USE THE FORESTS

President Says They Must Not Be Destroyed.

DEMAND FOR LUMBER GROWS

He Appeals to Producers and Consumers of Forest Products to Aid Government in Work—How France Manages Forests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at a special session of the American Forestry Congress, held this afternoon at the National Theater. As the President appeared before the immense audience, which filled every part of the house, the people received him standing, while the theater rang with applause and the orchestra played a patriotic air.

Secretary Wilson presided over the session, and many of the most distinguished people in official and social life were in the audience. Secretary Taft and Mrs. Taft, Secretary Hitchcock, Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, occupied boxes. On the stage were many prominent members of the Forestry Congress.

Secretary Wilson, in presenting President Roosevelt, who was the first speaker, made no address, simply introducing Mr. Roosevelt as the President of the United States. After the applause had subsided, the President spoke as follows, his address being punctuated frequently with applause:

Address by the President.

It is a pleasure to greet the members of the American Forestry Congress. You have made, by your coming, a meeting which is without parallel in the history of forestry. For the first time the great business and the forest interests of the Nation have joined together, through delegates altogether worthy of the organization they represent, to consider their individual and their common interests in the forest. This meeting may well be called a congress of forest users, for that you are users of the forest, come together to consider how best to combine use with conservation, is to me full of the most hopeful possible promise for our forests.

The producers, the manufacturers and the great common carriers of the Nation had long failed to realize their true and vital relation to the great forests of the United States, and forests and industries both suffered from that failure. But the time of indifference and misunderstanding has gone by. Your coming is a very great step toward the solution of the forest problem, a problem which cannot be settled until it is settled right. And it cannot be settled right until the forces which bring that settlement about come, not from the Government, not even from the newspapers and public sentiment in general, but from the active, intelligent and effective interest of the men to whom the forest is important from the business point of view, because they use it and its products, and whose interest is therefore concrete instead of general and diffuse.

Question for Users of Forests.

I do not in the least underrate the power of the awakened public opinion, but in the final test it will be the attitude of the industries of the country which more than anything else will determine whether or not our forests are to be preserved. This is true because by far the greater part of all our forests must pass into the hands of forest users, whether directly or through the Government, which will continue to hold some of them, but only as trustee. The forest is for use, and its users will decide its future.

The great significance of this congress comes from the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come mainly from within, not from without; from the men who are actively interested in the use of the forest in one way or another, even more than from those whose interest is philanthropic and general. The difference means to a large extent the difference between mere agitation and actual execution, between the hope of accomplishment and the thing done. We believe that at last forces have been set in motion which will convert the only distant prospect of the conservation of the forest by wise use into the practical accomplishment of that great end; and of this most hopeful and significant fact the coming together of this congress is the sufficient proof.

More Wood Is Used.

The place of the forest in the life of any nation is far too large to be described in the time at my command. This is particularly true of its place in the United States. The great industries of agriculture, transportation, mining, grazing and, of course, lumbering, are each one of them vitally and immediately dependent upon wood, water or grass from the forest. The manufacturing industries, whether or not wood enters directly into their finished product, are scarcely, if at all, less dependent upon the forest than those whose connection with it is obvious and direct. Wood is an indispensable part of the material structure upon which civilization rests, and civilized life makes continually greater demands upon the forest. We use not less wood, but more. For example, although we consume relatively less wood and relatively more steel or brick or cement in certain industries than was once the case, yet in every instance which I recall, the amount of wood used is very great. Thus, the consumption of wood in shipbuilding is far larger than it was before the discovery of the art of building iron ships, because vastly more ships are built. Larger supplies of building lumber are required, directly or indirectly, for use in the construction of the brick and steel and stone structures of great modern cities than were consumed by the comparatively few and comparatively small wooden buildings in the earlier stages of these same cities. Whatever materials may be substituted for wood in certain uses, we may confidently expect that the total demand for wood will not diminish, but steadily increase.

Must Avert Timber Famine.

It is a fair question, then, whether the vast demands of the future upon our forests are likely to be met. No man is a true lover of his country whose confidence in its progress and greatness is limited to the period of his own life, and we cannot afford for one instant to forget that our country is only at the beginning of its growth. Unless the forests of the United States can be made ready to meet the vast demands which this growth will inevitably bring, commercial disaster is inevitable. The railroads must have ties, and the best opinion of the experts is that no substitute has been discovered which will satisfactorily replace the wooden tie. This is largely due to the great and continually increasing speeds at which our trains are run. The miner must have timber or he cannot operate his mine, and in many cases the profit which mining yields is directly proportionate to the cost of the timber supply.

The farmer, East and West, must have timber for numberless uses on his farm, and he must be protected by forest cover upon the headwaters of the streams he uses, against floods in the East and the lack of water for irrigation in the West. The stockman must have fence posts and very often he must have Summer range for his stock in the National forest reserves. In a word, both the production of the great staples and the movement in commerce throughout the United States are inseparably dependent upon the existence of permanent and suitable supplies from the forest at a reasonable cost.

If the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue, a timber famine is obviously inevitable. Fire, wasteful and destructive forms of lumbering, and legitimate use, are together destroying our forest resources far more rapidly than they are being replaced. What such a famine would mean to each of the industries of the United States, it is scarcely possible to imagine. And the period of recovery from the injuries which a timber famine would entail would be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves.

Those Interested Must Help.

Fortunately the remedy is a simple one, and your presence here is proof that it is being applied. It is to the great merit of the Department of Agriculture in its forest work that its efforts have been directed to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the users of wood, water and grass, and to show that forestry will pay and does pay, rather than to exhaust itself in the futile attempt to introduce conservative methods by any other means. The department gives advice and assistance, which it will be worth our while to know more about, and its policy is one of helpfulness throughout, and never of hostility or coercion toward any legitimate interest whatsoever.

In the very nature of things it can make little progress apart from you. Whatever it may be possible for the Government to accomplish, its work must ultimately fail unless your interest and support give it permanence and power. It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forest not less than they need the product of the trees cut down that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured.

This statement is true not only as to forests in private ownership, but as to the National forests as well. Unless the men from the West believe in forest preservation, the Western forests cannot be preserved. The policy under which the President creates those National forests is a part of the general policy of the Administration to give every part of the public lands their highest use. That policy can be given effect in the long run only through the willing assistance of the Western people, and that such assistance will be given in full measure there can be no longer any doubt.

I assert with all the intensity that I am capable of, that the men of the West will remember the sharp distinction I have drawn between the man who skins the land and the man who develops the country. I am going to work with, and only with, the man who develops the country. I am against the land-skinner every time. Our policy is consistent, to give to every portion of the public domain its highest possible amount of development, and, of course, that can be given only through the hearty co-operation of the Western people.

Concentrate the Work.

I want to add a word as to the creation of a National forest service which I have recommended repeatedly in messages to the Congress, and especially in the last. I mean the concentration of all the forest work of the Government in the Department of Agriculture. As I had occasion to say, over and over again, the policy which this Administration is trying to carry out through the creation of such a service is that of making the National forest more actively and more permanently useful to the people of the West, and I am heartily glad to know that Western sentiment supports more and more vigorously the policy of setting aside National forests, the policy of creating a National forest service, and especially the policy of increasing the permanent usefulness of these forest lands to all those who come in contact with them.

With what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken sentiment of the West behind this forest policy and with what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken support of the great industries behind the general policy of the conservative use of the forest, we have a right to feel that we have entered on an era of great and lasting progress. Much, very much, yet remains to be done, but the future is bright, and the permanence of our timber supplies is far more nearly assured than at any previous time in our history. To the men whom this Congress contains and represents this great result is due.

In closing I wish to thank you who are present not merely for what you are doing in this particular movement, but for the fact that you are illustrating what I may call the typical American methods of meeting questions of great and vital importance to the Nation—the method of seeing whether the individuals particularly concerned cannot, by getting together and co-operating with the Government, do infinitely more for themselves than it would be possible for any government to do for them. I believe in the future of this movement because I think you have the right combination of qualities—the quality of individual initiative, the quality of individual resourcefulness, combined with the quality that enables you to come together for mutual help, and, having so come together, to work with the Government, and I pledge you in the fullest measure the support of the Government in what you are doing.

At the conclusion of the address, the President, bowing his acknowledgments to the audience, left the theater and returned to the White House, the audience standing and the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" before he left the stage.

Secretary Wilson then introduced M. Jusserand, the Ambassador of France, who delivered an address on "The Forest Policy of France."

How They Do It in France.

After a complimentary allusion to the President, he referred to the destruction of trees which had come under his observation in trips over portions of the United States, and said he questioned whether we could continue to be so lavish. He continued:

The policy of France in the matter of forests is a time-honored one. There is a national school of forestry, where the sound principles of forestry are taught. The French forests have not only a code, but an army of 6000 foresters, rangers and keepers—a real army, submitted to military discipline, which in time of war is transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Department of War. When the owner of mountains or mountain slopes refuses to reforest them if denuded, the government has the right to pay him a fair sum for his land and expel him and plant the trees, so important is it considered for the whole community.

Now the question is, Which sort of forest is to be favored here? It is a great thing for this country to know what your intentions are and what you mean to do. In doing it, in fulfilling your duty as good foresters, it soon happens that you will at the same time second what is uppermost in the mind of every good American, that is, to help, so far as is in you, to the spreading of civilization.

In conclusion, he pointed out that there are two great classes of forests and no more—the wild and the civilized forest. People who know forests only through books fancy that the wild forest is the thing, but the truth is quite different. Forests need the eye, the mind, the heart of man.

When the Ambassador had concluded, the band played "The Marseillaise."

Other speakers at the session were Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who, in discussing "Dependence of Business Interests on the Forests," showed the importance of the railroads co-operating cordially with the Government in the preservation of timber lands, the interests of both being dependent the one upon the other; President Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad; members of both houses of Congress and representatives of educational institutions, lumber and livestock interests.

The board of directors reported action looking to the creation of an advisory board of the Forestry Congress, to consist of representatives of various industrial bodies and to meet annually in Washington. Charles F. Manderson, general solicitor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and ex-United States Senator from Nebraska, characterized the preservation of the timber industry of the country as "the paramount issue," and urged the planting and husbanding of timber wherever trees can be grown. He spoke of the enormous demands for ties.

"Of the ties now on the railroad tracks of the country," he said, "10 per cent have to be replaced annually; their average cost is 50 cents, making an annual expenditure for this purpose of $45,000,000, which is exclusive of the labor employed and cost of local transportation. No feasible substitute has been found for the wooden tie." He urged the repeal of the timber and stone land sale act.

Herman von Schrenk, of the Bureau of Forestry, detailed the good results already announced in the preservative treatment of railroad timbers to prolong their durability.

PLEDGE TO ARIZONA

Foraker Says Joint Statehood Violates It.

NELSON SAYS LAND IS DRY

Only One Per Cent of Arizona and New Mexico Can Be Irrigated, Says Wolcott—Western Senators Oppose Territory Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The joint statehood bill again today occupied the major portion of the attention of the Senate and Nelson completed his speech in support of it. The omnibus claims bill was read in part, but no effort was made to secure action on it. Bills for the reorganization of the medical corps of the Army and regulating promotions of Army officers in the Ordnance Department were passed.

One of the most elaborate floral designs ever exhibited in the Senate chamber surmounted the desk of Burrows. It was a map in flowers of the State of Michigan, and was a testimonial from admiring friends as a compliment upon the Senator's renomination for the Senate.

The credentials of Murphy J. Foster as Senator from Louisiana were presented and placed on file.

A resolution from the committee on printing ordering the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Corporations was agreed to. A resolution from the committee on privileges and elections fixing 1 o'clock on February 8 for the canvass by the two houses of Congress of the vote cast at the late Presidential election was agreed to.

In connection with the consideration of a bill concerning the rental of Consuls' quarters, Teller (Dem., Colo.) called attention to the need of more Consular offices in Mexico, and Cullom (Rep., Ill.), as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, promised that the matter should have attention.

The bill under consideration amends the revised statutes by removing the limitations of 20 per cent of the salary of Consuls for rent and permitting the allowance of a reasonable sum for expenses. The bill was passed.

The following bills also were passed:

Prescribing means for the promotion of Army officers of the line while on duty in the Ordnance Department and fixing the number of officers of all grades in that corps.

Providing for the reorganization of the medical department of the Army, creating a reserve corps and doing away with most of the contract surgeons.

Consideration of the statehood bill being resumed, Nelson (Rep., Minn.) continued his speech in support of the measure.

In the course of his address, Nelson was interrogated by a number of Senators, among them being Foraker, who called attention to the proviso to the act of the Territory of Arizona, continuing it as such.

"Is not that proviso in the nature of a pledge for the continuance of the territory as it was created as such until it should be transformed into a state?" asked the Ohio Senator, but Nelson did not assent to the proposition.

"But," he said, "even if it was a pledge, it was not an irrevocable one, for Congress remains absolutely in control of the territories until they become states, so that it is perfectly competent to change boundaries if desired to so do."

Nelson argued that, while New Mexico and Arizona cover an extended area, the section has been backward in development and will continue to be so, owing to the lack of moisture. He did not admit, as was suggested by Foraker, that the backwardness was due to the presence of hostile Indians or the existence of Mexican land grants. He read a letter from Director Wolcott, of the Geological Survey, saying that only about 1,300,000 acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico, or 1 per cent of the total area, was under irrigation or capable of irrigation.

Newlands and Heyburn joined in the debate, asking Nelson concerning conditions in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and indicating objections to their union. Nelson maintained that joint statehood would be best for all the people. He concluded at 4 P. M., and the Senate went into executive session.

At 4:10 the doors were reopened and the statehood bill was laid aside temporarily in order to allow the omnibus claims bill to be partly read. At 4:45 the Senate adjourned.

TO RESUME SMOOT CASE.

Many More Witnesses in Utah and Idaho Are Summoned.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 5.—About 20 witnesses for the defense in the Smoot investigation, which will be resumed in Washington on Tuesday next, have been subpenaed in Utah and Idaho. Most of these are men prominent in the business and political life of the two states. Two women have been summoned. Senator Smoot, Congressman Howell, Attorneys Worthington and Van Cott and a large number of witnesses departed for the East today.

Would Send Minister to Morocco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Hay, through the Secretary of the Treasury, has asked Congress to appropriate $7,500 annually to provide for an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco. He urges that the establishment of such a mission should not be delayed. Our relations with that country are growing, he says, and there are possibilities for a large volume of trade.

Cabinet Dinner at White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Cabinet dinner, the first of the formal evening social functions at the White House for the season of 1905, took place tonight.

Conger Leaves Pekin.

PEKIN, Jan. 5.—Mr. Conger, the American Minister, left Pekin today for the Philippines. Secretary Coolidge assumed charge of the Legation.

WILL CONFIRM CRUM.

Senate Will at Last Yield to Negro Collector's Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate committee on commerce today authorized a favorable report on the nomination of W. B. Crum to be collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. Confirmation of the Crum nomination has been opposed for three sessions of Congress by Senator Tillman on the ground that "a colored man is objectionable to many of those who conduct business through the Charleston Custom-House."

Crum is filling the position of collector under a third recess appointment and the indications are that he will now be confirmed by the Senate despite the objections of Senator Tillman.

Commission Will Go Ahead.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The statement published in the United States that further proceedings of the International Commission on the North Sea affair have been adjourned until February is untrue. Rear-Admiral Davis points out that the commission itself has taken no such action and that the only other possible way to reach such an adjournment would be for Russia and Great Britain to amend the protocol, which has not been done and is not contemplated. The secretary of the Russian delegation also positively denies the report. It is said that Vice-Admiral Doubassoff and Admiral Baron von Spaun will arrive here tomorrow, thus completing the commission, which will reassemble on Monday, January 9.

EYE ON SANTO DOMINGO.

Monroe Doctrine May Require United States to Step In.

New York.—A special to the Journal of Commerce from Washington says:

"At intervals throughout the past year there has been talk in Washington of the possibility of some form of intervention by the Government of the United States in the affairs of the republic of Santo Domingo. There is no doubt that the progress of events in that turbulent country has been watched very closely and with some anxiety by the President and the State Department, but the success of Morales in establishing some degree of order in the republic, since the last general insurrection, has removed the probability of immediate intervention that might have existed had the conditions that prevailed a year ago continued. Recently there has been a revival of the talk of possible intervention, resulting largely from the paragraph in President Roosevelt's annual message on the policy of the United States toward other nations of the Western Hemisphere and his significant reference to the countries washed by the Caribbean Sea. The recent speech by ex-Secretary of War Root has also been regarded as pointing to the taking up by the United States of the task of regulating the financial and administrative affairs of Santo Domingo.

"It can be stated positively that the administration has given consideration to the possibility that the situation in the Dominican republic may become such that the United States will have to take positive action or stand by and allow some European country to undertake the task of regulating Dominican affairs. Under the interpretation put on the Monroe doctrine by the Administration, European intervention will not be permitted. Action by the United States might be brought about by any one of three causes or by a combination of them. The President would probably feel called upon to take a very decided stand against any form of European intervention, even though it might not be more drastic than the confiscation of the customs receipts at the ports of the republic for the satisfaction of European creditors. He might be led to intervene in the event of another general insurrection and the prevalence of a state of anarchy. The third way in which intervention might possibly be brought about would be through the maltreatment or oppression of American citizens residing in the republic or having business interests there.

"It has been predicted that, in the event of action by the United States being necessary to prevent forcible steps being taken by some other country in the interests of foreign creditors, the plan of action that would be adopted by this country would be limited to the taking possession of part of the customs houses, if not all of them, and the setting aside a part of the receipts for the benefit of the foreign creditors. It is not certain that intervention would not go much farther than this. There are certain elements in the republic, including some of the business interests, that would like to see the United States take at least temporary charge of the government of the republic, such as was done in the Island of Cuba during the military government. In support of this plan, it is argued that the mere taking possession of the custom houses and superintending the collection of the revenues, while it might be satisfactory to the foreign creditors, would result in little if any improvement of conditions in the republic itself. It is argued that it would really result in these conditions becoming worse, as the customs receipts now form the principal source of Dominican revenue, and if they should be withheld the government of the republic would be reduced to sore straits.

"For many years past the naval strategists of the United States have looked upon Samana Bay, in Santo Domingo, with covetous eyes. Commanding, as it does, the Mona passage, between the Islands of Haiti and Porto Rico, its possession by the United States would be particularly advantageous, since it has been determined that the Panama Canal is to be constructed by this Government. In the event of intervention by the United States in any form it is not impossible that the right to establish a naval station in Samana Bay would be secured."

INTRUDER HANDLED ROUGHLY

Alleged Burglar Is Overpowered and Held for Police.

After a fierce struggle at an early hour this morning F. J. Kirke was knocked out and held for the police by J. R. Radies, proprietor of the City View Hotel, and Ed Huff, Radies' son-in-law. Burglary was the charge placed against the prisoner's name at the police station, where he was sent by Patrolman Stuart.

Kirke made a desperate effort to escape from the hotel, after he was discovered pillaging a room. Pursued by Radies and Huff, he broke through a glass door. In so doing, he cut his hands so badly that it was necessary for Captain Moore to summon Assistant City Physician Slocum to dress the wounds.

Before Kirke would submit, he had to be knocked out. He fought madly, but Huff, who is an athlete, proved too much for him, and he was made to lay on the floor in the hallway of the hotel until Patrolman Stuart arrived. He was then handcuffed and taken to jail in a patrol wagon in charge of officers.

Kirke declares he is a member of the crew of the British ship Caledonian, Captain Mansfield, now at Port Blakeley, Wash., nine miles from Seattle. He had all his trouble and the arrest for nothing, as he did not succeed in getting anything out of the room.

Gorgeous Wedding Gift.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The joint wedding gift of 100 cities of Prussia to Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the occasion of their approaching marriage, to which invitations to contribute were sent out by a committee of Mayors yesterday, will represent about 1 cent apiece from each Prussian city dweller. The present will be a silver table service for 50 persons and of more than 1000 pieces of original designs, costing $125,000, or $25,000 more than the similar service given to the imperial pair in 1881.

The Turk Refuses to Believe.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Turkish Ambassador here said to the Associated Press tonight:

"I have no knowledge whatever tending to confirm the report (printed in the United States) of the surrender of the Turkish garrison at Sanma (capital of Yemen province, Arabia). I regard the report as an entire fabrication."

Yellow Fever Cases on Steamer.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—The steamer Dora, from Colon and Panama, has brought here 11 passengers, three of whom, ill with what may prove to be yellow fever, have been taken to the detention hospital. The other passengers have been quarantined.

COTTON AND CURRENCY

TWO SUBJECTS OF DEBATE OCCUPY TIME OF HOUSE.

Southerners Attack Cotton Crop Estimates, and Hill Worries House With Intricate Interest Tables.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Government's cotton report, as prepared by the agricultural and census bureau, formed the subject of an extended discussion in the House today. Representative Livingston, of Georgia, attacked the reliability of the Government's estimates and charged that the inaccuracy of the figures had created a panic in the cotton market. The question came up on a motion by Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, to lay on the table the resolution presented by Livingston several weeks ago calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture for information regarding the method of collecting cotton statistics. The motion to lay on the table prevailed after Wadsworth of New York, Lovering of Massachusetts and Sims of Tennessee had vigorously assailed the Government's estimate. The bill to improve currency conditions was further discussed, but adjournment was taken without final action on it.

When the House convened, Wadsworth submitted a report on the resolution requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish certain information regarding cotton statistics, with the recommendation that, as the estimates of the Department of Agriculture were found to be honestly and intelligently made, the resolution lie on the table.

Livingston demanded time to be heard in favor of the resolution, alleging that he had had no opportunity to speak in its favor before the committee. It finally was agreed that the subject should be discussed for two hours. Pending its consideration, Littauer, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortifications appropriation bill.

In criticising the action of the committee in ordering the resolution to lie on the table, Livingston said that there was nothing in his resolution which charged dishonesty or falsehood on the part of the Agricultural Department, but there was dissatisfaction in the South over the department's report. The cause for this, he said, was that the department estimated the acreage of cotton last year more than 1,000,000 acres too much, and corrected the estimate in October.

"The department," he said, "that could make a mistake of 1,000,000 acres in the production of cotton in the South in one season ought to give the country the information upon which such estimate was based."

The inaccuracy of the census and agricultural figures, he declared, had produced a panic at a most unexpected time.

Burleson defended the Government estimates, and vehemently declared that the "gentleman from Georgia nor any other man can name one single producer of cotton content with receiving the legitimate price for his staple—that is, the price fixed by the law of supply and demand—making complaints."

The debate was brought to a close by Scott, a member of the agriculture committee, who defended the committee recommendations.

By a vote of 80 to 17, the resolution then was laid on the table. The House, on motion of Hill, then went into committee of the whole for the future consideration of the bill to improve currency conditions.

Fowler, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, called attention to the remarks that had been made in the House about the payment of interest on Government deposits, and said he had received information from the Secretary of the Treasury which proved conclusively that no bank anywhere in the United States, under any conditions, could afford to pay interest at any rate.

For nearly an hour Hill, with the aid of an immense chart, explained certain figures bearing on rates of interest on bonds in different parts of the country. Williams of Mississippi ridiculed the explanations of Hill as "the supremest sort of fallacy," and said Hill "has me so wrapped up in figures that I don't know what has become of my nervous system."

The bill was laid aside and the House at 4:36 P. M. adjourned until tomorrow.

SHE DODGES SERVICE.

Rich Woman Evades Testifying in Dodge-Morse Scandal.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Following unsuccessful attempts of representative of District Attorney Jerome to serve a subpena tonight on W. R. Gelcheng, widow of the ex-president of the Fairfield National Bank, at her home on Fifth avenue, a letter was made public at the District Attorney's office, which was written by Mr. Jerome to Mrs. Gelcheng, who is wanted as a witness before the grand jury tomorrow in the investigation growing out of the Morse-Dodge divorce tangle.

The letter requested Mrs. Gelcheng to appear at Mr. Jerome's office on January 3, 4 or 5, but Mrs. Gelcheng failed to appear. After the subpena's service failed to find Mrs. Gelcheng several of her servants were summoned to appear before the grand jury.

The object of her evidence before the grand jury was not made public. Mr. Morse was an executor of the estate left by Mr. Gelcheng, which, it is understood, ran up into millions of dollars.

Ocean Liner Runs Aground.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Prinz Adelbert, from Palermo and Naples, with passengers and a general cargo, is reported aground in New York lower bay. The vessel struck shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the Wash Channel, near Romer beacon, as she was coming up the lower harbor from sea. The vessel is in no danger.

Of Interest on Rural Routes.

BUCYRUS, O., Jan. 5.—Postmaster Hall, of this city, has a ruling from the Government which is of interest to every community where the rural free delivery system is in force. A local carrier found in a mail box on his route two letters that were intended for the owner of the box and had been put there by some one in passing. The letters were confiscated and sent to the Government at Washington with a request for a ruling. The Government approved the action of the carrier and said that all mail found in any box without stamps or the proper amount of money for postage must be collected and taken to the postoffice from which the route is operated and held for postage. This ruling means that the owner of the mail box has absolutely no control over it.

To Permanently Endow Harvard.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Advertiser tomorrow will say: Plans are being worked out among the faculty of Harvard for the raising of a permanent endowment fund for the university of at least $3,000,000, while some of those interested hope it may reach $10,000,000.

Coming Home to Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Captain Carl Reichmann, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Schuyler, of the Second United States Cavalry, who were with the Russian army in the Far East, and have been recalled, have left St. Petersburg. The former will stop a fortnight in Germany to visit relatives and the latter will go direct to Washington and report to the War Department.

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Potache, McLaughlin Bros.' prize-winning 2-year-old, and no doubt the greatest Percheron stallion of his age in America today, was sold last week to Mr. T. K. Faucett, of Corvallis, Oregon. Also the World's Fair prize-winning 3-year-old Belgian stallion Fortin, was sold to Mr. James L. Edison and others, of Silverton, Oregon. The horsebreeders of the Pacific Northwest are extending the glad hand to McLaughlin Bros., the world's largest importers of Percheron and French Coach horses, who are bringing to Portland the very best horses France produces. Their terms and guarantee are the most liberal and this makes it possible for any neighborhood to own one of these magnificent stallions.

Write or call on R. M. and J. M. Slonaker, Western representatives, Frazier & McLean's Livery Barn, Fifth and Taylor Streets, Portland, Oregon.

SECURITY SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
266 MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, OR.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1905

RESOURCES

Loans	$2,232,078.15
Bonds	862,154.91
Real Estate	11,158.10
Cash and Due from Correspondents	471,069.15
	$3,576,460.31

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 250,000.00
Surplus	125,000.00
Undivided Profits	10,808.66
Dividend	20,000.00
Deposits	3,170,651.65
	$3,576,460.31

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND ON TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

DIRECTORS

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RHEUMATISM

Tear an *Allcock's Plaster* in two, lengthwise, and apply on soles of feet; renew the plaster every time the feet are bathed. You will be surprised how it will relieve rheumatism in the feet or ankles.

For tired or lame feet relief is afforded at once.

Allcock's Plasters are the original and genuine porous plasters and have never been equalled as a pain-curer. We guarantee them to contain no belladonna, opium or any poison whatever. Absolutely safe, wonderfully curative.

Insist Upon Having Allcock's.

Twenty Years of Success

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

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Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges speedily cured.

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Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

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Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural losses, impotency thoroughly cured. No failure. Cure guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive you of your manhood, UNFITS YOU for BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful, bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver troubles cured without MERCURY OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and rheumatism CURED.

Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelops. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address

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