

## HITTING MILES FROM BEHIND.

Rep. Williams of Miss. Charged Rep. Hull With Covertly Attacking the Retired General.

## THIS WAS STOUTLY DENIED

Cause Was an Amendment for Pay of Officers on Duty With Organized Militia.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles as inspector-general of the state of Massachusetts overshadowed all other questions in the discussion of the army appropriation bill in the house today. The debate had proceeded leisurely until Mr. Hull, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment providing that retired officers above the grade of major should not receive the full pay of their grade when assigned to duty with the militia of the several states.

Several members declared that the amendment was directed especially at Gen. Miles. But Mr. Hull insisted that he had no such thought in mind, and that the best results were obtained from officers of the lower grades. He asserted that not until the law was passed allowing increased pay for officers assigned to the militia did retired officers of the higher grades apply for the appointments. He said it was such increased pay, and not patriotism, which prompted them, and he characterized their conduct as unseemly.

This statement aroused Mr. Crocker of New York, who declared that it was simply penalizing superiors to the advantage and profit of inferior officers. The measure was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

Several members severely criticized the army and navy expenses, and Mr. Prince called attention to the large retired list, which included 236 brigadier-generals, who, he said, could not have been considered by operation of law, but he disclaimed any intention of charging any maladministration of the law.

Mr. Johnson of South Carolina in a short speech favored an agreement among the cotton growers to curtail the cotton production for the next year.

Consideration of the army bill was then concluded, when the house adjourned until tomorrow.

The army appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Hull in charge, the bill in charge, explained the several changes which the committee had made in existing legislation.

An amendment was then offered to the bill providing that no retired officer of the army above the grade of major shall, when assigned to active duty with the organized militia, receive from the United States any pay allowance additional to his pay as a retired officer.

Mr. Hull said that until the enactment of the law giving increased protection to officers serving with the militia there was not a single retired officer of the higher rank who applied for appointment. He declared that a captain or major would give more real service than the highest officers who were now seeking the places merely to get the pay.

Mr. Crocker of New York opposed the amendment as penalizing superior officers, while inferior officers are being rewarded.

Mr. Stevens of Minnesota criticized the higher officers for their "unseemly scramble to get more pay."

Mr. Crocker demanded the name of any retired officer of the higher grade who had been guilty of unseemly conduct.

"I deny it," he said emphatically, "and the silence of the gentleman from Minnesota is a withdrawal of the imputation, and I would say it would be an outrage upon men of that stamp and character if this house should adopt the amendment."

Mr. Williams of Mississippi asserted the real motive behind the amendment was an attack on Gen. Nelson A. Miles, inspector-general of Massachusetts, who is extremely persona non grata in high circles in the Republican party.

It was, he said, no new thing for the Republican party to slight the heroes of the nation and push its favorites to the front. It had not been long, he said, since the country witnessed the manner in which Admiral Schley was treated and the way in which Gen. Miles was snubbed in public, for what reason was not known. "The added, amid laughter, 'don't snub him now in his new state militia uniform. Don't take that away from him in this time of his pride.'"

He said that if economy was wanted,

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Hammer blows, steadily applied, break the hardest rock. Coughing, day after day, jars and tears the throat and lungs until the healthy tissues give way. Doctors know why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Democrats could say how to be economical. He then attacked the principle of a large standing army or a great navy. Economy, he said, should begin with the military, but he added, "do not take it all out at Gen. Miles, his additional pay, and his Massachusetts state uniform."

Mr. Hull said the amendment was not offered with the idea of affecting any particular officer.

Mr. Crocker favored the amendment. He said he was opposed to the spectacular development of the state militia, believing rather in company drills by officers of the lower ranks. To maneuver 12,000 or 15,000 men in sham battles, he asserted, was the grossest waste of public money, utterly valueless to the soldiers upon whom it was expended.

Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts said that Gov. Douglas repeatedly had sought Gen. Miles for the place before he would accept. The people of Massachusetts would believe the amendment to be a thrust and an insult to Gen. Miles.

An amendment by Mr. Robinson of Indiana to strike from the house amendment the words "above the grade of major" was lost by 42 to 92, and the Hull amendment was then adopted, 195 to 11.

The bill was laid aside after some further discussion.

A message from the president was read in which he recommended the appointment in the naval service of John Henry Laffand, Earl Wooden Chaffee and Joseph Drummond Little, midshipmen, dismissed from the naval academy for hazing.

The president said: "Their severance from the academy, their reduction to the foot of the class of which they were members, and their entry into the naval service without formal graduation, would be adequate punishment."

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE RAILROADS.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The attention of the senate today was divided by the statehood question and governmental regulation of railroads. Mr. Newlands made a formal speech on the railroad subject, and at its close engaged in a spirited controversy over the points involved. All amendments to the statehood bill except that relating to liquor traffic in Indian territory and to voting in Arizona and New Mexico, were agreed to.

Mr. Ekins presented and the senate passed a resolution calling on the interstate commerce commission for information giving the total number of cases that have been before the commission.

The bill making the restriction on the transportation of lottery tickets between the states applicable to transportation between the states and territories was taken up and passed.

Mr. Newlands then addressed the senate on the joint resolution which he introduced some days ago, which provides for a commission to prepare a bill for the construction of railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Newlands said it was time to ignore state lines in incorporation and management of railroads, and added that the power sought was constitutional and involved no contradiction of the Democratic views as to the reserved powers of state and local self-government. He held that because of the relations of railroads to interstate commerce and the jurisdiction of Congress over interstate commerce, Congress had a clear right to exempt the state railroads incorporated under national legislation from all state or local taxation by such states. He advocated an increase of the authority of the interstate commerce commission so as to authorize it to regulate rates, and said the transfer of control of the railroads now exercised by all the states, to the national commission would have the very desirable effect of destroying rebates.

Such control, he contended, would be advantageous to the railroads, that it would relieve them from the oppressions of varying conditions of popular judgment and take them out of politics. "The only way to get them out of politics," he concluded, "is to take away their interest in politics by making them a mathematical certainty, by providing for a fixed and just rate, and unifying the control of their operations in a body of great character and dignity, such as I believe the interstate commerce commission to be."

Mr. Foraker asked Mr. Newlands how he proposed to secure the reincorporation of the various railroad companies as proposed by his resolution, to which Mr. Newlands replied that his measure was so framed as to partially drive and partially coak the results.

He added that one means which might be resorted to would be to prohibit roads from taking out national corporation papers and from engaging in interstate commerce.

"Does the senator claim that the power to prohibit is comprised in the power to regulate commerce?" asked Mr. Foraker.

Mr. Newlands replied that he thought so.

Mr. Spooner raised the point that it would be impossible by federal enactment to regulate commerce in the states.

Mr. Newlands replied that he did not contend that Congress had power to regulate commerce confined exclusively to any one state. He did contend, however, that when the government constructed a railroad no state had power to tax it out of existence.

## CONFERENCE ON TARIFF REVISION.

President Holds One With Senators and Representatives on The Subject.

## ALL IS NOT SMOOTH SAILING.

All the Leaders of the House, With But Two Exceptions, Are Against It.

Washington, Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt continued today his conference with members of Congress on the subject of tariff revision and of legislation providing for an increase of the powers of the interstate commerce commission. One statement, which stands out almost with the pre-eminence of an official announcement, is that, unless Congress at the present session should enact legislation looking to a regulation of railroad freight rates, an extraordinary session of the Fifty-ninth Congress will be called by the president to deal with that problem.

The president regards the interstate commerce question as the paramount issue now before the American people. At the conference last Saturday he informed those whom he had summoned into consultation that, in his judgment, the question of railroad freight rates was far more important than that of the tariff, and that, while he desired a readjustment of the existing customs duties, he would not permit any radical differences in the Republican party on that question.

The president said definitely that he would call an extra session of Congress to consider interstate commerce legislation, unless definite action was taken by Congress on the subject at the present session. At that session, he hoped, tariff revision to the extent he had indicated might be accomplished; but he made it perfectly clear that, in his mind, the overhauling issue was that of railroad freight rates.

In a talk today with Speaker Cannon, who is recognized as opposed at this time to any extra session of Congress, the president reiterated his statement made at Saturday's conference that, while he desired action on the question, he was willing to abide by the judgment of Congress on the subject of all peoples. The hero who commanded your faithful troops is admired by the entire world.

But the interstate commerce question involved a principle dear to every right-thinking and right-minded American, precisely as the whole matter of dealing with corporations involves a principle, and he would fight for that principle with all the power that in him lies.

The president corroborated the statement attributed to him, that the tariff question was one merely of expediency, which would be solved without friction between him and Congress. Any serious difference, he is known to hold, between him and Congress on the tariff revision matter is quite impossible.

Speaker Cannon declined, when he left the White House, to discuss seriously the tariff revision question. Pressed for a statement concerning the prospect of an extra session, Speaker Cannon replied that Theodore Roosevelt was the only man in the United States who could call an extra session, and that he would announce in due time his decision.

Representative Murdock of Kansas talked with the president today about the interstate commerce question. When he left the White House he said he had no doubt that an extraordinary session of the next Congress would be called to consider railroad legislation, unless something of a practical nature should be accomplished at the present session.

A prominent member of the ways and means committee of the house said that the poll taken by the leaders of the house had conducted of the Republican members on the question of tariff revision showed that 90 per cent of the members

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who had been approached were against revision.

All of the leaders of the house except Representative Paine, chairman of the ways and means committee, who is laid up with rheumatism, and Representative Tawney, are against revision. The work of crystallizing sentiment against revision has been done by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Grosvenor of Ohio.

The tangible result in this direction tonight is the signatures of nearly all of the Republican members from the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and West Virginia to petitions against revision of the tariff.

The Pacific coast delegation endeavored to get together today, but without avail. The friends of revision seem to be taking no active interest in advancing their ideas in the house, but claim to have many members in the various delegations on their side.

ROOSEVELT'S PLAN ENDORSED.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 12.—The Nebraska house has adopted resolutions announcing full accord with President Roosevelt's views on dealing with corporations as outlined in his last message to Congress, demanding that the Nebraska senators and representatives sustain the president, and requesting Congressman Burkett, candidate for senator, to define his attitude on the president's policies.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM PRAISES GEN. STOESEL AND NOGI.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Emperor William received the Russian ambassador yesterday in formal audience. His majesty expressed unbounded admiration of Gen. Stoessel's defense of Port Arthur, and informed the ambassador that the emperor of Russia had given his gracious consent that Gen. Stoessel should receive the Prussian order of Pour le Merite, as Emperor William's recognition of his distinguished bravery.

Today Emperor William received the Japanese minister in audience, and complimented him on the courage, tenacity and capacity of Gen. Nogi, and informed him that the emperor of Japan and consented that Gen. Nogi receive the same order, Pour le Merite, the bestowal of which was announced yesterday.

The telegraphic correspondence between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas and the emperor of Japan follows:

Emperor William to Nicholas, the Emperor, Tsar Nicholas II.—The defense of Port Arthur will remain forever an example for the soldiers of all peoples. The hero who commanded your faithful troops is admired by the entire world.

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especially by my army and by me. In order to give expression to our sympathy and admiration for Gen. Stoessel and his valiant troops, I hope for your consent to confer upon him the order of Pour le Merite, our highest military decoration, founded by Frederick the Great. I shall grant the same honor to his brave opponent, Gen. Nogi.

WILLIAM, I. R.  
Emperor William to the Emperor of Japan.

"His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, Tokio.—The siege and capture of Port Arthur have proved Gen. Nogi to be a brave and wise military commander. His heroic deeds and those of his troops will be admired forever by all soldiers, especially by my army and me. I hope your majesty will permit me to confer upon him as an outward sign of my admiration the Order of Pour le Merite, the highest Prussian military decoration, founded by my ancestor, Frederick the Great, for bravery on the battlefield. His brave opponent, Gen. Stoessel, has received the same distinction. (Signed.) WILLIAM, I. R."

From the Russian Emperor to the German Emperor:

"His Majesty, the Emperor, Berlin:—In the name of my army, I thank you for the high distinction which you wish to confer upon Gen. Stoessel. He did his duty to the end at the head of his brave garrison. Your sympathy and that of your army, and your recognition of his behavior are deeply felt by me." The Emperor of Japan to Emperor William:

"I am very thankful for your majesty's appreciation of the capture of Port Arthur. As regards your majesty's kind wish to confer the highest Prussian decoration on Gen. Nogi, I consent with pleasure."

No Yellow Peril.

London, Jan. 11.—Baron Suymatou, former minister of the interior of Japan and son-in-law of Marquis Ito, addressing the Central Asian society of London tonight discussed the so-called yellow peril. He said it was a senseless, mischievous agitation. The basis of China's civilization was essentially pacific, and Japan only aspired to press onward in the same path of civilization as the countries of the west.

Another Letter Carrier Removed.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 12.—G. H. Clark of Wadena, Ia., secretary and treasurer and general organizer of the Iowa State Letter Carriers' association, has been removed from position as carrier by the assistant postmaster general. Mr. Clark has been active in urging the passage of laws increasing the salaries of the carriers.

Stolen Jewelry Found.

New York, Jan. 12.—Buried in a glass jar on West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, detectives have found more than \$23,000 worth of jewelry, the property of Mrs. Ambrose Clark, the daughter-in-law of Mrs. Potter, the wife of Bishop Henry C. Potter, which was stolen from the Clark home at Coopers town.

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