PARKER ON NEW LINE

Development of Merchant Marine Is Discussed.

TOUR MADE OF CONNECTICUT

Speeches Are Made in Four Cities—Charges Against Cortelyou Are Repeated—Militarism and Trusts Also Touched.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—Four enthusiastic audiences greeted Judge Parker today on his only visit to the state in the campaign, and in several other places through which his special train passed he was given rousing welcomes. The Democratic candidate left New York during the forenoon and speed was slackened at Stamford and South Norwalk, before the special train reached Bridgeport, where the first stop was made. The principal speech of the trip was made in this city tonight. The meeting in this city was the greatest of this state. Judge Parker was given a warm welcome from he time he reached the city, at 6 P. M.

He was driven through the crowds to the Hartford Club, where the town committee was the host at dinner.

The meeting was held in the Opera-House, which was filled long before 8 o'clock, the hour set to call the meeting to order. Local state issues furnished the first subjects of discussion by the candidate, after which he took up a number of issues that have formed the topics of other addresses. One subject was taken up which was of considerable interest—the development of the American merchant marine, and close attention was given. Militarism, tariff, trusts and other issues were discussed in order. Judge Parker held informal receptions after each of his meetings, and shook hands during the day and evening with several thousand people. He will start for New York tomorrow morning on his special train over the New Haven road.

It was 8:20 o'clock before the candidate appeared at the hall in this city. The audience was the most demonstrative of any he had faced during the day. The ovation lasted 18 minutes, most of the audience being on their feet, shouting wildly, while hundreds of persons waved flags. Judge Parker said:

You in Connecticut and our neighbors along the New England Coast realize perhaps better than any other part of our people what foreign trade means. From the earliest times of our history your ancestors braved the perils of the sea to satisfy their desire for adventure, and, in obedience to that law of supply and demand, which, under normal conditions, must regulate exchanges between the different countries of the world.

The time has again come when we need ships of our own, but they should have been built, not at the cost of the Government; not from taxes from all of the people, but as a result of the enterprise of our people. They should be designed and constructed by the ingenuity of our architects, operated by our seamen, and owned by our people. Every landing place along these limitless shores of ours ought to be a nursery, however rude, for the sailor. Our products sent to other countries should be carried in American bottoms, and that almost infinite demand by our people for the products of other countries should enable us to bring them everything that their material comfort, education and progress make necessary or desirable for them to use.

We hear much from time to time and from many different quarters about the necessity of being prepared for war. This demand is so insistent that the citizen is sometimes tempted to ask whether, after all, it would not be more timely and more helpful for humanity, if we should consider the war question of being prepared for peace. So far as periods of time is concerned, it has an importance entirely incommensurate to that devoted to war.

During the 121 years which have passed since the independence was achieved, we have been engaged in wars during four of them, the remaining 117 having been found at peace—with our neighbors. If arbitration had then been recognized as a policy we might have eliminated those four, and the disparity between the years of peace and the years of war certainly admonishes us where our interest lies.

Judge Parker took up the trust question, declaring that the tariff made it possible for the great combinations to levy a tax upon every consumer. He said:

Upon these enormous capitalizations the people, without knowing it, are contributing the money to pay out the dividends when they purchase the necessaries of every-day use. The effect has been to increase the cost of living mor than one-sixth during the last four years. The Republican leaders say, "What of it? Has not your income increased more than one-sixth during the last four years?"

I deny that if this were true it would constitute a defense to such an imposition, one that compels us to pay to a home manufacturer more than he is willing to sell the same thing for abroad. But it is not true that the average income of the day laborer, the mechanic, the farmer, the clerk and the bookkeeper has increased one-sixth during the last four years.

Judge Parker repeated his charge against the Administration of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

SPEAKS ON "STRENUOUS LIFE".

Judge Parker Refers to It in Discussing Militarism.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 3.—A large and enthusiastic crowd filled the New Haven station as Judge Parker's train rolled in. The party took carriages and were driven slowly through a number of streets to Music Hall, where Judge Parker spoke, discussing "The Strenuous Life." He said:

It has become a fashion during recent years to expect our young men to lead what has been called "the strenuous life." Not content with our universal activity in industry, our work in the conquest of a continent and the effort to spread our popular ideas into all the world, and thus to make ourselves an example for other peoples who are looking toward freedom and opportunity, the conclusion seems to have been reached that somehow we had overlooked something.

We always had an efficient Army of brave soldiers well commanded. It has been sufficient for our needs that we have been able to resist the onslaught of the savage, to ward off foreign aggression and to settle our own internal troubles, but this does not seem to satisfy. We must be strenuous, not alone in all things which make for good, for safety and for permanence, but we must be strenuous in adventure, for personal glory and even in looking for a fight. It is apparently not enough that we shall be active in every moral and religious movement, in everything that can promote education and the discipline of our youths. These, apparently, do not assure real progress. So we are invited to turn aside from these into those lines of activity and adventure which smack of the Crusades and of the time when the moated castle was the only home in which human beings could be fairly said to have a right to live.

Even the students in our colleges have been invited to become "strenuous." A little investigation or knowledge serves to show that the college student has always been so. But in what direction? He has been devoted to his studies, as our scholarship and our universal education amply attest. Nor has this activity been limited to the few; it has permeated the masses; it has been a heritage of the country. But the student has not accounted it to himself as a virtue, but as a duty, something he owed to the society in which he found himself; to his parents, who, perhaps, were making great sacrifices to enable him to be fitted better for the duties of life, and to himself.

This activity goes even further, until we find that in all the great colleges of our country now a fourth, now a third, again almost a half, willingly and cheerfully take up any kind of employment which can yield sufficient money to carry them through their college course, whether academic or professional.

You here in Yale have known strong, energetic, able young men who belonged to families in which this process has gone on through several generations. They have furnished to their country great jurists and lawyers, great physicians, eloquent divines, who have carried our traditions into whatever part of the world they have gone, and upheld our honor. They have gone forth to found new communities, to promote new business enterprises, and to play a strong and effective part in our life. How much greater activity in this respect is demanded by our times than we now show! But even if there were this greater demand, there never was a period when sports were more universally practiced or when they were more perfect. This success has not been purchased by inefficiency in scholarships. It has not made our young men swashbucklers in school, nor after they had gone out into the world.

AGAIN ASSAILS CORTELYOU.

Parker Also Denies the Standard Oil Is Supporting Him.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—The only rear-platform address made by Judge Parker was when his train stopped here for five minutes on the way to Hartford. It was an impromptu address in which he flayed the Republican party because of the financial aid that party is alleged to have received from trusts. He charged that every monopoly is doing everything in its power to bring about the election of the Republican ticket. This speech created a sensation, both in the audience that gathered at the station and among the members of the Judge's party.

The mention of the Standard Oil Company in this connection is the first denial the Democratic candidate has made to the charge that the Standard Oil Company is preparing to assist financially toward his election. Said Judge Parker:

Of late we have had presented to our attention a question of far more importance than any issue presented by our National platform, a question that was not understood at the time and that the party could not contemplate. That is the question whether it is possible for the trusts of this country to control the elections with money.

When the trusts of this country united for the purpose of raising a fund that was to be large enough to control the election, it became your duty and mine, without regard to any other issue, to settle the question, once and for all, whether money or manhood suffrage should control.

We met the gage of battle which they threw down, and from one end of the country to the other men are saying to each other what you and I are saying—this country shall not pass into the hands of the trusts.

We have had a very remarkable situation presented. After the recommendation six or eight years ago that action should be taken toward curbing the trusts, the Republican party passed a statute to that end, but when we examine the statute closely we find it authorizes the President to appoint a Cabinet officer to investigate the trusts. The information he receives may be given to the people or kept private, as the President may direct.

The man he put at the head of that bureau was his private secretary. After the campaign opened, he became chairman of the Republican National Committee, and whatever information he had was perfectly well understood by the heads of corporations. They knew what secrets he had that they did not care to have made public.

I do not know that he had any information, but his position was one that entitled him to get it. From that time on there has been a gradual movement in that direction until it is believed that every trust in this country, including he Standard Oil Trust, is doing what it can to elect that ticket.

DAVIS SPEAKS THIRTEEN TIMES

He Declares One Trust Contributed $1,000,000 to Republicans.

DAVIS, W. Va., Nov. 3.—Henry G. Davis, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, delivered his 13th speech of the day here tonight. He will talk all day tomorrow and make his last speech Saturday night at Bellington.

Tonight Mr. Davis declared that one single trust contributed $1,000,000 to the Republican campaign fund. He did not name the trust. He spent some time tonight in eulogizing Judge Parker.

Speaking of his own labor experience, Mr. Davis said he had never discharged a man because of his affiliation with any labor union.

All along the line the crowds largely represented the populations of the towns visited. The speeches were well received.

At Henry, where Mr. Davis has just erected a schoolhouse, the schoolchildren greeted him. At Davis tonight the house was crowded and the speechmaking continued two hours.

At West Virginia Junction, Mr. Davis made an argument in favor of a tariff on coal. He stated that the tariff on coal had been higher under Democratic rule than under Republican since the beginning of the Government.

"Last year," he continued, "the Republicans took the tariff entirely off of coal and you had to compete with 100,000,000 tons of foreign coal, which was imported into the country."

At Piedmont Mr. Davis, in addressing a crowd from the rear of his car, said: "There are over 100,000 Federal officeholders in office today. One-half of them are going over the country while under Government pay, urging the people to keep them in power. There never was a time when there were so many Cabinet officers going over the country making political speeches."

When Mr. Davis reached Ridgely the West Virginia Central machine shops were closed down for 20 minutes that the men might hear him. Mr. Davis said when President Roosevelt came in power times were prosperous, but ever since then times had grown worse, very much worse. Under McKinley, said he, there was an overflowing treasury, containing a surplus of $54,000,000. Now there is a deficit of $41,000,000, and the amount is growing larger.

In speaking here to an audience that filled the Music Hall, Mr. Davis said the trusts were all kept up by the tariff, "although," said he, "as you know I am not a free trader. I think the tariff on special things that foster the trusts should be reduced, but without fear of contradiction I will say that every one of the 200 or 300 trusts in this country are Republican. The beef trust, the Standard Oil trust, the steel trust, are all contributing and working for Republican success. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who it was said some time ago was favorable to Parker, is now giving his money and giving it freely and doing everything he can for the election of Roosevelt."

FOSTER IS VINDICATED.

Police Officer Will, No Doubt, Be Reinstated.

Officer Foster, who was recently discharged from the police force at the request of Chief Hunt, was vindicated last night, and will no doubt be reinstated when his case comes before the Civil Service Commissioners next Wednesday.

When suspended Officed Foster was charged with not reporting for three hours. He addressed a communication to Chief Hunt, stating that during the time he did not report he was watching a notorious resort at Ninth and Gilsan streets, conducted by colored people, and that he had reason to believe the resort was visited by a white girl. The Chief characterized Foster's explanation as an untruth, and demanded his discharge. Last night Sergeant Slover arrested Lotta DeMarr, aged 21 years, a white girl, and charged her with after hours. The real reason for her arrest was that she was seen coming from the resort Officer Foster said he watched, and she is the same girl Foster said he was shadowing. Officers at the station were much pleased to see Foster thus vindicated.

Steering the Man.

Atchison Globe.

There really never was such a thing as a proposal of marriage. They just drift and drift until they bump up against something and the man finds it is a preacher.

Jagsby—Yes, sir, I take whisky only for medicinal purposes. Snagsby—You must be a terribly sick man.—Chicago Daily News.

"BUFFALO BILL" OUT

With Indians and Scouts He Joins in Man Hunt.

WYOMING BANDITS CORNERED

Large Force of Their Friends Are Reported to Be Coming to Their Assistance From the Hole-in-the-Wall.

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 3.—The different bands of men hunting the men who killed the cashier of the First National Bank have the robbers practically surrounded in the foothills of the Owl Creek Mountains, 50 miles from here. It is reported that a large force of their friends are coming to their assistance from the Hole-in-the-Wall country, and a number of men have left here to reinforle the pursuers.

"Buffalo Bill," with Indian scouts and cowboys, has taken the trail, and a lively time may be anticipated. Colonel Cody and his force are heavily armed, and are determined to get the robbers. The bandits have cut all the telephone wires leading through the basin, and it is almost impossible to get further facts.

Cody May Only Go Hunting.

THERMOPOLIS, Nov 3.—A special from Cody says that Colonel Cody will not join the manhunt with his English and other guests; he will go hunting in the wilds northwest of Cody.

SHERIFF COMES IN.

He Is Satisfied He Has the Outlaws Surrounded, and Will Leave Again.

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo., Nov. 3.—Sheriff Fenton, of Big Horn County, came in tonight from the chase after the outlaws who attempted to rob the First National Bank of Cody and killed Cashier Middaugh on Tuesday last. He had a conference with Sheriff Stough, of Fremont County, and the two officers will leave again in the morning for the Bad Lands, in the vicinity of Tarby Creek, east of the Big Horn River, where Fenton believes he has the outlaws surrounded. The officers will endeavor to prevent the robbers from penetrating the interior of the Bad Lands for, once inside, their capture would become an extremely hazardous task.

During the day posses patrolled the open country between the Cottonwood, Grass, Gooseberry and Owl Creeks.

The fact developed today that the outlaws, after leaving Cody Tuesday traveled over the main country road to within five miles of this place, and made a detour to the southwest, and entered the main road again six miles out. They have since traveled by the main road. This boldness on the part of the robbers cannot be accounted for.

SURE LOGAN IS ONE OF BANDITS

Wyoming Officials Say Noted Robber Is the Short Man.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 3.—The officials of the United States Marshal's office here are convinced that the shorter of the two men who endeavored to rob the bank at Cody is Harvey Logan, the notorious trainrobber, and that it was Logan who killed the cashier. Logan was supposed to have been killed in Colorado about four months ago, but men who know him state that he was in Cody several days before the attempted robbery which resulted in the murder of Cashier Middaugh. Logan is a dead shot, is armed with automatic guns and can hardly be taken alive.

For a long time, Logan was the master mind of the Hole-in-the-Wall gang. The reward for the bandits, dead or alive, has been increased to $10,000. The sum has been made up by Colonel Cody, the citizens of the state, the banks of the state and other concerns, and will probably be increased in a day or two.

Colored Troopers May Join in Hunt.

LANDER, Wyo., Nov. 3.—Preparations are being made by the military authorities at Fort Washakie to have the two troops of the Tenth Cavalry stationed there take to the field at a moment's notice in pursuit of the two Cody outlaws. The bandits are within a few miles of the boundary of the Wind River reservation, and if they succeed in eluding their pursuers, will cross over into the Indian reservation to Government land. In this event the colored troopers from this post will join in the manhunt.

No National Funds in Bank.

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 3.—The report that the Federal Government had a large amount of money on deposit in the local bank, the funds to be used in the completion of the big Shoshone irrigation enterprise, is a mistake. The Government has at no time had funds on deposit there.

OPENED TO SETTLEMENT.

Lands Eliminated From the Rogue River Withdrawal.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 3.—Following is a complete list of those lands included in the Rogue River forest reserve withdrawal in Southern Oregon, which are to be immediately thrown open to settlement by the local land officers at Roseburg, and which are to be open to entry and filing at the conclusion of a 90-day period of advertisement:

In township 40 south, range 8 west, sections 19 to 30, both inclusive, and sections 32 to 36, both inclusive.

In township 41 south, range 8 west, sections 3 and 10.

All township 31 south, range 9 west.

In township 40 south, range 9 west, section 1, the southeast quarter of section 11, the east half and southwest quarter of section 12, the northeast quarter of section 13, sections 25 and 26, the east half of section 34, and sections 35 and 36.

In township 41 south, range 9 west, sections 1, 2, 3, and sections 10 to 16, both inclusive.

All township 31 south, range 10 west.

In township 35 south, range 12 west, the southeast quarters of section 9, the south half of section 10, section 11, the south half and northwest quarter of section 12, the west half of section 13, the north half of sections 14 and 15; section 16, the south half and northeast quarter of section 17, sections 20, 21, 29 30, 31 and 32.

In township 38 south, range 12 west, the southeast quarter of section 22, the south half of section 23, section 27, the southeast quarter of section 33, and the west half of section 34.

In township 39 south, range 12 west, section 4, the south half of section 5, the southeast quarter of section 6, the southeast quarter of section 7, section 8, the northwest quarter of section 9, sections 17 and 18, the northeast quarter of section 19, the north half of section 20, and the west half (or what will probably be, when surveyed, lots 1 to 16, inclusive, of section 30.)

In township 40 south, range 12 west, the west half, or lots 1 to 16, inclusive, of section 18.

In township 41 south, range 12 west, lots 3 and 4, the south half of the northwest quarter, and the south half of section 5, section 6, the west half, or lots 1 to 16, inclusive, of section 7; the north half and southeast quarter of section 8, the south half and northwest quarter of section 9, and the west half, or lots 1 to 12, inclusive, of section 18.

All of Willamette meridian, Oregon.

TO LET POWERS NAME HIM

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WANT HIGH NAVAL OFFICER ON BOARD.

United States and France Will Be Asked to Nominate Member on North Sea Commission.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4 (1:20 A. M.).—Negotiations regarding the North Sea court of inquiry have not yet been concluded. The Associated Press is informed that the present position is as follows:

The terms of the draft of the treaty for the examination of the court are under consideration by the Emperor, who may desire some modifications, in which case resubmission of the draft to London will, of course, be necessary; but the amendments, if any, are not expected to be of importance. One of the points already agreed on is that Great Britain and Russia will jointly propose that France and the United States appoint a high naval officer as a member of the court, which probably will sit in Paris.

The four officers of the Russian Baltic squadron who, it was originally arranged, are to remain in Paris until the arrival of Admiral Kaznakoff, before coming to St. Petersburg to present the report of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky to the Emperor.

British Cabinet Again in Session.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The fourth meeting of the British Cabinet within a week took place this afternoon. All the Ministers were present at the residence of Premier Balfour, who presided. The Anglo-Russian convention was further considered.

After the Cabinet had adjourned the Associated Press was informed that so far as the Foreign Office was concerned all matters regarding the international commission had been satisfactorily settled, but the officials were unable yet to say whether in all the minor details the arrangements will be satisfactory to the Russian government.

May Have Draft of Treaty Today.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Ambassador Benkendorff visited Secretary Lansdowne tonight. The Associated Press understands that no conclusion has yet been reached between Russia and Great Britain as to the next draft of the convention which will be mailed, and is not expected to be in Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's hands until late Friday. The negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily. Lord Lansdowne tonight offered several new suggestions regarding details of the convention, which it is believed will not be objected to by St. Petersburg.

VACCINATION AND SMALLPOX.

Denial That Vaccination Is a Protection Against the Disease.

PORTLAND, Nov. 3.—(To the Editor.)—I notice in last Sunday's Oregonian that some medical writer is "getting busy" again. Just as regularly as the Fall term of school opens each year he proceeds to scare as many people as possible into being vaccinated. His last essay has about as much argument in it as the average prevaricationist's article has. He cites the case of the little daughter of a prominent society woman of Chicago being stricken with smallpox, and proceeds to say that she, being the only one in the family not vaccinated, therefore, she would be the only one to take the disease. He neglects to state that the child's mother is also down with smallpox and is confined to the pesthouse, in spite of the fact that she had been vaccinated.

I have seen the statement in the same column that vaccination absolutely protects one from smallpox in all cases. The soldiers who went to the Philippines were all vaccinated time after time, and yet numbers of them had smallpox. There are thousands of other cases in which vaccinated people have taken smallpox, and died from the disease.

I defy the gentleman to define vaccination and tell what vaccine virus is. My definition of vaccine is "pus taken from a running sore." The only argument anyone ever gave in favor of vaccination was to yell "statistics." Who made the vaccination and smallpox statistics? Why, the vaccinators, of course; so after all we only have his word as to the truthfulness of the same. We can prove anything or nothing by statistics, according by whom they are made.

The aforesaid gentleman cited individual cases to prove the efficacy of vaccination; let me cite him a few. Does he remember those cases in New Jersey about a year ago in which vaccination caused lockjaw, from which some of the cases died? I presume they have slipped from his memory. We can all remember cases, which we knew of personally, in which an arm was practically paralyzed in an otherwise healthy man, as well as cases where permanent loss of health has resulted directly from vaccination.

Recent inquiry has elicited the fact that 50 per cent of the practicing physicians of the United States are opposed to vaccination, as in their estimation it is not only dangerous, but it does not protect against smallpox. Have a few political doctors the right to say arbitrarily that those men are entirely wrong, and that the others who practice vaccination are all right? I think not. But do not think for a moment that I would restrict anyone's liberty in the matter. If a man wishes to be vaccinated, let him have it as often as he wishes. I would also suggest in this connection that the vaccinators themselves be vaccinated about every six weeks; let them be vaccinated with a little common sense and some tolerance for the rights and opinions of others. But he has no right to force the filthy stuff into my body because he may happen to believe in vaccination; if there is any virtue in vaccination he is protected anyway and has no right to complain because I am not similarly protected.

If there is any one thing under the heavens over which a man should have exclusive control it is his own body, especially when there is so much difference of opinion regarding the healing art. The vaccinators would force every new-born babe to be vaccinated within a year after birth, if they had the power. How would the liberty-loving American people like to submit to such an outrage? What a lovely time they would have running around vaccinating right and left at so much per head. Suppose the vaccinators were paid by the Government, wouldn't the people have to pay it in the end through increased taxation? How long would vaccination last if the profit were taken away? Who is clamoring for vaccination all the time, the people or the doctors? If the vaccinators really want to be rid of smallpox, let them teach the people how to take care of their bodies, that they may be in a condition to resist the germs of smallpox. It is the person in poor physical condition who takes smallpox. All physicians hold that the blood must be in an ill-nourished condition before there is "suitable soil" for the germs to find lodgment. Does vaccine virus nourish the blood? Is it food? It might be for some people.

In conclusion I would submit the following as indisputable truths: 1. Not all unvaccinated people who are exposed to smallpox take the disease. 2. Many vaccinated people take smallpox. 3. Vaccination is oftentimes dangerous, and may even cause death; and no physician knows in just what cases it will be dangerous until he has tried it.

In view of the foregoing, how can any sane man claim that vaccination ever protects against smallpox?

When the people learn that pure food, pure air, pure water and plenty of sunlight and exercise are the greatest blood purifiers known; and that pure blood is Nature's own and the only rational germicide, then and then only will the world be rid of smallpox.

CARYLL T. SMITH.

Not easily do we find space for this letter, yet we print it. The simple truth is this: Vaccination is not a sure prophylactic against smallpox, but it is a great safeguard. It is the main agent that has reduced the spread of this disease, and would exterminate it utterly were it everywhere rigorously applied. Yet through tainted virus, or through the physical condition of the individual vaccinated, there may be various resultant injuries. However, the fact remains that vaccination is the chief instrument through which smallpox is kept down, and he who refuses to admit this is a theorist mainly, and not an open-minded student of science. Moreover, all the pure air, pure food, pure blood, pure sunlight and pure theory in the world will not keep those exposed to smallpox from the disease; but vaccination usually will ward it off or render it comparatively innoxious.

Stoessel Reported Wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says Lieutenant-General Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, is reported to be wounded in the leg.

Officers to Study in Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An order issued today says that four officers, not above the rank of Captain, will annually be selected for a two years' course of study, with residence in Japan.

Rights for Railroads in Philippines.

MANILA, Nov. 3.—The Philippine Commission has granted the right of eminent domain to railroad companies holding charters.