

HOUSE REJECTS NAVAL PROGRAM

Turns Down President's Plan for
Four Battleships and Adheres
To Committee's for Two.

USE OF VETO THREATENED.

Rep. Willett Said It Was to Refuse Ap-
proval of Public Buildings Bill
Hobson Explains It.

Washington, April 15.—By a vote of 199 to 83 the house of representatives today decided against the president's program for four battleships and adhered to the recommendation of its committee on naval affairs for two vessels of that type. This result was reached after a debate which lasted for four hours, and was received with applause.

The entire session was devoted to consideration of the navy increase provision of the naval appropriation bill. As this increase was provided in the last section of the bill the measure was practically concluded with the disposition of the provision.

The committee of the whole concluded its work and it will report it to the house tomorrow for a final vote on its passage.

THE COMBATANTS.
The provision for battleships was the chief subject of interest, the committee's recommendation for two ships of that type prevailing by a decisive vote after a hard-fought effort to increase the number to four. The increase was opposed by Mr. Tawney, chairman of the committee on appropriations; Mr. Foster, chairman of the committee on naval affairs; Mr. Willett, a minority leader, and others, and was advocated by Mr. Hobson of Alabama, who declared that in relation to the increase of other nations four battleships would only keep the American navy abreast of other great navies.

Mr. Longworth of Ohio, in a vigorous speech, told the house that the president was more interested in this increase than in any other question before the Congress and as practically all of them had in the last election declared that they supported him, this was a good opportunity to live up to that declaration.

An amendment by Mr. Tawney to reduce the number of new battleships to one was voted down by an even more decided majority than was Mr. Hobson's proposition for an increase to four.

Mr. Burton of Ohio opposed the battleship provision. He declared that the Monroe doctrine was maintained by the military armament.

Mr. Hobson of Alabama interrupted to ask what in the absence of absolute power to arbitrate, would protect the country.

"Our prestige and the strength of the nation will protect us," responded Mr. Burton amid a storm of applause.

BURTON OPPOSES.
"Our strength," he continued, "not only the strength of the navy and army, but our strength as a people will protect us."

No nation, he said, wished to quarrel with us. He cited the instance of friction in maintaining the Monroe doctrine in Venezuela against the pretensions of Great Britain when this country had but three battleships and Great Britain 30, with the sentiment of Europe on the side of Great Britain. This, he declared, was an illustration of the influence of the nation resulting from its inherent strength.

"We cannot be compared with

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Once Thought Necessary for the Ruptured but is Now Done Away With
By a Simple, Natural Invention.

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Cures Without Knife, Danger or
Pain in Manner Entirely New
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beautifies the teeth, and
Purifies the breath
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China," he said, evidently referring to the president's message of yesterday, amid renewed applause. "We are not in the same class."

The claim for four battleships he pronounced to be wholly illogical. "At this time," he proceeded, "let us continue our traditional policy, not of non-resistance, but of confidence in our strength as a nation, our military strength, our maritime strength, but most of all in the great moral and political ideas that have made our country great, our ideas of justice and the equality of men. These great ideas are stronger than battleships. Along this line lie our destinies and glory."

COCKRAN FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Mr. Cockran of New York then made a striking speech in favor of the building of four new ships.

Beginning by declaring that he agreed with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Tawney, Mr. Cockran declared that while the house was to use its own judgment concerning its actions, yet the president, being commander-in-chief of the military forces, great respect was due to his recommendations. He regretted that "the nation had undertaken the construction of a fighting force and abandoned the policy through which we won a consequence in this world without parallel."

"But I discern," said Mr. Cockran, "a cloud upon the horizon that may darken the sky over our heads."

He referred to the racial questions arising from the school troubles in San Francisco, and said that when the question of race superiority develops it bodes danger.

"This country," he said, "is the old dorado of the Japanese, and the people of the Pacific will not allow them to lodge there because they assert equality. This is the situation," he added, "that justifies me in yielding my judgment to that of the president of the United States. He could conceive difficulties that would produce a clash between the Japanese and this country."

Mr. Ratney (Ill.) caused a great deal of merriment by reading from a speech delivered by Mr. Cockran May 16, 1906, against military expansion, to which the New York representative replied by inquiring whether the San Francisco school troubles had arisen then.

"We have had the race question ever since the Chinamen first landed there and taught the Americans how to play poker," retorted Mr. Ratney.

Mr. Williams (Miss.) created outbursts of applause by his opposition to military expansion. He referred to Mr. Hobson as "a young enthusiast, an expert on naval affairs, whose mind is entirely absorbed along those lines."

"He is like an eye specialist," he said. "An eye specialist never found a perfect eye. The young specialist will never find a perfect navy."

A provision for two fleet collars of 16 knots and of 12,500 tons capacity, costing \$1,800,000 each, was adopted.

Amendments were adopted that one of the battleships and one of the collars shall be built in a navy yard.

NOTE FROM PRESIDENT.

Mr. Humphrey of Washington read a brief note addressed to him by the president, dated April 13, expressing surprise that any one should oppose four new battleships, and Mr. Humphrey, waving his hand toward both sides of the house, said that everybody knew at the bottom of the opposition to battleships was a design to create campaign material.

Mr. Hayes (Cal.) said that he voiced the desire of the people of his state in speaking for four battleships. He declared that there "is a race question on the Pacific coast, an acute race question, and we of the coast shall insist upon our right not to be submerged by the hordes of the orient who are steaming across the western seas—coolies and laborers—to take possession of America west of the Rocky mountains."

Mr. Parker (N. J.) held up the territorial isolation of Alaska as one argument for a greater navy.

THREAT BY PRESIDENT.

Mr. Willett of New York asserted that a few days ago "the president said to a committee from this house who called on him at the White House—said it in the presence of other people with his customary vehemence and facial distortions—that 'unless you give me four battleships, I will veto your public buildings bill.' That's the trouble with this situation, Mr. Chairman. The president attempts—"

Mr. Willett was interrupted by Mr. Hobson, who, speaking with much feeling, said:

"In justice to the president I wish to inform the gentleman from New York that I saw him a minute after he said that, and he told me he was forced to say it because knowledge had reached him of a threat circulated in the house that unless the naval program was put to two ships the leaders in the house would see to it that there was no public buildings bill at all."

The voting on the amendments on a regular division disclosed 79 ayes and 150 noes on Mr. Hobson's proposition to have four battleships. Mr. Hobson then demanded tellers, and the count prevailed by 79 ayes and 179 noes. Mr. Tawney then offered his amendment reducing the number of battleships to one, but it was defeated by 205 to 65 ayes.

Insisting upon some concession, Mr. Hobson moved an amendment providing for three battleships, which was voted down, 208 to 64, a larger majority than any developed on any other vote taken.

Mr. Goldfohl of New York moved to amend the bill by making mandatory the building of one battleship in a navy yard, giving the secretary of the navy discretion in the building of the other either in a navy yard or by contract, and the suggestion was adopted.

PROVISION FOR COLLARS.

An amendment by Mr. Lead of Michigan, providing for two fleet collars of 16 knots speed and 12,500 tons capacity, costing \$1,800,000 each, with an additional amendment by Mr. Maynard of Virginia, stipulating that one of these shall be built in such navy yard as the secretary of the navy shall direct, was adopted. For this purpose \$1,500,000 is appropriated to begin construction. The provision requiring the construction of one of these vessels in a navy yard was inserted in face of a statement by Mr. Foster that the cost would be increased about 10 per cent over the cost in case of construction by contract.

The bill was then reported to the house and a vote will be taken tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The bill as it stands authorizes expenditures of \$17,000,000.

RESIGNED HIS LEADERSHIP.

Meeker—Just one year ago today I led my wife to the altar."

AMERICAN RECKLESSNESS

Chicago's Annual Fire Loss \$6,000,000
Against Berlin's \$150,000 and Great
Loss of Life on Railways Cited.

Chicago, April 16.—Chicago's annual fire loss of nearly \$6,000,000, as against \$100,000 for Berlin, a city of about equal size, and America's toll of 256 passengers killed in railroad accidents of 1906, as against six lives lost in England, were presented as evidence of American recklessness in an address by H. J. Furber, Jr., at the monthly dinner of the Chicago Credit Men's association last night.

"It is possible for our people," he said, "to maintain a system of insurance, backed by ample assets, at vastly lower rates than prevail at present, but not under prevailing conditions. European insurance rates are much lower than ours because fire losses are lower. Our per capita fire loss is twice that of Europe."

"Fire losses are but one instance of America's reckless waste. We have destroyed our great forests. We have almost exterminated our game and birds, and we have greatly exhausted our coal and gas fields."

"We are threatened now with a race struggle on our Pacific coast. It will be a struggle of industrial and moral forces. Frugality and industry are the most potent weapons orientals can use against us, and these great peoples, schooled through ages of frugality and self control of appetite, are the real menace of our extravagance and recklessness."

EASTER GIFTS.

Campaign Against Sale of Newly
Hatched Chickens Begun.

New York, April 15.—A campaign against the sale of newly hatched chickens for Easter gifts is being waged by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals here. Threats have been made by the society's inspectors and one alleged offender was held yesterday in \$100 bail for trial after an agent of the organization had lodged a complaint with the police, alleging the purchase of two motherless, one-legged and one blind, feathered specimens, not many hours out of the shell.

DEATH WAS ON HIS HEELS.
Jesse P. Morris, of Skippers, Va., had a close call in the spring of 1906. He was attacked by pneumonia, left me so weak and with such a fearful cough that my friends declared consumption had me, and death was on my heels. Then I was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It helped me immediately, and after taking two and a half bottles I was a well man again. I found out that New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and lung disease in all the world. Sold under guarantee at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 112-114 South Main Street. 50c and \$1.00 Trial bottle free.

CHINA IS UNDERGOING A GREAT AWAKENING

Chicago, April 15.—That China is undergoing an awakening more rapid in progress than that in Japan has been asserted by several speakers at the International Men's missionary convention in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church yesterday.

Three of the speakers were the Rev. W. N. Brewster of Hanover, China; Dr. John R. Mort, head of the student volunteer movement in America, and Bishop J. W. Bashford of Shanghai, China. All agreed that in the last three years there had been great changes in many lines in China as in the previous decade, and that the field for missionary effort is unequalled in matters.

Bishop Bashford prophesied that at the present rate of progress the Chinese would outstrip us even in political matters.

The fight against opium that is being made by the Chinese was compared to the fight in this country against liquor, much to the advantage of the Chinese.

BOY RECOVERS DAMAGES FOR BEING RUN OVER.

New York, April 15.—A jury in the supreme court before Justice Seabury, rendered a verdict for \$10,000 yesterday to John Feisel, a 14-year-old boy, in his suit for damages against the White Sewing Machine company. He was permanently injured by being run over by one of the company's automobile wagons on June 15, 1905. Both his legs and arms were broken and he sustained severe internal injuries.

Charles Feisel, a brother of the plaintiff, was a witness in his behalf. And his resemblance to John is so strong that he was mistaken for representatives of the sewing machine company who investigated the case and reported the boy to be in excellent physical condition. It was only when the twins were in court together that the investigators discovered that they had been investigating the wrong twin.

HARPER MEMORIAL.

J. D. Rockefeller Extends for a Year
His Offer to Make Contribution.

Chicago, April 15.—The opportunity to raise \$200,000 toward the proposed fund of \$800,000 with which to erect the memorial library to the late President Harper of the University of Chicago, has been extended. The board of trustees of the university applied to John D. Rockefeller for an extension of time, as Mr. Rockefeller's offer to contribute \$1 to every \$1 secured from other sources up to \$200,000 was contingent upon this latter sum being raised by March 31, 1908.

The extension of time to Jan. 1, 1909, was agreeable to Mr. Rockefeller, and he also will extend the time for the raising of this latter sum being raised by March 31, 1908.

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