

UNCLE SAMUEL'S NAVAL PROGRAM.

It's Really to Become a Great Sea
Power and Be Ahead of
Germany.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A JINCO.

Rep. Fitzgerald, of New York, so Characterizes Him and Says He
Is An Unsafe Man.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The house upon convening today passed a bill amending the land laws so that in a county which lies in two land districts proof may be made at the county seat for either district.

Another bill authorizing the construction of pipe lines for gas through the Indian Territory was passed after having been amended so as to limit the time of grants under the bill to 20 years on the suggestion of Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who said the territory was, at least he hoped it was, on the eve of acquiring statehood.

A bill was passed granting to Port Angeles, Washington, for park purposes, certain portions of the government reserve in that city.

The house then went into committee of the whole on Mr. Hepburn of Iowa in the chair, and entered upon consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The minority announced that they wanted five hours for general debate, and ten hours were agreed upon to be divided equally.

Mr. Foss, speaking for the bill, said that the aggregate appropriated would afford comfort to the economist and an inspiration to those who believe in the policy of building up the American navy. He then explained the reasons for the last, saying in this bill for the increase of \$14,000,000 in this bill for the increase of 3,000 men provided by the bill made an increased appropriation necessary. From now on there was a lack of facilities for training them.

Taking up the new warships provided for, Mr. Foss said the naval increase program seemed to be modest and reasonable, when what other countries were doing was taken into consideration. Figures were quoted comparing the navies of the powers, showing the United States to rank fifth.

In emphasizing the necessity of building up the navy in time of peace, and the impossibility of building ships in times of war, Mr. Foss exclaimed: "What would Russia give today if she could call back some of her sunk ships."

If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, Mr. Foss declared that "eternal preparation for war is the price of peace." He called attention to the great difference between the army and navy. The army is largely made up of personnel, the navy general can be made by the stroke of a pen, but it requires 40 years to build an admiral and years of work to build a navy.

Referring to the recent troubles in San Domingo, Mr. Foss said the time may come when the United States will say to Domingo and Haiti that if they cannot preserve order, the American navy will do so for them. The Monroe doctrine also must be looked after. The navy must be relied upon to back up American diplomacy, which he said never stood so high as it does today under Secy. Hay.

In conclusion, he said that when it became necessary to strike a blow the United States must be able to strike a blow such as Dewey struck at Manila.

Mr. Meyer (La.), the ranking minority member of the committee, combated the statement that the navy was top-heavy. He regarded the building of a strong navy as a measure of peace.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) said that whoever can read the signs of the times, the program of this government is plain.

"I am aware that official denial will be quickly forthcoming," he declared; "nevertheless, I assert that the action of this government in its naval program is unmistakably to procure a naval force that will exceed that of Germany."

He then gave figures showing the strength of the German navy, and what it will be in the immediate future. Admiral Dewey, he said, won a hearing before the naval committee, made this statement:

"I think we ought to be a little ahead of any country that is likely to attack us. I think if we were to have six battleships in 20 years they would let us alone."

Continuing, Mr. Fitzgerald said: "There is a growing feeling of unrest in this country. There is an almost universal belief even among its friends that the present administration is dominated by an unsafe man. In all sections of the country, rightly or wrongly, the conviction is firm, that the present occupant of the White House is up to involve us in war with some nation. The same belief has been had with respect to the head of another great nation, which may account for the fact that at a dinner in Lincoln's birthday at Grand Rapids, Mich., the German ambassador thought he could pay to President."

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No medicine like it for stopping coughs, healing sore lungs, quieting inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and preventing serious lung troubles. Ask your doctor about this. If he has better advice, follow it. Doctors have known this standard cough medicine for 60 years.

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ident Roosevelt was to declare that he very greatly resembled the emperor of Germany.

If the prevailing belief is justified and if the president is to be given four years of power in his own right, now that the great representative of the conservative party in the Republican party, the late senator from Ohio (Mr. Hanna), is gone to his reward, it may be wise for us to outdo even Great Britain in our naval program. It is the part of wisdom to encourage an unsafe and impetuous and adventure-loving executive by loose talk and with big appropriations; should he not be made to feel that the sentiment of this country is for peace, not strife? It always has been, so it always should be.

"Since the Spanish-American war it is true the people seem to have been carried away with the glamour of military achievements. So stupendous have the expenditures for the naval and military become that important internal improvements have been indefinitely deferred."

Referring to a statement of Admiral Dewey that the sea force should consist of 48 battleships, Mr. Fitzgerald said that confirmed his assertion that the naval program was based on the theory that our navy should be larger than that of Germany. It was time to call a halt on much talk of an inflammatory character that was heard throughout this land, declared Mr. Fitzgerald, adding:

"Public officers are the chief offenders by loose and indefinite and bombastic statements. The naval committee in its report is not entirely free from the disease."

Referring to the speech by Secy. Moody and that of Mr. Foss, Mr. Fitzgerald said that the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Fitzgerald said President Cleveland never would have issued his "universally praised Venezuelan message," if he had stopped to measure the relative strength of the navies of the two countries. In conclusion, he asked:

"Are we to have a great navy merely to furnish summer holidays for high officers may play at war?"

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RUSSIANS PLAN TO STORM SEOUL.

Japanese Legation There Has Been
Much Strengthened in the
Last Few Days.

TALK OF A GREAT COALITION.

One Between Russia, France and Germany Said to Be Mooted—England Not Alarmed.

London, Feb. 19.—Another day of anxious expectation for news of a clash between the armies of Russia and Japan in the Orient has come to a close without results. It is probably very early to expect news of land engagements, but the masses seem to think it time there should be something doing, and watch the bulletin boards at the newspaper offices closely.

Save for a few brief struggling dispatches that came through today telling of the massing of Russian troops at Harbin and movements in connection with the mobilization of the Japanese land forces, there is little news of moment. One cablegram from Tokyo would indicate that the Russians are planning to storm Seoul. The dispatch says word has been received at Tokyo that Russian troops are advancing toward Seoul, and that a strong position at Ping Yang has been occupied by them. Their present movements, however, do not indicate any immediate intention of attacking the Korean capital. The Japanese legation in Seoul has been greatly strengthened during the last few days.

Another dispatch that is causing considerable speculation comes from Canton, to the effect that it is reported there that the dowager empress of China is dead.

The almost complete stagnation in the war news leads the public mind to discuss the political aspects of the struggle in the far east as they are likely to affect Great Britain. No great importance is attached to the stories published in Paris and elsewhere of the meeting of the coalition of Russia, France and Germany, the belief being that it is to the interest of all the powers to take steps to avert the struggle.

At least this is recognized that in all three of these countries there is a strong feeling against Great Britain on account of her alliance with Japan; and as Germany and Russia joined with Russia in 1896 against Japan, the feeling is not yet reached the English newspapers.

Russian dispatches to the London press record the rapid growth of Anglo-phobia. According to the Kiev correspondent of the Standard, many Russian boys have been withdrawn from Russian schools owing to the annoyances and insults to which they were subjected, and there is evidence in the restaurants and other public resorts that the position of British residents in the city is becoming more and more dangerous.

Addressing the state conference of charities and corrections, Dr. Hutchinson said:

"Two big ships for Japan navy. Tokyo, Feb. 18.—The crews of the Nishin and Kasuga, the two cruisers purchased by the Japanese government in Italy, were formally received today in Tokyo. The men were brought from Yokohama on a special train. There was an enormous crowd of spectators extending from the Shinjishi station along the streets to Silver park, where the formal reception was held. Here the sailors were formally welcomed by Mayor Ozaki, who said that they had done more than undertake a perilous journey. They were the bearers and embodiment of the sympathy for Japan of the enlightened world."

The park and surrounding streets were decorated and tonight there was an illumination. The officers of the cruisers were given a dinner this evening.

LOSS OF THE BOYARIN. London, Feb. 18.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail supplies a new version of the loss of the Russian torpedo boat, the Boyarin, obtained from an officer who survived the blowing up of the Russian torpedo transport Yenilov, which was sunk on the day following the Yenilov's catastrophe.

Feb. 12, a violent storm brought many mines to the surface of the water at Port Arthur. The Boyarin was sent to assist in securing them, but she was wrecked. The ship was driven on the rocks and was sunk.

If this account is correct it explains the Russian official denials that the Boyarin was torpedoed by the Japanese, or that she was blown up as a result of accidental contact with a Russian mine at Port Arthur.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON COMMERCE. New York, Feb. 19.—The effects of the war, says a Berlin dispatch to the Times, already are noticeable on German commerce.

It is reported from Konigsberg that the importation of grain from Russia into Germany has come to a standstill. The grain merchants are unable to obtain the execution of their orders, Russia having diverted all the rolling stock to the state railways to government use.

The German export trade is also affected. The Alsatian textile industry records a great falling off in exports to Russia and large Russian firms have not sent their usual orders.

Loubet to Visit Russia. New York, Feb. 20.—It is reported, says a World dispatch from Paris, that President Loubet is making arrangements for an immediate visit to St. Petersburg to exchange courtesies with the czar, thereby paying back the visit of the czar to France. There is no confirmation of the rumor.

Baron De Rosen Sails. New York, Feb. 20.—Baron De Rosen, Russian minister at Tokyo, and his staff, have sailed for home, says a Times dispatch from Shanghai.

M. Pavlov, the Russian minister to Korea, who left Seoul a few days ago, remains at Shanghai awaiting instructions.

War Declared on Saloon Keepers. New York, Feb. 20.—Owing to several murders and suicides recently the authorities of Jersey City have declared war upon saloonkeepers who maintain booths for women customers. Mayor Fagan has instructed his agents to enforce the law in this regard to the letter and an ordinance will be prepared at once commanding the saloonists to remove the booths entirely under penalty of losing their licenses.

Diamonds Going Up. New York, Feb. 20.—Diamond dealers here have been advised by London and Antwerp that owing to the strike of 3,000 polishers, stones are likely to be scarce and higher prices are expected.

The strike is against an ultimatum of the employers, who require a large number of apprentices which they are determined to enforce.

Are you a D. W. D.? Tel. 155.

SIX PEOPLE SHOT A POOLROOM.

Police Protected the Players and
Set at Defiance the
Constables.

LATTER ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Did So, But Returned with a Large
Posse When the Shooting
Began.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—In an effort to close a poolroom that has for a long time operated in the outskirts of Madison, Ill., across the river from St. Louis, three constables, augmented by a posse of citizens and bearing warrants for the arrest of six men connected with the poolroom, precipitated a riot late today which resulted in the shooting of six men, one of whom may die.

The wounded: Lee Harlan, druggist, probably mortally; William Schooley, policeman, shot in leg; Edward Harris, spectator, not seriously; Edward Downie, seriously; two unknown, not seriously. Warrants had been sworn out before a justice of the peace of Granite City, adjoining Madison, and placed in the hands of Constable John D. Glass and two other constables, for the arrest of Whitford Brooks and Eugene Wall of Granite City, and Thomas Riley, Charles Greenfield, Thomas Manley and Martin Johns of St. Louis, charging them with being connected with the poolroom.

The three constables appeared at the poolroom to serve the warrants. Two policemen were within, and declared they had arrested the operators of the poolroom and were guarding them. Betting was going on as usual at the time.

The constables were ordered to leave the premises, which they did after considerable argument. Proceeding through the neighborhood for the next half hour the constables organized a posse of armed citizens numbering about fifty persons.