

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 128.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1898

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMUSEMENTS

Los Angeles Theater

Matinee Today at 2:10 P.M. Tonight and Tomorrow Night, Rich & Harris' Perfect Production of John J. McNeill's Greatest Comedy Success, 'Courted Into Court'.

The Perfect Cast of Farceurs Includes: Marie Dressler and John C. Rice. A Great Hit.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE Original Bostonians.

All the old favorites. FEBRUARY 7, 8, 9 and 10. Wednesday Matinee. REPERTOIRE—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera, 'THE NERVADE'.

Los Angeles Society Vandeville Theater

Opera House Matinee Today. From the Folies Bergeres, Paris. Eccentric Vocalists: Barney and Russell, Novelty Character Sketch Artists: Maude Beall, Price, Double-voiced Vocalist and Monologue Entertainer.

Burbank Theater

The only theater in the city with heating facilities. Tonight and every night this week 'The Clifords' Supporting Miss Jessie Norton.

IN THE MELODRAMATIC TRIUMPH... 'The Stowaway'.

THE ACME OF STAGE MECHANISM. SEE THE FULL-RIGGED RACING YACHT. SEE THE GREAT SAFE CRACKING SCENE.

California Limited

Via Santa Fe Route. Leaves Los Angeles... 8:00 a.m. Sunday, Tuesday and Friday. Leaves Pasadena... 8:45 a.m. Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

This splendid train is for first-class travel only, but there is no extra charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate.

Kite-Shaped Track...

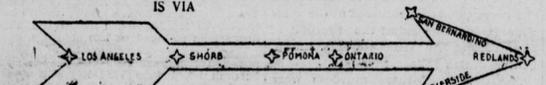
DONE IN A DAY ON THE TUESDAY SPECIAL. In addition to the regular train service the Santa Fe runs on every Tuesday a special express train, taking in Redlands, Riverside and the beauties of Santa Ana Canyon.

The Observation Car ON THIS TRAIN AFFORDS PLEASANT OPPORTUNITY FOR SEEING THE SIGHTS.

San Diego and Coronado Beach

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT IN THE WORLD. Two daily trains, carrying parlor cars, make the run in about four hours from Los Angeles, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights the Coronado Special will run.

The Easy Way to See California



The Inside Track

TO REDLANDS, RIVERSIDE AND SAN BERNARDINO. It's the only line through Pomona and Ontario, and passing the Old San Gabriel Mission.

Ostrich Farm

Nearly 1000 Sighting Birds of All Ages. OPEN DAILY TO VISITORS—TIPS, PLUMES, BOAS AND CAPES FOR SALE DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCERS.

Agricultural Park

Hares and Hounds. Continuous coursing Sun-day, commencing 10:30 a.m. (rain or shine). Horse vs. Bicycle.

Wiltshire Park

Base Ball Every Sunday, 1:30. Strictly First-Class. Hotel Westminster.

HELPS THE TRUST

Glucose Combine Given a Practical Monopoly. CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The glucose trust will be strengthened by the opinion of Judge Jenkins and Showalter in the United States circuit court of appeals today sustaining its patents.

WELBURN'S SHORTAGE

Suits Will Be Brought to Collect the Amount. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Suit will be brought next week against the bondsmen of ex-Collector Welburn to recover for the government the money squandered by Cashier Norton, who committed suicide after he had embezzled about \$42,000.

American Horses in Disfavor

Berlin, Feb. 4.—Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, at today's session of the Prussian Diet, declared that American horses developed influenza after importing. He added: "If the importations increase, we shall certainly be forced to adopt a suitable quarantine in order to protect ourselves."

EDITOR FITCH

Charged With Bigamy and Claims a Divorce. EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 4.—(Special to The Herald.) J. B. Fitch, editor of the

LINDSAY RESENTS

The Action of Kentucky's Legislature HE AFFIRMS HIS DEMOCRACY

REFUSES TO SURRENDER HIS COMMISSION

Private Pension Bills Occupy the Attention of the House—Insignificant Business Done

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Speaking to a question of personal privilege in the senate today, Lindsay, Democrat, of Kentucky, commented sharply on the motives of the authors and promoters of the resolution recently passed by the legislature demanding his resignation as senator.

No business of importance was transacted in the brief open session. After the executive session of three hours the senate adjourned until Monday.

A bill providing for the erection of a public building at Beaumont, Tex., at a cost not to exceed \$100,000, was passed.

Mr. Platt (New York) offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, directing the Secretary of War to return to the Seventh Regiment Artillery (formerly the 113th New York V. L.) the flag of the regiment.

Mr. Lindsay then took the floor to speak on the resolution of the Kentucky Legislature, asking him to resign. He had the resolution read at the clerk's desk and then said:

"While this professor to request my resignation, it is couched in language which disregards the ordinary amenities of life and is in effect a demand that I shall surrender my place in order to create a vacancy and thus make room here for some one holding political views at variance with the views of the majority of the resolution. I desire to protest against this usurpation of ungranted power, and I propose to give it a place on the records of the Senate and to make such comments as I deem necessary and proper under the circumstances."

"It is to be observed that in the arraignment which precedes the resolution there is no charge that I have ever disobeyed the expressed will of the people of Kentucky; no intimation that I have ever given a vote which did not reflect the views of my constituents; that I have at any time failed to look after their interests, or have been wanting in any duty owing to them or to the country, or that I am now opposing legislation which the majority of the people of Kentucky regard as essential to the public welfare, or that my personal conduct, at any time or in any respect, has been the slightest degree incompatible with the high position of an American Senator."

"The substance of the complaint is that I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that I opposed the election of the nominees of the Chicago convention, and, by so doing, betrayed the trust reposed in me by my constituents. My constituency is made up of the people of Kentucky, and that people voted against those nominees, and twelve out of thirteen of the electoral votes were registered against them."

"The Senator reviewed his votes against silver in the extra session in 1893, which repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and continued:

"In the discussion of the bill I declared that I would vote for no amendment which merely experimented with a change of ratio or that did not provide reasonable safeguards to insure the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver dollars."

"Those votes and that declaration were known to all the intelligent people of the State of Kentucky. In the month following the adjournment of this extra session, the General Assembly, charged with the duty of selecting my successor, was chosen. It convened in January, 1894. My name was the only one presented to the Democratic caucus, and when the election came to be held I received the votes of every Democratic member present."

"I stand today precisely where I stood when I received the unanimous endorsement of the Democrats in Kentucky. If those who were in accord with me four years ago are not so today, it is because they have changed their opinions, whilst I have remained steadfast. I criticize no one for changing his opinions, but I protest against being denounced as a betrayer of my trust because my views remain unchanged."

"I deny the right of self-seeking political changelings, who were with me in opposition to free silver when free coinage was unpopular and are against me now when free coinage seems to meet the Democratic approval in Kentucky, to sit in judgment on my Democracy, or to call in question my fealty to the constitution. I represent, I will remind those who voted for the resolution that I am not the mere agent of the Kentucky Legislature. I do not exercise my Senatorial duties subject to legislation, nor hold my place at the Legislative will. I represent, not merely a party or a faction, but all the people of Kentucky. My term of service is fixed by the Constitution of the United States."

It cannot be abridged by the action of the Kentucky Legislature, and an attempt by certain members of that body to abridge it is the assertion of a right which does not exist, and could not exist without impeding the independence of this great branch of the Federal Legislature. I am a Senator from Kentucky, but I am also a Senator of the United States.

"In questions local to Kentucky I am always ready to serve her interests to the best of my ability, consistent with the obligations of honesty and fair dealing. When great public interests, affecting alike every portion of the Union, are to be acted upon, they are to be considered from the standpoint of the broadest patriotism, and this I propose to do, no matter who may condemn my action or who may approve it. There are occasions when considerations of local favor and party discipline must for the time give way, and if a Senator who acts upon that principle is to be driven from his place by the Legislature whenever he may contravene local sentiment or temporary passion, the dignity of the Senate will soon be a thing of the past."

"A scrupulous regard for the division of powers between the State and Federal governments and the careful observance of the boundary line which separates those powers is a cardinal doctrine of Jeffersonian Democracy, yet we have here the spectacle of a controlling majority of a State Legislature boldly overstepping that line of demarcation and in the name of Democracy demanding that I surrender my commission, because, in their estimation, I have ceased to be a Democrat. They seem to be ignorant of the underlying principles of the Democratic party, or else regardless of their obligations to observe those principles. Their right to impeach my Democracy is put me upon the defense of any record as a Democrat. I utterly and absolutely repudiate."

"This much I have thought it proper to say, and with these remarks I dismiss the so-called Legislative request for my resignation."

At 12:25 on motion of Mr. Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate went into executive session.

At 4:40 p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

NOMINATIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President today sent to the Senate the name of Ethan Hitchcock, of Missouri, now Minister to Russia, to be Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Mr. Hitchcock is named as Ambassador under the law authorizing such appointments for certain countries name Ambassadors to the United States. Russia has given notice that it has conferred this rank on Count Cassini, her diplomatic representative in the United States.

Postmasters—Arizona, John C. Adams, Phoenix; California, Eva A. Clapp, Azusa.

CONFIRMATIONS

The senate today confirmed the following nominations: To be consuls: Benj. Johnson of Iowa, at Uttil, Honduras; W. B. Sorby of Mississippi, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua; E. H. Cheney of New Hampshire, at La Paz, Mexico; J. E. Rowen of Iowa, at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

IN THE HOUSE

Private Pension Bills Slow to Receive Attention

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—This was private bill day in the house, but on account of systematic filibustering the private calendar containing the bills reported by the committee on claims was not reached, the whole day being consumed in the discussion of the twenty-four private pension bills favorably acted upon by the house at the session last Friday night.

During the consideration of one of the bills an interesting discussion of the approaching sale of the Kansas Pacific, set for February 17th, was precipitated by Mr. Fleming of Georgia, Democrat, who, with his Democratic colleagues desired legislation to require the president to bid the full amount, debt, principal and interest.

Mr. Powers, chairman of the Pacific railroad commission, contended that the real purpose of the opposition was to compel the government to take the road and operate it. He said he thought the administration, which had secured every dollar owing from the Union Pacific could be safely trusted to protect the government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific.

A bill was passed today to amend the act of January 31, 1895, granting rights of way through the public domain for tramways, canals and reservoirs, so as to grant those rights for cities and private corporations. At present the rights of way are given only for mining and irrigation purposes.

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AN ARMY OF FARMERS

To Take Up Homesteads On Cuban Lands

AMERICAN OWNERS OF LAND

WILL CUT UP HOLDINGS AND SELL CHEAP

A Colony Scheme in Which Only Able-bodied Men Will Be Asked to Take Part

Associated Press Special Wire

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—A special to the Journal from Aberdeen, S. D., says:

John Patterson of Minneapolis, who is well known throughout the northwest, is working quietly but persistently upon a scheme to take 100,000 men to Cuba and land them there on the Fourth of July.

He says he is backed by a syndicate of Americans who have large land interests in the islands, and claims these Americans are anxious to cut up their large holdings and dispose of small plantations to able-bodied men. They require no cash down and all the money the intended purchaser needs is enough to pay his expenses to Cuba, which, as Patterson says, will be nominal. He says there will be enough steamers at New Orleans July Fourth to carry the 100,000 excursionists to Havana and other ports on the island where they can land.

The Spanish government guarantees protection from Spanish interference from New Orleans to Cuba, and when the men arrive they will be such a formidable body that Spain will not dare to interfere with the peaceful pursuits the immigrants intend to pursue. If an attempt should be made to interfere, the men will be instructed to arm themselves and protect their rights.

"The company's agent claims that a vast amount of money has been lost by American property owners over there by the Spaniards not allowing them to work their plantations. They intend to place a man on every few acres and if he stands up for his rights and works the property he will become the absolute owner of his plantation in a few years. The company guarantees to furnish the settlers with machinery and arm them if it becomes necessary. Mr. Patterson has been very successful in securing men."

BLANCO'S FAILURE

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: General Blanco has returned from a trip to the eastern provinces, which, put in the best possible light, has failed to come up to the expectations raised in Madrid. The Sagasta ministry cannot delude itself with the false hope that the adhesion of a few minor insurgents is disintegrating from within. Its powers of resistance is shown by the fact that in such military operations as have taken place during the last fortnight the advantage has been with the insurgents. Briefly, the situation, which by this time must be understood by the ministry, is that persuasion has failed to win the insurgents to autonomy and the army has had no better success.

The intraguerrillas have their remedy. They are not making threatening demonstrations against the Captain-General and telling him that the situation is insupportable and that the only practical solution is for him to go home. For the present they are contenting themselves with advising Madrid of these facts. What action they will take later in the form of dissatisfaction cannot be foretold.

Though Weyler has many partisans they don't look for him to return to Cuba in command. They realize that the recall of Blanco would be a confession that the policy he was sent out to indorse is a failure. They do not expect that the Sagasta ministry will confess itself out of office in this manner. They talk vaguely that the army must be made supreme in enforcing peace, as though the army had not been supreme for years.

It is the frank judgment of competent military judges that the Spanish troops in Cuba today are in worse condition than the insurgents, though both the strength and the resources of the latter may be exaggerated. Weyler failed in his campaign in Santiago. Pando criticised Weyler, but he has done no better. In two months the sole achievement of his forces has been to rescue the survivors of the garrison of

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TO THE TELEGRAPH NEWS

Senator White concludes his three day's speech against the annexation of Hawaii.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's premier advocates keeping Americans out of the Yukon gold region.

Alger's reindeer sail for America; the rush to the gold fields grows greater with every day that passes.

Taking of testimony continued in the trial of Sheriff Martin, charged with murder of strikers at Latimer.

Railroads running from Chicago westward start a war of rates; Lake Shore road absorbed by the New York Central.

The day in the senate devoted to listening to Lindsay's remarks concerning the request of his constituents that he resign; in the house persistent filibustering prevents business except the consideration of a half a dozen private pension bills.

Germany modifies the decree prohibiting the importation of American fruits, but the matter has become so tangled that nobody knows just how the matter stands; then action is taken looking to the prohibition of American horses, whereas the protectionists at Washington stand up and howl.

John Patterson, said to be well known, recruiting an army of 10,000 men to land on Cuban soil on the Fourth of July, with the intention of farming lands owned by Americans, but which have not been worked owing to conditions prevailing; Blanco's mission to the interior proves a flat failure.

Guinna. That General Luque should be driven into Holguin from one direction and General Linares should seek refuge in the town from another direction indicate a fair degree of activity on the part of the insurgents in Santiago under the command of Calixto, Garcia and Rabi. General Pando has had the extra ammunition he asked for.

Everything was done that the authorities could do for the soldiers. Nevertheless the sickness is great. General Blanco's time at Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba was taken up with inspection of the hospitals. As the season advances the fevers will grow worse. The probability of a successful campaign in the Santiago de Cuba this year is now eliminated from the events which might help to bring the insurrection to an end and secure the acceptance of autonomy. This has some importance when the program of placing greater dependence on the army is broached. As for the present, they cannot be magnified into importance enough to have a pronounced influence of weakening the military part of the insurgents. A few officers, some ranking as high as colonels, do not constitute the backbone of the insurrection, and the number of followers they have been able to bring in cannot be said to have lessened materially its strength.

It is not to be expected that General Blanco will permit disappointment to be manifested in his actions. The implantation of autonomy will go forward so far as official proceedings can manage to appear to do so. Preparations for the election will continue in the leisurely manner that has heretofore marked them. The conservatives are charging that the government, in its anxiety to prevent the election of a Congress hostile to autonomy, is tampering with the electoral list. The representatives of the government say that it is not true, and if it were the conservatives would have no reason for complaint, because they did the same thing when they were in power. This is an exact statement. It is also to be noted that the charge of the conservatives that the present list is tampered with is an exact statement. The authorities do not feel that they can trust autonomy as a civil policy to the hands of its enemies, so they take means to insure the elections resulting favorably to the government.

The Marquis Aponte continues his efforts to enlist the younger conservatives on the side of a policy of moderation and to detach them from the radicals in the intraguerrillas. He does not seem to make headway.

WARSHIPS' MOVEMENTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The navy department has received a telegram from Captain Converse of the cruiser Mont gomery, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Matanzas, Cuba, yesterday. The captain said that he fired a salute, which was duly responded to by the Spanish forts; that visits were exchanged between himself and the local officials, and that he had been received with the greatest courtesy. Everything was unusually quiet at Matanzas, added Captain Converse.

He will leave the place in the Montgomery tomorrow for Santiago, and his stay there will be brief.

The Brooklyn, which is bound for a cruise to the Windward Islands and thence through the Caribbean sea, winding up at Colon, sailed today from the New York navy yard for Hampton roads for coal. She will make her next stop after leaving Hampton roads at St. Thomas, and her itinerary does not carry her into any Cuban port.

The training ship Annapolis has arrived at St. Cruz, and the gunboat Wilmington has sailed from Trinidad for Grenada.

It is said at the navy department that the vessels of the European squadron will rendezvous at Lisbon in a short time.

When Commodore Howell passed through Washington recently on his way to take command of the European station he asked if the navy department objected to his making a northern cruise with his squadron. He was told that the ships had been kept in the Mediterranean by Admiral Selfridge of his own volition after the subsidence of the disturbance resulting from the Turko-Grecian war, and that the department left the movement of his ships entirely to himself. He therefore was granted the permission he sought, and announced that

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WORSE AND MORE OF IT

Germans Do Not Want American Horses

THEY ARE WORSE THAN FRUIT

BECAUSE THEY CARRY GERMS OF INFLUENZA

The Fruit Decree Is Modified Until Nobody Knows Just What It Means—Officials Excited

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—When the cable as to the prospective quarantine of American horses was shown to Chairman Hitt of the house foreign affairs committee he said this move was clearly a part of the general movement toward exclusion shown by the recent action against American fruit. His colleague on the foreign affairs committee, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, said the dispatch suggested that it was time to discover a bacilli in German wines, and it would be desirable also to determine as to the sanitary character of the process of making German sugar sent to the United States.

Mr. Cousins of Iowa, another member of the foreign affairs committee, said: "Our state department should give distinct notice that if there is any desire to stop trade with us this should be done in a straightforward way, and not by indirectly attacking our products on sanitary grounds."

Chairman Dingley of the ways and means committee said this was in line with the German action on American fruit. Quarantine was an absolute prohibition, however, and it remained to be seen whether a quarantine so vigorous as to be a prohibition would be put in force.

The officials of the agricultural department emphatically discredited the probability of American horses carrying the influenza into Germany, and say that if they do develop the disease, and it is contracted from animals in that country, the statements of the German minister of agriculture, Secretary Wilson says, are unwarranted.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, said: "So far as the department of agriculture is aware, there is no influenza prevailing in this country. It is a disease common to horses, and possibly may be present in places of which we have no information, but this is improbable. The horses which are exported are not inspected, and if an animal has the disease, and it is absolute sure before the transatlantic journey is made. The duration of the disease is about two weeks."

The growth of the shipments of American horses to Europe in the past few years has been enormous. Shipments in 1897 aggregated in value \$4,765,265, as against \$18,607 in 1898. The value of those sent to Germany in 1897 was \$822,250, as compared with \$79,950 in 1898.

FRUIT EXCLUSION

Official Agricultural Reports Furnish the Desired Excuse

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Reichsanzeiger this afternoon published the following: "The American agricultural department's report on the San Jose shield louse led to an official inquiry here as to the circumstances under which American fruits are imported. Professor Frank, on January 29th, found on California living breeding shield lice, absolutely identical with the San Jose shield louse. He consequently expressed the opinion that the home fruit cultivation was exposed to a grave, material danger thereby. A conference of the specialists and the report of the imperial office of health confirmed this view in every particular. Thus the necessity for prompt measures for protection was fully demonstrated."

The Reichsanzeiger then describes the extraordinary harmfulness of the San Jose louse, according to publications of the Washington agricultural department, and the measures taken in America, notably Oregon and British Columbia, and continues:

"It is thus the unavoidable duty of the government to give efficacious protection to the home fruit industry from the danger of disease here."

The Reichsanzeiger then gives the regulations adopted, and concludes with pointing out phylloxera as an example of the danger of not adopting immediate protective measures, while the Colorado bug, it is added, has been kept up by timely precautions.

ELABORATE BLUNDERING

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Under the heading "Order, Counter-Order, Disorder" the Tagblatt today describes the bungling of Prussia with American fruits, and asks:

"Are we really drifting into a fierce tariff war with the United States because we have petted the Agrarian desires?"

"The Vorwaerts publishes an article headed 'Agrarian Attack on America,' detailing the stupidity which the different revenue stations display in interpreting the prohibitory decree."

Other Liberal newspapers make similar comments.

The issuance of the decree was brought about as follows: The minister of agriculture, Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, saw Dr. Miquel, the minister of finance and vice president of the ministry, on January 30, and asked him that the decree be issued forthwith, prohibiting absolutely the importation of all American fruit, fresh

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THE HARBOR APPROPRIATION

A Majority of the Sub-Committee in Favor of Justice to San Pedro

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—(Special to The Herald.) Representative C. A. Barlow today had interviews with Stephen A. Northway of Ohio, Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas and Joseph D. Sayers of Texas, of the sub-committee on the sundry civil bill. Chairman Cannon of Illinois and W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, with these three, form the sub-committee. Barlow is slated at the result of his interviews with Northway, McRae and Sayers. He is satisfied that each of the three, forming a majority of the sub-committee, favor the immediate appropriation of the \$400,000 for the commencement of the work on the breakwater at San Pedro harbor.

The Southern California representative tonight regards the prospects as distinctly good.

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