

**COMING QUESTIONS
AT CZAR'S CONGRESS**

**THINGS LIKELY TO BE
DISCUSSED AND ACT-
ED UPON.**

Washington, April 15.—The instructions to the American delegates to the czar's disarmament congress are in the hands of the president and they will be communicated to Messrs. White, Low and Newell, and Capts. Mahan and Crozier at an early day. There will be no concerted meeting of the delegates on this side, the only purpose being to arrive at the Hague about the same time, on or about May 18th.

In one respect, it is said in official quarters, that the congress may achieve results of far reaching character, although not in full realization of the plan of disarmament. This will be in the line of ameliorating the horrors of war, doing away with the needless suffering and maiming which some misuses of warfare occasion, and, in general, placing warfare upon a humane basis as is consistent with military and strategic usage. This plan is said to be quite apart from any sentimental idea and to be based upon strict military considerations.

One of the American delegates said today that as indicating the scope of this line of action, tentative plans had been put forward for doing away with torpedoes in naval warfare; also for abandoning rams on warships; also for the use of no explosive shells below five pounds. The abandonment of torpedoes and rams would probably arouse much opposition from naval quarters, on the ground that it was Utopian and sentimental.

The restriction on explosive shells and bullets already exists up to one pound, but the tentative plan is to make this limit five pounds. The change is based on the theory that the three and four pound explosive shells cause wounds similar to those made by spreading bullets, which needlessly tear the flesh and cause intense suffering. In many ways civilized nations already have recognized the needs of mitigating the horrors of war. The Geneva conference brought about many of these humane understandings, and it is felt that the czar's congress will still further carry forward this humane work.

**A KINGDOM FOR THE
KAISER.**

Victoria, B. C., April 15.—According to the Pekin Tie Tai, copies of which were received here by the steamer Glongle, it is generally believed among the foreign element at Pekin that the seizure of Kiao Chou in November, 1897, by Germany was a first step toward the realization of a scheme of Kaiser Wilhelm to place a German king on Chinese soil.

Prince Henry, the emperor's brother, who is in the orient in charge of the Asiatic squadron, it is alleged, will be king, and the Chinese province of Shan Tung his kingdom. The occupation of the interior of the province, it is pointed out, is a direct move toward the establishment of German sovereignty over the whole of the 65,000 square miles of Shan Tung, instead of the 400 square miles around Kiao Chou, which was taken out of the Chinese domain by Admiral von Diederichs after the native men had killed Missionaries Neese, Hennie and Zeigler. Baron von Heiking, the German minister, has gone to Kiao Chou to consult Prince Henry. Chinese military officials in Shang Tung have asked permission from the Pekin government to proceed against the German force of occupation.

According to the Japanese papers there is grave apprehension in British German diplomatic circles regarding the situation in China, which is heightened by the fact that Russia is again making overtures for control in Corea.

In consequence of recent developments the leave granted Sir Claude McDermid, British ambassador, has been withdrawn, and he will remain at the Chinese capital.

Griffin, Ga., April 16.—News came tonight from Milner, six miles below here, that a negro, believed to be Sam Hoss, the murderer of Alfred Cranford, had been arrested there today. The negro was passing through Milner when he was stopped by another of his race who told him he believed him to be Sam Hoss. The negro denied this, but was halted and help summoned. Before he could be arrested he drew a pistol and shot his would-be arrester and fled. He was pursued, however, and caught. A party of citizens left Griffin tonight for Milner to identify Hoss if possible.

Lieutenant Bill, a British officer with the Belgian troops in the Congo Free State in Africa, was recently captured by the natives in a fierce fight, and was afterward killed and eaten.

London, April 15.—Special dispatches from Madrid say the Duke of Arcos, the late Spanish minister to Mexico, and who married Miss Virginia Lowery of Washington, has been designated as Spanish ambassador to London.

**LAWTON MEN HAVE
RE-CROSSED LAGUNA**

**Object of the Expedition Was
Accomplished.**

Manila, April 16.—During the absence of Maj. Gen. Lawton's expedition to the Santa Cruz district, on the southeastern side Laguna de Bay, the insurgents have been concentrating at the northern end of the lake, near the Pasig and the American scouts report that several thousand are already there.

Gen. Lawton's expedition is now on its way back.

Two hundred and fifty Chinamen from Santa Cruz have arrived here. They left the town owing to their fear that the rebels, on reentering it, would wreak vengeance upon them for favoring the Americans.

BACK AT MANILA.

Manila, April 17, 10.50 a. m.—Maj. Gen. Lawton's expedition to the Laguna de Bay districts reembarked last evening, anchored for the night at the head of the river Pasig and reached Manila this morning, bringing all the men and the captured insurgent boats.

Its objects, namely the capture of the insurgent boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power, throughout the lake region, have been attained.

Gen. Lawton immediately began preparations for a important expedition on land.

There has been no fighting on the lake for three days.

**The Real Cause of the Race
Troubles in the South.**

The eminently sensible advice given his race by Booker T. Washington, who is reputed to be the most intelligent negro living, if only followed would end the race troubles in the South and show to the colored people where their real friends are.

The continual clashing between the whites and blacks has had no other cause than that to be discerned in the attempts of the latter to gain the whip hand in administrative affairs, which they know themselves incompetent to wield. Their wrongs are for the most part imaginary and, as Mr. Washington says, "fifty per cent. of the white Democrats in North Carolina are better friends of the negro than is Governor Russell" or any of his political consorts.

The southern white man and the southern black man have been associated with each other ever since there was a South. The fortunes of the former have always been shared with the latter and if better opportunities have not been given the blacks to progress it has been wholly because the whites have been so impoverished, themselves, that they have had nothing to hold out.

There would not be the slightest trouble between the people of that section if they were not incited by agitators from the North and inflamed by partisan organs that hope to make political capital thereby. Booker T. Washington touched the key note of the situation when he said:

"Is there any reason why the negroes in the South should continue to oppose the southern white man and his politics? Is this not the source of nearly all our troubles? Unconsciously we seem to have gotten the idea into our blood and bones that we are only acting in a manly way when we oppose southern white men with our votes."

"In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to that point where it will cease to feel that the only way for it to succeed is to oppose everything suggested or put forth by the southern white men. This I consider one of our real problems."

"I believe that there are thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are fifty per cent. better friends to the negro than Governor Russell, and I see no necessity in continuing to follow Governor Russell, who has no power to protect, or if he has the power, does not exercise it, rather than these other white men who can protect us if we cease to continually and forever oppose them."—Bellefonte (Pa.) Watchman.

**WHITE CAPS IN PENN-
SYLVANIA.**

Buffalo, N. Y., April 16.—A Corry, Pa., special to the Courier says that an alleged wife beater, Henry Johnson, about 40 years old, was taken from his home at Spring Creek, ten miles south of Corry, by a band of masked men, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and beaten with whips until he lost consciousness. His back was horribly lacerated. Johnson was left apparently dead on the ground. When he revived he crawled to his home. Although badly injured he will recover.

A conviction in a pension fraud case at Washington revealed the fact that during 30 years three women had drawn a pension as the widows of a man who had never been married.

To see is to try, to try is to buy the "White."
Good Sewing Machines from \$10.00 up a Randle's.

A New Sam Jones.

**An Independent Ohio Repub-
lican Who Stirs up the
McKinley-Harrison
Crowd.**

Washington, April 17.—A midnight conference was held to consider the specter of Sam Jonesism, which is badly frightening Ohio republicans. The conference was participated in by Boss Hanna, Mr. McKinley, and several other republicans of prominence who came from Ohio to Washington for the purpose. They believe that Sam Jones intends to run as an independent candidate for governor of Ohio, and that he stands a good chance of getting enough votes to throw the State to the Democrats, if he doesn't get elected himself. They realize that the loss of Mr. McKinley's own State this year would start a boom for "Teddy" Roosevelt that might knock Mr. McKinley out of a renomination next year. They don't know just what to do about it. A proposition was made that Sam Jones be given the regular republican nomination for governor, but it did not find much favor, because it was stated that he could not be controlled by the machine. It was also proposed that an attempt be made to ascertain whether Sam Jones could be bought off with a big appointment in the diplomatic service. All agreed that something had to be done to head off Sam Jonesism in Ohio, and all promised to put their wits to work.

And the fighting still goes on in the Philippines. Our troops whip the Filipinos and take a town every day or two, but as soon as they leave the town—it would require 100,000 men on the island of Luzon alone to permanently garrison all the towns—the Filipinos occupy it again. And this sort of thing is likely to go on indefinitely. It is not surprising that men are beginning to ask each other how long the people of this country will be willing to put up with this sort of thing. The question is pertinent.

Not satisfied with trying to deprive him of honors rightfully belonging to him, the navy department has ignored the request of Rear Admiral Sobley—he has at least got his commission as rear admiral—for sea duty, and practically placed him on the shelf for the time being, by making him a member of the naval examining board in Washington, while Sampson, the man he ranks, is in command of a fine squadron.

Secretary Alger had hardly got settled again in his chair at the war department, before he made public a new defiance of those republicans who have been trying to persuade Mr. McKinley of the wisdom of throwing Alger overboard, regard less of what he might tell of the campaign of '96. This challenge of Alger indicates his belief that his hold on Mr. McKinley is strong enough to keep him in the cabinet, no matter what happens. He said:

"Since I entered the cabinet, I have not considered resigning; the matter has never been mentioned to me by the president, and I have no intention of resigning. If the purpose of the constant reports that I will leave the cabinet is to tire out the president and myself, those responsible for them are very much mistaken—they don't know their men." It is an open secret that many prominent republicans are working to force Alger out of the cabinet. They are willing to drop him easy by letting him take the ambassadorship to France, or any other diplomatic position under this government, but they insist that he shall be asked to resign if he will not do so. It is in connection with this scheme that Whitelaw Reid's paper printed a savage attack on Alger and Algerism, a few days ago.

Reid's relations with Mr. McKinley are so close—he would have been in the cabinet but for Boss Platt's protests—that it is certain he never would have printed that attack without Mr. McKinley's knowledge. The warmer this fight grows, the better democrats will be pleased, because they know it is bound to make a heap of trouble for republicans next year.

Wherever a few long headed republicans gather just now, the subject of how the party can get the idea that it is too favorable to trusts out of the heads of voters, is apt to come up for discussion. At a gathering of several republican senators, in Washington, this week, one of them said: "I must confess that I do not consider the political outlook over bright for the republican party. The spring elections were not encouraging. The Toledo election I regard as most significant. Sam Jones, the independent candidate for mayor, got almost as many votes as his republican and democratic opponents combined. What does it mean? I believe it is a condemnation of trusts and monopolies. The republican party is in a very perilous position. It has apparently been captured by the trusts barons and monopolists. Unless we can shake them off, I believe it will be next to impossible to elect McKinley, or any one, on the republican Presidential ticket next year." Another republican senator present said: "The sentiment against trust

is certainly very strong throughout the West, and I agree with you that we must do something radical in order to disabuse the impression in the public mind that the republican party is a party of trusts. It will not be an easy thing to do, however. Even if we put in a strong anti trust plank in our platform next year, the fact that the campaign will be in the hands of Mark Hanna and other trust magnates, will render our declaration against trusts almost farcical."

**PILING BURDENS UPON THE
PEOPLE TO ENRICH
BANKERS.**

It is only when a gold man commences to talk money that he forgets all he knows of other subjects. When people ask us to drop our fight on the money question and the trusts, I remember that the republican party is today preparing to organize a trust more potent for evil than all the industrial trusts combined. There is a bill now before congress, represented by the Republican committee, that turns over to the national banks the control of the paper money of this country; it provides for the retirements of greenbacks by an issue of bonds drawing 2½ per cent; it provides the bank shall be permitted to issue up to the par value of bonds, and with the 1 cent tax circulation and this shall be reduced to a small fraction of 1 per cent. Here is your evidence of good Republican policy. They want to issue bonds in place of greenbacks and tax the people to pay the interest on the bonds, and then they reduce taxes that the banks now pay on circulation that they have. Why pile up the taxes on the people and lower the taxes on the banks? What does it mean? What if that law goes into effect, and 2½ per cent bonds are at par? Then a national bank with a capital of \$100,000 can invest the \$100,000 in bonds, deposit the bonds with the treasury and draw upon the bonds \$100,000 in bank notes; so that the amount the bank gets back is just equal to the amount the bank paid for the bonds. So that it has not a single dollar invested, yet it goes on drawing. It is a small proposition in mathematics, and yet those banks will tell you they want this done for the public good—William Jennings Bryan in Jefferson banquet speech.

**Defeat Impossible
Declares a Filipino.**

**Says While American Bul-
lets Kill One Native Disease
Kills 20 Americans.**

New York, April 17.—A Hong Kong letter to The World says:

"We are weak and you are strong," said Dr. Galliano Apacible, the head of the Filipino junta here, "but we have an ally and you have none."

"We have 70,000 stands of arms and 30,000 troops in the field and sufficient material to make cartridges for four years to come."

"Our ally is the climate of the Philippines. Your bullets cannot kill one of our men where disease will kill twenty of yours, once you begin your advance into the interior. We will harass your advance at the same time that we welcome it."

"We cannot fight pitched battles with you and we do not need to. We shall be here today and there tomorrow, attacking, then flying. You can no more catch us or conquer us than you can the wind."

Youth seems to be more enviable first requirement of leadership among the Filipinos. Only the younger generation of half-breeds have had the advantage of education. Dr. Apacible and Dr. Santos (after Apacible the most prominent member of the Hong Kong junta), are under 25, and both have received the degree of doctor of laws in Spain.

Between them and the numerous young men who are their associates and the mass of Filipinos, there is about as much resemblance as between a quadroon and a full-blooded negro. They were led to organize their rebellion by a priest; priests educated them and by the irony of fate they now hold hundreds of friars as prisoners.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Union, April 15.—A very unfortunate accident occurred here this afternoon by which Mr. Abe Long, a son of Sheriff J. G. Long, was seriously, and in all probability fatally wounded. Mr. Long went home, carrying a number of packages in his arms. He went directly to his private room, and in a short time a pistol shot was heard. On going to his apartments, Mr. Long was found lying on the floor in an unconscious condition. An examination revealed the fact that he was shot through the left arm and had a bullet hole in his forehead, near his right eye. Just how the shooting was done is not known, but the supposition is that the pistol fell out of Mr. Long's pocket as he stooped to lay his bundles down, and was discharged. Medical aid was procured, but there is scarcely any hope for his recovery.

Mr. Long is about 21 years of age, and a most excellent young man. He has had charge of the county chain gang several months, and the pistol he carried with him when on duty, a .44 calibre, is the one with which he was shot. The sad affair is very much regretted by everyone.

**LIQUID AIR
EXPERIMENTS.**

**Cold is Hotter Than Heat—
Carbon Burns at 312 Below.**

The guests of the National Geographic society, after its annual reception in Washington, recently, were entertained by Chas. E. Tripler, of New York, the inventor of liquid air. Mr. Tripler had brought from his laboratory in an ordinary vessel, not unlike a milk can, ten gallons of liquid air at a temperature of 312 degrees below zero. This was brought into the banquet room, at the Arlington hotel, where the audience was assembled, and many of the experiments which have lately startled the scientific world were repeated.

Mr. Tripler was introduced by Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. A large number of distinguished scientists had gathered to witness his experiments, and in the audience were the German and Russian ambassadors, the Chinese minister, and a large number of the most distinguished people in Washington.

Mr. Tripler first exhibited the liquid air by passing around the audience tin dippers filled with it. These gave off a vapor like steam and rapidly accumulated frost on the outside. After the audience had finished the inspection, Mr. Tripler struck the dippers against the table and they broke to pieces like glass. He then immersed a common rubber ball in the liquid and afterward threw it on the floor, where it broke into pieces.

He partially immersed in a common tumbler, filled with liquid air, a stick of carbon, like those used on the arc light, and the part of the carbon above the surface burned rapidly with a white light as intense as that of an arc lamp. He explained that a temperature of 1,000 degrees above zero was required to burn carbon, yet this air at 312 degrees below zero burned it rapidly. He immersed in the same glass the end of a coiled watch spring, and it burned rapidly and threw off a shower of sparks until the entire spring was consumed.

Mr. Tripler explained that alcohol freezes at a temperature of 202 below zero, and he accordingly took a pint of whiskey and, pouring the liquid air over it, soon had it in a state so that he broke it up into chunks and passed it around the his audience.

Mercury freezes at 40 degrees below zero. The inventor froze a chunk of it in the shape of a hammer and drove a nail into the table upon which his experiments were conducted. This hammer afterward circulated through the audience for half an hour without melting, though it gradually accumulated a frost on the outside.

Mr. Tripler dipped several Irish potatoes into the can of air, and then threw them on the floor, and they broke into pieces, like china eggs. The pieces were picked up for souvenirs, but were found to be so cold that they were uncomfortable to keep.

SERVED FROZEN POTATOES.

They were extremely hard and could be carved with a pen knife like boxwood. They circulated pretty rapidly through the audience, each person being apparently anxious to pass them on to his neighbor.

A piece of raw beef was immersed in the air and taken out pure and white and hard as ivory. Thrown on the floor it broke into pieces. Several persons having picked these up as souvenirs, Mr. Tripler warned them that in a few minutes after the cold had passed away the beautiful white substance would return to beef again and would become an uncomfortable keepsake.

A cake of ice was placed on the table, and Mr. Tripler placed upon it a teskettle filled with liquid air. He then put the kettle over a gas flame and it quit boiling, and a thick coating of ice formed on the outside and was afterward broken off with a mallet.

Mr. Tripler threw a dipperful of air over his clothing and it left them perfectly dry, and a finger dipped in the liquid would be withdrawn dry, but uncomfortably cold. A quantity of the air thrown on the floor made a heavy sound like melted lead. The liquid scattered in all directions throwing off a gray vapor and being rapidly consumed. It left the floor dry.

Mr. Tripler said that he had received letters from scientific men all over the United States questioning his statement in a recent number of McClure's Magazine, to the effect that he could produce liquid air with liquid air; that is, with a start of two gallons of the substance he could go on producing any quantity of the air for any length of time. The inventor said that though this assertion had been questioned by scientists from Harvard college and from several other eminent institutions of learning, it was literally true, and was demonstrated daily in his laboratory. He said that it was strange that these scientists were not surprised when, with a few gallons of ammonia, a large ice factory was kept in operation. He said that he had actually made ten gallons of liquid air in his liquifier by the use of about three

gallons, a surplusage that would go on indefinitely.

The inventor's theory is that liquid air, 312 degrees below zero, being warmed by contact with atmosphere, throws off a vapor or steam which, if confined, could be made to operate any engine now operated by steam. He held up a glass of the liquid when he dismissed his audience to-night and remarked that if the small quantity of liquid at 312 degrees which he held in his hand were warmed 100 degrees—that is to say 212 degrees below zero—it would throw off a force that, if confined, would operate a 1,000 horsepower engine. The inventor said that he proposed not only to utilize liquid air in place of the water now used in boilers, but that he proposed to heat the air with natural atmosphere, thus operating engines without water or fuel.—Iowa State Register.

**100,000 MEN NEEDED BY
OTIS.**

New York, April 17.—A dispatch to The World from Manila says:

Major Lawton, at Paris, to-day authorized The World correspondent to make this statement:

"The present prospect is that 100,000 troops will be necessary to pacify the Philippine islands."

General Lawton's expedition has been ordered to Manila and will return there immediately. All the territory he captured will be evacuated and all the launches will be restored to their original owners—that is to say, they will be given back to the persons from whom Aguinaldo's soldiers took them.

After giving the opinion that 100,000 men would be required to subdue these islands, General Lawton explained the situation to The World correspondent as follows:

"The difficulties in the way are those of fighting guerillas in a tropical country. With my brigade, I could force my way from one end of the island to the other if I did not have to hold the territory I traversed. But leaving garrisons behind would soon eat up the whole force."

General Lawton regretted exceedingly being compelled to evacuate the territory he had captured.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT

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