

PATTERSON FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Strongly Indorses His Position in San Domingo and Moroccan Conference.

BUT HE IS NOT A PERFECT MAN

Doubts Whether Democratic President Would Have as Earnestly Sustained People's Rights.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In the senate today Mr. Patterson strongly indorsed the position of the president in Santo Domingo and in the matter of the Moroccan conference. He said that he was sorry to differ from his Democratic colleagues, but that he felt it his duty to do so in these matters. He also expressed absolute confidence in the patriotism of the president and in his good faith in announcing his determination not again to be a candidate for the presidency.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a debate on the shipping bill. On motion of Mr. Gallinger, the senate decided to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing the placing of models of naval vessels in state capitols was passed. The motion was announced by Mr. Patterson.

At the request of Mr. Clark (Ark.) he was relieved from duty on the committee on privileges and elections and Mr. Patterson was designated to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Patterson addressed the senate on the Dominican and Moroccan questions, maintaining his position on both subjects.

PATTERSON COMMENTS PRESIDENT.

Speaking of the Dominican question he said that it involved the Monroe doctrine and that there was no occasion for division on party lines on that question. He said that he confessed to a very friendly feeling toward the president, due to the record he had made as a statesman and citizen and as the first magistrate of the republic. Much, however, as he liked the president, he felt impelled to differ with him on many questions. Regardless, however, of these differences, he believed the president to be honest and patriotic in all things. Not only did the president do much to annihilate sectional prejudices, but he had done many things to commend him to Democrats.

"I doubt," he said, "impressively, whether if the Democratic party had succeeded in electing its candidate in 1924 we would find him striving as earnestly as he is now for the maintenance of the rights of all the people against those who would oppress the masses, as is the present chief executive."

He also commended the president for initiating the merger suits and for his position in support of the railroad legislation, which, he said, "is giving life to a Democratic principle."

"For three or four years," he added, "the president has been carrying on a struggle with the money power, the like of which had never been known since the days of Andrew Jackson."

He believed the west to be behind the president in his stand, and he added the opinion that if the real sentiments of the people of the south could be ascertained they would be found also to be favorable to the president.

DEFENDS DOMINICAN POLICY.

The senator said that he could not accept the contention that the president had usurped any prerogative in carrying into effect the present arrangements in Santo Domingo. He did believe that he is trying to carry into effect a treaty which had not been ratified, but that it is merely an arrangement to retain the funds of the island as that they will be attainable in case of ratification.

"The senate can soon settle it," he said. "Bring the treaty before the senate. If it is rejected, then the president is discontinued, then the president will be open to criticism. But if it is ratified we shall find the arrangement a very desirable one."

Mr. Patterson said that he had hesitated to take a position in these matters antagonistic to his Democratic colleagues, but believing as he did, he could not pursue any other course and remain true to himself and the country.

NOT A PERFECT MAN.

Mr. Patterson resumed his discussion of the attitude of the president, saying that he did not consider him a perfect man. He knew him to be emotional and at times hasty, but he had no doubt of his patriotism. "I have not the slightest suspicion," he added, "that the president is trying to pave his way to a re-election."

He read the president's statement announcing his determination not to be a candidate, called attention to the fact that it had been made after receiving

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"An unprecedented popular majority," spoke of the fact that the president's position had been based on his desire not to violate the unwritten two-term law, and added:

"If this declaration had been made because of a desire to serve his own personal convenience, the president would not be under the same obligation that he is now under not again to enter the contest, but having based his statement upon a desire to observe the two-term rule laid down by Washington, he would be base and perfidious should he under any circumstances seek or accept another nomination."

He reiterated his confidence in the president's sincerity and patriotism, adding that if he is ambitious to attain a niche in the nation's pantheon alongside of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, he could not be blamed. "Whether he will attain that ambition remains to be seen," he said. "Meantime, he said, he deemed it his duty to give the president such support as he could when he believed him to be right and to oppose him when he believed him to be wrong."

He closed with an expression of his opinion that the president meant to carry out his pledge not to be a candidate for a third term.

When he concluded Mr. Gallinger made an effort to secure time for a vote on the shipping bill, but objection was made. A general discussion of the measure then followed.

Mr. Patterson sought to secure an agreement to vote on the pure food bill on Feb. 7, but Mr. Teller objected, saying that he is prepared now to vote on the bill, but that he objects to the method suggested for securing the disposition of a measure before the senate.

Mr. Teller made a similar objection when a few minutes later Mr. Gallinger sought to have a time fixed for a vote on the shipping bill.

Discussing the shipping bill, Mr. Teller expressed the opinion that the extra expense of building ships in the United States was not so great a drawback to the shipping industry as the well established difficulty of manning American ships.

"What guarantee have we that the subsidized ships would carry our merchandise more cheaply than other vessels?" he asked.

Mr. Gallinger replied by pointing to the great reduction of freight rates on the Great Lakes, while he said, the competition was entirely among American vessels.

Mr. Gallinger predicted that without legislation the United States will soon be "wiped off" the North Atlantic.

"In the face of the fact that the merchant marine commission gives us only permissiveness," said Mr. Frye, and Mr. Gallinger replied that the bill he introduced at any time introduce a bill to subsidize the North Atlantic ships and he (Gallinger) would support it.

Mr. Frye said that this was not merely the beginning of a permanent subsidy plan for the United States, and Mr. Gallinger replied that, with the building of ships, the well established construction would be cheap.

Mr. Frye said that ships could be built much more cheaply by wholesalers than at retail. He added that if the bill of 1901 had become law we would be building ships now more cheaply than on the Clyde. While our American workers would make the ships, he said, we would soon do the work as cheaply as they do.

Mr. Frye spoke of the higher rates necessary on American vessels as due to the greater cost of operating, and Mr. Bailey suggested that we should be thankful if other nations do not carry so much more cheaply than we can do it, leaving our people to engage in more profitable enterprise.

Neither Mr. Frye nor Mr. Gallinger would make the concession, and the question led to the exchange of some pleasantries on the protective principle which did not bear directly on the question.

At the conclusion of the debate on the shipping bill, a bill allowing the entry of vessels at Port Harford and Monterey, Cal., was passed and the senate adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

FINED FOR SWEARING.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—Recently the board of police commissioners issued an order prohibiting policemen from swearing while on duty, and tonight Chief of Police Kelly issued an order that policemen shall arrest all persons who may be heard using obscene language on the streets and in public places. After the police board's order was issued one patrolman swore and was fined \$50.

GEN. GRIZANOFF LATEST VICTIM.

Chief of Staff of Viceroy of the Caucasus Literally Blown To Pieces.

ASSASSIN MOST AUDACIOUS.

Disguised as a Painter Gained Access To Garden, Hiding Bomb in Paint Can.

Tiflis, Monday, Jan. 29, via St. Petersburg, Jan. 30.—The murder today of Gen. Grizanoff, chief of the staff of the viceroy of the Caucasus, was most dramatic and audacious. The assassin evidently had studied the habits of his victim and lay in wait behind a wall of the Alexander garden, opposite the entrance of the palace, where a carriage was drawn up to take the general for his daily drive. As all suspicious persons are liable to be searched in the streets by the police and military patrols, the assassin impersonated a painter, carrying the bomb with which he committed the crime in a tin can, a paint can. He was thus able to pass the sentry posted at the gates of the park, and reached his place of ambush without arousing suspicion.

Gen. Grizanoff, clad in crimson uniform and the white lamb's wool shapka, or cap, worn by the viceroy's aides, came to the carriage, and the assassin stepped into the carriage, he sprang on the wall, sawing the can by a cord, and the bomb was thrown at a distance with marvelous speed, straight to the mark, and struck the general on the neck. A flash of fire and a terrific explosion followed, and Gen. Grizanoff was literally blown out of the carriage and, with his coachman, Cossack orderly and the latter's horse, was instantly killed. A lady who was passing at the time of the explosion was mortally wounded.

When the correspondent of the Associated Press reached the scene immediately after the tragedy, the assassin's dead still lay in the mud. Grizanoff's shapless body, surrounded by soldiers, presented a ghastly spectacle. It seemed as if his crimson uniform had melted into the pool of blood in which weltered his head, torn away from the trunk. The general's distracted widow knelt in the blood and mud beside the mangled body. The assassin had already been captured, beaten into insensibility by the infuriated soldiers, and, after being loaded into a drovsky, was being carried off to the ancient fortress above the city, where, as Tiflis is under martial law, he will probably be executed at dawn.

The most intense excitement followed the assassination, as a terrible punishment is meted out by the troops to bomb throwers. The population fled in terror before the Cossacks and other troops who were sent in force to clear the streets. Shortly before dark a fusillade exchange between Tartars and Armenians produced a veritable panic, as it was feared that the horrors of the recent war between the races had been renewed.

Instantly all the shops were closed and thousands of troops poured into the streets.

So far as ascertainable there was no relation between the crime and a renewal of the race war.

The assassin undoubtedly was a political act of vengeance decreed by the terrorists. The identity of the assassin has not been established, but it is a Georgian, and was probably selected by a meeting of the social revolutionists to kill Gen. Grizanoff as retaliation for the latter's severity in repressing the revolutionists and arresting the leaders.

According to reports the general was the head of a faction which believed in not showing mercy, and he is charged with setting the native people against the Cossacks. He had received repeated letters of warning and for months past until today had never ridden out without his wife.

Advices from Kutais say that the revolutionists there have not been suppressed. They have been driven from the railroad line into the mountains, and it is hoped to enclose them in a cordon between the troops advancing from the seaboard and the expedition from Tiflis. Troops have been landed all along the Black sea.

PAUL DRESSER DEAD.

New York, Jan. 30.—Paul Dresser, the well known composer of popular songs, died today at the home of his sister in this city, aged 47 years.

MAY INVESTIGATE ANNAPOLIS.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Resolutions for a full investigation by Congress of affairs at Annapolis were discussed by the house committee on naval affairs today, but many members feel that it should not act until the present court-martial trials are concluded and at the suggestion of Chairman Foss action was postponed.

The members of the committee are almost unanimous in their belief that a full investigation must be conducted before it can be determined whether the officers of the academy, the midshipmen or the law are responsible for having at Annapolis. It is the opinion of several members that officers have not done their full duty at the academy, and it seems likely that midshipmen and officers will be investigated with equal vigor by the committee.

The senate committee on naval affairs also discussed a program for investigation but took no action.

R. N. KITCHING REMOVED.

New York, Jan. 31.—Robert N. Kitching, a wool examiner employed in the appraiser's store at the custom house, was yesterday ordered removed by Secy. Shaw because of the treasury department's dissatisfaction with his official conduct. Wool merchants last month charged that in his examination of wool imports he favored consignments to members of his family, who are customs brokers and wool sellers. Mr. Kitching had opportunity to make a defense, but failed to satisfy Secy. Shaw. The position is under the civil service and will be filled by appointment. Mr. Kitching, who is 70 years of age, was appointed in 1922. Last year he passed upon \$10,000,000 worth of wool, yarns, goat and sheepskins. His salary was \$2,000 a year.

THE SILVIA STRIKES A MINE.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American line, announced this afternoon that the German steamer Silvia of that line, which left Vladivostok Monday with a large number of Russian troops, who were returning home, struck a mine and had to return in a sinking condition to Vladivostok, where she was run ashore in order to prevent her becoming a total loss. With the exception of a cook no lives are mentioned as having been lost.

BURNING CORN IN TEXAS.

Lubbock, Tex., Jan. 31.—Many people are burning corn here, as it is the only fuel they can get. Coal is worth \$20 per ton here. The roads are so bad on account of so much rain that the

freighters cannot get from the railroad to this point with any freight of consequence.

JEALOUS HUSBAND KILLED HIS WIFE.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—In the midst of a throng of pedestrians at Market and Kearney streets tonight, William Walbridge shot and mortally wounded his wife, Belle, shot two bystanders and killed himself. Jealousy prompted his acts. He had been separated from his wife and came into possession of letters sent to her signed "George." The letters were written on paper of the Hanford (Cal.) Sentinel.

One bullet struck William T. Part in the mouth, shattered a tooth and landed in the jaw. The other bystander was shot in the ankle. Walbridge was about 40 years old and apparently a laborer.

Mrs. Walbridge died soon after being taken to a hospital.

CHARLES LOCKHART ESTATE.

Managers Make Return of Personal Property at \$10,000,000.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special from Pittsburgh to the Tribune says: "The managers of the estate of the late Charles Lockhart has filed with the board of tax revision of Allegheny county, a statement of the taxable personal property in Allegheny county. It amounts to \$10,000,000. The board has declined to accept this figure and has asked a re-count, the ground being taken that the personal property here was worth at least \$50,000,000. The board claims to have figures showing the entire estate of Lockhart was worth not less than \$10,000,000 and that he was probably the richest man in the country."

MARQUIS ITO OUTLINES JAPAN'S POLICY IN KOREA.

Tokio, Jan. 31.—Marquis Ito, the Japanese resident general in Korea, invited the newspapermen to his official residence yesterday evening and outlined the policy of Japan in Korea, which includes the entire national defense of the country by Japan. Every step involving internal reforms and matters of diplomacy between the two countries will be taken into careful consideration by the Japanese emperor and his ministers, and every possible effort will be made looking to the agricultural, mining and forestry development of Korea.

The education of Korean youths will be the first step in this regard. This is regarded as a most important question because it is believed that education will establish the relations between the two countries on a more friendly and firmer basis.

ACCEPT DEPEW'S RESIGNATION.

New York, Jan. 31.—Henry Rogers Winthrop was elected treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance society today and the resignation of Chauncey M. Depew as a director was formally accepted.

President Morton announced that the society has ceased to write new business in Australia, Russia, Norway and Sweden, where the business showed no profit.

DAN McMASTER SUICIDES.

Missoula, Mont., Jan. 31.—Dan McMaster, well known in the western part of Montana, and said to have at one time been a member of the Butte police force, committed suicide at Bonner this afternoon by taking carbolic acid.

He had relatives in various portions of the state.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF FRANCE

Paris, Jan. 31.—The foreign commerce of France during 1935 was \$2,875,000,000, including both imports and exports.

AMNESTIES OFFENDERS.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 31.—After a memorial service today in the death chamber at which all the members of the royal family now in this city were present, the king of Denmark Christian was placed in a coffin.

King Frederik has issued a decree of amnesty releasing twenty offenders.

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