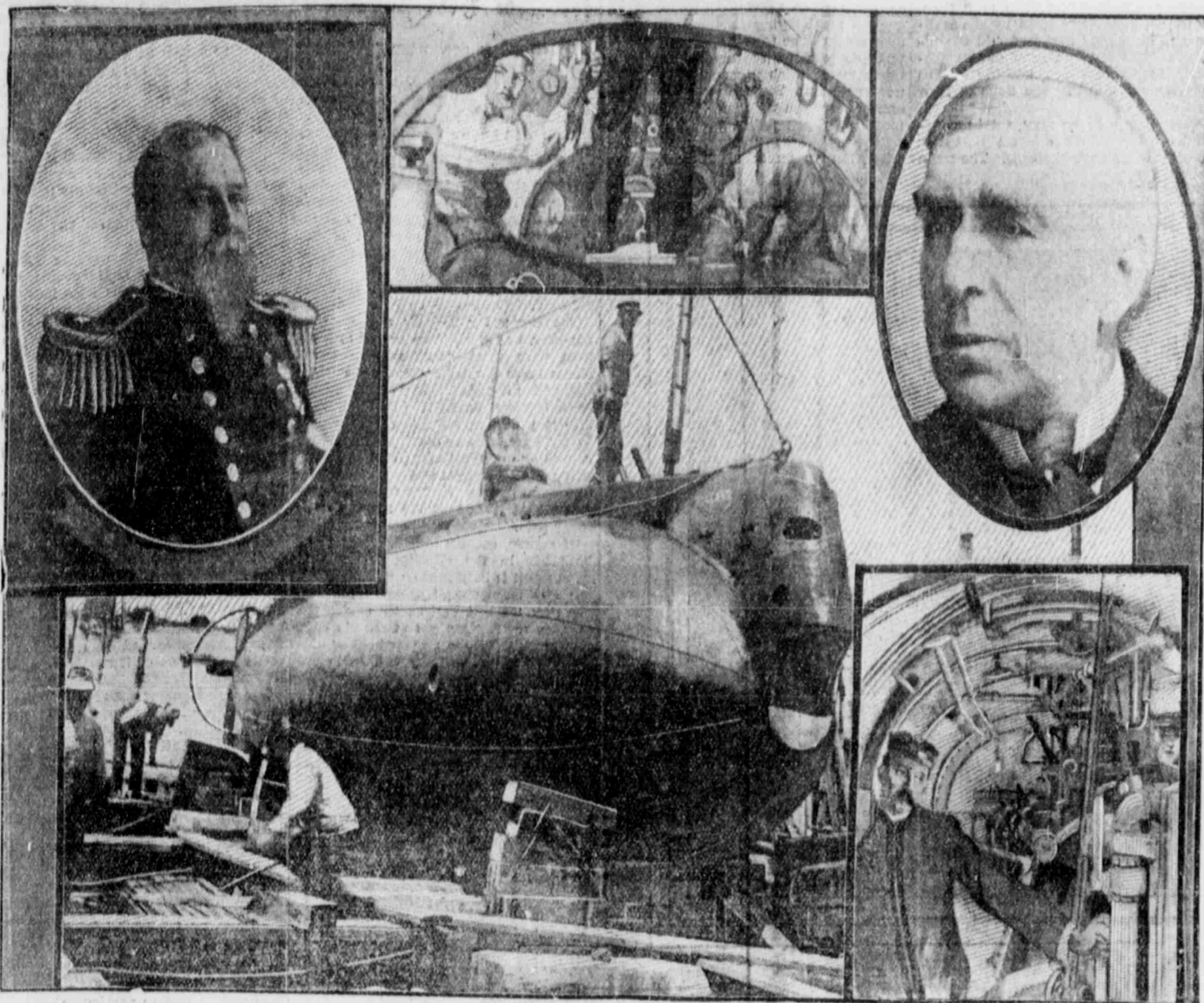


BRITAIN'S SURPRISE—TERRIBLE FLEET OF SUBMARINE BOATS ORDERED.

Congress Considering Construction of More, Admiral Highborn's Startling Information That Britain Wants Our Holland Boat.



The Holland. Great Britain, spurred on by the effort of France to build a practical submarine fleet, now has decided that the Holland boat is the best of all models. France having ordered a large number of vessels of doubtful utility the British admiralty is anxious to discount her efforts at naval supremacy by building an enormous fleet of a higher type. Just how far she has been successful in her overtures to the parties controlling the patents of J. P. Holland cannot be ascertained, as all parties concerned are extremely reticent. The recent turning down of the Holland boats by the naval committee, which decided to build no more of them at present, result in Britain securing the services of the Holland company unless some prompt measures are taken by the navy department to head off this latest piece of British aggression. Britain at the present moment is already building submarine boats which will place our navy on an unequal footing.

Insurgents Surrender. President Transmits Report of Its Doings to Senate. AMERICANIZING ISLANDS. Insurgents Surrender—Passage of Spooner Bill Urged—Secretary Root Asks Questions. Washington, Jan. 25.—The President today transmitted to the Senate a report of the secretary of war inclosing the report of the Taft Philippine commission. In his message transmitted the president says the report includes not only the report of the commission but also the acts of legislation and other important information relating to the islands of the Philippines. "Enclosed," the president says, "I transmit the report of the Taft Philippine commission under the date of January 24th, addressed to me by the secretary of war. A personal letter from me to Judge Taft, dated December 14, 1900, asks: 'INSURGENTS SURRENDER. Since writing you about 30,000 insurgents in Luzon North have surrendered and 15,000 persons who were not affected toward us in Panay have taken the oath of allegiance. You have received two papers from native priests, claiming to be a number, and I think that there will be a great many more papers signed by a great many native priests, tendering their allegiance to the United States. The native priests are those who have held out longest in favor of the insurgents and against the American cause. I deem this action as of great importance. The army is putting small but hard knocks against the insurgents everywhere. Since the election there has been a great falling off in the activity of the insurgents in the Philippines.'"

COMMISSION REPLIES. Manila, Jan. 17.—Root, Secretary of War, with reference to your telegram of the 15th:—First—Very good. Second—Better than any American city of same size. Third—Practically not at all. Fourth—Considerable. Some much more conspicuous than at home, because several barracks near the city and frequent saloons on narrow thoroughfares. New license law passed banishes saloons to places less accessible and annoying for general public. Informed by army authorities that actual drunkenness not much, if any, greater than elsewhere. Absence of home influence and lack of usual amusements would naturally increase it. Marked improvement in this regard since improved political condition in this city subject. Fifth—No; but true that in November, 1898, spread of venereal diseases among soldiers led military authorities, in order to maintain effectiveness of army, to subject known prostitutes to certain examination and confinement of disease in special hospital, expense of which paid from fund in custody of army officer secured solely from fees charged for examination, of 5 cents to \$2, according to place of residence. System has greatly reduced percentage of disability from this cause. Purely army police measures outside our jurisdiction, military necessity. Result better than frontal attempts at social suppression in oriental city of 1,000,000. Numbers not permitted to land. Number deported. General moral condition of city greatly improved. Measures of violence now comparatively few. Gambling greatly decreased. American police, established in August, 1898, 4,000; now reduced to 400. Native saloons, including hotels and restaurants, reduced from 224 in February, 1900, to 83 now. Of these only 48 licensed to sell spirits. Yours, "COMMISSION."

AMERICANIZATION OF ISLANDS. The report itself is a very voluminous production, divided into many heads, exhibiting the progress made by the commission in carrying out its plans for the Americanization of the islands. A particularly interesting section of the report introducing the whole question of Philippine questions by dealing with military and political conditions. The effect of the American election and legislative procedures and acts. The commission says that examinations of many witnesses as to the form of government best adapted to these islands and satisfactory to the people show: "ELECTION FRANCHISE. That the masses of the people are ignorant, credulous and child-like, and that under any government the electoral franchise must be much limited, because the large majority will not, for a long time, be capable of intelligently exercising it. "From all the information we can get, it seems clear that a great majority of the people long for peace and are entirely willing to accept the establishment of a government under the supervision of the United States. They are, however, restrained by fear from taking any action to assist in the suppression of the insurrection. Any one suspected of giving information to the Americans concerning the insurgents is severely punished by the commission. The ramifications of the conspiracy are so wide that it has effected the terrorism of an entire people. It is a Mafia on a very large scale."

SOUTHERN LUZON. In southern Luzon the conditions have improved in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Laguna during the last month. The province of Tayabas has the conditions somewhat satisfactory, but they are growing better. In the Visayas and Mindanao the conditions are much the same as reported

present condition Manila, as to use of intoxicating liquors, drunkenness, and disorder? How does it compare with principal American cities? Do natives frequent American saloons, or drink American liquors? How much drunkenness among American soldiers? Are houses of prostitution licensed, protected, or in any way encouraged by authorities? ROOT.

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EXPLORATION OF ANDES MOUNTAINS TRADE HAS BEEN VERY WONDERFUL

Sir Martin Conway Talks of Their Riches. Reaches the Climax of Enormous Dealings.

SOUTH AMERICAN MINERALS WOOL MARKET SITUATION.

As Yet Undetermined but of Immense Value—Will Surpass Wealth of the Transvaal. It Has No Encouraging Features—Staple Products Have Been Moved Within Narrow Limits.

New York, Jan. 26.—Sir Martin Conway, an explorer who has contributed much to what is known of the mountain region of the world, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel, having recently returned from his third trip of exploration to South America. Sir Martin, whose explorations have extended over a period of ten years, and who has devoted nearly thirty years to scientific research, said last night that his work in South America would mark the close of his career as an explorer. He said that he would maintain his interest in scientific discovery, but that in the future he would organize and send out exploring expeditions instead of going himself. Sir Martin said that he was about to organize an expedition to go to Peru next spring to further explore the western slope of the Andes. He will sail for England on Wednesday next, and will organize this expedition soon after he arrives in his native country. "The eastern slope of the Andes," Sir Martin said, "affords a field for scientific research which has immense possibilities. Practically nothing is known about the botany and nothing about the mineral resources of the vast region lying to the east of the Andes. It is known of course that this vast region has resources of interest to science and of value in a commercial sense, but it has been so little explored as to leave the world almost in the dark regarding its possibilities. Much is known about Venezuela and Colombia, but as yet little has been learned about the interior of Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Argentina."

Sir Martin, being asked whether his explorations in South America were prompted by scientific objects or were for commercial purposes said: "I have been interested in the subject from a scientific standpoint. It is immensely rich in minerals—how rich, no one knows. Do you believe that American or English capitalists may soon look to that region as a promising field for investment? "Probably not at present," Sir Martin replied. "Capitalists are cautious and the mineral resources of the region are as yet an undetermined quantity. There can be no question, however, that the entire territory to the east of the Andes is rich in minerals. Gold, silver, copper, tin and other metals are there in vast quantities—quantities so great as to make that region in the future more productive of raw metals than either the Transvaal or the Klondike."

Philippine Commission Doings. Manila, Jan. 26.—The Philippine commission has passed the act declaring persons in arms against the United States authority or aiding and abetting the insurgents after March 1st, traitors to the United States. A bill has also been enacted regulating the hours of labor and leaves of absence of civil service appointees. The measure requires six hours' work daily and provides free transportation for the employees from San Francisco, with half salary from the day of embarkation. Gen. Funston reports that thirty of his men near San Isidro yesterday killed five insurgents. Later the same detachment engaged thirty insurgents under Tagutun, the rebel leader, and assassinating Tagutun was killed while trying to escape.

FAVORS AMERICAN CONTROL. Lyman Abbot Says United States Should Own Isthmian Canal. Boston, Jan. 26.—Dr. Lyman Abbot, in an address at the Lowell institute last night spoke in favor of American control of the isthmian canal. "Today we are confronted by the question of the isthmian canal," he said, "and I hope it will be decided by the United States alone. I hope it will belong to no corporation, no private company, but to the United States as the Mississippi river belongs to the whole nation. Dr. Abbot scored the action of labor unions in preventing a man working where, for whom and for what wages he chooses. He said: "Not for an instant in a free state would the people tolerate legislation allowing this thing. But it is much worse when enforced by the laws of labor guilds. Thus it is the first duty of society to protect every man in his natural right to labor and enjoy the product of his labor. Dr. Abbot then explained the single tax theory and advocated it strongly, because, he said, it taxes only unimproved land, not the fruits of a man's own labor. "It takes nothing from industry, nor does it involve confiscation, for it will not come about, if at all, by instant action. "We should levy taxes on income and possessions rather than on expenditures," he went on, scoring taxes on expenditures means that those of moderate means pay the taxes. The millionaire can wear but one suit of clothes at a time."

Baron Wilhelm Von Rothschild Dead. Frankfort, Jan. 26.—Baron Wilhelm von Rothschild, head of the banking firm of that name, died at noon today. Rosslyn Sues for Divorce. Edinburgh, Jan. 25.—The Earl of Rosslyn today began a suit for divorce. The earl has been an actor, his stage name is James Francis Harry St. Clair, Erskine. He has also served in South Africa with Thorneycroft's horse artillery. Of late he has been editor of Scottish Life. The Earl of Rosslyn was born in 1869 and in 1890 married Violet, daughter of Robert Pardee de Greyvner of Gaubly Hall, Lincolnshire. They have two children, a son and daughter. The son's title is Lord Loughborough. He was born in 1892.

Verdi's Condition Serious. Milan, Jan. 25.—The condition of Verdi, the composer, is most serious.

PUPILS SAVED FROM FIRE. Hundred and Fifty Escape Through Familiarity With Fire Drill. Chicago, Jan. 26.—Through training in the fire department exercises saved the lives of 150 pupils of the St. Louis French parochial school in Kensington. While all the children were at their lessons in the upper floor the smoke out and before it was discovered the whole underside of the first floor was blazing furiously and the inner stairway had been cut off. The person who discovered the fire notified the teachers, who in turn gave the fire drill signal and as the pupils fell into line they were quickly marched down an outside stairway to safety. The school house was completely destroyed.

Important Babylonian Finds. Berlin, Jan. 26.—The German Babylon expedition, under Prof. Kadow, the noted Assyriologist, reports two important discoveries. It unearthed a street procession of Bel-Merodach, the tutelary divinity of Babylon, and the great Merodach temple of Esarhaddon, containing a large number of very interesting antiquities. Arrested for Stealing Greenbacks. Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 25.—John Hanson, who was brought here and placed in jail, is a United States prisoner, and has confessed to stealing \$2,000 in greenbacks in a package from the mail car on the branch of the Chicago Great Western railroad, running from Sumner to Hampton, Iowa, a few days ago. Hanson was a brakeman on the train, and went to the mail car on an errand. He found the drawer open, containing the money and took it and concealed it in his collar, where the officers found it. The money was shipped by a Dubuque bank.

SENDING LETTERS IN CHINA. China still has the old-fashioned system of private letter-carrying. Letter shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send, the Chinese goes to a letter shop and bargains with the keeper thereof. He pays two-thirds of the cost, leaving the recipient to pay the rest on delivery. COLOSSUS AMONG CRANES. Messrs. W. Duxford & Sons have just erected at their ship yard at Pallion, Sunderland, the largest crane in any private ship yard in the world. Fixed on a main trestle consisting of a stack of cross-arches, twenty feet square, this levain weight-lifter is capable of dealing with 150 tons at fifty feet radius, and 90 tons at eighty feet radius. The total weight of the crane is 325 tons, and it is under the control of one man only.

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