

COST OF GREAT To Render Navigable the Upper Columbia. ESTIMATED AT \$120,000

Clear Channel From Wenatchee to Kettle Falls.

DYNAMITE WILL DO THE WORK

Congressional Party Is Unanimous in Its Expression of the Feasibility of the Project as Outlined by Practical River Men.

The items of cost to make the Upper Columbia navigable from Wenatchee to Kettle Falls, as estimated by Captain Miller and Griggs as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Includes items like Rocky Beach Rapids, Entail Rapids, Milton Rapids, Foster Creek Rapids, Fox Canyon, Wild Goose Hill Rapids, Mill Gate, Hawk Creek Rapids, Spokane Rapids, Grand or Hickey Rapids, Total \$120,000.

KETTLE FALLS, Wash., Sept. 4.—(Special correspondence.)—Captain J. D. Miller, Captain Bruce Griggs and Captain Clifford C. Griggs, the most experienced steamboatmen on the Upper Columbia, after making a trip with the Washington State Congressional delegation, including Senators Foster and Ankeny and Congressman Jones, from Wenatchee, claim that from \$120,000 to \$200,000 will put the river in a navigable condition from Wenatchee to this city.

Further work would aid navigation materially, but with the chief obstructions blasted out, the needs of the farmers, miners and fruitgrowers could be quite satisfactorily met, especially when the river is not overflowing and turbulent during June of each year. During the freshest season no steamer could live, for instance, in Box Canyon. But for all practical purposes and for the present urgent needs of the settlers and merchants, immediate relief would follow the expenditure of \$120,000 to \$250,000 on dynamite and a little cribbing along the Upper Columbia.

Estimates of the Engineers.

On March 15, 1892, at Portland, then Captain Thomas W. Symonds, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., reported to the Secretary of War, on data furnished by William Cuthbert, that the sum of \$15,000,000 would be necessary to give "commercially practicable" navigation from the international boundary to the mouth of the Okanogan River. This enormous sum was segregated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Cost. Includes items like Removal of 2500 cubic yards of submerged rock, Removal of 4500 cubic yards of exposed and partially exposed rock, Dam and locks at Little Dalles, Dam and locks at Kettle Falls, Dam and locks at Grand Rapids, Two dams and locks below mouth of Spokane River, Two dams and locks through Nespelem Canyon and Foster Creek Rapids, Grand total \$18,025,000.

Includes Box Canyon.

Captain Miller, the oldest steamboat man on the Upper Columbia, together with Bruce Griggs, manager of the Columbia & Okanogan Steamer Line, and Captain Clifford Griggs, no doubt the safest and all-around best pilot and master on the upper river, not only put the Cuthbert data aside, as not worthy of serious consideration, but they testify by actual daily operation of their steamers between Wenatchee and Brewster, that river boats can and do go where the Government report indicates that they cannot be operated without fabulous sums of money being expended.

Elaborate Improvements Unneeded.

Of course the Cuthbert figures contemplated a grand system of draws and locks and steamers of large tonnage. Probably \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000 could be expended in that way. But, presuming railroads will naturally tap and draw off the great bulk of the Upper Columbia River tonnage, what is wanted at once to meet practical and pressing necessities is river transportation from Brewster to Kettle Falls as the people of the Wenatchee country have already between their thriving and growing city and Brewster.

No elaborate and expensive improvement of the upper river is desired at this time. A few carloads of dynamite is asked for, and with it judiciously used it is firmly believed by all directly interested parties that the desired result can be obtained.

To particularize, it may be said that instead of expending \$18,000,000 at the Spokane Rapids, Captain Miller declares that all he asks is to have the rocks above the mouth of the river blown out, giving a wider channel, and he will be satisfied. He will have to put out a line to get up, but that will not materially delay his boats or the boats of others as enterprising as he.

The Cuthbert data indicates that the Spokane River brought down large quantities of mammoth boulders and dumped them into the Columbia, thus choking the channel. The trip just completed by Senators Foster and Ankeny and Congressman Jones demonstrated that the chief obstructions were above the mouth of the Spokane River, and not below.

Steamboat Can Climb Waterfall.

To a landman the rapids at, and particularly above, the mouth of the Spokane River are simply impossible. At the height of the river, five feet above low water, Mr. Cuthbert reported a velocity of 15.35 miles per hour through these rapids. He reports, however, that a steamer would have no trouble in running down the river, which is quite true. But he says it would be exceedingly difficult and dangerous to get up even with a line out to haul the steamer with.

"Where you have steamboatmen who can run right up a waterfall, if you give them a chance and a wire cable," State Senator Stansell, who was a member of the party, remarked as this question was being discussed aboard the steamer Alexander Griggs, "it makes all the difference in the world. Cuthbert did not consider the possibility of river navigation under such conditions."

From the international boundary line to the Okanogan River, the distance on the Columbia River is 214 miles. In that distance the river falls 334.4 feet, the average being 1.5 feet per mile. As a rule the great river flows all this distance through a grand canyon, affording some of the most picturesque and startling scenic effects to be found in the world.

Plenty of Water for Boats.

While the Cuthbert party deemed the river navigable only in spots, Captain Miller and Griggs are proud as a boy with a red wagon at their achievements in navigating it all the way. At low water the Upper Columbia has approximately a flow of 90,000 cubic feet per second. At extreme high water it has, it is estimated, considerably over 200,000 cubic feet flowing on to the sea per second. There is plenty of water for navigation purposes, because there is an absence of sand bars and wide stretches of gravel. The average velocity is 1/2 miles an hour in the lower reaches, however, and where boats ply regularly, at this time the velocity is from six to ten miles per hour.

During the last session of Congress Senator Foster introduced a resolution calling for a plan and estimates for the improvement of the river between Wenatchee and Kettle Falls. It was impossible to advance this resolution through the House although it was passed in the Senate. Chairman Burton was opposed to permitting resolutions of this nature being advanced in the lower house, however, and desired to put it off until the next river and harbor bill is prepared. This will not be satisfactory, and it is now proposed to secure the estimate of a modified improvement scheme, under a resolution, in time for the insertion of the amount deemed necessary in the river and harbor bill of the 58th Congress, or, on the other hand, to secure the appropriation on an estimate based upon the Symonds-Cuthbert report of 1892, referred to above.

Senators Approve the Scheme.

"I am heartily in favor of improving the Upper Columbia River at once," Senator Foster says, "and I feel that it would be an outrage longer to delay the opening of this waterway to Kettle Falls and ultimately to the international boundary line. There is no river in the United States more deserving than the Upper Columbia. It is entirely wrong for the Government to fail to encourage the settlement and development of the Upper Columbia district. Fruitraisers and ranchers, as well as the merchants, have gone into that district and invested their fortunes or spent the best part of their lives opening up a virgin country. It is the duty of the Government to improve the river and to do so without further delay. Today fruit, as delicious as can be found anywhere on earth, is rotting on the ground because there is no steamer transportation to the Upper Columbia. To continue this is nothing less than an outrage."

Personally Investigated Affairs.

"This investigation was made by me while on a visit to the Indian Territory in May, as the result of which certain removals from office by dismissal and enforced resignation resulted, and upon my return here amended rules and regulations were prepared and issued on July 19, the purpose of which was more fully to protect the Creek Indians in the matter of sales of their land by a proper notice and the requirement of sealed bids, by which satisfactory results have been accomplished in the matter of the sale of lands under the old system have been approved, to the number of 225,000 acres, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, showing that, in the matter of official irregularities and the adoption of said regulations, the interests of the Indians have not been neglected by the department, as is indirectly charged by Mr. Brosius, whose report I do not care further to discuss, because the accusations therein contained are to receive a full and rigid investigation. They have been promptly denied and such investigation demanded by the members of the Dawes' Commission, and I am confident that the department is entitled to be presumed innocent in the meantime.

The Way He Wants It Done.

"This department is, and always has been, more than ready and willing to accept the assistance of your association in ascertaining and rectifying any irregularities it may discover, or believe to exist, when properly presented and substantiated, and is always glad to do anything toward the betterment of the Indian wards of the Government."

Proof Furnished in Advance.

"The river is not in as bad condition as I expected to find it, and the expense of improvement is not so great as supposed," Congressman Jones said. "That it should be improved, and at the earliest date possible, is taken for granted, and I shall certainly do all that I can in Congress to that end. The trip which we have just taken has fully convinced me that the river should be opened up to navigation between Brewster and Kettle Falls, and ultimately right up to the British Columbia line. Indeed, while steamers are now operated between Wenatchee and Brewster, the Government should do its share to put the river in better condition. The steamboat people should not be forced to work under such great disadvantages. It would aid the whole country along the Upper Columbia to have the river opened up to regular steamer navigation."

Put German on His Defense.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Henry Vignaud, first secretary of the United States embassy, has joined the German servant Dr. Sophus Ruge of Dresden, who criticized Mr. Vignaud's theories regarding Toscanelli's part in the discovery of America. Mr. Vignaud's pamphlet handles Dr. Ruge severely, pointing out errors in fact and judgment and charging him with entering into the controversy quite unprepared. The character of the paper places Professor Ruge on the defensive.

A Favorite Remedy for Diarrhoea the World Over.

During the thirty years and more that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been in use it has constantly grown in favor and popularity. In every part of the world it is a favorite remedy, and is fast becoming a favorite of the world over. The editor of the Paines Akbar, a native newspaper published at Lahore, India, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy many times among my children and servants for colic and diarrhoea and always with effect." For sale by all druggists.

STAND COPRESIDENT HITCOCK OBJECTS TO INVESTIGATOR'S METHOD.

Secretary of Interior Says He Is Always Ready to Receive Suggestions, but Prefers to See Them Before Published.

INDIAN AFFAIRS THE SUBJECT

Secretary of Interior Says He Is Always Ready to Receive Suggestions, but Prefers to See Them Before Published.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary Hitchcock today made public the correspondence between the Indian Commissioner, Garrett, of Philadelphia, president of the Indian Rights Association. The following letter from Secretary Hitchcock to Mr. Garrett was written on the 25th ult.:

"I have received your letter dated August 25, 1903, replying to mine of the 20th inst., and quote the first paragraph of the same as follows: 'Nor do I think it is proper to state to you that I have been much of the summer, and I do not recall exactly how the copies of Mr. Brosius' letter were sent out.'"

"Upon my return to the city yesterday I found your letter of the 13th inst., including a letter from your Washington agent, S. M. Brosius, who states 'seems to me (you) to present grave irregularities on the part of officials appointed by the Government which have a tendency to wrong the Indians—the very wards of the Nation whom they are appointed to protect, and I take the liberty of submitting a copy of it to you in order that if thought proper by you, the subject may be officially investigated.'"

"Before replying more fully to your letter as above acknowledged, I will thank you to kindly inform me whether or not you will prepare a copy of the letter of the country on or about the date of your letter to me inclosing said letter, was authorized by yourself or any officer of your association."

Wanted First Sight of Letter.

"My purpose in thus addressing you was to ascertain whether you had authorized, or were aware of the fact, that the letter of Mr. Brosius inclosed with yours to me of the 13th, which I did not receive until my return to the city on the 25th, had been in circulation throughout the country, and before I had an opportunity to make any reply, inasmuch as such publication seems to me as being most improper under the circumstances. Hence, my inquiry, which, as a matter of courtesy I deemed due to yourself."

"I sincerely regret that you cannot now recall exactly how the copies of Mr. Brosius' letter were sent out."

"Returning now, in further reply to yours of the 13th inst., I note with pleasure your desire not to receive a copy of the letter of the 13th, which I have already of the Indian Bureau and beg to state that the 'grave irregularities on the part of officials appointed by the Government,' with which you refer, are not those expressed by the report made to you by Mr. Brosius, but, for months past, had my personal attention, thus anticipating your comments on the subject may be officially investigated."

Personally Investigated Affairs.

"This investigation was made by me while on a visit to the Indian Territory in May, as the result of which certain removals from office by dismissal and enforced resignation resulted, and upon my return here amended rules and regulations were prepared and issued on July 19, the purpose of which was more fully to protect the Creek Indians in the matter of sales of their land by a proper notice and the requirement of sealed bids, by which satisfactory results have been accomplished in the matter of the sale of lands under the old system have been approved, to the number of 225,000 acres, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, showing that, in the matter of official irregularities and the adoption of said regulations, the interests of the Indians have not been neglected by the department, as is indirectly charged by Mr. Brosius, whose report I do not care further to discuss, because the accusations therein contained are to receive a full and rigid investigation. They have been promptly denied and such investigation demanded by the members of the Dawes' Commission, and I am confident that the department is entitled to be presumed innocent in the meantime."

The Way He Wants It Done.

"This department is, and always has been, more than ready and willing to accept the assistance of your association in ascertaining and rectifying any irregularities it may discover, or believe to exist, when properly presented and substantiated, and is always glad to do anything toward the betterment of the Indian wards of the Government."

There are, however, proper and improper methods of procedure, and I think that it was not justifiable but discourteous to me and to the department to publish broadcast to the world the material gathered by Mr. Brosius without further verification and without his having afforded to the officials whose reputation he attacked an opportunity to explain what seemed to him objectionable.

"The department does further maintain that its inspectors and other officials should have respect and confidence and that the present policy of dealing with the Indians is the result of accumulated experience and is being pursued intelligently and vigorously with a view to the Indians' best interests."

Your obedient servant,

E. A. HITCOCK, Secretary.

"PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4, 1903.—E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, Washington—Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 25th ult., reminding me of my letter of the 25th ult., which partially replied to yours of the 20th.

Garrett Disclaims Discourtesy.

"To enter upon the question of personal discourtesy which you raise would, I think, involve a long discussion. I must, therefore, confine myself to uttering disclaiming the least intimation of discourtesy to you. I have not had the honor of much personal acquaintance with you, but my profound regard for the President, my knowledge that you represent a high and my deep conviction of your own integrity and faithfulness to your high trust would forbid intentional discourtesy."

The publication of the Brosius report was in accordance with the custom of the association to give to the press matters of importance in which the public are supposed to be interested. That it created a great deal of public interest is quite evident.

"I am glad to have learned, since the letter of Mr. Brosius called the subject to my attention, that you had known something of the dangers to which he refers previously, and am especially pleased to know that you had taken steps to investigate them, and that you had decided to hold the commemoration next Sunday, in spite of the police prohibition."

green in preventing the wrong that might have resulted to the Indians from being consummated; and especially gratified if the investigators shall be absolutely unbiased. To often these officials appear to be under the influence of members of Congress interested in them, and I am bound to say that inspectors too often seem to whitewash men utterly unfit for their positions. You may rest assured that I do not claim infallibility."

No Charges Against Commission.

"We make no charge up to this time, against any member of the Dawes' Commission, nor I believe, does our informant, Mr. Brosius, whose allegations you will observe are general in their character and invite attention to a certain class of institutions with which some of them are connected, as they ought not to be if they were known above suspicion, because there is too much reason to believe the companies are, some of them at least, organized in part for the express purpose of preying upon the Indians."

When in Doubt, Discharge.

"The inspector should be above suspicion, and where an inspector accepts the hospitality of the man he is sent to inspect, thus taking a bribe in his favor, or listens and/or chitely to one side, or favors his Congressional backer in any way, he is not above suspicion. I would not, therefore, put that sentence as you put it, but would say that such officials should be accorded confidence so long as they are clearly honest and impartial in their investigations. A man who is subject to serious misgivings, or whose report should be removed at once, no matter who is his backer, for he is no longer fit for his position."

"I beg to reiterate my assurance of confidence in your administration, but think that the important subject-matter of Mr. Brosius' communication is a hundred times more important than the question of the courtesies, such as I trust I value."

Thanking you for the valuable information that you have kindly imparted, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

"PHILIP C. GARRETT, President I. R. A."

GUILTY OFFICERS RUN AWAY.

Hitchcock's Investigation Leads to Discharge of Five Indian Agents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A telegram to Secretary Hitchcock from United States District Attorney Horace Speed, of Oklahoma, says the United States grand jury has found three indictments against Contractor Stokes and three County Commissioners for Tulsa County for making false vouchers and false certificates for the purpose of defrauding the Government in connection with the building of the Tulsa and Muskogee roads. Stokes is under arrest and his bond has been fixed at \$4000. The three indicted County Commissioners, it is said, have fled the country. The Tulsa County Commission has been taken at the instance of Secretary Hitchcock as the result of an intervention instituted by him several months ago, which revealed the fact that gross fraud had been practiced in Oklahoma in connection with contracts for bridges, roads and buildings in the three counties opened for settlement two years ago.

Representative Alexander has also been in communication with Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and has secured directly across the North River to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad station, the boat was headed up stream for some distance, all enjoying the ride.

The Presidential train pulled out of the station at 11:45, the expectation being for a certain degree.

Crack Shots at Sea Girt.

All Military Divisions of the United States Are Represented.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 6.—The flower of the crack marksmen of the United States Garter Club, to participate in the big shooting tournament, observed this as a day of rest. A busy week is ahead for the hundreds of expert shots who have been waiting hard for months past in anticipation of the competitions.

Everybody is anxiously awaiting the beginning of the National trophy match, which will occur on Tuesday and Wednesday, in a contest of teams of 12 men each from the United States Army, one team from the troops stationed within each of the military departments of the United States Navy, United States Marine Corps and the National Guard of the several states and of the District of Columbia.

The distances are 20, 50, 100, 200 and 300 yards, and the range service rifles and ammunition must be used. The team making the highest average total in the two days' contest will receive the National trophy, provided for by Congress in 1899. The second prize is the Hilton trophy and \$300; third prize, "The Soldiers of Marathon" trophy and \$200; fourth prize, \$150; fifth prize, \$100, and so on.

Each member of each team winning a prize will be presented with a medal. These are reproductions of a part of the design of the National trophy, showing that part of the shield of the trophy which includes the design of Mars restraining the dogs of war. The bar from which the medal is suspended will indicate the states or which it is issued, while the reverse side will bear the name of the holder. The trophies mentioned are to be placed in competition annually.

Major Gilroy, Twelfth United States Cavalry, who acts as executive officer during the firing in the National trophy, the riflemen will be kept busy tomorrow with the conclusion of the skirmish team match, begun yesterday, the Leech Cup being the stake. The Leech Cup is a team match and the continuation of firing in the re-entry individual matches.

The carbine team, Tyro company team, were the team to open the third stage, matches are scheduled for Thursday, the Dryden trophy team match for Friday, and the President's match for the individual military championship of the United States for Saturday, the last day of the meet.

Next Conference for St. Louis.

VIENNA, Sept. 6.—The conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for Arbitration will open here tomorrow. A session of the council was held today to consider business. Congressman Richard Bartholdt, the American delegate, succeeded in securing the next conference for St. Louis in 1904 to be held in connection with the opening of the third stage.

Freight Car Causes a Wreck.

BUTLER, Pa., Sept. 6.—A freight car projected from a siding to the edge of the main tracks, side-swiping an incoming Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh passenger train from Dubois, last night, in the Butler yards, and eight people were injured, two seriously.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills. Tried Friends Best. For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.

What a grand family medicine it is, grand—Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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OFF FOR SYRACUSE President Goes to Open the New York State Fair.

JACOB RIIS JOINS HIM ON WAY

Oyster Bay People Give Him Hearty Goodbye on His Journey—Demonstration Planned at Richmond Hill on His Return.

President Roosevelt

left at 9 o'clock for Syracuse, N. Y., where tomorrow will open formally the New York State Fair, and deliver a Labor day address. Shortly before 9 o'clock the President arrived at the station in one of his own carriages from Sagamore Hill. A goodly crowd of townspeople had assembled at the station to see him depart and wish him a successful journey. He was cheered as he passed along the station platform, and in response he lifted his hat greeting two or three of his acquaintances cordially.

The train on which he traveled to Long Island City was a Long Island Railroad special consisting of two cars, President Roosevelt's private car and the Pullman dining car. The President was accompanied by Secretary Loeb, several members of the executive force, representatives of the press associations and four secret service officers.

President Roosevelt passed the day quietly. He attended services at Christ Episcopal Church this morning, being accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and two of the children.

James R. Garfield, of Washington, Commissioner of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was a guest of the President at luncheon.

On his private car to Long Island City to Oyster Bay, after his return from Syracuse on Tuesday morning, President Roosevelt will stop at Richmond Hill, where he will deliver an address from the platform of his car. A big demonstration is being arranged by the residents in honor of the President.

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