

being extended to you down here at this time by the friends of long standing, your friend who has stood the test, the United States of Brazil.

Compliment to Brazil.

Then turning to his Brazilian guests, Ambassador Dudley said: "Permit me, gentlemen, to thank you sincerely for the welcome you have extended our feet, and at the same time I have the honor and the pleasure of proposing the health of the excellency, your illustrious President, Dr. Penna, and that your great and novel nation continue long in the path of peace and prosperity."

Admiral Alexander, the Brazilian minister of marine, spoke in reply to Mr. Dudley. He proposed the toast to President Roosevelt, the United States and the American navy.

No less than two thousand men had shore leave from the vessel of the fleet yesterday and visited the city. The sailors were injured by being run over by an automobile in the street. They were at once picked up and taken back to their vessel, where they are in the hospital. In spite of the large number of sailors on shore there was only one serious brawl.

Care for the Sailors.

The American colony of this city has established a bureau of information for the sailors who come into the city. This bureau has already given excellent results and is a great help to the men.

The Americans of Rio Janeiro have arranged with a local theatrical manager to give a series of plays for the benefit of the crews of the battleships.

Just at the moment that the torpedo boat flotilla was leaving Pernambuco yesterday it was learned that two sailors were missing.

The shore authorities were notified and the police found the men and returned them to their vessels before the flotilla sailed.

PESSIMISTIC OVER CANAL.

Naval Officer Sees Too Much Politics in the Work.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHICAGO, January 14.—"The United States will never finish the Panama canal," was the declaration made last night by W. Lee Russell, chief warrant engineer of the United States Navy.

"I mean," he added, "that the government will not be able to complete the work for the reason that there is too much politics mixed up in the work. The difficulty will continue as long as the government has the work in hand."

There have been good men at the head of the work, but they have been killed. You would know the reason, ask the men that quit. The work could be finished in half the time if done in a business way. There have been some fine men in the navy who have been there for some time supervising the work for the navy some of its dredging and construction work, and know what I mean."

Mr. Russell is a brother of the late Col. Smith Russell. He was with Sigbee when the Maine was blown up and was seriously wounded in the explosion.

CHARGE BY MAE WOOD.

Asserts She Was Imprisoned and Forced to Give Papers.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, January 14.—In an affidavit filed in the supreme court today Mae C. Wood Platt, who is using United States name Thomas C. Platt for an absolute divorce, told how she was imprisoned and confined in the law office of Howe & Hummel without food for a whole day in 1903. She says that she was kept there until finally, when she had no strength left, she gave to Delancey Nicoll, then Senator Platt's attorney, certain letters and papers. She sets forth that after she had signed a receipt and a release of all claims against Senator Platt "they gave a sum of money to her and she had pretended through the force to be acting for me, and in turn gave me a part of it. Then I was released, and saying that my life was not safe in New York, I fled to London."

"I could, a nervous and physical wreck."

The affidavit was filed by counsel for Mae C. Wood Platt, who is suing for an absolute divorce, and is supported by an affidavit which she made to Justice Taylor, and his counsel to permit her to have a discovery and inspection of the papers which she said she was induced to surrender in Hummel's office and to take copies of them.

ALLEGED SHORT WEIGHT.

Warrants Issued for Local Manager of Flour Company.

Four warrants were issued this afternoon by Assistant Corporation Counsel James L. Pugh at the Police Court building for the arrest of James H. Kays, local manager of the Gold Medal Flour Company, alleged short weight in practically all the output of the concern in its products sold in this city.

The warrants were based on affidavits upon which the warrants were based sworn to by Inspector of Weights and Measures George W. Howe, after an investigation upon the part of the latter covering a period of fully ten days.

It is alleged by the authorities that the flour company has sold flour in packages of various sizes to the Washington trade, each one of which was under the standard weight.

In obtaining the evidence upon which the warrants were based, Inspector Howe secured samples of the company's products in untampered packages and found, it is said, an average shortage of one-half ounce in the six-pound packages, six to eight ounces in the twelve-pound packages, one pound in the thirty-pound bulk packages, and a proportionate decrease on the barrel quantities.

The local manager, James H. Kays, whose offices are in the Duway building, 8th and H streets, is held technically responsible for the shortage. At a late hour this afternoon the warrants were not seen or a statement obtained in reference to the matter.

That the flour company was selling short weight in their products was first suspected by a few people, but nothing was called to the attention of the authorities until a little over a week ago, when Judge Amos E. Tamm issued warrants for a shortage in purchases for private use. Additional packages were tested and the matter was referred to the authorities. After the report of the Taylor court people with the same experience called the attention of the officials to their suspicions and an investigation was instituted.

The warrants charge Mr. Kays with selling food products in four separate instances a short weight in violation of the laws governing weights and measures of the District of Columbia. The matter of the arrest of the accused manager was placed in the hands of the police of the first precinct, but up to a late hour this afternoon no arrest in the case had been reported.

OCEAN LINER MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Arrived: Steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen; North America, from Naples; Ryndam, from Rotterdam.

DEPARTURE. January 14.—Arrived: Steamer Caravelle, from New York for Genoa; Hamburg, from New York for Genoa.

ANTWERP. January 14.—Arrived: Steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen; North America, from Naples; Ryndam, from Rotterdam.

PARIS. January 14.—Thirty young people were skating on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne this afternoon when the ice, which was thin, broke and they were precipitated into the water. Every effort to rescue the skaters was at once made and sixteen of the young people are accounted for. Fourteen are still missing and it is feared that they have been drowned.

To Manage Georgetown's Eleven.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Georgetown University Athletic Association Vincent Lyons of the 1909 class was selected to manage the football team.

PASSAGE BY SENATE

Bill Providing for Site for Department Building.

HEYBURN BILL GOES OVER

Senator Nelson Objects to Present Consideration.

NO ONE ELSE IN OPPOSITION

Minnesota Senator Claims That It Will Cost \$50,000,000 to Get the Desired Land.

The Senate this afternoon passed a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for a site on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, east of the grounds of the White House, for a building for the departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor.

The Heyburn bill, appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of the land lying between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall, from the Capitol grounds to 15th street northwest, for the use of the government in the erection of public buildings, was reached on the calendar in the regular course of business in the Senate this afternoon, and but for an objection by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, would have been passed at once. As it is the vote was postponed. No objection to the measure was made by any senator except Nelson.

The Heyburn bill is No. 8 on the calendar. After it had been read by the secretary Senator Wheeler of Maryland asked if there was a committee report on the bill, and when informed by Senator Heyburn that there was, he asked that the report be read, which was done.

"I would call the attention of the Senate," said Senator Heyburn, following the reading of the report, "to the fact that the bill, as amended, contains a provision that it was passed by the Senate; also that it was adopted as an amendment to the sundry civil bill."

He spoke for a moment to elaborate upon the plan Mr. Heyburn directed the attention of the senators to the report on the bill and the accompanying diagram.

Senator Tillman Makes Inquiry.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, arose at this juncture, and said he had not read the bill, but that he wanted to ask a few questions concerning it. He asked Mr. Heyburn whether the bill provided for an appropriation of \$10,000,000.

Senator Heyburn replied that that is the maximum amount.

Mr. Tillman then wanted to know what was the plan for acquiring the property, and he was informed by Mr. Heyburn that the plan was to acquire or condemn in the usual manner.

"What becomes of the old Pennsylvania depot?" demanded Mr. Tillman.

"The Capitol, on Congress street, the government," replied Mr. Heyburn.

Mr. Tillman said he thought the railroad might try to hold on to it, anyhow, and smile spread over the features of the senators who were listening to the dialogue.

The senators would have no right to do any such thing, said Mr. Heyburn, in substance, and continued by remarking that in his opinion the Senate would find no great obstacle in acquiring this land.

Site for the Grant Statue.

"I see some mention in the papers," said Mr. Tillman, "of the Botanic Garden, being removed or some of the trees being cut down. Is that so?"

Mr. Heyburn replied that he had put up a statue of Gen. Grant there. "I myself have too much respect and admiration for Gen. Grant to have a statue of him stuck in that hollow. He ought to be given a place in front of the Capitol, on Congress street, instead of putting the statue down there."

Mr. Tillman said he was in favor of erecting that statue, replied Mr. Heyburn, "is not involved in the consideration of this measure."

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Senator Nelson Objects.

Senator Nelson next took up the discussion, saying that he was not infatuated with the idea contained in the bill. He said that if senators would examine old plots of the city they would discover that all of this ground which is now the Mall, or what is supposed to be made into the Mall, is a very unfortunate place, he said, to put a long row of public buildings. He held that no one would ever know how much it cost to build there, for that post office building down there."

Mr. Nelson voiced the opinion that the property between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall will decrease in value, instead of increase, on account of the fact that the line of development is toward the east end of the city, and that the ground of the city is being built up in the hollow where the Botanic Garden is. Senator Nelson's parting shot was that in his opinion it would cost \$25,000,000 to build the buildings on the ground of the city described in the Heyburn bill.

In view of the reasons which he had stated, Mr. Nelson, he would have to object under the rules of the Senate, to a vote on the bill at this time. Accordingly the matter was dropped.

Committee Indorsed Hughes.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 14.—At the annual meeting of the republican county committee held here at noon today resolutions were adopted as follows: "We commend and indorse the administration of Charles E. Hughes, governor of the state of New York, and believe that his strong personality and clear vision upon questions of public policy are recognized by the people of the commonwealth. We believe that his policy of control of public utilities is a wise one and meets with the approval of citizens of the state of New York."

President Had to Decline.

Vice President Fairbanks today invited President Roosevelt to make the principal address at the dedication of the Benjamin Harrison monument at Indianapolis next summer. The President declined that it was impossible for him to keep such an engagement at that time.

ENTICING AWAY WORKMEN

AMENDMENT TO PENAL CODE BILL REJECTED.

Storm of Discussion Started Over Restriction of Private Employers.

No sooner had the House today resumed consideration of the bill to codify the penal laws than amendments began to be offered. Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the whole of section 45, which prohibited any one from inducing an artificer or workman employed at any arsenal or armory to leave the service of the government and enter private employment.

The amendment started a storm of discussion as to the necessity of such legislation in a time of peace, and Messrs. Cockran, New York; Crumpacker, Indiana; Hull, Iowa; Moon, Pennsylvania; Henry, Texas; Hardy, Texas; Macon, Arkansas, and Gaines, Tennessee, and others gave their views. Mr. Cockran characterized the section as extraordinary, and as laying pitfalls for the unwary. "We are asked to vote for the section," he said, "under the whip and spur of a shout on the other side."

Mr. Crumpacker maintained that the proposed law did not prevent a man from voluntarily leaving the government service, but that it was intended to provide an element of public policy.

The element of public policy would exist only if the government was engaged in war. If that were not necessary, he said, there would be no need at present for a single soldier or sailor. The amendment, he said, sought to destroy the ability of the government to care for its defense.

The amendment was lost—78 to 104.

TOKIO MINISTERS OUT

CRISIS IMPENDING IN THE JAPANESE CABINET.

TOKIO, January 14, 7:25 p.m.—Yoshiro Sakatani, minister of finance, and Isaburo Yamagata, minister of communications, have resigned from the cabinet. Their resignations have been accepted. The resignation of Marquis Saionji, the prime minister, has been refused.

After a conference of the cabinet ministers Marquis Saionji visited the emperor at the palace this afternoon, and was quickly followed by Prince Ito.

It is understood that differences exist over the budget, which are irreconcilable. Premier Saionji is still at the palace.

Trouble With the Budget.

Cable dispatches received here from Tokio during the past month have indicated that the Saionji ministry was meeting with growing opposition throughout the country, particularly because of the reductions made by it in the appropriations for military and development purposes.

The cabinet in Japan are upbraiding the emperor for his policy of endeavoring to create a strong sentiment against the cabinet by means of a newspaper campaign attacking principally the government's policy of increasing taxation and financial emigration.

The financial program was formally settled at a meeting of the council of elder statesmen held December 17. It involved a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government would save \$200,000,000.

As a result of the reduction in the opposition made vigorous preparations to fight it in the diet. Other reports declared that a miscalculation of \$20,000,000 in the budget had been made, and that the cabinet was in a difficult position.

CONFIRMED BY SENATE.

Nominations of Commissioner Dennett and Others Go Through.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Fred T. Dennett of North Dakota to be commissioner of the general land office, and of George Curry to be governor of New Mexico, and also of the following naval officers.

Capt. John E. Pillsbury, to be chief of the bureau of navigation.

Capt. Charles W. Rae, to be engineer-in-chief and chief of the bureau of steam engineering.

Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, to be chief constructor and chief of the bureau of construction and repair.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Holyday, to be chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

Lieut. Commander Edward H. Campbell, to be judge advocate general of the navy.

For the Vanderbilt Wedding.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Members of the family of Count Szechenyi, who is to marry Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, January 15, were passengers on board the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, arriving today from Bremen and Cherbourg. The party was a numerous one and included Count Anton Sigray, who will act as best man; Counts Dionysy, Count Paul Esterhazy, Count Joseph Wenckheim and Count Michael Karolyi. The announcement of the engagement of Count Laszlo Szechenyi and his wife, Gladys Vanderbilt, reached America yesterday. It is elaborate in design, the cards being 6 by 12 inches, printed in French, German and Hungarian.

BONI'S CASE GOES OVER.

Sequel to the Fight of Castellane and Sagan.

PARIS, January 14.—The first sequel to the fight between Count Boni de Castellane, the husband of Anna Gould, and Prince Helle de Sagan, his cousin, was placed in the correctional court today when Count Boni and Count Jean de Castellane, his brother, appeared to answer to the charge of assault brought by Prince Helle. Replying to a question put by the judge, Count Boni admitted that he had struck Prince Helle, but only after provocation. Count Jean de Castellane, who was in no wise connected with the fight, denied that he had set in the face of his cousin, but only after provocation. Count Jean de Castellane, further hearing of the case was postponed until February 4.

Wonderful Swords.

From the Montreal Standard.

The most valuable sword in existence is that of the Gackwar of Baroda. Its hilt and belt are encrusted with diamonds, rubies and emeralds. It is valued at \$1,000,000. The Shah of Persia possesses a sword valued at \$500,000. There are some costly swords in India, and both the czar and the sultan possess jeweled sabers of great price. The most valuable sword in Great Britain is the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolseley. The hilt and belt are encrusted with diamonds and rubies and it is valued at \$100,000.

COLLAPSE OF CANAL WORK

Col. Goethals Questioned by House Committee.

PUTS COST AT \$300,000,000

Regards Progress Being Made as Satisfactory.

DISLIKES ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Makes an Excellent Impression Upon His Hearers—Isthmian Situation Described in Detail.

Col. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, appeared before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce this morning and made a statement regarding the progress of the canal work, which he estimated would cost \$300,000,000 to complete. He said at first that it would cost \$250,000,000, but this did not include the amount paid to the French Canal Company.

Col. Goethals made an excellent impression upon the members of the committee. He had none of the trouble that previous candidates for the position of chief engineer had in getting in touch with the committee, individually and collectively, about two minutes after he took his seat in the witness chair. One of the members of the committee who had not previously met Col. Goethals said after the hearing that he was more certain now that the Panama canal would be built, and well built, than he ever was before.

Col. Goethals looks capable," said this member, "and his work up to date has demonstrated most conclusively that in this instance appearances are not deceptive."

Col. Goethals' picture does not do him justice. He is a tall, slender, athletic-looking individual, with iron gray hair, a strong face, fine eyes, a warm smile, and a comfortable grumly sort of a smile. He spoke for a moment to the committee, particularly with regard to the system of accounts that was kept.

"I couldn't make head or tail of it," he said, "and I think that the system of accounts that was kept by the French canal company, which preceded me as chief engineer, considered them a Chinese puzzle. But as this particular system of accounts was kept by me, I dropped it, and so just had to go ahead and have a different system kept on the side."

Col. Goethals was questioned at length concerning the Gatun dam, but said that a definite method of construction had not been adopted. After a resolution was introduced by a member of the committee to the Washington dam, he said that the commission would not attempt to duplicate it.

The work of building the canal, Col. Goethals said, was progressing more satisfactorily than expected. He said that the subject matter of the canal had been interfered with transportation and with other works. The tracks sink and get out of level, causing the work to be delayed. The work is being done, he anticipated, would be reduced. During all heavy showers work is suspended.

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very satisfactory and ought not to be changed. Questioned as to a comparison of cost and amount of the work being done on the isthmus and the work done in the United States, Col. Goethals declared that if Congress would abolish the eight-hour law he would get 20 per cent more work out of the men.

The organization and operation of the department of civil administration was explained by Commissioner J. C. S. Blackburn, in charge of that branch.

Saloons in Canal Zone.

When Commissioner Blackburn touched on the subject of the zone saloons, the members of the committee especially interested in prohibition legislation evinced much interest. Mr. Blackburn said the commission has reduced to thirty-four the number of saloons in the canal zone, and the result would be that the saloons would last longer if indulged in in those old Spanish towns than if the men drank their thirsts along the zone."

"And," added Col. Goethals, "worse disorganization and delay in the work would be the result of that."

"All of the liquors sold over the thirty-four zone bars," Mr. Blackburn resumed, "are under the most critical government inspection. There is now one licensed saloon for about each 1,000 of the canal-employed population, and we get no complaints from the men."

SMALLPOX REPORTED.

Four Cases Discovered in Southwest Section of City.

Four cases of smallpox were discovered late this afternoon in the Southwest section of the city. The infected were Addie T. Stewart, colored, residing at 1228 1st street southwest; George H. Spinks, colored, of 1223 3d street southwest; John Buchanan, colored, of 71 M street southwest, and Julian Brown, colored, of 71 M street.

These cases were discovered through reports from neighbors of those infected by the suspicious character of the disease. Addie Stewart had been going about the neighborhood three days showing the marks of the disease before she was reported.

John Buchanan was nearly well when he was apprehended by the authorities. He had been in the hospital for the city during the time he was infected. All the smallpox cases were removed to the smallpox hospital for treatment and the neighborhood under quarantine.

THE OFFICIALS AND POLICE ARE LOOKING FOR NEW CASES.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Breezy Discussion at Meeting Last Evening.

Much discussion and some argument marked the session last evening of the Central Labor Union in Typographical Temple, brought about, it is said, by the friends of a defeated candidate for office at a former meeting.

It was resolution night also, and when J. T. Burrell of the electrical workers introduced a resolution to the effect that the District Committee of the Electrical Workers, were named as the committee.

The resolutions provided for the appointment of a committee of three to call the subject matter of the resolution to the attention of the Commissioners. Delegate Brinkman of the Carriage and Harness Workers, Delegate Long of the Clerks and Typographical Workers, and Delegate Long of the Electrical Workers, were named as the committee.

The next resolution dealt with District No. 1, also, being unanimously adopted. It deals with the publication of certain articles alleging or intimating that irregularities had been committed by the building inspector under the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and provides that the attention of the District Committee of the Electrical Workers, be called to the matter, with the request that they advise the Central Labor Union what has been done to correct the alleged unfortunate conditions.