

Rain or snow today and probably tomorrow; fresh easterly winds.

# The Washington Times.

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THREE SECTIONS.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## NATIONS WILL AGREE, SAYS VON STERNBURG

### No Reason Why They Should Not If Men Can Do So—High Praise For the Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Press Club's dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight brought a number of prominent men to the guests' table, among them being William Jennings Bryan, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina, Murat Halstead, Recorder Goff, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, former District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, and Mayor Low.

It also brought a long telegram from Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German envoy at Washington, who had accepted an invitation to be present, but who did not come, sending this telegram to explain his absence to Joseph Howard, Jr., who presided:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 14. "Dear Mr. Howard: I find it absolutely impossible for me to leave my post. The protocols were signed last night. The question is settled, but many

details demand my speedy and close attention for at least two days. I am delighted to hear that the final agreement pleases all concerned.

"Four men met, conversed in perfect harmony, and now separate with best feelings of friendship. If four men can agree there seems to be no reason why four nations should not be able to agree. I feel confident they will as soon as they trust and understand each other in the same way as we did.

"To facilitate and to foster closer understanding lies in the hands of the gentlemen whom I had been looking forward to meeting tonight, to a large extent. They have done so much during the last weeks of unrest, and I congratulate them with all my heart for what they have done in the interests of peace and good will.

"Believe me, yours sincerely, "STERNBURG."

## NEW TRUST BUSTER READY FOR LAUNCHING

### Opinion That No Such Measure Will Pass This Session.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has a new "trust buster." It has been in process of construction for the past week, and a subcommittee having it in charge is understood to have reported yesterday to the full committee. There has been more mystery about the action of the committee on this matter than was shown in several weeks of the early session, when anti-trust legislation was the only topic discussed during the Capitol.

The bill is said to contain features even more drastic than the Littlefield measure, and to embody some of the provisions of the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Hoar in the Christmas vacation. This result was brought about by a coalition between the five Democratic members of the committee, Chairman Hoar and Senator McComas. The other Republican members of the committee, six in number, are opposed to the new bill. However, the majority expects to make a favorable report on the bill at Monday's meeting.

If the Littlefield bill is killed by the Senate, because of the adoption of a substitute, it is certain the charge will be made by House members that the action of the Senate committee was for no other purpose than to defeat the bill passed by the House. It is certain, also, the minority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which in this case consists of six of the strongest Republican members of the Senate, will make a report adverse to the new bill.

## DISTRICT FARES WELL IN THE BUILDINGS BILL

### Besides Getting Another Million for City Hall, Several Squares Are to Be Purchased.

The District municipal building authorized by Congress at the last session is to cost \$2,500,000, instead of \$1,500,000. The omnibus public buildings bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Mercer, the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, authorizes the expenditure of an additional million of dollars to carry on the work. The bill appropriated approximately \$6,000,000. Besides the item for the municipal building there is only one other as large; this is an additional million for the Chicago post-office.

The District building can now be completed in accordance with the plans and designs already approved. The increase was made at the earnest solicitation of the District Commissioners and with the approval of Secretary Shaw.

The bill also directs the Secretary of the Treasury to secure by purchase or condemnation the entire square bounded by C Street on the north, Eleventh on the east, Twelfth on the west, and the Government reservation on the south, and to reserve this square as a site for an addition to the postoffice building, including space for the mail bag repair shop.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also directed to acquire by purchase or condemnation the whole of square 143, containing 157,711 and a fraction square feet, having a frontage of 402 feet on F Street, the same on E Street, and 392 feet on Nineteenth Street, and the same on Eighteenth Street, as a site for the erection of a hall of records. The Secretary of the Treasury is also directed to acquire land adjoining the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the limit of cost of the building and site to be \$215,000. The size of the proposed site is 47 by 248 feet.

## COL. RANDOLPH MADE BRIGADIER GENERAL

### Rank Conferred on Him By Army Staff Bill.

The army staff bill, abolishing the office of commanding general of the army, and authorizing the organization of a general staff, with a chief of staff at the head, has been signed by President Roosevelt in the presence of Secretary Root, Col. Wallace Randolph, chief of artillery, and Captain Chamberlain, Colonel Randolph's aide. The new law provides that the chief of artillery shall have the rank of a brigadier general, and Colonel Randolph, whose efforts to reorganize the artillery of the army have met with considerable success, was asked to be present and receive the congratulations of the President.

There was some question whether or not the provision giving the chief of artillery increased promotion is to be made effective at this time, as the authority for the organization of the general staff does not permit of a change from the present system until after the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles in August, but both the President and the Secretary of War are of the opinion that the postponement of action in regard to the creation of a general staff does not apply to the promotion of Colonel Randolph.

With the retirement of General Miles the office of commanding general will pass away, and in place of the headquarters of the army there will be an organization composed of the most active and efficient officers the Secretary of War can select.

## EULOGIES PRONOUNCED ON DEAD CONGRESSMEN

### Senate Listens to Praise of Deceased Members of the House of Representatives.

More than two hours of the Senate session yesterday was devoted to eulogies on three late members of the House: Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, Joshua S. Salmon of New Jersey, and Amos J. Cummings of New York. Senators Platt of Connecticut, Frye, Lodge, Jones of Arkansas, and Aldrich spoke in respect to the memory of Mr. Russell; Senators Keam and Dryden delivered eulogies on the character of Mr. Salmon, while remarks in commemoration of the life and character of Mr. Cummings were made by Senator Depey.

Senator Burrows offered resolutions and spoke on the character of the late R. O. Crump, member of Congress from Michigan. The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow.

Great interest locally was taken in the services for Representative Cummings, as he was regarded as one of the best friends the District had in the House of Representatives. Representative Sulzer of New York recently introduced a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a Cummings monument in Washington.

The bill was introduced at the request of the typographical union and various secret societies to which Mr. Cummings belonged. The societies plan to cooperate in the purchase of a suitable monument to his memory.

JUDGE PARKER COLONIAL CLUB'S GUEST OF HONOR  
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, of the court of appeals, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Colonial Club tonight. Judge Parker's speech consisted chiefly of a discussion of the courts of New York State and did not touch on politics.

## LOWER TARIFF URGED FOR THE PHILIPPINES

### The Question of Reduction Argued by the Senate.

## FORAKER FOR LOWEST RATE

### Patterson and Teller Would Remove a Tariff Barrier Contend Ruin Sugar Industry of United States.

Immediately after the routine morning business of the Senate yesterday Senator Quay moved the consideration of the omnibus Statehood bill, but after getting it before the Senate yielded time for the transaction of other business. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and read for amendments, after which it was laid over until Monday. Senator Aldrich called up his financial bill, but objection to its consideration was made by Senator Berry, and it went over.

Debate lasting more than an hour was had on the House bill reducing the tariff on imports from the Philippines, which was called up by Senator Lodge. The bill proposes to make the tariff 25 per cent of the Dingley rate. An amendment to make the tariff on sugar and tobacco half the Dingley rate and admitting all other articles free of duty was offered by Mr. Lodge, who said in response to an objection by Senator Foraker, if the duty were not higher than the House bill fixed it measured could not pass the Senate. He argued further the failure to pass this and the currency bill would be an act of cruelty to the people of the Philippines.

Mr. Foraker's Contention.  
Mr. Foraker said the people of the Philippines needed the American market and ought to have it. He favored the lowest possible duty, and preferred no duty at all. There was no danger, he said, in admitting Philippine sugar and tobacco free of duty.

Mr. Patterson said it was a mistake to say that free importation of Philippine products would not injure any American interest. He ventured the prediction, if Philippine sugar were admitted free of duty, the American cane sugar and beet sugar industries would be put out of business within ten years. He said he was in favor of the higher tariff proposed by the committee.

Mr. Beveridge—I would infer, then, that the Senator is not in favor of a tariff for revenue only in a country.  
Mr. Patterson—So long as protection is the settled policy of this country, I propose to stand for the protection of the industries of my part of the country, no matter how I stand on the question of protection as a broad general proposition. [Laughter.]

Mr. Teller said the Philippines had produced 400,000 tons of sugar before the Spanish war, and could easily produce enough sugar for the whole United States, and the removal of the tariff barrier would destroy the American sugar industry.

Philippines American Territory.  
Mr. Foraker replied that the Philippines were American territory and the sugar industry there was an American industry.

Mr. Patterson—Do I understand that the Senator from Ohio now believes we shall never give up the Philippines, or that we shall hold them only until they are capable of self-government?  
Mr. Foraker—Well, according to the Senator's own idea, that means forever. The Philippines are ours now. The time when they will be capable of self-government is so far off that we need not discuss it here.

Mr. Patterson objected to consideration of the bill and it went over.

## NEGRO PRISONER ACCUSED OF BOUNTY LAND FRAUDS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 14.—Charles A. Schlerholz, special agent of the Land Office at Washington, who came here yesterday for the purpose of unearthing some homestead and bounty land frauds complained of to the department from this section, has succeeded, he asserts, in fastening out the system employed and ferreting out the guilty, in a large number of cases, upon James B. Bunyan, a negro. Bunyan was arrested here some time ago for representing himself to be a pension agent, and defrauding negroes on the pretense of obtaining pensions for them.

Bunyan, it is learned from Federal authorities, is now serving a two years' sentence at Nashville, and will not be further prosecuted.

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## CUBA READY TO LEASE TWO COALING STATIONS

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—It is announced that the negotiations between the United States and Cuba for the lease of two coaling stations, one at Bahia Honda and the other at Guantanamo, have been completed, and that President Palma signed the agreement immediately.

Senator Zaldo, the secretary of state and justice, says the arrangement only refers to clause 7 of the Platt amendment, and that the conditions are to be settled later on. He states that it will be necessary to send the treaty only to the Senate, as clause 7 of the Platt amendment empowers the government of Cuba to sell or lease land for naval stations.

## GREAT PRESSURE FOR NEW BUREAU PLACES

Positions in the Department of Commerce Eagerly Sought.

President Roosevelt has had placed before him for consideration the names of a number of persons declared to be most capable of filling positions under the new Department of Commerce. One of the most important of these places will be the chief of the Bureau of Corporations. For this position Representative Wadsworth of New York presented yesterday ex-Representative John M. Farquhar of Buffalo, N. Y., who has been until recently a member of the Industrial Commission. Mr. Farquhar received a cordial greeting from the President, and his name will be taken under consideration when the appointments come to be made.

The President's many callers yesterday included Senators Foraker, Millard of Nebraska, with Representative-elect M. P. Kiokaid, of the Sixth district of that State, and Gamble of South Dakota; Representatives Hepburn, Lacey, and Hull of Iowa, Payne and Stewart of New York, Richardson of Alabama, Sibley, Bates, and Cassel of Pennsylvania, Dayton of West Virginia, Leudenslager of New Jersey, McClery and Hearsole of Minnesota, Brick of Indiana, Reeder of Kansas, and Griggs of Georgia. Most of these callers came to present constituents who wished to shake hands with the President.

## BILL WOULD PROHIBIT HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS

Guilty Cadets to Be Expelled and Barred From Reappointment.

## ITALY AND GERMANY GIVEN LION'S SHARE IN VENEZUELAN PROTOCOLS

## BERLIN HOLDS GREAT BRITAIN TO ALLIANCE

## BERLIN COMMENDS BOWEN ANXIOUS TO INSURE PEACE

"North German Gazette" Rejoices That Venezuela is to Recognize Her Foreign Debt.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—An authoritative statement issued by the government in regard to the agreement on Venezuela says that although the Venezuelan incident may now be regarded as closed, and that common English and German action, so far as coercive measures are concerned, will cease the moment the blockade is raised, the Anglo-German co-operation will continue until the settlement of all the outstanding questions at The Hague, where England, Germany, and Italy will be represented jointly.

Praise for Mr. Bowen.  
A word of praise is accorded Mr. Bowen, the American minister at Caracas, and the representative of the Venezuelan government in the negotiations, for his work as an intermediary.

According to official account of the settlement of the Venezuelan affair, which is printed in the "North German Gazette," Venezuela, in addition to placing Germany in the first rank of claimants, admits the fundamental justice of all her other claims.

The security offered by Venezuela consists of 30 per cent of the customs receipts at the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, which, it is estimated, will yield 5,500,000 bolivars yearly. The question as to how far this security will meet the claims of all the other powers, if not settled in other ways, will be decided by The Hague tribunal.

Finally, Venezuela binds herself to regulate afresh her 5 1/2 per cent loan, which is mostly held by Germans, and also to restate her entire foreign debt. Under the latter head the claims of the German Venezuelan railway will come in.

## PRESIDENT SIGNS NEW DEPARTMENT BILL

### Nomination of Cortelyou Likely to Go to Senate Tomorrow.

President Roosevelt yesterday signed the bill creating the Department of Commerce, and also that creating the position of chief of staff in the army establishment. Both are bills of unusual interest, the first because of its relation to the trust question, and the second on account of the radical change it occasions in the War Department.

It is expected that the President will immediately follow his signing of the Department of Commerce bill by sending to the Senate the nomination of George B. Cortelyou as Secretary of the new department, with a seat in the Cabinet council. The nomination will probably be sent to the Capitol at noon tomorrow, as the legislation becomes effective directly upon receiving the President's signature.

The army staff bill does not go into effect until August 15, after Lieutenant General Miles has gone upon the retired list. By the provisions of the new bill it is expected an even higher degree of efficiency in army administration will be secured, the chief of staff serving directly under the Secretary of War.

## RECORD BROKEN ON PRIVATE CLAIMS BILLS

### House Passes 325 Measures in an Hour and Five Minutes.

After passing the sundry civil appropriation bill, which had engaged the attention of that body for parts of five days, the House yesterday devoted itself to the consideration of private pension bills and bills to correct military records.

It was the last day that the Committees on Pensions will have this session. To clear the calendar all records were broken both in Committee of the Whole and in the House. Three hundred and twenty-six bills were considered by the committee, and 225 passed by the House in an hour and five minutes.

Among the bills acted upon favorably by the Committee of the Whole was one which was considered by the Unanimous consent, asked by Mr. Sulloway, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. It was to authorize the President to appoint and place upon the retired list as captain Edwin L. Bailey, who in the war commanded the Second New Hampshire Infantry.

Anthracite Coal Anthracite.  
Furnace, \$7; White Ash Egg, Stone, and Chestnut, \$7.25; Red Ash Stone, \$5.50 per ton. Our patrons and the public.  
J. MAURY DOVE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED.)

## CARNEGIE READY TO PAY GERMAN DEMAND

## ANXIOUS TO INSURE PEACE

Money Not Needed, as Venezuelan Resources Proved Ample—Other Americans Willing to Aid.

It was learned last night that had Venezuela been unable to meet the demand of Germany for the payment of \$340,000, Andrew Carnegie stood ready to supply in cash the sum needed to relieve Venezuela of embarrassment and maintain peace.

A direct offer of a loan of \$300,000 to Venezuela, to be paid over to Minister Bowen was made by Mr. Carnegie, but was not accepted, because Venezuela was able to meet the German demand. The offer came direct to Mr. Bowen, through a friend of Mr. Carnegie, who wrote a letter to Mr. Bowen two days ago, saying that he had talked the matter over with Mr. Carnegie, and that the latter desired him to say that he would hand over to Mr. Bowen, at once, \$300,000, or \$200,000 more than necessary to pay the claim, if needed by Venezuela.

Desired to Aid Venezuela.  
As explained in the letter Mr. Carnegie was desirous of befriending the Venezuelan government and preventing any trouble which might have arisen as the result of Germany's insistence upon the payment of so large a sum. The fact that Mr. Bowen was able to satisfactorily adjust the matters in the protocols signed by the powers, eliminated the necessity for Venezuela borrowing the money.

It is declared, on excellent authority, that at no time has Venezuela been without offers of financial assistance, and that in an emergency wealthy Americans stood ready to advance several million dollars if it was needed to meet further European demands.

## MRS. ROOSEVELT ILL FROM SOCIAL DUTIES

### Cancel Engagements and Will Require Complete Rest.

Mrs. Roosevelt has had to cancel all social engagements for the immediate present, because of nervous exhaustion due to the unusual strain of White House entertaining. Absolute rest has been enjoined upon her for the next few days until her health is fully restored. Because of her indisposition, Mrs. Roosevelt was unable to attend the Cabinet dinner given by Secretary and Miss Wilson last night.

Since the dinner at the White House in honor of the Cabinet last December, a week before the Christmas holidays, Mrs. Roosevelt has been indefatigable in giving notable entertainments there. The customary evening receptions in honor of the several general divisions of official society have been supplemented by numerous teas and musicales more in the nature of personal hospitality. It following this extensive program, Mrs. Roosevelt's health has broken down, as has been the case with other prominent hostesses in previous seasons.

Mrs. Roosevelt was taken ill at the dinner given at the White House to a score of guests on Friday night, before the musicale, to which 500 additional guests had been bidden. In consequence of a fainting spell she had to leave the state dining room and was unable to welcome the guests who arrived later for the musicale. Mrs. Har acted in her stead.

Yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt's impaired health prevented her from accompanying the President to the Gallaudet-Cockrell wedding at noon, or the wedding breakfast afterward. Secretary Cortelyou went with the President. Last night the President went alone to the Cabinet dinner.

Relieved from the responsibility of social duties for a few days, Mrs. Roosevelt's complete restoration to health is expected.

## BANK OFFICERS WHO FIGURED IN MARQUAND CRASH GO FREE

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—William H. Kimball, former president of the Seventh National Bank, was fined \$5,000 by Judge Thomas, in the United States circuit court, today, for having violated the national banking law by overcertification for the firm of Marquand & Co. Sentence was suspended in the case of Gamaliel S. Rose, the paying teller of the bank. Kimball paid his fine.

Kimball and Rose pleaded guilty last month. Another prosecution growing out of the failure of the bank is still pending against Kimball and Frank B. Poon, of Marquand & Co.

MARDI GRAS.  
New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola.  
Tickets will be on sale via Southern Railway February 17 to 23, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip.—Adv.

Great Britain Apparently Outwitted by Her Allies. Italian Claims, Aggregating \$562,011, Conceded Without Reference.

All Three Powers to Receive \$27,500 at Once, Payment to Italy to Be "as a Satisfaction of Honor"—Text of the British Agreement.

Germany and Italy Formally Assent to Protocols, and Blockade Is Lifted—Understanding of Joint Share in Customs Made Clear.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 14.—The blockade of Venezuelan ports by the allies has been raised.

Baron Von Sternburg has received a telegram from his government approving the German-Venezuelan protocol. In agreeing to sign Friday night Baron Sternburg did so under the stipulation that the protocol should not become effective until the approval by the German government had been given to the provision for the appointment of a mixed commission to adjudicate the claims of Germany against Venezuela. The action of the imperial government in approving this provision makes the terms of the protocol binding upon Germany.

Sir Michael Herbert received a telegram from the London foreign office yesterday afternoon informing him that orders to raise the blockade had been issued to his majesty's admiral in Venezuelan waters. Sir Michael immediately informed Mr. Bowen. The State Department has received similar information from the United States embassy in London.

Italy's Claims Conceded.  
The complete signatory drafts of the British, German, and Italian protocols for a settlement of the Venezuelan troubles were made public yesterday, late in the afternoon. They are practically the same, except in one important particular, which has not before been known.

It appears from Article II, of the Italian protocol that Mr. Bowen acknowledged Venezuela's liability for the full amount of Italy's original cash demand, 2,310,255 bolivars, or \$562,011, without submitting the claims involved to adjudication of the Italian-Venezuelan commission.

An examination of the protocols shows that Great Britain alone of the tripartite alliance, failed to obtain an acknowledgment by Venezuela of liability for an agreement to pay the full amount of its original cash demands. All three governments will get \$27,500 in cash within sixty days; Germany will receive the rest of the \$340,000 in five months, and Italy is assured of the payment of \$500,000, in addition to whatever amount is granted to her by the claims commission. There is, however, no provision in the Italian protocol, for the manner and time in which this latter amount shall be paid.

Test of British Protocol.  
The text of the British protocol follows:

Whereas certain differences have arisen between the United States of Venezuela and Great Britain, in connection with the claims of British subjects against the Venezuelan government, the undersigned, Herbert W. Bowen, duly authorized thereto by the government of Venezuela, and his excellency, the Right Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, K. C. M., G. C. B., Sir Britannia's majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States of America, have agreed as follows:

Article I. The Venezuelan government declare that they recognize, in principle, the justice of the claims which have been preferred by his majesty's government on behalf of British subjects.

Article II. The Venezuelan government will satisfy at once, by payment in cash or its equivalent, the claims of British subjects, which amount to about five thousand five hundred pounds (£5,500), arising out of the seizure and plundering of British vessels and the outrages on their crews, and the maltreatment and false imprisonment of British subjects.

Mixed Commission Provision.  
Article III. The Venezuelan and British agreements agree that the other British claims, including claims of British subjects other than those dealt with in Article VI hereof, and including those preferred by the railway companies, shall, unless otherwise satisfied, be referred to a mixed commission constituted in the manner defined in Article IV of this protocol, and which shall examine the claims and decide upon the amount to be awarded in satisfaction of each claim.

The Venezuelan government admit their liability in cases where the claim is for injury to or consequential seizure of property, and consequent-