

VOL. XLV.- NO. 14,049,

CZAR GRIPS WITH

Repression is the Or-

der in Russia.

POLICE HUNT PEOPLE'S LEADERS

PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1905.

example of the Congressman who is on

Pay for Cayuse Veterans

Beved, as it is calculated that these total

PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S

UNUSUAL DEMONSTRATION.

Strangely With Fashionably-

Dressed Throng.

Here the crowd was joined by contin-

payments will not exceed \$2000 or \$2000.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WUMAN EXA

BY RACE SUICIDE

Chicago Pastor Ridicules The-

ory That World Will Be

Depopulated.

lines and speaks personally to officers and men. Grand Duke Nicholas is presmt at these ceremonies. Saturday, after the review of the Preobrajensky regiment, Grand Duke Nich FINGERS OF IRON olas and the officers of the regiment in turn, on bended knees, kissed the Em-

> tions, has issued orders to the chiefs of all railroads not to recognize organizations of railroad men, particularly cautioning them not to allow the passage

Terrorists Driven to Old Plan of Campaign.

Dictatorial Powers Are Given to Pro vincial Authorities Cut Off by Telegraph, and Terrible Scenes Will Follow.

WITTE MARKED FOR DEATH

***************************** An invertal ukase issued Sunday empowers all Governors-General and m deipal authorities, in the event of rail way, postal or telegraph commu tion being interfered with, to proclaim a modified marilal law. Under the ukase, military commanders will autoilly become Gevernors-General. Martial inw may be ended order of the Minister of the Enterior at St. Petersburg. The provisions already made to enforce compliance with the communication rules remain in force. The government has issued a com nication stating that it considers the demands and complaints of the railway loyes to a large extent justified and that the Minister of Ways and Cor ations is therefore drafting mea sures for the amelioration of these ditions of the service. In view of the extra expenditure that necessarily would be entailed thereby, the communication mays, all these reforms cannot be carried out simultaneously, but the Minis er of Ways and Communications is devoting his attention to the most prove ing among them, and the Council of Ministers has sanctioned the inclusion of \$7,500,000 in the 1805 hudget estimates to meet the extra capenditures under these measures.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17 .- A shudder of horror has convulsed Russia. The goverument alleges it has given battle only to the "red" revolutionists, but the populace generally believes that the "white terror" has returned. Already the leaders of the proletariat agitation, who escaped capture Saturday night at the Economic Society, and even men of the rank of Professor Milukoff are in hiding

burst of enthusiasm from the soldiers. Monday the Mallovski regiment will go to Trarskoe-Selo. M. Nomehaleff, Minister of Comm of the leaders of the revolution, who heretofore have been using the railway telegraph lines to transmit their instruc-Revolt in Baltic Provinces. The government has chosen a desperate moment to represe the projetarial. It is fighting for its life in the Baltle region,

where a revolt is admitted to be in full blast, with almost a practical certainty that if it cannot be crushed its fiames will spread to Poland. The native population of the ancient Kingdom of Lithuania is made up of a hardy and beadstrong people who, having raised the banner of revolt, will fight to the bitter end. At Moscow the government is confront ed with a mutiny of troops so serious that

it has been obliged to send a regiment of cavalry from St. Petersburg to aid in the suppression of the mutineers. The government today succeeded in restoring cable communication abroad, but it is utterly unable to guarantee how long it will be able to keep the cables in operation, Petitions from the nobility of Riga,

Windau, Libau and other places in the Baltic Provinces have been received by the government, imploring it to abolish law, which the petitions say is only inflaming the situation.

The editors of the Signal and several attrical papers of mushroom growth which have been printing the most outragrous cartoons of imperial personages, have been arrested, charged with lessmajeste.



SURRENDER MOSCOW BARRACKS AND THEIR LEADERS.

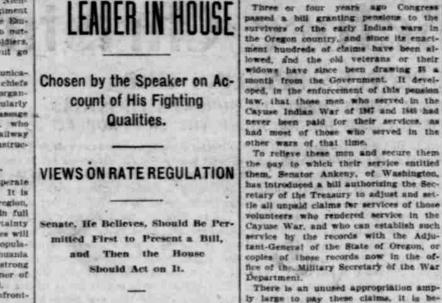
Refused to Come Into Clash With

Loyal Troops at Order of the Socialists.

MOSCOW, Dec. 17 .- (9 P. M.)-The mutiny of the Rostoff Grenadier Regiment collapsed ignominiously tonight, owing to internal dissension and the discontent of a large portion of the soldiers with the programme of the Socialist leaders, who wished to force them to open collision

with the loyal troops. After a meeting late this afternoon, two battalions and a machine-gun detachment descried. The mutineers sent a deputa-************************

SCENE OF THE REBELLION IN RUSSIA.



TAWNEY IS REAL

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, WASH-INGTON. Dec. 17 .- The appointment of Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, to the chairmanship of the appropriation ommittee will have the effect of virtually making him the floor leader of the Re publicans in the present House of Repre sentatives, Sereno E. Payne, of Net York, is still the nominal leader, by rea son of holding the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, and he will

acasion of the House, to make the motion to adjourn, but in the actual managemen of the important husiness of the session Representative Tawney is likely to hold the reins, while Payne acts as wheel-There is no question that Tawney is better equipped for chairman of the appropriations committee than any other member of the House. In order to appoint him, the Speaker was compelled to trans

continue to stay till the close of every

fer the ranking member of that commit tee, Mr. McCleary, to a place on ways and neans, but the move placated the latter and gratified Mr. Tawney. Pushed the Oregon Bill Through.

Jim Tawney is a fighter, and a successful fighter. In the last Congress be was chairman of the expectitions committee, and when he once took a keen personal interest in the Lewis and Clark sosition, he pushed the Oregon bill, and got it through. Had it not been for Tawney that bill might have failed, notwithstanding the fact that President Roosevelt was behind it. Tawney managed the fight, and he had to fight the Speaker and some of the biggest men of the House, but he won out. And that is his reputation

Tawney was a leader of the Cuban reci procity movement, and in this instance he opposed the recognized House Itaders. This fact was recalled to the Speaker's mind by one of his close associates, when

ntttee. This older member also alluded to the fact that Tawney had made other fights against the House leaders, and was, therefore, not entitled to recognition at the

Here the crowd was joined by contin-mumber of some 300, began filing into the number of some 300, began filing into the south a scene has not been witnessed at Such a scene has not been witnessed at Burns, now president of the local Gov-ernment Board, led a similar demonstra-tion to the cathedral. Although the preacher made sympathetic references to the problem of the unem-physed, the men became tired long before the service ended and innest of them filed out. Some of the members delivered ad-dresses from the steps and the demon-stration was quietly disputed. NATIVES MILL CAPTORS. Irous Taken Off Limbs by the Owner

he had about decided to give Tawney the chairmanship of the appropriations com-

Victoria River, was conveying to Port Durwin seven natives accused of mur-dering white persons, Bradshaw, against the advice of his companions, hands of the Speaker. Mr. Cannon

NO CASE AGAINST spicuous among his own people, but is a drop in the bucket in Washington. Three or four years ago Congress massed a bill granting pensions to the urvivors of the early Indian wars in HESA the Oregon country, and since its enact-ment hundreds of claims have been allowed, and the old veterans or their widows have since been drawing IS a month from the Government. It devel-oped, in the enforcement of this pension Unlawful Practices Could Not law, that those men who served in the Cayuse Indian War of 1347 and 1545 had Be Proved From the never been paid for their services, as Testimony. had most of those who served in the To relieve these men and secure them the pay to which their service entitied them, Senator Ankeny, of Washington, CLEARING OF PAUL MORTON

> President Gave Orders That His Cabinet Member Should Not Be Shielded, Nor Should He Be Used as a Target.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- Some important history concerning the action of the Government against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rallway was made public today by authority of President Roosevelt. It was in the form of two letters, under date of the 13th and 15th inst., respective-

ly, the one being written by Attorney-LONDON'S UNEMPLOYED MAKE General Moody and the other by the President. The letters quote court decisions and

ontain considerable information concern-**Thousands in Rough Attire Contrast** ing the action of the President and the Attorney-General in the Santa Fe case, particularly with reference to the work of the special counsel, Mesars, Harmon, of Cincinnati, and Judson, of St. Louis, LONDON, Dec. II. --London's unemployed made a demonstration at St. Paul's Ca-thodral this afternoon in a half-bearted, bopciess and unusual manner. Only a few hundred of them, with appropriate ban-ners, went in procession from Trafalgar Square to the cathedral, where they ar-rived during the progress of the service, and up the steps of which they marched, singing the "Marcellaise." Here the crowed was joined by continwho were employed by the Government to inquire into the facts of the case, and who subsequently withdrew from it because their recommendations as to the prosecution of the Santa Fe officials were not adopted.

The history of the Santa Fe case is reviewed in the letter by Mr. Moody, and the Attorney-General's position is approved by the President in the second let-

"You direct." the Attorney-General replies, "to furnish you with a concise history of the case against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, in which that company was charged with unlawful rates and practices in the transportation of coal from the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and a statement of the hearing of the recent decision of Judge Phillips,

of the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Missouri, upon the case, and especially upon the action which you have heretofore taken respecting.

Advises Against Proceedings.

The Attorney-General recites the investigation and report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which report suggested the road's practice was in violation of a restraining order issued against the rallway company in March, 1902, upon a bill in equity brought by the United States. The Attorney-General reported to the President that proceedings under the restraining order could not be maintained.

state commerce law. The Attorney-Gen eral's letter concludes as follows: **Opinion** Changed by Supreme Court. "I have stated that Judge Philips issued the restraining order drawn into the question by these informations for con-tempt. The order was issued by him after full argument by counsel for the United States and for the railway company. Undoubtedly his decision in the contempt cases was inconsistent with his ection upon the original hill in equity praying the injunction, a demurrer to which he overruled, subsequently issuing the restraining order. But since his first decision the Supreme Court had decided the cases of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company vs. the United States and Swift & Co. vs. the United States, and Judge Phillps regarded these two decisions as vital to the validity of the restraining order. "I hardly need to say that in my opinion the decision of Judge Philips is a correct expression of the law, because, as you know, it is in conformity

with the advice given to you at the very threshold of these proceedings and at all times, from then until now, believed by me to be sound. In any event the decision is final because the Government has no appeal upon any question of this kind."

Reply of the President. The President's letter to the Attor

ney-General follows: "The White House, Washington, Dec. 15. 1905 .- Sir: I have received your

letter of December 13, 1905. The facts therein set forth prove in conclusive fashion that you were absolutely right in the position you have all along taken, both as regards the proceedings against the company implicated and as regards the further proceedings proposed against the officers of the company, including Paul Morton, recently a member of my Cabinet. In my letter of June 12. last, in reply to yours of June 5, in which you advised the course which has actually been taken and which has been so signally justified by the event, I wrote you that in my judgment, as in your own, you would have been wholly without justification in proceeding individually against the officers of the company as there was not a particle of evidence against them. "I added: 'One of the officers," Mr. Morton, is a member of my Cabinet. This fact is not to be allowed to shield him, nor on the other hand, is it to be allowed to cause him to be singled out.

or the officers with whom he associated to be singled out for attack.

Attorney-General Was Right.

"I directed you to proceed against the company and, of course, to proceed against any individual officer if any testimony was produced showing that he had been personally guilty either by act or connivance; stating that I agreed with the doubt you had expressed as to whether there was good sround for proceeding even against the ompanies, but that I also agreed with you that we should try to obtain the judgment of the court on the question as to whether the injunction was sufficient and whether, therefore, there was any ground of action whatever.

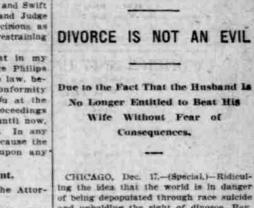
remarks quoted by you,

"The result shows that you were en-

eveal the truth of our statement.

No Fear of Depopulation.

tirely right in your doubt whether the injunction was sufficient to cover the "We need have no fear that the world case. I am much pleased with the will become depopulated-Nature will take care of that. The future of this country. in which Judge Philips speaks of the attack crowded with 600,000,000 people a century made on Paul Morton. Your original hence, is not a happy outlook. Better for



of being depopulated through race suicide and upholding the right of divorce, Rev. A. Arnold Ross, pastor of the Ryder Me morial Church, today delivered a lecture ipon "The Coming Woman.

He declared it would be better for the Nation and better for humanity to have elbow room for good men than the presnce of teeming millions struggling for a chance to live. Turning to divorce he said its increase was not due to lessened morality, but to the fact that the husband was no longer entitled to heat and abuse his wife, without fear of consequen

"The grandest moral movement of mos rn times is that which seeks to exalt and dignify woman," said Mr. Ross. "It is said the last 50 years has witnessed greater progress in the industrial life of nen than in the 60 centuries preceding them. 1 think we may safely venture the prophecy, that the present century will witness an equal advance in the ethical pment of our race.

Advanced Position of Women

"That woman will lead in the ethical infolding is already evident in the adanced position she is taking in all that makes for higher and nobler living. A cursory view of the work she is accord lishing for the protection of child life. for the alleviation of the glaring evils cident to a faulty social condition, for the saner and kindlier treatment of the erisoner, yes, even for purer politics, will

"The chief function of womanhood is not child-bearing any more than the chief business of man is parentage. To contend otherwise is to lower humanity to the evel of the brute creation. In a predatory age man is the chief need of nations. in an ethical age man is the chief need, More men are required for a nation that aims at marital strength; better men become the strength of a nation that seeks after righteousness.

from the police, who are hunting th down. The government evidently anticipates a battle royal and has made its dispositions accordingly. It fully understands that the proletariat will give blow for blow in answer to the wholesale arrests.

The Workmen's Council and the League of Leagues Saturday night issued a declaration of a general strike to begin im mediately, and consequently, by an imperial ukase published this morning, all vernors General, Governors and Prefects throughout the empire who are cut off by telegraph, are clothed with alm dictatorial powers, being authorized, without consulting St. Potersburg, to declare a state of siege and, if necessary, even martial law.

As most of the provincial authorities are reactionary officials of the old regime the advantage they will take of such power to terrorize the populace can be easily imagined, they being in a position become petty tyrants and wage each in his own particular fashion against the revolution nists.

Published Under Cossack Protection

The Novoe Vremya was the only paper with the exception of the Official Messenger, to appear today, and in the cen ter of the first page is a half column of blank paper, showing where the censor had forbidden an article. The Novoe Vremya seceded from the Publishers' Union and was published under the pro teation of the police and Cossacks.

The Slovo and the Novosti, two other papers that have not suspended publicstion, were unable to apper, as the printers walked out, in obedience to orders of the Council of Workmen, because these papers refused to print the manifesto of the proletariat organization.

Practically all the ringicaders of th proletariat organization attended the council today, the head of whom is M. Letent, the owner of New Life editors of the newspapers suspended for publishing the proletariat organization's anifesto, including the famous M. Hesson of the Pravo, were, with the single exception of Professor Milukoff, who man aged to evade arrest, taken into custody Souverin, editor of the Russ, furnished \$5,000 bail and was released

Witte's Life Is in Peril.

In addition to the general strike it i expected that the revolutionaries will have recourse to the old methods of fighting the government. It is stated that the terrorist organization held a meeting in the small hours of this morn mt Witte's life is considered to be in danger, and the annex of the palace where he is residing, is heavily guarded.

The most significant news comes from Tsarskos-Bolo, where, in view of the ution of the government to put its foot down on the strike, a regular campaign is being conducted, with the purpose of firing the loyalty of the guard regiments. Each day a regiment from mg is reviewed and addressed by Emperor Nicholas, and with much cere ony His Majesty passes up and down the

11/A RUSSIA TOWDAY. PRUSSIA, Baltic Provinces, Where Revolution

Overturned Government.

tion to General Playoffski, saying they had returned to duty, imploring his pardon and volunteering to enter the barracks and seize the revolutionary comnittee so as to prove their repentance. The ringleaders endeavored in vain to hold the other battalions in line, but the defection of their comrades took all the heart out of the malcontents.

Upon General Plavoffski's ultimatum that he would open fire unless they imme-distely surrendered, the remaining mutineers laid down their arms and delivered up Private Schabaroff and other members of the revolutionary committee, as well as several civilian agitators, who were in the hormatic. The others the new several civilian agitators are several se barracks. The officers then resumed com-mand of the regiment. It is expected that

other disaffected regiments will return to single session. mutineers had formafly presented The multimeers had formally presented to General Plavoffski, division command-er, a series of demands, 'principally re-lating to the service, but including also political reforms, and they had issued an around it is the addition of the appeal to the soldiers of the garrison to Accompanying the demands was an ulti-matum that, if they are not granted by Tuesday next, the mulneers will march out to the streets shd parade the city. The text of the appeal issued by the mu-timeers is as follows:

The text of the appeal issued by the mu-tineers is as follows: All Bussia has risen against the goverp-ment which has involved the country in a uscless war and brought it to the verge of ruin. We soldlers are firmly determined to break down the tyranty of our commanders and to compel reform in the army. Now is the time for us soldlers to awaken. Commence, we summon you to dismiss your officers and to assume command until your grievances are redressed. "All for one and one for all." Hurrah for a free propie! Harmh for the army! the army!

The inclusion in the appeal of the motto of the Socialists "All for the Socialists, "All for one and one or the Socialists, All for one and one for all," shows that it was prepared under the supervision of the Socialist commit-tee or by Socialista Inside the barracks of the Rostoff Grenadiers. Colonel Semi-novski, of the Grenadiers, overceims by shame, sent his sword to the Emperor and resigned. It was reported that he committed subcide

and reagned. It was reported that he committed suicide. The formal demands of the soldiers in-cluded amnesty for all participants in the mutiny, freedom of soldiers' meetings, abolition of death penalties, reduction of the service to two years, abolition of mil-itary courts, exemption of reservists and their families from payment of taxes, in-oreased pay and the return of the army from Manchuria.

rom Manchuria. There was a scrious affair in the Stretenka boulevard, in the center of the city, last night. A squadron of Cossacks fired on a hand of revolutionaries, killing or wounding a dozen persons. tionaries killed two Cossacks The per

listoned attentively to th 875 when Tawney's enemy had concluded, the Speaker merely said: "But Tawney always won, didn't he?" The Speaker was looking for a fighter who could battle and win out against

heavy odds. That's why he chose Decided Views on Rate Bill.

Mr. Tawney, by the way, has a very locided view as to the plan that should be followed with regard to railroad-rate legislation. He knows that if the House masses a bill and sends it to the Senate, that the Senate will cut it to pieces and

ubstitute some other kind of a measure. He also knows that the Senate is going to dictate substantially all the terms of the rate bill that is to become a law. Rather than have the House make two

records on the rate question, Mr. Tawney believes the House should wait and take no action until the Senate has passed ; bill, and then fall in line, and if compromise is out of the question, accept the bill about as it is framed in the Senate, up less, of course, the Senate fixed up a bill

that does not meet the emergency. that event he would favor a bold stand in the House for the kind of bill the President wants. But what he wants to avoid is having the House go on record for two different kinds of rate legislation in

No Money for Public Buildings.

Senators and Representatives who count on getting appropriations this session for new public buildings are going to be disappointed. That is the view expressed by a Congressman who stands very close to the Speaker, and knows something of the workings of the inner circle. There are many meritorious instances where public buildings should be autho izea; no doubt, by erecting public buildings in many growing cities the Government would, in

the end, save money. But there is not a superabundance of money on hand this Winter, and if Congress starts in on the public-building proposition it will have to put through a

hig omnibus public-building bill, large enough to get the votes of a majority of the men in both houses; in other words, bill that can muster at least nearly 500 votes, and, therefore, provide for almost as many buildings. This the leaders will not consent to; they will choke off the public-building legislation in its inception. before, it gets away from them. But if

the finances revive sufficiently, there may be an omnibus public-building bill next Hearst Is Lost in Congress.

William R. Hearst, contesting candidate for Mayor of New York City, and sitting member of Congress, has not been gra-clously treated at the hands of his party leader in the House. Hearst, in other words, is not as big a map in Congress as he is in Greater New York. He was given

assignments on the committee on irrigation, in which he is not the least bit interested, and on the committee on labor, that never meets. Hearst is a striking

ook the prisoners out of irons.

On the rame night the prisoners with their tomahawks killed Bradshaw, his engineer and two other while persons, and four native employes. The mur-derers escaped into the brush.

of the Boat.

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continues, "the advice which I gave you probably would have been regarded by you as conclusive against the undertaking of any action based upon the restraining order. But the circumstances were extraordinary, and very great public interest existed in the case, aroused by the fact that Mr. Morton, a member of your Cabinet, had been vice-president of the railway company, charged with the management of the traffic during a part of the time in which the practices were com plained of. I therefore suggested the em ployment of special counsel of eminence and you directed their employment. Two Opinions in Instructions.

"The instructions to that date, February 14 hast, presented two opinions: "First, in what manner, if any, the in-

anction in this case was affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Missouri Pacific Railway case against the United States, and second, in case coal is within the scope of the injunction at all by reason of the general clause in the decree enjoining the Santa Fe Company from transporting any other interstate traffic at less than its published rates, whether this general injunction to obey the law has any force or virtue in it, in view of the parts of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the 'beef trust'

"The special counsel," the Attorney General says, "entertained an opinion upon these two questions different from that I had expressed to you and that on by your direction was acquiesced in for the purpose of further action.

"Later difference arose between coun sel and the Attorney-General as to whether an information for contempt of the injunction should be filed against the managing officers of the corporation April 11, 1965, counsel held that 'upon investigation of the charge of contempt, evidence might he forthcoming to show whether the managing officers had been guilty of contempt or not."

Attorney-General Moody adds: "The nature of the evidence which might be expected was not indicated."

No Testimony Against Principals.

May 19 last the Attorney-General wrote the special counsel that there was no testimony against any except the minor mcials and Mr. Biddle, who might claim immunity, and that as to Messrs. Ripley anad Morton, president and vice-president at the time of the Santa Fe, at that time some evidence ought to precede an acusation of contempt of court. The letter reviews the contempt pro

ceedings brought against the company self by the President's direction and Judge Philips' order on December 4 last, quashing the information. Judge Philips quashing the information. Judge Phillips cited in this connection the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the "beef trust" case and held that the record furnished no foundation for imputing to Messers Ripler and Morton, president and vice-president of the road at that time, any personal responsibility for the alleged violation of, the inter-

advice to me was to direct that the the Nation and better for humanity to and other officials individually, should giing for a chance to live. be submitted to Judge Philips, who had issued the injunction, to see if action. Judge Phillps (who had before him all the evidence which was before the special counsel) in his decision exactly covers the point which would have been raised if I had followed your advice. He says:

Morton's Part in Case.

"This instance has attracted considerable public attention because of the sensational association of the name of Paul Morton, the vice-president of the defendant company, with the transaction. The record in the case, however. including the evidence taken be fore the Interstate Commerce Commission, fails to furnish any foundation for imputing to this gentleman any personal responsibility for the alleged viola-

tion of the Interstate Commerce law. "The decision of the court, there, fore, is not only that you were absolutely right in the advice you gave me as to the corporation, but, further-more and explicitly, that there was no possible ground for action against Mr.

Morton. No action in addition to that which you proposed could properly have been taken. The course actually taken was absolutely proper; and the decision of the court, and the opinion of the judge above quoted, show that

to have taken the course proposed by the special counsel, would have been univst. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT



ROBBERS BLOW OPEN BANK SAFE AT SUFFIELD, CONN.

Noise of Explosion Is Heard a Mile Away, but the Six Bandits

Make Their Escape.

SUFFIELD, Conn., Dec. IZ .- After bind ing the railroad watchman, W. Jones, and his 12-year-old son to chairs in the railroad station here this morning before daylight, six bank robbers pried their way into the Suffield Savings Bank on Main street, blew open the safe after

evidence before the special counsel, have elbow room for good men than the who had advised action against these presence of teeming millions, each strug-

"Incident to the growing self-respect of and the larger libert.es accorded to womaction could be taken against any of an is the increase of divorce. This inthem personally. I refused to take crease is not due to lessened morality, but to the fact that the husband is no longer entitled to beat and abuse his wife with out fear of consequences. Woman will not longer submit to the treatment of a slave and when such is accorded her she seeks redress in divorce.

"The coming woman will be not least sympathetic, but more discerning. She will be not less righteous, but more intelligent. Her emotional nature will be under better control while her sense of justice will be more highly cultivated. The weaknesses of her sex never will be condoned by her, but will be recognized as weaknesses and not crime, receiving kindlier treatment."

FURS GO UP IN SMOKE New York Dealer's Loss Will Reach

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of furs were destroyed by fire today in the estab-lishment of Max Paisecki & Co., wholesale furriers and manufacturers of automobile garments, 37-29 East Twentyfirst street. Other tenants in the build-ing will suffer heavy damages from water.

Leather-Dealers Lose by Fire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- Fire today caused losses aggregating \$119,000 in a five-story manufacturing building at 185 Lake street. The beaviest losers were Lansown & Co., leather dealers, \$75,000.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

John A. Burbank.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 17.-John A. Burbank, ex-Territorial Governor of Da-kota, died at his home in this city to-night, aged 78 years.

Dr. W. S. Forbes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. U.-Dr. W. S. Forbes, professor of anatomy and clinical surgery at Jefferson College, died at his home here today of Angina pectoris, aged 4 years.

Henry E. Weaver.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.-Henry E. Weaver, president of the Weaver Coal & Coke Company, and prominent in business and financial circles, dropped dead at his home on Drexet boulevard today of apo-plexy, and Si years.

Charles B. Eames

ST. LOUIS, Dec. II.-Charles B. Eames, founder and vice-president of the St. Louis credit clearing-house, was instantly killed today at his home by an old rife which recently came into his possession and which he was examining.

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