

WALL ACQUISITION OF PHILIPPINE TERRITORY

Senators Criticise "an Attempt to Mold Legislation" on Exclusion.

NOTE TO STATE DEPARTMENT

Sent by Minister to Be Transmitted to Congress—Mr. Spooner Cites Precedents in Defense—Great Variance of Opinion—Debate on Measure.

The consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill in the Senate yesterday developed a somewhat spirited discussion on the diplomatic proprieties with reference to communications from foreign Ministers intended to influence legislation.

There was a disposition among the friends of the bill to criticize severely the attitude of Minister Wu Ting-fang in sending a note to the State Department to be communicated to the Senate.

A wide variance of opinion developed, some Senators of many years' service contending that no precedent exists for this action, and others quite as earnestly and positively asserting that Mr. Wu's course was quite in accordance with diplomatic usage.

Mr. Mitchell's Attack. Mr. Mitchell began the discussion by aggressively attacking the attitude of the Chinese Minister. He declared that similar conduct on the part of the representatives of Italy, or Germany, or other foreign governments in the United States would result in their being given their passports within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Hoar aggressively defended the conduct of the Chinese Minister. He thought the objection of the advocates of the pending measure was unwarranted, and in the manner in which the Chinese Minister had acted, as it was the unanswerable nature of his communication. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lodge wanted to know whether the foreign Minister had a right, under the treaty, to enter committee rooms of the United States Senate and oppose measures under consideration. Mr. Hoar said that Mr. Gallinger wanted to know if Minister Wu had attended any committee hearings this session.

Minister Warned Off. Mr. Lodge replied that he had not. "He had been warned off," he announced.

Mr. Foraker defended the Chinese Minister's conduct. He declared emphatically that the zeal of those who want to condemn anything and everything Chinese seems to have overstepped itself in attacking the resident Minister of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Teller said that Mr. Wu, whether he had been admitted to committee rooms or not, had committed an unpardonable offense against Congress in attempting to influence its legislation. He said the act was unprecedented.

Mr. Spooner Cites Precedents. Mr. Spooner somewhat took the wind out of the sails of Mr. Hoar by reading two communications from foreign representatives, exact parallels of the present case, one from the German Ambassador and one from the Austrian Ambassador, written a few years ago, regarding their legislation then under consideration.

Mr. Hoar said that he considered Mr. Wu's action entirely proper and praiseworthy. Senators Vest and Lodge spoke on the bill yesterday.

Mr. Vest characterized the Oriental as a political, social, and industrial parasite. He thought any communication which brought into the United States people who wanted all the privileges and profits of American citizenship without participating in its responsibilities.

But yet he could not vote for the bill on account of its exclusion of persons to attend national fairs or exhibitions. He regarded that as an organized territory, to the mainland, it was a violation of international comity, but an indecent breach of hospitality.

Provision Struck Out. Mr. Patterson explained to Mr. Vest that, in his absence, that provision had been struck out of the bill on the motion of his colleague.

Mr. Vest said that that removed one of his objections to the bill, but another objection which he had to it was as to the exclusion of Chinese residents of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine Committee, advocated the passage of the bill. If the Senate, he said, were prepared to open the United States to the immigration of the Chinese from the Philippines, it was for the Senate to say so. But when Congress had excluded the passage of Chinese from the organized territory, to the mainland, it was a violation of international comity, but an indecent breach of hospitality.

"My belief is," said Mr. Lodge, "that it is best to shut them out. There is a large body of Chinese in the Philippines. I think that, if the purpose is to exclude Chinese labor from the United States, we cannot draw the line on such a point as the organized territory of Hawaii, or Porto Rico, or the United States."

"I believe from all I have been able to learn that the laborers of the Philippine Islands, properly paid and under good laws, are quite capable of performing the labor of those islands and developing their great resources."

General MacArthur was asked yesterday in the Philippine Committee room how the Filipinos regarded Chinamen, and he said that they regarded them with a shuddering terror. I would rather wait, would rather have the development of the islands slower, than to have them progress rapidly in an industrial and material way, if we must open the door of the islands to the Chinese. The proposed substitute which he has introduced, and which I made an amendment, is an excellent

is a mere extension of the bill, and is only putting off the question of exclusion later.

Transportation Companies Represented. Speaking of the opposition to the bill Mr. Lodge said that there was so little Chinese immigration as was represented by Senators who opposed the measure, it was somewhat surprising that transportation companies, by land and sea, were

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE GOLD STANDARD LAW.

Financiers Asked to Express Views on Bill Now Pending in the House.

Speaker Henderson and the leaders of the House are very anxious that the House shall pass some measure at the present session to amend the gold standard law enacted two sessions ago.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has reported a bill on which a great deal of time and labor were expended. In order to ascertain if this bill meets with the wishes of the leaders of the financial world, and whether it will suit all the interests concerned and really be the best measure which can be drawn for this purpose, copies of the bill and report have been sent to the leading bankers and financiers of the country. The request accompanied it that they signify their approval or in case they have suggestions to make, shall communicate them to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It is proposed by the Republican members of the Committee on Rules that at an early date a rule shall be brought in for the consideration of this bill.

ADOPT CONFERENCE REPORT.

Senate Passed Revised Postoffice Appropriation Bill Yesterday.

The conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill was presented to the Senate yesterday and agreed to. The Senate passed a bill to authorize the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, its successors, to rebuild the bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill.

SENTIMENTS OF SHYLOCK, SAYS GEN. GROSVENOR

Flays Mr. Bell for Objecting to a Pension for Mrs. McKinley.

THE BILL PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

Colorado Representative Declares Late President's Widow Does Not Need Money and Has No Immediate Heirs—His Objection With Precedent.

When the bill proposing to pay Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, widow of the late President, a pension of \$5,000 a year was called in the House yesterday, Mr. Bell of Colorado surprised every member present by protesting against it. He did not vote against the measure, however, and after considerable discussion it was passed unanimously.

Yesterday was private pension day in the House, and the bill to pension Mrs. McKinley passed by the Senate on January 22 was the last on the calendar. When Mr. Bell asked what precedent there was for it, Mr. Grosvenor replied by reading from the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, showing that the widows of other Presidents had received pensions, and that it was a uniform practice of Congress.

Mr. Bell's Objections. "But this is a case," protested Mr. Bell, "where a splendid woman, Mrs. McKinley, cannot possibly spend the amount which the bill proposes to allow her. If she had any children or could spend the money, I would be one of the first to say she should have it."

"It is impossible for her to spend the income from her estate, she has an independent estate in her own right, including mining interests in Colorado. I know she does not ask for it, and I do not believe that she wants it. That \$5,000 would pay a pension of \$3 a month to fifty-two widows of men whose lives were shortened by reason of fighting for their country, and who are refused pensions because they have incomes of \$250 a year."

"Now, I am not going to object to this bill, but I say that if there is a precedent for it, it is a bad precedent in a Republic that every man is as good as his neighbor. If there was any possibility of this kind of a pension, it or had she heirs, I would not raise my voice against it, but she is independent from a financial standpoint."

"I propose to give \$5,000 a year to some collateral heirs, instead of devoting it to pay the widows of soldiers of the Republic, who fought in the trenches for their country. I say to say this much, it is not from judgment, but from sentiment that we do this. This is nothing but a sentimental act, because of the fact that a short time ago, but this sentiment should be directed in other channels."

Given to Collateral Heirs. "I want to say to you that we are giving this pension to collateral heirs. God knows that I sympathize with this poor woman as much as any man can, but I am not willing to give my sanction to an absolute wrong because of our sentiment for the moment."

"I want it understood that I make these remarks for no other purpose than because this splendid woman does not ask for this pension, and because she cannot use it possibly, and it would only be to pension collateral heirs."

"This woman, in reply, said that she regretted that anyone should have taken occasion to make objection to a measure of the kind under such circumstances. It was true Mrs. McKinley had never asked for a pension, he said, but he had never known the widow of any President to come begging to the doors of Congress for a pension."

He thought that the Government was a little above a coroner's inquest, and should not stop to inquire as to whether a woman's children or may have them.

"I leave such matters as that," he said, "to the gentleman from Colorado. I know nothing about any mining property to which she may be entitled, but General Grosvenor, if it may be valuable, or it may be worthless, as nine out of every ten of the Colorado mines are."

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILLS

Messrs. Magdeburg and Jones Support Extension of Commission's Power.

Mr. F. H. Magdeburg, of the Millers' National Association and the Milwaukee chamber of commerce, and Mr. Aaron Jones, president of the National Grange of Husbandry, were heard by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce yesterday in support of measures to extend the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

WAR DEPARTMENT FAVORS THE BUILDING OF A NEW STEEL AQUEDUCT BRIDGE

Engineer Officer Declares That Structure Will Not Be Inconsistent With Parking Plans—Repairs More Expensive Than Estimated—Would Not Last Ten Years.

Meut. Col. Charles J. Allen, of the Engineer Corps of the War Department, has written, in answer to a query from the Senate District Committee, an opinion favoring a new aqueduct bridge, as proposed in a recent Senate bill. The District Commissioners in their report on the bill said that the old bridge might be repaired at a cost of \$50,000

so that it would be serviceable for ten years more. They were averse to the new bridge proposed by the Senate committee, which is a steel structure to cost \$250,000, and stated that they would prefer to wait a few years for a more expensive stone structure, the cost of which would be \$1,250,000.

Colonel Allen writes at length against the Commissioners' plan. He expressed the belief that the old bridge might need much more than \$50,000 worth of repairs. He also says that the bridge is very old, and that even when repaired ought not to be expected to be serviceable for ten years.

Colonel Allen expresses the idea that a steel bridge would be exceedingly serviceable, and not out of harmony with the Parking Commission plan.

LABOR WILL NAME CABINET. Mr. Sulzer Makes Predictions in Advocating New Department.

Mr. Sulzer of New York said yesterday regarding the bill introduced by him in the House yesterday to establish a Department of Labor:

"There are some who question the need of giving labor a representative in the Cabinet. In my judgment, the time is not far distant when labor will name, not one member of the Cabinet, but all the members."

"I, for one, shall rejoice to see that day for it will bring a better Cabinet and a better Government in every way than we have now or ever had. My bill to conceive a Department of Labor is a step in that direction, and I will do all I can to make it a law."

The Senate recently passed a bill providing for a Department of Commerce and Labor, but Mr. Sulzer's idea is to have a new department for each of these branches. One of the most important features of his bill is the provision for the publication monthly of the fullest possible statistics of the unemployed.

MR. VEST'S EULOGIZES GEN. WADE HAMPTON

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Will Never Cease to Feel Kindly Toward President for His Tribute to General Lee.

Mr. Vest, during his speech on the Chinese exclusion bill yesterday, contributed a tender and pathetic eulogy to the character of his friend of many years, Wade Hampton.

He was listened to by a silent Senate and gallery as he repeated a stanza from Glover's "Crossing the Bar," and there were many wet eyes as a sob interrupted the lines.

A Great Southern Leader. Mr. Vest spoke of Hampton as "another great Southern leader who had passed over the dark river to join the great empyrean on the other shore," and as one whom he knew well and loved sincerely. He closed with the quotation: "And though beyond the bourne of time and place The flood may bear me far, I hope to see my pilot face When I have crossed the bar."

Regretted Sectional Strife. Mr. Vest took occasion to comment briefly but sorrowfully and eloquently upon the bitter words that had been spoken in the Senate on Friday as a result of uncalled for charges against certain States of the Union.

He said he had hoped that the men of the North and of the South, who had recently joined in a common struggle, would continue to stand together in time of peace. The South, he continued, had been sincere mourners at the graves of Lincoln, of Grant, and of McKinley.

Mr. Vest's voice trembled as he declared he would never cease to feel kindly toward the present occupant of the White House, Mr. Roosevelt, for what he had so recently said in tribute to Robert E. Lee.

CENSUS CLERKS DISCHARGED. Two Hundred Dismissals Leaves Total Employes at About 1,500.

About two hundred clerks were dismissed from the Census Office yesterday afternoon. This leaves a total of from 1,250 to 1,500 employes in the office, and nearly half of this number are to be dismissed before July 1.

The clerks who walked out of the office for the last time at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon were nearly all employed in the population division. Heretofore the agricultural division has suffered to a greater extent than any other, the object of the sentiment, the love, and affection of the American people, and I do not believe that in the State of Colorado there is a man who would not give his life for the discharged soldiers who would countenance the remarks made by the gentleman from Colorado.

Sentiments of a Shylock. "It is the first time in the history of legislation of this character that there was ever found a man with the sentiment of a Shylock to stand up and make an estimate of the amount of property a

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will be filed for Probate.

The will of F. S. Hower, dated February 27 last, was filed for probate yesterday. He directs that his property be divided among his children.

TO PAY TOBACCO REBATE. Amendment to Sundry Civil Bill Provides Appropriation for Purpose.

An amendment to the sundry civil bill proposed yesterday by Senator Daniel appropriates \$2,700,000 to pay the rebate allowed by the war revenue repeal bill on tobacco in the hands of manufacturers and dealers July 1 next on which a higher tax than six cents a pound has been paid.

The repeal bill allowed this rebate, but provided no appropriation for paying it.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Appropriation Aggregates About \$3,500,000, Principally for New Buildings.

The House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday practically completed the Military Academy appropriation bill. It will be reported to the House on Tuesday.

The bill carries about \$3,500,000. Three millions of this sum is made immediately available for new buildings, which, when finished, will cost about \$6,000,000.

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INSULAR CENSUS TO BE TAKEN

Senate Committee to Introduce Measure Providing Enumeration in Philippines.

The Senate Philippines Committee has decided to include in the Philippines bill a provision for the taking of the census of the archipelago. A complete enumeration of the inhabitants and their classification by race, sex, wealth, and occupation is considered necessary for the firmer establishment of the government.

At present the only data of this nature obtainable is that secured by the civic and military authorities, manager best. When the Philippine bill has passed the Census Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Quarles is the chairman, will introduce a special bill providing for the detail of the enumeration. It will be supervised by the Census Bureau here, although as a matter of necessity the enumerators will be persons who shall be familiar with the language and customs of the Philippines.

Senator Quarles held a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday over the proposition to take an enumeration.

"A census of the islands will be taken just as soon as possible," said Senator Quarles. It is absolutely necessary that we learn the population, resources, commerce, and other important information at once.

A section providing for the taking of the census will be placed upon the Philippines bill, and then, if that passes, as it probably will, a bill will be introduced, directing the enumeration, which shall be made. The count, of course, will be taken by the Census Bureau.

FOR ANALOSTAN ISLAND PARK. Measure Reviving Proposition Introduced in Senate Yesterday.

The project for the purchase of Analostan Island in the Potomac, opposite Georgetown for the District is revived and is proposed in an amendment to the District appropriation bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Gallinger.

He proposes to appropriate \$125,000 for the island.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD. Bricklayer Sustains Severe Injuries While at Work.

Daniel Connell, about twenty-one years of age, a bricklayer, while at work on a new building on Massachusetts Avenue yesterday morning, fell from the scaffold.

He was working on a wall and received a severe scalp wound, besides several lacerations on the back and shoulders. The skull of the man was carried to the Emergency Hospital in its ambulance and his wounds dressed.

PORTO RICO PUBLIC LAND TITLE INVOLVED

Resident and Interior Commissioners Testify.

Mr. Degetau Declares Attorney General in Error Regarding Historical Grant—Jurisdiction Vests in Islands.

Mr. W. H. Elliott, Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico, and Resident Commissioner Federico Degetau were before the House Committee on Insular Affairs yesterday, to urge legislation to settle the question of title to public lands in the island.

There is a serious difference of opinion relative to the jurisdiction over the public lands of Porto Rico. The United States Government has assumed control, although Porto Rico thinks title rests with the island, since Spain exercised no control since 1811.

Title Tied Up. Mr. Elliott stated there were 304,571 acres of public lands in Porto Rico, title to which is at present tied up through the recent opinion of the United States Attorney General, to the effect that these lands were ceded to the United States by Spain in the peace treaty, but that the Secretary of the Interior or any other Government official has not been given jurisdiction over them.

Since 1811 Spain, Mr. Elliott said, had relinquished her jurisdiction over all public lands in the island except military and naval reservations and certain public buildings. At this point Resident Commissioner Degetau explained to the committee this question of history.

Attorney General in Error. In his opinion, the Attorney General had referred to a sale of public lands in Porto Rico made before the treaty by the Spanish Government, evidently meaning the Madrid Government. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Degetau, the sale of land referred to was made by the Spanish Government of Porto Rico. He declared that Spain ceded to the United States title only to the military and naval reservations and public buildings in Porto Rico.

The question of title, Mr. Elliott said, ought to be settled as soon as possible. The city of San Juan, he said, has a population of 35,000, an area of only eighty acres, and is badly cramped for room. It is a walled city. All outside of the wall is Government land, and no title can be conveyed to properties purchased under the present conditions.

The people in Porto Rico, Mr. Elliott said, were satisfied with conditions, and were glad to be under the American Government. The last Porto Rican Legislature had done much toward wiping out the old Spanish laws. What was needed, he said, to develop the island was capital.

FATHER O'CONNOR TO LECTURE. Will Expound "Nibelungen Lied" and Wagnerian Opera for Charity.

Rev. J. F. O'Connor, S. J., will give an illustrated lecture on the "Nibelungen Lied" and Wagner's opera, at the Lafayette Square Theatre, at 4:15 p. m., Thursday, April 17, for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The second part of the program will be illustrated by musical motifs selected from Wagner's operas, "Das Rheingold," "Die Walkure," "Siegfried," and "Die Gotterdammerung." The lecture is complimentary and picnic.

"Nibelungen Lied," the great German epic, has furnished the most interesting legends in the province of story-telling. Father O'Connor will give a clear view of the whole poem, in which each picture will be a study.

The interlude between the first and second parts of the program will be a special arrangement of Wagnerian music.

JOINT DEPARTMENT BUILDING ADVOCATED

President Withdraws Demand for Separate Executive Offices.

BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

Provides for Housing of State and Justice Departments and Executive Offices in One Structure—To Cost \$5,000,000.

The bill for Executive, State, and Justice Building to occupy the square north of the present State, War, and Navy Building, has been reported favorably to the Senate by Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The report is accompanied by letters from Assistant Secretary Hill, Secretary Long, Attorney General Knox, and Secretary Root, and Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate District Committee, all containing statistics and facts regarding the crowded condition of the public buildings, and warmly commendatory of the idea, so that it is thought to have a good chance of being enacted into law.

President's Opposition Removed. President Roosevelt was not at first entirely friendly to the plan to place the executive offices in a building, but it is understood that he has changed his opinion. It has been pointed out to him that at some future time when the necessity arises a building for the executive offices alone can be built, so that the present plan is not to be considered a permanent and unalterable one.

The bill has been described heretofore in The Times. It provides that on square 47, one of the squares of the Park Commission plan designated as a site for the Government buildings, shall be built a magnificent marble and granite building, to cost \$5,000,000, exclusive of the site. It will be divided into three