35,000 HEAR AND CHEER ROOSEVELT; STREETS CROWDED

Ovation in Opera House; Mother Offers Sons for Defence.

TALKS TO TRAINMEN IN LONG, BUSY DAY

DETROIT, May 19.—Theodore Roosevelt began a strenuous day in Detroit this morning at 8 o'clock when his train rolled through the Detroit River tunnel just ten minutes ahead of time. His first speech was made at the station to about 100 Boy Scouts who with the reception committee met him there and whom he told not to develop into molly-coddles.

Despite the early hour Col. Roosevelt was greeted all along the line of march to the Detroit Athletic Club, where he had breakfast. Here he remained until 10:30, when he was driven to the Detroit Opera House, where his speech on "Preparedness and True Americanism," was made. During the short ride the ex-President passed through a lane of humanity estimated to number at the very least 35,000 persons. In the Campus Martius alone there were 10,000 and seventy-five mounted police had difficulty in handling them.

Faces a Great Crowd.

As Col. Roosevelt stepped out from the athletic club he stood facing a crowd that jammed the entire block. As he paused a moment to look over the sea of heads cheers came in rapid succession. The Colonel's hat was off every second as he bowed his acknowledgment of the ovation.

Political and other opponents to the Colonel and his views were busy among the crowd passing out copies of papers scoring the preparedness campaign, while there was a wagon covered with an enormous sign reading:

"England at War. Has not adopted conscription. New York has. How does Michigan stand?" And another:

"Two million farmers, 500,000 mine workers and the labor organizations of America are opposed to militarism, misnamed preparedness."

To counteract this Boy Scouts distributed thousands of booklets extolling the Colonel, his record and his views.

As Roosevelt entered the opera house, which had been filled to capacity an hour before his arrival, he was met with a thundering shout. Henry B. Joy introduced the Colonel with a few words, alluding to him as the "type of true Americanism which is most needed at this time," and as the ex-President rose to speak, the crowd also arose and the cheering and waving of flags continued for several minutes.

Four hundred seats were reserved in the opera house for mothers. They were all occupied by women well known in business and professional life—housekeepers, widows of war veterans, social leaders—and when Roosevelt declared that if the United States is obliged to strike it should be prepared to strike hard, the women applauded vigorously. One who occupied a seat in the front row of the balcony rose to her feet and said:

"I have two sons to send."

The Colonel stopped his speech, looked at the woman a moment as she still stood and said, with fighting firmness:

"If every mother would make the same offer there would be no need for her to send her sons to the front."

Speaks to Trainmen.

At 3 o'clock Roosevelt was taken to the Armada Hall, on Woodward avenue, where he addressed the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and from there he went to the Hotel Statler for a public reception. Here again the police were required to maintain order. The large lobby was packed and a crowd of fully 5,000 waited outside in a pouring rain for a chance to shake the Colonel's hand.

At the Statler Mr. Roosevelt took occasion to express his astonishment at the receptions he had received during the day, attributing it all not to himself personally, but to the sentiments he believed in—preparedness and true Americanism. Toward the end of the day he was surrounded by members of all parties, Progressives, Democrats and Republicans, about equally divided in numbers, but united in applause.

Col. Roosevelt, early this evening, was driven to the station on his way back to New York.

POLITICS URGED ON BANKERS.

Pennsylvanians Applaud Plea for Interest in Clean Government.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Members of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association at the second day's session of the twenty-second annual convention to-day applauded the appeal of two speakers for all bankers to study economic questions so that they be better able to enlist in the work of local, State and national politics.

Robert M. Maddox, vice-president of the American National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., called upon the bankers to join in the fight for clean government in city, State and nation. He charged the bankers with becoming responsible for much of the incompetency, dishonesty and inefficiency of government through their lack of interest in active politics.

J. W. B. Bausman, president of the Farmers Trust Company, Lancaster, was elected president; Lawrence E. Sands, president of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburg, vice-president; Robert J. Mattern, cashier Union National Bank, Huntington, treasurer.

PENROSE IS FAR AHEAD.

Partial Returns Give Him Ten Delegates at Large.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Republican State headquarters in this city has compiled returns from 38 out of the 67 counties and the figures received show that out of the 76 delegates to the national Republican convention at Chicago the Penrose faction has elected 57.

This includes 10 delegates at large and leaves only Gov. Brumbaugh and William S. Aaron of the Brumbaugh ticket elected. The successful Penrose delegates at large, according to the State committee are: Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, Pittsburg; B. V. Babcock, W. Harry Baker, Col. James Elverson, Jr., David L. Gillespie, Alba B. Johnson, Guy W. Moore, Senator Boies Penrose, John Wanamaker and Senator George T. Oliver.

DR. ELIOT FOR BRANDEIS.

Sends Letter of Indorsement to Senate Judiciary Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has written to Senator Culberson, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, indorsing Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court bench.

Chairman Culberson declined to give out the text or even the substance of the letter, but admitted that it carried a strong indorsement of Brandeis.

AMERICANISM IS T. R.'S PLEA

Continued from First Page.

convince the free silver people that we were to have the unlimited coinage of silver, and would convince the other people that we were not to have it.

"In any serious crisis there are always men who try to carry water on both shoulders. These men try to escape the hard necessity of choice between two necessarily opposite alternatives by trying to work up some compromise. In actual practice this compromise usually proves to combine with exquisite nicety all the defects and none of the advantages of both courses.

"It is true that in ordinary political matters compromise is essential. It is true that in ordinary times it is essential. But there come great crises when compromise is either impossible or fatal. This is one of those crises.

"There is no use in saying that we will fit ourselves to defend ourselves a little, but not much. Such a position is equivalent to announcing that, if necessary, we shall hit, but that we shall only hit soft. The only right principle is to prepare thoroughly or not at all. The only right principle is to avoid hitting if it is possible to do so, but never under any circumstances to hit soft.

"To go to war a little, but not much, is the one absolutely certain way to insure disaster. To prepare a little but not much, stands on a par with a city developing a fire department which, after a fire occurs, can put it out a little, but not much.

100 Per Cent. Feebleness.

"The Administration at Washington, backed by the majority of Congress, has taken no step for preparedness, and has done nothing efficient to sustain our national rights. It has stood for applied pacifism, as far as deeds are concerned. But because, although it has not acted, it has at intervals ventured feebly to speak in contradiction of its non-action, the ultra-pacifists and their allies have refused it any whole hearted support.

"They object even to make believe preparedness. They insist on even more thorough going helplessness than that which we had so amply provided at Washington. Although our governmental representatives have been 96 per cent. feeble, the ultra-pacifists have demanded a clear 100 per cent. of futility and feebleness and have conducted their campaigns under various banners to achieve this purpose.

The Old Whig Party.

"The old Whig party was beaten by the pro-slavery Democracy, and finally went out of existence, because it endeavored to be both for slavery and against it, and not too much of either. The party that won was the party that dared fearlessly to say that it was against slavery and for the Union, and that stood aggressively by its principles. The party that has full confidence in its own policies and a conceded purpose to put these policies into effect will sooner or later get the people to back it—provided the policies are sound.

"There are at this time two great issues before us both inseparably bound together. They are the issues of Americanism and preparedness.

"As a people we have to decide whether we are to be in good faith a people and able and ready to take care of ourselves, or whether we doubt our national unity and fear to prepare and intend instead to trust partly to a merciful Providence and partly to elocutionary ability in high places. Those in power at Washington have taken the latter position.

"We must make this nation as strong as are its convictions in reference to right and wrong. It little matters what our ideals may be and what achievements we may hope for, if these ideals and achievements cannot be reduced to action. The events of the past, and the events of to-day, show that national ideas amount to nothing if the nation lacks the power to maintain them against opposition.

"Mr. Ford's supporters in the primaries seemingly come chiefly from three classes—the workingmen, who believe that he represents the desire to do justice to them; the pacifists, who think that a policy of helplessness in the face of other nations will insure our national safety, and the German Americans, some of them in an honest and sincere mood of protest, and the others under the influence of that portion of the professional German Americans who have permitted their devotion to Germany finally to make them antagonistic to the welfare of the United States.

"As for the wage workers who support Mr. Ford, I understand entirely their desire to support any man who, in their belief, stands for a more substantial measure of social and industrial justice. But I wish, with all the emphasis in my power, to call their attention to the fact that in order for us to work within our own borders for social and industrial justice it is necessary to secure to ourselves the power to determine these questions for ourselves.

"If a nation cannot defend itself, then we may rest assured that sooner or later some stronger outside Power will impose an alien will upon it and will deprive it of the say as to how it will determine its own destinies.

The Case of Belgium.

"It is not of the slightest consequence at this moment what the business men or the wage workers or the farmers of Belgium think should be done in the way of industrial and agricultural development and justice, because they have to do whatever the Germans tell them to do and they work and live as they are told by their conquerors.

"In the same way, it is of no consequence what the native Coreans at the moment think should be done to raise themselves upward toward civilization, because the determining factor in their future is the Japanese attitude. I believe that the Japanese have done very in Corea. I know that the German invasion has wrought incredible woe in Belgium.

"The workingman, like the farmer and the business man, must be a patriot first or he is unfit to live in America; and the first duty of all true patriots is to see that we are able to prevent alien conquerors from dictating our home policies."

"Now as to the pacifists: They have told us that if we remain helpless we shall escape all difficulties with other nations and earn their good will. We have been nominally at peace with Mexico the Mexicans have killed more American citizens than the Spaniards killed in the entire Spanish war. Moreover, when the Spanish war was through it was through.

Pacifism in Mexico.

"The policy of pacifism has been practically applied in Mexico, and it has resulted in incalculable loss of life and property. It has gained us the utter contempt of the people with whom we deal, and it has brought us to the verge of war with them."

"Exactly the same thing is true as regards Germany. For sixteen months we have been employed in sending Germany ultimatum after ultimatum in monotonous succession, while Germany in equally monotonous succession sank ship after ship, drowning our men, women and children by the hundreds.

"As a matter of fact while we have been writing these notes the loss of life among non-combatant men, women and children on the ships which were torpedoed and about which we wrote notes has exceeded the total number of lives lost in both the Union and Confederate navies during the entire civil war.

"I firmly believe that if at the outset we had clearly made it evident that our words would be translated into deeds, that our first ultimatum sixteen months ago was really an ultimatum, Germany would have yielded, the Lusitania and the other ships would not have been sunk and all the lamentable loss of life would have been avoided. It is our own attitude of culpable weakness and timidity—an attitude assumed under the pressure of the ultrapacifist—which is responsible for this dreadful loss of life and for our national humiliation.

"If as soon as the great war broke out our navy had been mobilized and a competent man put at the head of the Navy Department (appointed for national and service reasons, instead of purely political reasons), and if we had begun vigorously to prepare and had shown that we meant what we said, the Lusitania would never have been sunk; no Power would have infringed on our rights, and we should to-day be absolutely free from all danger of war."

After placing himself on record for the second navy in the world, an army of 250,000, an adequate reserve and universal military training, the speaker complimented certain phases of German Governmental efficiency and then took up the subject of the "politico-racial hyphen."

"As part of the work of preparedness, as part of the work of Americanism and of nationalization, we must set our faces like flint against any effort to divide our people along the lines of creed or of national origin," he said.

A "German" Newspaper.

"The politico-racial hyphen," he continued, "is the breeder of moral treason. One of the most sinister developments of the last twenty-two months has been the fact that a section of the professional German Americans has joined the pacifists in the effort to keep America helpless, while this same section of German Americans is lauding German militarism to the skies and apologizing for every manifestation of that militarism, even when it is ruthlessly used against the welfare of the weak.

"One of the great German newspapers of this country—I cannot call it a German American newspaper—the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, has been engaged in active propaganda on behalf of both German militarism and American pacifism. It applauds and advocates Germany's embarking upon a career of military strength and unconditioned by any other consideration, and at the same time backs the movement of the extreme pacifists to keep the United States impotent for self-defence.

"The men who take such a position are preaching moral treason to the American commonwealth. What they teach tends to keep our people divided. It tends to make our politicians subservient to the agents of an alien militarism. It tends to keep our own country helpless so that when the opportunity offers it may be a larger Belgium and offer a rich prey to Germany or to Japan or to any other great military power which thinks it worth while to make war upon us.

Preaches "Hard Doctrine."

"I wish to say a special word to my fellow Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood. I very heartily admire them. I believe in them. I understand the difficulties under which they have labored during the last twenty-two months. I sympathize with, I feel for, them, even although I feel that many of them are not taking the position they ought to take.

"I know that what I preach to them is hard doctrine. But I believe it to be a doctrine necessary for them and for all their—and my—fellow countrymen. I do not address them as German Americans, for I hold that here in the United States ruin will come to the country in which our children and children's children are to live—your children's children and mine, friends—if we permit ourselves to be sundered one from the other by the lines either of creed or of national origin."

Following the reading of a copy of a letter written by Prof. Paul Rohrbach of Berlin to Prof. Appman in the University of Wisconsin in which Col. Roosevelt said it was suggested that Germany foster pacifism in the United States, so that in case of an attack by a possible ally, Japan-German interests might thus be better served. Col. Roosevelt went on:

"This letter from Dr. Rohrbach unquestionably expressed the attitude of militaristic Germany in endeavoring to use, against the honor and interest of the United States, that portion of the professional 'German-American' element of this country which is disloyal to this country, and shows why this disloyal element among the professional 'German-Americans' has joined with the professional pacifists in the movement to leave the United States helpless against possible aggressors—a movement which is traitorous to this republic.

"It is a deliberate suggestion and invitation to German-Americans not merely to vote in the interests of Germany but to vote so that another foreign Power, Japan, may be enabled to beat the United States in, as the letter states it, the 'quite conceivable event' that Germany's interest is to see a war between Japan and the United States in which Japan shall be victorious.

Effect on Posterity.

"I am certain that the German Americans who can consciously be reached by any such suggestion form an utterly insignificant proportion of the Americans of German descent. But some of their genuinely patriotic fellows may be influenced unconsciously by such arguments. Therefore I ask my fellow citizens who are in whole or in part of German blood to consider very carefully this letter and to ponder what is meant for their children and grandchildren by the attitude thus set forth.

"I very earnestly wish that some way could be found for repudiating the men whose actions have made it possible for foreigners like Prof. Rohrbach to write with the insolent belief that they can use our fellowcitizens of German birth and descent so that their political influence may be exerted in such fashion as to make this country helpless to defend itself against foreign aggression, whether from Japan, from Germany or from any other Power.

"I should just as strongly denounce any men of English birth or descent or of any other birth or descent who in the interest of their fatherland or of the country from which their ancestors sprung advocated such action against the interest of America by Americans as is advanced in Prof. Rohrbach's letter. We must all act as Americans, and we cannot afford to accept as our leaders either Germans or Englishmen or men of any other foreign nationality.

"The extreme naval party in Germany has recently advocated war with the United States on the ground that in the end, as the result of such a war, we would 'have to pay all the war expenditures of the Germanic Powers and their allies.' These enormous sums would be raised by taxation on all our citizens; those of German descent would pay as heavily as those of any other descent and all would share equally the shame and dishonor. A foreign foe is the foe of all of us alike.

"I make the same plea precisely to the Americans of German birth or descent that I always have made and always shall make to all Americans, no matter what their creed or their national origin. I am exactly as much opposed to English-Americans as to German-Americans. I oppose all kinds of hyphenated Americanism.

"I ask my fellow Americans who are partly or wholly of German blood to show the foreign foes of America who, from abroad, instigate and guide our traitors at home—and above all I ask them to show these traitors at home—that the immense majority of Americans of German descent, whether naturalized or native born, are loyal Americans and nothing else and that they stand for the honor and the interest of the United States shoulder to shoulder with all other good Americans of no matter what creed or national origin.

For Common Flag.

"Americanism is a matter of the spirit, not of birthplace or descent. Among the best Americans I have ever known, among the men closest to me in social and political life, are and have been men born in, or men whose fathers were born in, Germany, Ireland, the Scandinavian kingdoms and other European countries. They stand on an exact level with the other Americans whose ancestors were here in Colonial times. We are all part of the same people.

"We stand together for our common flag and our common country. We must so prepare that this country will be a good place in which the children's children of all of us shall live; and to do this we must so prepare that we can repel all foreign foes and preserve the inestimable right of settling for ourselves the fate of this mighty democratic republic.

"But the essence of this policy of full preparedness, which, remember, is not only military but at least as much industrial and social, is that it is purely defensive, and is the best possible assurance of peace. No nation will ever attack a unified and prepared America."

PROFESSOR REPLIES.

Appelman Thinks Roosevelt Misunderstood Letter on Pacifism.

Prof. Appelman of the University of Vermont, who was mentioned by Col. Roosevelt at Detroit as the recipient of a pacifist propaganda letter, was asked yesterday for his interpretation of the document. In reply he said:

"Col. Roosevelt's interpretation of the Rohrbach letter is evidently based on fragmentary information. I believe Germany welcomes a strong and prosperous American nation, with which she desires peaceful relationship."

The Rohrbach letter, as read by Col. Roosevelt, was in part as follows:

"It is perhaps open to question whether genuine German interests would derive benefit from American armaments. In order to form an opinion, one would have to be able to foresee * * * what lines German policy will follow after the conclusion of peace, and particularly how our relations with Japan will shape themselves. It seems to me quite conceivable that in an American-Japanese war we should adopt an attitude of very benevolent neutrality toward Japan and thereby make it easier for her to beat America.

"In that case, why should we help on American armament policy? I cannot see, therefore, that German political aims would be forwarded ipso facto by German-Americans lending themselves to the schemes for American armament * * * If Roosevelt actually should become President again, which, after all, is not impossible, the German Americans would then be found to have simply played his game for him."

SUFFRAGE PLANK FOR G. O. P.

Mrs. Catt Assured of It, According to Washington Report.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the National Women's Suffrage Association, has received assurances that the Republican national platform will contain a full suffrage plank, according to a report that was circulated around the organization's headquarters to-day. Women who have been busy arranging for the parade of 40,000 women on June 7, the opening day of the Republican convention, were surprised by the news.

Many believed that the parade would be spoiled, but the leaders assured them that plans for the demonstration would go on just the same to guard against any slip in the arrangements Mrs. Catt may have made.

According to the report, which bore all the marks of authenticity, Mrs. Catt wrote to her confidants in Chicago telling them that the Republican leaders had agreed to insert the suffrage plank in the platform.

Four years ago the Republicans and the Democrats turned down the application of the women for such planks.

BROWN AGAIN URGES WHITMAN.

Sound Financial System Here, He Says, Is National Concern.

Senator Elon R. Brown, who was chairman of the legislative committee which recently investigated the finances of New York city and who appeared before Gov. Whitman in Albany on Thursday in advocacy of the enactment into law of the "pay-as-you-go policy," wrote a letter to the Governor yesterday in further support of his views. He denies that the proposed law violates the principle of home rule, maintaining that in view of the universal restriction by constitutions of the debt incurring capacity of cities and the reservation of the taxing power in cities to the State, the solvency of cities and the freedom of their citizens from oppressive taxation are peculiarly matters of State concern. Continuing he says:

"There is a complete community of interest between the city and the State and all of its citizens in the establishment and maintenance of a sound financial municipal system in New York. It is a matter of national concern. Had New York defaulted upon her obligation in August, 1914, it would have done incalculable harm not only to the city and the State but to American credit. Reckless municipal finance will not help make New York the world's financial centre."

MORE U. S. MARINES TO GO.

Orders Issued to Increase Force at Santo Domingo.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Three hundred marines at Norfolk and between 400 and 500 in Hayti were ordered tonight to Santo Domingo to reenforce the American force policing the little republic.

The marines at Norfolk will go on the cruiser Tennessee, now at New York. The cruiser Salem, at Boston, also was ordered to Santo Domingo and will take about twenty-five marines from the Boston station.

NEW THROUGH SLEEPER TO CINCINNATI via CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. Commencing Sunday, May 28th, leave Pennsylvania Station on Pennsylvania Train at 8.08 A. M. weekdays; Sundays at 8.04 A. M., reaching White Sulphur and Va. Hot Springs at seasonable hours. Information C. & O. Office, 31st and Broadway.

SAYS ROOT OR MAN IN WEST WILL WIN

Chicago Chairman Upham So Reports After Conferences in New York.

SEES "NO THIRD TICKET"

CHICAGO, May 19.—Elihu Root is the prime favorite of the big men of New York and the East, and if the old line leaders can possibly nominate him they will. There is considerable question, however, as to their ability to carry out this programme.

This is the announcement of Frederick W. Upham, chairman of the Republican national convention local committee and an "old guard" adherent, who returned from New York to-day after conferences with Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the national committee, W. Murray Crane, William Barnes, George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the committee, and others.

Sentiment for Hughes is largely confined to the newspapers, although in the event of a deadlock the name of Hughes might break it, in which event he might be the nominee, Mr. Upham said.

"There is absolutely no question that Root is the favorite of the prominent men of the East," said Mr. Upham, "and I am confident that these party leaders are going to make an honest effort to convince the convention that Root is the man for the place. If Root does not get it I believe the nomination will come west. Despite the claims of both the Root and Hughes men Root will have a majority of the New York delegation.

Handful for Whitman.

"Gov. Whitman, who is for Hughes, will not have more than five or six followers, I was told. The Roosevelt men are more set against Hughes than anyone else. The Progressives do not relish the idea of going to the Supreme bench for a candidate. Besides, they do not know where Hughes stands on the issue of preparedness.

"The impression in New York is that if Col. Roosevelt is permitted to write the Republican platform he will be satisfied. He will be consulted on it. They are working it out now and it will be so progressive there will be nothing for Roosevelt to do but go along with the Republican party.

"There will be only one candidate nominated in Chicago," Mr. Upham stated positively. "I talked to William Barnes and he has canvassed the national delegations and gives Roosevelt only eighty votes in the Republican convention.

"At the start the party leaders made two columns—one was Roosevelt and the other was 'anti.' They have got beyond that now, but they do not know yet who the nominee is going to be.

"I was surprised to hear so much sentiment for Senator Sherman," observed Mr. Upham as he continued. "One business man who had Sherman's picture on his desk liked his resemblance to Lincoln and said it would mean 1,000,000 votes."

Every ticket to the national convention has been distributed, Mr. Upham announced. Requests for admission were accompanied by checks totalling $10,000, which Mr. Upham had to return. Beginning at $50 a seat when the tickets were first placed on sale the price ran up to $250 each, while the last dozen Mr. Upham sold brought $10,000. Now a seat cannot be obtained for $10,000.

Oscar King Davis, secretary of the Progressive National Committee, came from New York to-day and opened headquarters for the Bull Moose in the Auditorium Hotel. While believing that the Republicans must reckon with Theodore Roosevelt in their nomination of a candidate for President, Mr. Davis was not willing to say that the Colonel will carry off the prize.

"The Republicans seem to be having a hard time crystallizing on a candidate," was about all Mr. Davis would say as to the situation. He said he came to Chicago to perfect the arrangements for the Progressive committee and not to talk politics.

About the time Mr. Davis stepped off the train from the East F. P. Corrick, Progressive State chairman from Nebraska, arrived from Lincoln. He has just finished a tour of the Northwest in the interests of the Moose cause and reports unexpected enthusiasm throughout Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Colorado for the nomination of Roosevelt on the Republican ticket. He declared that he had information that the entire delegation of fifteen from Washington and at least six out of eight delegates from South Dakota would support Roosevelt in the Republican convention from the start.

Two Bets on Hughes in Brooklyn.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, yesterday announced the placing of two political bets, both in favor of Hughes. They are $500 to $2,000 that Hughes would be the Republican nominee and $500 even that he would be elected if nominated by a reunited party.

EAST RIVER AGAIN WINS IN CONGRESS

Senate Restores the $500,000 Item, Stricken Out for "Trading Purposes."

"PORK" MEN REBUKED

WASHINGTON, May 19.—By a vote of 48 to 14 the Senate restored to the river and harbor bill to-day the House provision appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of the East River to aid the New York Navy Yard and the commerce of the metropolis. The provision was struck from the bill by the Senate Commerce Committee despite the fact that it was indorsed by President Wilson.

The debate on the East River item lasted two hours. It was led by Senators O'Gorman and Wadsworth. Senator Clarke of Arkansas, chairman of the Commerce Committee, opposed the appropriation. He told the Senate that the East River item had been left out of the bill solely for "trading purposes," to enable the Senate conferees to hold it as a hostage to insure the adoption of certain local improvements desired by members of the Senate committee.

Senators O'Gorman and Wadsworth insisted that the improvement of the East River as proposed was desirable both for naval and commercial reasons.

An Imperative Need.

"Apart from its commercial importance the project," said Senator O'Gorman, "is regarded by the Navy Department as absolutely imperative. The East River is one of the most important rivers of the country. It is not one of the streams that in dry seasons dry up and never are fit for navigation, notwithstanding the vast amount of money taken out of the public treasury for their improvement."

Commenting on statements made by Senators Clarke and Oliver that the East River item had been dropped by the committee for "trading purposes," Mr. O'Gorman said he was almost persuaded to adopt the attitude toward river and harbor bills assumed by Senators Kenyon and Thomas, who made a filibuster against the pending measure. He intimated that river and harbor bills were made up in the "community of interest" plan in order that their passage might be assured.

"If a project on its merits is of such doubtful propriety," said Mr. O'Gorman, "that members of the committee avow that legislation cannot be accomplished without throwing out bait here and there, giving every locality its share and providing for projects which upon their own merits would have no chance, then——"

"Does the Senator know of any such items?" inquired Senator Clarke.

Mr. O'Gorman's Retort.

"I know what Senators have said," replied Senator O'Gorman, "and if an item is dropped out to permit trading it leads me to the conclusion that the entire proposition cannot be defended upon its merits and lends much color or support to the criticism which we hear of this legislation."

Senator Wadsworth exhibited to the Senate a chart showing the channel and said that the improvement should not be considered as one which especially concerned the people of New York city or New York State. Instead it was a national project in which the people of the whole country are concerned because New York by reason of its location and its natural advantages has the greatest harbor in the United States.

Until the beginning of the construction of vessels of 30 and 31 feet draught the natural conditions surrounding New York made it unnecessary for the expenditure of money in harbor improvements. Out of $850,000,000 which had been appropriated for harbor improvements since such work began only about 3 per cent had been spent on the harbor of New York.

He pointed out the danger of attempting to get a modern battleship either in or out of New York Navy Yard except under ideal conditions.

WILSON PRAISED FOR PEACE.

County Clerk Schneider Fathers Cleveland Democracy Resolutions.

Resolutions offered by County Clerk Schneider indorsing the Wilson Administration were adopted unanimously last night at a meeting of the Cleveland Democracy at 153 West 125th street. The preamble of the resolution offered by Mr. Schneider, presenting Mr. Wilson's name for renomination said:

"Believing that the administration of President Wilson has fully met the promises made to the American people in his speech of acceptance of four years ago, and that in spite of the trying conditions created by the great wars now raging throughout the world, he has preserved peace to our people, when many times within the last two years one not possessing his calm judgment and broad vision might have involved this nation with one or more of the warring Powers, from which catastrophe God preserve us."

BALL GAME BLOCKS SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Leader Mann, Criticised for Going, Gets Even With a Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A Republican filibuster led by Representative Mann, the minority floor leader, prevented action in the House to-night on the Administration shipping bill. The final vote on the measure went over until to-morrow when it became patent that a midnight session would be necessary to pass the bill before adjournment this evening.

The fact that Mr. Mann attended the ball game yesterday afternoon was partly responsible for the filibuster. The minority leader, who is one of the most constant attendants on the floor, was criticised by Representative Byrnes, a South Carolina Democrat, because he took an afternoon off at the ball park. The criticism nettled Mr. Mann, who began to filibuster with even more earnestness after a bitter colloquy with Mr. Byrnes.

Before adjournment to-night the House voted into the bill section 5, containing the Government ownership feature of the shipping bill. While the bill was under debate in committee of the whole the Republicans caught the Democrats napping and struck out this section on a rising vote.

When the bill was presented for final action the Democrats demanded a roll call on the retention of this section and it was retained, 205 to 153, the vote being practically along party lines.

Throughout the day the minority made as to eliminate all provisions for the Government ownership or operation of vessels in the merchant trade. The minority members were willing to consent to the creation of a shipping board with regulatory powers over common carriers on water, but opposed all sections of the bill that committed the Government to an entry into the business field.

Representative Rowe, a New York Republican, offered the amendment in committee of the whole striking out the Government ownership feature. Although this motion was temporarily successful the filibustering Republicans realized that the Democrats had a sufficient number of votes to pass the bill in unamended form.

The debate to-day was thoroughly partisan, due to the fact that the bill was being considered under a gag rule. This rule provided that at 4 o'clock this afternoon further debate on the bill should be denied and the bill and all pending amendments go to a vote. Debate had by no means been exhausted when this hour was reached and there were many sections of the shipping bill remaining to be discussed.

More than 100 amendments were offered by the Republicans during the day. All were defeated. The minority leader consumed considerable time by demanding rising votes on tellers on a number of these amendments and it was well into the night before the House found itself ready to vote on the bill proper.

At this juncture Representative Mann demanded the production of the engrossed bill for third reading. This is practically the last expedient of a filibuster. It requires about three hours to engross a bill—and the demand is seldom made for the engrossed copy—consequently the Democrats adjourned the House. A vote on the shipping bill will be taken to-morrow and its passage in the House is practically assured.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL ASKS $227,727,221

Carries Appropriations for Defence Plans, Panama Canal and Incidentals.

SOME FOR ELLIS ISLAND

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, one of the larger annual supply measures, carrying appropriations for a multiplicity of Government activities ranging from the fortifications of the Panama Canal to the expense of bringing the electoral vote to Washington after the next Presidential election, was reported to the house today by the Appropriations Committee.

The bill appropriates $227,727,221, which amount is a reduction of about $20,000,000 under the estimates and is approximately $7,000,000 less than the total of last year's bill.

The bill's provisions bear more or less on national defence. The sum of $4,535,000 is appropriated for continuing the fortifications of the Panama Canal. For continuing construction and operation and maintenance of the canal $16,800,000 more is appropriated.

Armories and arsenals under the War Department are given a total of $4,470,000. For additional facilities at the Rock Island Arsenal for the manufacture of field artillery ammunition an outlay of $1,250,000 is authorized, and $500,000 of this amount is made available now.

The Secretary of War is also allowed $500,000 for a powder factory site.

Construction of infantry barracks in the Hawaiian Islands is authorized at a cost of $1,127,000.

For improvements and repairs at the Ellis Island immigrant station the sum of $41,000 is authorized.

For continuing the construction of the Alaskan Railroad the bill appropriates $6,247,000.

An unusual appropriation is that of $343.50 to pay a claim of "Old Bettis," an Alaskan Indian, whose cabin was destroyed by a smudge fire started by campers of the Alaskan engineering corps.

The sundry civil budget carries appropriations for such diversified items as the travelling expenses of the President, the care of the Washington Monument, artificial limbs for Union veterans, improvement of parks in the national capital, testing scales for the bureau of standards, the expense of collecting the customs revenues, &c.

COUPLE HELD AS SMUGGLERS.

Wealthy Detroit Man and His Wife Found With Concealed Jewels.

Charles W. de Rokowski, a wealthy business man of Detroit, and his wife, Camille, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday on a charge of failing to declare $1,000 worth of jewelry found concealed about them when they arrived aboard the French liner La Touraine May 9.

Mrs. de Rokowski, it was asserted at the hearing, had an unmounted sapphire concealed in her toque, while in the pocket of De Rokowski was found a ring set with a diamond and two sapphires.

The defendants were released in $2,000 bail each pending the action of the Federal Grand Jury. De Rokowski, according to his business card is a consulting agricultural expert and an importer and broker of sugar beet seed.

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