

## JEFFRIES HAS IT YET

But His Title Is in Jeopardy Through 22 Rounds.

DECISIVE BLOW LANDED

After a Fight That Takes All There's in Him.

CORBETT HAS THE CROWD

An Alert as Ever, but Unfortunately Lacking Both Beef and Steam—His Prestige Restored.

Seaside Club, Coney Island, May 11—In the fastest, prettiest and closest heavyweight boxing ever fought in New York James J. Jeffries has reaffirmed his right to the championship. In the arena of the Seaside Sporting club tonight he decisively defeated Jim Corbett, once champion of the world himself, after twenty-two rounds of scientific fighting. It was a clean knockout that came so quickly that it dazed the thousands of keen, alert, intent spectators and left them in doubt as to just how the winning blow was delivered. It was avowed that it was a left-hand jolt to the jaw, but Jeffries himself, and Referee Charley White, who stood at his side, say it was a right-hand swing. There is credit for the victor and credit for the vanquished in this clearest of ring battles. Jeffries must be awarded the laurels of victory, yet his opponent is entitled to all honor for his most wonderful fight. That feat of the contest stands out in relief as the most striking one of the battle.

Corbett emerged from a year's retirement from the ring yesterday. He was just as clever as back in the days when people marveled at his skill. His foot work was wonderful and his defense perfect. He showed his natural heritage as the short-order cook, but before the battle began he won more support by his display of speed and skill. Jeffries won with his strength, both that strength that lies in the power of massive muscles and that strength which is the essence of vitality. He made the pace for most of the distance, and at the end was still stronger and brighter than Corbett. The little man seemed to detest a title from his reputation, for it showed that a fast man could reach him and get away without a return. If the fighter of the future happens to be strong and rugged in addition to fast he will take the honors of the man who tonight left the ring exultant in victory.

It is improbable that there was ever a more orderly affair under the Horton law. There was order in the assembling and handling of the great crowd, and order in the contest. The small army of police present was taskless and the contestants themselves neither wrangled nor quarreled throughout the evening. The crowd gathered slowly, but in the evening nearly 500 persons had gathered at the arena. It was late before there was color or life in the crowd. There was but little betting on the outcome of the battle. In the small sums placed, Jeffries was a clear favorite at odds of 2 to 1. These odds varied at different times and different places during the evening. At 3 to 2 was probably the highest and at 1 to 2 the lowest offered. A favorite bet was that Corbett would last ten rounds and the men who had a true line on the former champion's condition were rapidly well for their knowledge. There was decidedly more Jeffries than Corbett money offered, but there was at no time any activity in the betting.

The reception of the men at the ring-side was warm, but not demonstrative. The men came almost together and they and their seconds exchanged handshakes. Jeff looked brown, rugged and strong. He smiled an occasional recognition to a friend in the crowd, but for the most part seemed serious. He looked busy in the white and blue. Corbett was clean, white and trim. He said he weighed more than on the day memorable in pugilism when he defeated Sullivan, but he did not look it. He was in splendid condition. The crowd showed its first enthusiasm over the announcement that Charley White would referee the fight. There was a roar of applause when he entered the ring. There was a brief wrangle over the bandages on Corbett's hands, but he was finally allowed to wear them. The gloves were quickly slipped on and in a moment the game sounded out loud and clear. As the men sprang forward the spectators were still in a state that was broken only by the rattle and clatter of the telegraph instruments.

In the preliminary sparring Corbett showed to wondrous advantage. He was panther-like on his feet and darted in and out with confusing speed. He whipped his left into Jeffries' face and was either inside or away from the punch. Jeffries kept going in, however, but he seemed awkward. The pace made by the champion was fast and there was a yell of satisfaction from the admiring spectators when the game ended the round.

Jeffries kept making the pace when they were at it again, but Corbett slipped away from him. Jeffries would try his left in a rush, but Corbett was almost invariably away from it. It was a superb exhibition and there were murmurs of approval when the two men closed. Corbett was outwringing his man and outpunching him with his left to the face. They were both fighting carefully, for while Corbett had the speed

and cleverness he found Jeffries hard to get to. Jeffries fought in his crouching attitude, which proved so hard to solve to Fitzsimmons.

Jeffries quickly began to use his strength, and in the clinches threw a little of his strength into his opponent. Corbett showed his surprising ability against him and it was long before the strength of the champion began to tell. When Corbett had saved the ten-round money there was a strong change in the sentiment toward him and the men who had their money on Jeffries to win began to be somewhat dubious. Jeffries was grift and resolute and kept at his man relentlessly. He knew that at the stage of the game he had been outpointed and that his only chance was to rush in and mix it. Corbett kept his wit and strength and avoided him. To the man who loves strength and the play of giant athletes it made a splendid picture. Here was youth and strength with a fair measure of old slyness against the master of the sport. There were cries that youth would win, but the partisans of the man who possessed it had their grave doubts. The pace was one that would have told against any man not perfectly prepared.

By the seventeenth round Jeffries, madened by the danger of marring his reputation, began a series of desperate rushes in which he mixed it closely with Corbett. He seemed angered by the jabbing at his face and wanted to end it all with a swing from left or right. Corbett had begun to show the pace, but while his punches lacked force, he was still speedy on his feet. He contented himself with avoiding punishment. It became simply a question of how long that sort of desperate game could be kept up. At that point left round it looked as if Corbett would stay the limit, and popular judgment awarded him victory. He had up to that time avoided any serious punishment. His face was unmarked and the scratches on his shoulders and arms were more the result of clinches than blows. His defense was still perfect and he was smiling and confident. He either sidestepped from Jeffries' terrible rushes or ducked into clinches. Jeffries was hammering away, however, and was strong and game.

The end came with the suddenness of a shock. The men had had two fierce rallies, followed each time by long embraces. They were both fighting fast and hard. Suddenly there was a report of a sharp blow and Corbett dropped. It needed no word to tell that Corbett's hopes for the championship again were vain. The excited spectators sprang to their feet and for a moment there were roars and calls. The confusion was of momentary duration. In the silence that was most remarkable the fallen fighter was carried to his corner. Someone called for cheers for Jeffries, but the almost sullen crowd refused to give them. Then, a moment later, when a friend of Corbett put the question, a thousand re-echoed a kindly response. It was in the corner of the defeated fighter that the crowd gathered, and there were more solicitous offers for aid for him than there were congratulations for the man who had defeated him. It was but natural, however, for Corbett had made a showing that entitled him to that consideration. His skill had made him the best fight they had seen and that honor has not been taken from the moment the battle shaped itself.

The fighting by rounds was as follows: Round 1—Jeffries forced Jim, with Corbett breaking ground and sprinting. He forced Corbett to the ropes, landing right to the body. Corbett sent hard left to face and Jeff landed light left. Corbett left and Jeff landed right. He kept up his shouting and sent another left to Jeff's head. Jeff tried left and right but Corbett blocked and taunted his opponent by his clever movements. Corbett hooked left to face. Jeffries then sent to the head and Corbett countered with left on head. This was Corbett's round on points. Round 2—Corbett was the quicker on his feet and landed on Jeff. Jeff sent Corbett's head back to left on head but Corbett straightened quickly and backed away. Corbett kept sprinting and hooked another left to face, but Jeff got with hard right on body. Corbett's footwork was a puzzle to the champion but Jeff kept crowding in and landed left and sent hard left to body, driving Corbett to the ropes. Corbett was wonderful. Jeff left left to head but Corbett crossed with a right which sent the champion's head back. Corbett made good work of his legs and danced away from his opponent until the end of the round.

Round 3—Corbett again the quicker on the feet. Corbett hooked light left to Jeff's head. Jeff cool and deliberate in his movements. He made his face face Corbett and forced Corbett to make circles of the ring. Corbett felt with his left but did not land and Jeff sent right and left to body. Corbett tried twice with left for body but missed and then they exchanged light lefts on the head. Corbett felt again but Jeff blocked and sent hard left to body, driving Corbett to the ropes. Corbett was wonderful. Jeff left left to head but Corbett crossed with a right which sent the champion's head back. Corbett made good work of his legs and danced away from his opponent until the end of the round.

Round 4—Jeff rushed to a clinch, after which Jeff hooked a left to the head, but Corbett was too quick for him and Jeff sent his right over to the head. They sparred for a spell, with Corbett breaking ground and then Jeff forced Corbett to the ropes, sending his left to the body. A moment later he repeated this blow and Corbett looked worried. At close quarters Jeff put his right to the head and as they broke he came back with right to body. Then a right and left from Jeff to the head jarred Corbett. Jeff followed up with another terrific left on the neck and Corbett was very tired when the bell rang.

Round 5—Corbett resumed the contest with evident relief, but he was very anxious and nervous. Corbett was at his close quarters with left left to body and Corbett failed to reply. Corbett felt and hooked his left to the body. Corbett spurred cleverly, sending left to body, and after a little shifty work hooked left twice to head. Jeff attempted a left hook for the jaw, but Corbett ducked it and sent another left to the jaw. Jeff then crowded in and rushed him to ropes, putting his right left to face and body with telling effect just before the bell sounded.

Round 6—Corbett sprung to the center of the ring but Jeffries was ready for him. "Don't let him get set," said George Conidine. "Watch him, Jim; he can't hit you in a week." A second later Jeff let a straight left to the face. Corbett (continued on second page.)

## TWENTY-TWO MILES AWAY

From Roberts Is the Boer Capital Kroonstadt.

HIS ADVANCE IS STEADY

Mafeking Relief Force of 3,000 Passes Vryburg.

London, May 11 (10:50 a. m.)—Lord Roberts telegraphed to the war office from Riet Spruit, under date of May 10, evening, as follows: "We have had a successful day and have driven ten hours from point to point. French, with Porter's and Dickson's brigades of cavalry, and Hutton's mounted infantry, crossed the Zand at Vermenten's Kraal and then worked round in a northeasterly direction to Maatschapp, being opposed continuously by the enemy. Polv-Carew's division and Gordon's cavalry brigade, augmented by J battery of the Royal Horse artillery and by Henry's and Ross's mounted infantry, crossed the river by a drift near the railway bridge. The Boer force accompanied this force. With the infantry portion we are eight miles north of the river. The cavalry and mounted infantry are at Ventersburg Road Station and Tucker's division is at Diefontein. Ian Hamilton's force and Broadwood's cavalry brigade were making for the cross roads near Ventersburg when I last heard from them. Hamilton's column met with stubborn resistance, and Spith-Dorein's brigade was engaged for some hours in protecting the rear and flank of his force. The drifts are extremely difficult and much baggage has still to come up. We shall, however, march at daylight and push on as far as possible in a Kroonstadt direction. The only casualties reported at present are: Killed, rank-and-file, 4; wounded, 5. No returns yet received from the cavalry nor Hamilton's force."

Riet Spruit, Thursday, May 10 (Morning).—The Boers opposed the British advance, holding positions north of Zand Drift and back along the whole line, from General Hutton on the east and General Buller on the west. Chiefly artillery was engaged. The Sussex regiment charged a couple at the point of the bayonet and the East Lancashire captured another. The British loss is insignificant. General Hutton had a series of artillery duels, the Boers always retreating. Twenty Boers were taken prisoner. The advance continues. The Boers are fighting half-heartedly. The Free States are sick of the war.

London, May 11.—The Daily Express, in its second edition this morning, publishes a dispatch dated Riet Spruit, May 10, morning, describing the crossing of the Zand River by the British. It says: "The rear guard of the Boers, with the gun, retreated the advanced force. The mounted infantry, two batteries and pom-poms cleared the way and the Third cavalry brigade acted as a screen before the main column. General French was on the left and General Hamilton on the right. The Boers had destroyed all the bridges during their retreat. It is impossible to ascertain the Boer losses, but they are thought to be heavy. Those of the British, considering the important advance made, are considered light."

London, May 11.—A special dispatch from Riet Spruit, dated May 10, describing more fully yesterday's successful operation, says: "General Hamilton's scout had on two previous days ascertained the Boers' position and strategy. On Wednesday night the Cheshire regiment crossed the river, entrenched themselves and prepared to hold the passage for the regiments following them. At daybreak on Thursday the main body of the mounted infantry were then in action driving off the advance Boer force. The Boer right first gave way, but Tucker and Hamilton had a tougher task on the left. The Boers had six guns and served them well, working with great determination, but the British worked up closer and closer, their guns meantime firing incessantly. The East Lancashire and Sussex regiments by 11 o'clock had worked well to the front. The order was given and the two regiments sprang forward simultaneously and in a few moments had secured two commanding heights. The advanced line was now within 1,500 yards of the Boers' main trench and the latter were already losing heart from the demonstration on their flank but they kept up a rapid, though weak, fire. At his moment the final charge was ordered, and away went the Lancashire and the Sussex regiments again, but the Boers could not stand and they fairly bolted, and the route of the Boers along the whole line was then completed."

"KROONSTADT, 22 MILES"  
London, May 11.—So quickly has Lord Roberts advanced that his cavalry is only twenty-two miles from Kroonstadt, while the main army is only eleven miles behind them. Hence, in about a day the British will be within striking distance of the Orange Free State headquarters. The critics differ widely in opinion as to whether any determined stand will be made by the Boers.

The presence of 3,000 Boers in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu is confirmed. They are holding a line twenty miles north to south of Thaba N'Chu. A Boer patrol was sighted Thursday at Thaba Patchoa. A detachment of Brabant's mounted infantry took up a position on a hill, which they are now holding. There were few casualties on the British side. The Boer headquarters are at Eden. More fighting is expected.

FREE STATES CONCENTRATING  
Maseru, Basutoiland, Thursday, May 11.—The Free States are concentrating strongly in good position on the Koranna hills, lying eastward of the direct line from Thaba N'Chu to Windberg. President Steyn was with them yesterday, but is believed to have gone northward after inspecting the burghers with predictions of approaching Boer successes through the assistance of thousands of foreigners.

General Buller's division camped last night on the Little Lout river, between Thaba N'Chu and Ladybrand. Maseru, Basutoiland, Friday, May 11.—

British forces from Thaba N'Chu, under General Buller and General Brabant, are reported to have advanced toward Clocolan and Platberg. A large command of Boers has returned from the Koranna hills and is in readiness to meet the British, but the Boers were puzzled to know by which route the British will appear.

## FLIPINO HAS A PEACE PLAN

Rebel Cabinet Member Proposes a Change of Heart.

AGUINALDO WOULD SUBMIT

If He Were Properly Approached, He Thinks.

Manila, May 11 (11:20 p. m.)—Senator Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino republic cabinet, and who was recently liberated by General Otis, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty and that he will devote his influence to bring about peace. He has sent a proposed peace platform for the national Filipino party, to the insurgent leaders in Manila, and to the insurgent generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field. This platform declares that it is impossible for the Philippines to exist as a nation without the protection of the United States, and that, consequently, they must recognize American sovereignty and strive to attain, under a constitution, the utmost liberty possible.

Continuing, Senator Buencamino argues that the Philippines are incapable of self-government. He says: "In our independent government the most predominant notes were abuses and immoralities, the offering of ignorance and the inherited vice of Spain, by which the Filipino people was rendered odious to our own people."

Therefore, he contends, American control is necessary to prevent civil strife. It is necessary to the national Filipino party to adopt a program embodying the following features: First, recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, cessation of hostilities and co-operation of the Filipinos in the prosecution of "bandits who continue depredations in the name of independence;" second, a request for a declaration by the United States government guaranteeing to the Filipinos personal liberty and rights under a constitution; third, a representative Filipino delegation to present to the American congress and president the desire of the Filipinos respecting political status; fourth, the application of a part of the public funds to the maintenance of hospitals for wounded and sick Filipino soldiers and for the establishment of schools; fifth, the transfer of the insurgent funds to the American treasury; sixth, the establishment of a permanent system of Filipino representatives to the civil commission; seventh, the exclusion of friars from the administration of the parishes.

Discussing the political outlook with the correspondent of the Associated Press today, Senator Buencamino said: "There are three elements in the Philippines which obstruct the attainment of peace. The first is the body of Filipino agitators in Manila who are constantly shouting for independence and who thus influence the ignorant masses. The second is the friars, who desire a prolongation of hostilities, because, in peace between the Filipinos and the United States they see the end of their prestige and the ultimate loss of their properties and influence."

"The third element is" (suppressed by the censor). "If the civil commission brings liberal ideals and will approach Aguinaldo today the idolized leader of the Filipinos, and the other leaders still fighting in a way that will make it possible for them to surrender and yet to retain the respect and honor of their countrymen, then peace in the Philippines will be only a question of a few weeks. If the civil commission will guarantee protection to the personal and individual rights and liberties of the Filipinos, leaving the determination of our future political status to the United States congress, Aguinaldo will come in and direct the cessation of hostilities and will direct the surrender of arms."

"Your fearful sovereignty throughout the islands is unshakable. We now crave your justice and your humanitarian, lenient policy. General Otis has done much to render feasible and possible the application of the peace project upon which I am now working. To the Manila we see public funds expended for the benefit of the people, in the construction of bridges, in street repairs, in schools, in a police force. You have made a good marriage law. You have established systems of municipal government and criminal procedure more liberal and just than were contemplated by the Filipino constitution. These facts are good food, faith, and our trust in the American people is as strong as ever."

KANSAS CITY STREETCAR STRIKE  
Is Considered a Probability of the Near Future.  
Kansas City, May 11.—The union employees of the Metropolitan Street Railway company were in secret session last night after midnight this (Saturday) morning, discussing the report that the company will recognize the union or grant the demand of the men for better wage conditions. So far as can be learned no decision of strike was arrived at, though a significant statement was made after the meeting by Harry Bryan, the union's national organizer, who declared that the men would not wait for the company to better its position. A strike within a very short time is considered probable.

BULLETIN OF  
The Wichita Daily Eagle.  
Wichita, Saturday, May 12, 1900  
Weather for Wichita Today:  
Fair; warmer; south winds

## IMPORANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Jeffries Keeps the Belt  
Twenty-Two Miles to Kroonstadt  
Peace Plan of a Filipino  
Senatorial Defiance of Germany

2. Fatal Shooting at Langston

3. Wichita Livestock Markets  
Review of the Grain Markets  
Wall Street Stock Circular

4. Activity in Real Estate  
Cattle Taken Under Attachment

5. Prosecuted for an Old Crime  
Raising Money for Festival

6. Weekly Review of Trade  
Hanna on the Campaign Issues

7. Woman Question Comes Up  
In the Methodist Conference—Union Jack Isted Out

Chicago, May 11.—The discussion of a spirited debate on the woman delegate question brought out the largest crowd today that has yet attended the Methodist general conference. Over night all three of the contending factions had burned up their arguments, and a great tilt in polemics was confidently expected. The veterans, who oppose the admission of women to the annual conference on Scriptural grounds, were ready for further aggressive warfare. Other aged pastors, however, who favor the admission of women, were also in the net, and the offensive division, who say they want to them to join the conference through any equitable local form, were prepared emphatically to present their views.

The Rev. J. W. Butler of Mexico opened the devotional services, and Bishop Fowler took charge of the business session. In accordance with a resolution recently adopted the conference hall was draped in the national colors today. After the official journal had been approved a delegate from India called attention to the fact that all the members were not American citizens and asked to have the union jack displayed on the platform with the Stars and Stripes. The suggestion was greeted with shouts of approval, and Bishop Fowler prevented trouble by raising it out of order.

After quiet was restored consideration of the question of admitting women as delegates to the general conference was taken up as the special order of the day. Considerable feeling developed among the competing speakers during the discussion that followed, but before any action could be taken a motion, offered by Delegate Charles W. Smith of Pittsburgh, for a postponement of the matter for several days, was carried.

Delegates A. B. Leonard, chairman of the joint committee of fifteen appointed from the Missouri society, Church Extension society and Freedman's Aid and Southern Education society, a committee of plans for the constitution of the three organizations then presented the committee report. The report considers consultation neither advisable nor practicable, but directs that the bishops nominate a commission, to consist of three bishops, six ministers and six laymen, said committee to submit its plan of consultation to the next general conference. After a brief debate the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Emmons of California has a resolution adopted endorsing the movement to secure an amendment to the constitution of California so as to exempt church property from taxation. The conference thus adjourned.

BISHOPS HOLD THEIR PLACES  
And Four New Ones to be Elected—Storrs Resigns Over It  
Chicago, May 11.—The entire board of bishops of the Methodist church was declared effective today by the committee of episcopacy and a recommendation to the general conference was adopted favoring their retention and the election of four additional bishops, two of whom are to be elected in the next conference. The Missouri Doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties, Democratic Republicans and Populists, without distinction, adhere to that.

"I am by no means sure that some European nation (perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase) may not test the Monroe Doctrine. We may be called upon to protect the doctrine in Hawaii, or some of the South American countries. I am not considering up fanatic, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a navy as no power in the world would care to encounter."

Washington, May 11.—No disposition has been made yet of the naval appropriation bill by the senate, but after an all-day discussion an agreement was reached to vote on the armor plate section of the bill tomorrow afternoon. During today's discussion a notable speech was delivered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts upon the necessity of building up the United States navy, without delay. The speech was delivered with the vigor and earnestness characteristic of Mr. Lodge's discussion of public questions and attracted much attention. Mr. Daniel of Virginia presented an extended argument in support of the immediate construction by the government of an armor factory, while Mr. Allison of Iowa opposed the project of a government armor factory, on the score of economy. Governor Roosevelt was on the floor of the senate for a short time today. He greeted with Senator Lodge and was warmly greeted by friends on both sides of the main aisle.

## LOGGE WARNS DER KAISER

That the Monroe Doctrine Is Always Loaded.

DANISH WESTERN ISLANDS

Constitute the Chip on Hall Columbia's Shoulder.

AND IE WILLIAM IS WISE

He'll Let Them Alone—Equally, It Uscie Sam Is Wise He'll Build More Navy.

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At the conclusion of routine business the senate proceeded to the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Tillman (R. C.) providing for a straight price of \$20 per ton for armor and an armor plate factory to be built by the government at a cost not to exceed \$10,000,000.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.), speaking in opposition to the amendment, said that for the past three years the senators from South Carolina and New Hampshire (Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler) have been endeavoring to get armor at a low price. The net result of their work had been to put a stop to the construction of a navy. The amendment of Mr. Tillman, he said, would absolutely stop the building of ships. He had no prejudice against a government armor plant. Indeed, he was not well assured that it would not have been built in the beginning of the construction of our navy to construct an armor plate factory.

"My reasons for desiring more ships," said he, "and desiring them quickly, is my belief that the safety of the United States depends upon the strength of our navy. Our Atlantic coast is studied with eyes from the Gulf to northern Mexico. For the defense of this great coast line and these cities, we have an adequate fleet. We are about to enter upon the construction of an ironhull canal. Whether it will be better to fortify that canal or not is yet an open question. But to control that canal, to defend it, to hold it open for our commerce and for the commerce of the world, we must have the naval masters of the Caribbean sea. We must have a far more powerful fleet than we have today. The safety of the canal depends upon our fleet. All admit that the canal ought to be built, and the time is near when the work will be begun, so we are to protect the canal as well as our commerce, we must have a navy proportionately strong."

"I hope and believe," he continued, "that we shall have no war, but a great fleet is the greatest insurance of peace. However, we would be foolish, indeed, if we should close our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could never allow the Danish islands to grow into any other hands than ours. The European nation which should undertake to take possession of these islands, right on the coast to the canal, and make of them great naval stations, would by that very act become an enemy of ours. We would object to such things as that. The Monroe Doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties, Democratic Republicans and Populists, without distinction, adhere to that.

"I am by no means sure that some European nation (perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such rapid increase) may not test the Monroe Doctrine. We may be called upon to protect the doctrine in Hawaii, or some of the South American countries. I am not considering up fanatic, but I believe the way to preserve peace is to have such a navy as no power in the world would care to encounter."

Mr. Lodge did not think there was anybody who did not believe in the construction of a navy powerful enough to defend our coast line, and the Monroe Doctrine. He hoped that no further amendments should be made in the way of the navy's construction.

In a colloquy with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany. Mr. Lodge agreed to say with Mr. Tillman's statement and pointed to the great increase that was being made in the German navy. "If the same increase had been made in our navy," he said, "that would be a great advantage to our country."