrue."**

"This statement can only mean that the United company's leases provide that the company can withdraw all machines from the lessee if competing machines are used. This statement is absolutely false and known by Mr. Brandeis to be false. The system in 1911 was no different than that employed in 1906 when Mr. Brandeis, before the Massachusetts Legislature, said:

"'You would suppose from statements that had been made that if a man took any of those machines he had to take them all. That is absolutely untrue.'

"Before the Committee on Interstate Commerce Mr. Brandeis said with reference to the Plant purchase that it was not accomplished through commercial means, but through control of the money market. Mr. Plant finding his credit closed. Mr. Brandeis also declared that United Shoe was practically the controlling influence in the First National Bank of Boston, that they had a very large influence in a leading Boston trust company and an important influence in the Hanover National Bank and other New York banks; that it had been the steady policy of the United Shoe to keep large balances in those banks not for current use, but for financial control.

**"False and Misleading."**

"Regarding Mr. Plant Mr. Brandeis declared that he had good evidence that one of the men who refused credit to Mr. Plant thought his credit was perfectly good, but was not willing to oppose the important financial interests, who intimated they did not want Plant to have credit.

"The above statements are absolutely false and without the slightest foundation in fact.

"In March, 1914, Mr. Brandeis appeared before the House Committee on Judiciary in hearings relating to trust legislation, including legislation directly affecting United Shoe. At these hearings he made a false and misleading statement with reference to the company, to wit:

"'No other machines are in existence, and they cannot be brought into existence quickly.'

"This statement was absolutely untrue. Not to speak of large and well equipped manufacturers, there were—and for years had been—machinery makers in the United States ready to supply any factory."

# WILSON 'BUTTED IN' ON HARBOR BILL, HE SAYS

### Humphrey Fights East River Project—Favorable Action Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative Humphrey of Washington, member of the Rivers and Harbor Committee, stirred a bitter controversy in the committee to-day when he said the President "butted in" on the recommendation that the East River improvement at New York be included in the pending river and harbor bill.

Mr. Humphrey said the President's letter to Representative Hulbert of New York was part of a political scheme to nullify the rules of the committee. He threatened to "expose" this scheme if the East River project was acted on favorably.

Representatives Boscher of Missouri and Treadway of Massachusetts sided with Mr. Humphrey, the latter declaring that unless the item for the improvement of Boston harbor was included in the bill he would fight the New York provision.

Chairman Sparkman of Florida indicated he was willing to give the President's wishes the consideration he believed they deserved. Considerable sentiment of this sort is apparent in the committee, and it is understood the New York improvement will be in the measure when it is reported to the House.

The committee took no final action on account of the flareup about the New York item, but will meet to-morrow morning with full expectation of acting favorably on the bill. The estimates for all river and harbor work submitted by the Chief of Engineers of the Army totalled about $44,500,000. The bill will reduce this to about $41,000,000.

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# ONLY 5 SUBMARINES FIT ON U. S. COASTS

### 27 Are Equipped for Service, but Navy Needs 186, Says Admiral Grant.

### FAVORS U BOAT PLANS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The American navy has only twenty-seven submarines fit for service, and only five of these are in the waters of continental United States, declared Rear Admiral Grant, commandant of the submarine flotilla, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. He added that the expert estimate of the number of undersea boats needed to guard both coasts properly is 186.

Republican members of the committee, especially Representatives Britten and Farrar, went through the list of submarines vessel by vessel, trying to learn the weakness of each.

After much questioning the Admiral admitted that the Edison battery, heralded as a solution to most of the submarine trouble, would prove of no practical value to the navy until considerably more experimenting had been done and the battery improved.

Admiral Grant had no hesitation in saying that United States submarines of the 350 ton type were virtually useless against modern vessels and warmly advocated adopting a vessel of 750 or 800 tons patterned largely after the German U boat. He admitted that the smaller boats might be of value in defending the Canal Zone in case of attack.

**Main Objection.**

The main objection to the smaller vessels is that the crews cannot remain aboard more than ten days, hence their cruising radius is very limited. The larger vessels can care for their crews for a month.

In reply to questions Admiral Grant said the Navy Department recently had been able to obtain photographs of the U type of boat of the German navy and is scaling them to obtain their dimensions.

The Admiral said the 186 submarines needed should be divided into thirty divisions of six vessels each, with the extra six ready to replace those laid up for repairs, and that the majority of them should operate from shore stations. However, the plans of the Navy Department would keep eighteen always with the Atlantic fleet and twelve always with the fleet in the Pacific.

Representative Stephens of California, with an eye to the Mare Island Navy Yard and another on Japan, brought out from Admiral Grant that there are at present only three effective submarines on the Pacific coast. Admiral Grant said the coast, so far as submarines are concerned, is in no condition of defence and that forty-eight submarines should be stationed there.

**The Submarine Situation.**

In detail Admiral Grant summed up the submarine situation thus:

Twenty-seven are fit for service; eight are on the Atlantic and Pacific sides; five in the Canal Zone; four at Honolulu, and one of the E boats not yet formally taken over by the navy, with the Atlantic fleet; the D-1, D-2 and D-3 are in dry dock in New York changing batteries; the E-2 is undergoing repairs from the recent explosions of its Edison battery; the C-1 is laid up in Colon with batteries being overhauled, the G-1 undergoing repairs to its main shaft, the K-6 laid up for two months as the result of a fire; the E-1 is having new engines put in; another of the E type is having a Swedish Diesel engine installed, and thirty-five others are under construction.

"How many have we built?" the Admiral was asked.

"Thirty."

"During the past few years the United States has spent $24,000,000 for these vessels," Representative Britten said. "How many on either coast are fit for service to-day?"

"Only five."

### CONFLICT OVER TYPES.

**Daniels May Leave Submarine Problem to House Committee.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Daniels is disposed to leave to the House Committee on Naval Affairs the problem of determining the types of the submarines to be built under the new naval building programme. Face to face with a wide divergence of opinion on the part of the Navy Department experts, it is his intention to submit the arguments on all sides to the committee and let that body take its choice.

There are three views now obtaining in the Department. Rear Admiral Grant, commanding the Atlantic fleet submarine flotilla, believes that the United States should confine itself to the construction of a type having a tonnage of about 800 tons—the type of the German U boats. The opinion of Rear Admiral Grant is supported by that of Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chief of operations, would prefer to go back to a smaller craft of the H type, which is similar to the type of the submarine built at Montreal for the British Government and which has done effective work in the Dardanelles. The vessels of this type have a tonnage of approximately 350 tons.

Officers of the naval construction bureau are of the opinion that the United States should proceed with the building of 500 to 600 ton craft of the type of the L boats now being built for coast defence and also with the construction of the 1,300 and 1,500 ton sea going submarines, three of which have already been authorized.

To-morrow at noon the Navy Department will open bids for two of the three fleet submarines authorized. These vessels, designed to go wherever the navy goes and carry heavy guns as well as four torpedo tubes, will be the largest in the world. The third of these type, the Schley, is now under construction. It will be of 1,200 tons. The two newer ones are to have a tonnage of 1,500.

The act authorizing them provides that they shall cost not more than $1,500,000 each and shall have if possible a speed of twenty-five knots and not less than twenty knots.

# SENATE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP INQUIRY

### Investigation of Rail, Wire and Express Operations Asked in a Resolution.

### BILL EXPECTED TO PASS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate went on record to-day in favor of an inquiry to determine the feasibility of Government ownership and operation of railways and other public service corporations.

This question was considered by the Senate in connection with a resolution offered by Senator Newlands, Nevada, providing for a joint commission of Congress to make a report on what changes, if any, should be made in interstate commerce laws and to pass on other phases of the transportation problems. The Newlands resolution, which was presented as a result of a recommendation made in President Wilson's annual message to Congress, will undoubtedly be passed later.

Government ownership as applied to railways and to telegraph, telephone and express companies was brought up by Senator Borah, Idaho, who introduced an amendment of that import to the Newlands resolution of inquiry. The Borah amendment was opposed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and others. On a record vote it was adopted, 39 to 22.

**Borah's Amendment.**

The Borah amendment provides that the scope of the proposed inquiry into the question of transportation shall be broadened so as to include:

Also the subject of Government ownership of all public utilities, such as telegraph, telephone, express companies and railroads engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, and report as to the wisdom or feasibility of Government ownership of such utilities and as to the comparative worth and efficiency of Government regulation and control, as compared with Government ownership and operation.

Senator Borah said before the vote was taken that he was not committed to Government ownership of utilities and that a vote in favor of his amendment need not commit the Senate to that policy but the question was one which the Senate would have to meet soon or late, and it might be well to have some information before the Senate on which to act when that time came.

**Vote on the Amendment.**

The following was the vote:

**For the Borah amendment:** Democrats—Ashurst, Broussard, Chamberlain, Clarke (Arkansas), Hughes, Husting, Johnson (Maine), Johnson (South Dakota), Lane, Lee (Maryland), Martine, Pittman, Pomerene, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Vardaman and Walsh. Republicans—Borah, Clapp, Clark (Wyoming), Cummins, Curtis, Gronna, Harding, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Sterling and Works.

**Against the amendment:** Democrats—Bankhead, Hardwick, James, Martin, New, Simmons, Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Stone, Swanson, Underwood and Williams. Republicans—Brandegee, Dillingham, Gallinger, Lippett, Lodge, Oliver, Page, Smoot, Sutherland and Weeks.

The Administration is committed to the Newlands resolution of inquiry, its passage is foreshadowed by to-day's vote on the Borah amendment. It is expected that if the joint commission is created important recommendations for changes in the Federal laws regulating the operation of railways will result. It is estimated that the work of investigation will run at least two years.

## RURAL CREDIT BILL REPORTED.

**It Proposes a Non-Partisan Farm Loan Board.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Hollis rural credit bill, which promises loans to farmers at not more than 5 per cent., to-day was reported favorably to the Senate. Because of its non-partisan support it will receive an advantageous position on the calendar.

The bill proposes to set up a non-partisan farm loan board, with the Secretary of the Treasury as one member, the others to be appointed by the President. This board is to charter local farm loan banks, and the banks are to take mortgages from farmers and issue bonds with the mortgages as security.

This plan, the committee claims, will standardize farm loans all over the country, as all mortgages must be approved by the board, and this security is expected to make the bonds salable at 4 per cent. They run for long terms and are guaranteed by the United States.

Loans may be made for as long as thirty-six years, and the mortgages may be repaid in small amounts extended over the whole period.

## TO HALT COLOMBIAN TREATY.

**Moore Resolution Asks House Inquiry of Tariff Rights.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Another stumbling block in the way of ratification of the Colombian treaty appeared to-day in a resolution introduced by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania. It directed the Ways and Means Committee to investigate whether such action could be taken without the approval of the House.

Mr. Moore said the treaty, if ratified, would give Colombia not only a cash payment of $25,000,000 but would make it a specially favored country in regard to removing and lessening import duties on some articles, in violation of the provision of the Constitution making it necessary that all revenue legislation originate in the House.

## ENGINEERS WILL SEE FORTS.

**Members of Convention to Tour Bay in Daniels's Boat.**

Only American citizens will be invited to go aboard Secretary of the Navy Daniels's flagship Dolphin when that vessel leaves to-morrow from the Brooklyn navy yard to take members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers on a visit to the fortifications around New York harbor. The engineers will have a chance to judge for themselves whether the fortifications are adequate.

Yesterday was the second day of the convention of the engineers in the Engineers Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street. Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, in an address at the afternoon session deplored the conservation of America's resources by legislation and urged the appointment of various active conservation commissions.

J. M. Callow of Salt Lake City gave an address entitled "Notes on Flotation."

At the afternoon session William Lawrence Saunders, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, announced the following new officers: President and director, L. D. Ricketts, vice-presidents, Karl Eilers and James MacNaughton; directors, T. B. Stearns, Charles F. Rand, Charles W. Goodale, Edwin Ludlow and George D. Barron.

# U. S. URGED TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF LEPROSY

### Senate Committee Told That 1,000 Cases Exist in This Country—Fifty Lepers Walk New York Streets Undetected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Startling testimony on the possibility of a spread of leprosy in the United States was laid before the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine to-day.

Physicians, missionaries, nurses and experts on vital statistics told the committee from expert knowledge that the only way to prevent the increase of cases and to prevent a possible epidemic was to provide for a Federal asylum or leprosarium, such as the bill introduced by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, chairman of the committee, contemplates.

The experts estimated that there are at least a thousand cases in the United States, that only 500 of these are known to exist, that there are probably fifty lepers walking the streets of New York undetected and unmolested, probably eighty in Chicago and one or more in every large city of the country.

Frederick Hoffman, an expert of one of the leading institutions, said he had obtained information that there are eighteen States which have one or more lepers. Dr. Howard Fox of New York expressed the opinion that there were fifty in New York.

**Noted Experts Heard.**

The following witnesses were heard to-day, among others: Dr. J. W. McKean, American superintendent of the leper asylum at Chiengmai, Siam; W. M. Danner, secretary of the American Sanctuary of the Missions of Pueblo, which has sent missionaries throughout the world to aid in caring for lepers; Dr. Isador Dyer, head of the Louisiana State Leprosarium; Dr. Howard Fox of New York, Dr. John D. Fulton of the Maryland Board of Health and Frederick Hoffman, insurance statistician.

There are only three institutions for treating leprosy in the United States and none of them is under Federal control. One is the Louisiana State institution, referred to heretofore, and the other two are the Massachusetts State institution and the Municipal Asylum for Lepers in San Francisco.

The witnesses paid a high compliment to the San Francisco management. It was said that this institution had eighteen inmates and was in the heart of the city of San Francisco, but there was no danger of contamination. This was given to soothe the fears of timid people who have rebelled against the location of a leprosarium in their vicinity in the past whenever the suggestion has been made for the establishment of it.

**Dr. Wyman's Efforts Fail.**

A few years ago the late Dr. Walter Wyman, supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service, became interested in the possibility of leprosy being communicated to the United States and spreading before it was detected, and he made plans for establishing a hospital for the treatment of the disease and for the isolation of the patients when detected.

He first planned such an institution on the Pecos River in New Mexico, and there was an uprising from that locality that shook the foundations of the Capitol in Washington by protests.

Dr. Wyman tried vainly to assuage the fears of the protestants, but he was unable to find a locality in the country where he could place the hospital.

The witnesses to-day agreed that segregation was the only means of combatting the disease. Isolation was condemned. It was pointed out that in San Francisco, where eighteen patients are confined, they live together in each other's company and enjoy the remnants of their lives, while if isolated they would suffer in body and mind needlessly.

Dr. McKean said that forcible segregation was the only way to deal with the disease. In past years the victim was sent into isolation till death carried him away. He declared that there was a more humane way of dealing with the disease. That was in the leper hospital, and he intimated that the Federal Government ought to be as enterprising as the States and at least one municipality have been in providing means for treatment.

**Arrested in Hawaii.**

In Hawaii the witness said the disease has been arrested and is in a fair way of being extinguished. This was accomplished by segregation. The disease was first discovered there in 1834. In fifty years the number of cases in the islands had grown to thousands.

Heretofore the only thing that could be done for a leprosy case was to provide the victim with as comfortable surroundings as possible till he died. Now a treatment has been discovered which is being administered with satisfactory results. It may prove to be a cure, but the appearance of the symptoms in patients supposed to be free of it, often years after contact, has caused the medical profession to await the process of time to determine whether the new remedy be a cure or merely a palliative. The new method of treating is annointing with chaulmoogra oil.

Dr. McKean made Senator Smoot, a member of the committee, uncomfortable when he reminded the Senator, who stated that he had once been in a leper colony, that he might hear from it in the years to come, the germ being of such slow growth.

Experts testified that all the known cases in the United States were traceable to one of four sources: China, the Philippines, Hawaii or Key West.

### 2 KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

**Health Board Disputes Leprosy Figures From Washington.**

A statement before the Senate Public Health Committee in Washington that there are 100 lepers at large in New York city was denied at the Board of Health yesterday. It was admitted, however, that there are twenty-four known cases of leprosy in the city and that they are permitted to live in their homes and go about their business daily.

The sanitary code requires physicians to report cases of leprosy. These reports, with histories of the patients, are kept by the Board of Health. It was explained yesterday that the attitude of the Department of Health toward leprosy was determined during Dr. Goldwater's administration by recommendations of a committee of the city's leading dermatologists.

"Patients with suitable home surroundings and where hygienic precautions may be observed are permitted to remain at their homes," it was said.

"Cases of leprosy unsuited for home care, either because of the character of the case, improper surroundings or poverty, are removed to a hospital and detained as long as circumstances warrant."

The Department of Health estimates that there are 258 known lepers in the United States. It is said to be an accepted fact among physicians that the danger of transmitting leprosy in this climate is small, though there appears to be some danger in the South.

"When the leper has no open lesions," it was said, "and no discharge from the nose it is safe for him to be at large."

A report on leprosy issued by the Department of Health last October said:

"Vermin, it is thought, plays no unimportant part in the transmission of leprosy. Bedbugs and body lice should therefore be carefully sought for and exterminated.

"The Department of Health maintains a list of cases of leprosy. Of the patients at present known to the department all but two are under institutional care and these two cases are under adequate control."

# ARMOR MEN INSOLENT, DECLARES TILLMAN

### Calls Up His Federal Ownership Measure, Whose Passage the President Wants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Tillman, South Carolina, chairman of the Navy Committee, called up to-day his bill to authorize the purchase or building of a Government armor plant and appropriating $11,000,000 for the purpose. He refused to postpone consideration of the bill despite the absence of Senator Penrose, who desired to oppose its passage.

Senator Lodge will make the chief speech against the bill, but it is doubtful if the opposition can defeat the measure. President Wilson has let it be known that he desires the passage of the measure.

Senator Tillman in calling up the bill expressed confidence that the Government can furnish both the necessary skilled mechanics and machinery to operate the plant. He recalled the alleged threat of the private concerns that they would charge $200 a ton more for armor hereafter if the Government erected its own plant.

Senator Penrose in the committee announced this as the policy of the armor plate makers, which they declared to be necessary in order to provide an amortization fund for liquidation.

"If Senator Penrose were here," said Senator Tillman, "I would ask him to tell the Senate just what he told the committee last week; but his Republican colleagues who voted with him will remember what he said and perhaps one of them will explain just what he meant. I confess I myself was shocked at the insolence of it, not from the Senator, because he had a right, but from the men who authorized him to speak as he did."

The Tillman bill appeared to provoke little interest, and after the Senator had delivered himself the matter was laid aside.

## MOVE TO KEEP CAPITAL WET.

**Underwood Referendum Bill Aimed at the Drys.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The first legislative move to check the dry wave which appears ready to sweep over the District of Columbia was made to-day, when Senator Underwood introduced a bill providing for a referendum vote by males over 21 of the District, whenever 25 per cent. of the taxpayers shall petition for it. The bill is offered as a substitute for the Sheppard bill, which provides for a dry Washington. It is conceded that the last stand of the wets will be behind the referendum proposal.

Senator Sheppard has announced his intention of calling up his bill as soon as the water power dam bill is out of the way.

"The water wagon bill should logically follow the water power bill," observed Senator Martine to-day. "Both of them are dam bills."

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# NATIONAL SUFFRAGE BILL PUT TO SLEEP

### House Judiciary Committee Defers Consideration Until Next December.

### DRY MEASURE HANGS ON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—National woman suffrage was killed to-day by the House Judiciary Committee so far as action this session is concerned. By a vote of 9 to 7 the committee voted to defer consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment until December 14.

An effort was made to postpone the proposed prohibition amendment on the same date, but the vote was 7 to 7 and there is a chance that it will be brought up this session.

Committee members blamed the suffragists who have been most active in the capital for the action taken today. Two rival suffrage organizations clashed over the advisability of having the postponement voted on in the Judiciary Committee, one urging an immediate vote and the other insisting that it be postponed temporarily.

Representative Nelson, Wisconsin, when a sub-committee reported to the full committee the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment, moved that consideration be postponed temporarily.

Representative Carlin, Virginia, an opponent, then submitted a motion that consideration of the proposed amendment be postponed until the next session of Congress. When the vote was taken some of the pro-suffrage members of the committee voted with anti-s and the Carlin motion prevailed.

When anti-prohibitionists saw the way the suffrage amendment was going they made a frantic effort to include with it the proposed constitutional amendment making the whole nation dry, but failed after a lively fight. Prohibitionists argued that the suffrage amendment was still in the subcommittee and that its action should be awaited. Another vote was forced and the drys won the opening skirmish by succeeding in getting a tie leaving the status of the question as it was before.

## ANTI CALLS FEMINISTS EVIL.

**Mrs. A. M. Dodge Deals Hard Blow to Suffrage.**

The *Woman's Protest*, official organ of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in its issue today will publish what the anti-suffragists say is the most scathing indictment of feminism and woman suffrage ever published. Coupled with it is a plea for national preparedness and an arraignment of suffragists who have taken part in the peace at any price campaign.

Part of the article, which is written by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, follows: "It is immaterial how many suffragists of the rank and file believe in extreme feminism so long as leaders among them are elected who are doing their utmost to bring it about. The feminists are the only suffragists who have any definite platform of principles which they wish to apply to American life through the instrumentality of women's votes. These principles include the publication of literature of such a character that respectable newspapers will refuse to advertise it; the teaching of facts to young girls and the circulation of books on the subject which have no justification for their existence. A few of the most radical feminists will find big suffragists leading their parades, the company of leading socialists pleading for revolutionary doctrines to shock the average decent American woman."

Mrs. Dodge adds that some of the things the feminists only dare to publish, even to condemn, in the *Woman's Protest*.

## EARTHQUAKE LASTS AN HOUR

**It Was 4,500 Miles From Capital, Seismograph Shows.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A seismograph of the Georgetown University recorded a severe earthquake to-day, lasting more than an hour. The heaviest shocks took place between 7 and 7:30, approximately 4,500 miles from Washington. The record shows that the disturbance began at 6 and continued until after 8 o'clock, the direction of the movement being west.

Director Tondorf of the observatory said that the record indicated a severe earthquake. Frequently such shocks are of subterranean origin.

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Announcement

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