STILL UNSOLVED

Hamilton Keeps Secrets of His Trade.

HIS OPINION OF LAWMAKERS

Strike Legislation Insurance Companies Oppose.

LIE PASSED BY WITNESS

Appleton Denies Morgan's Statement-Payn Thinks President Burnham Crooked, and Would Forbid Lobbying.

NEW YORK, Dec. Z .- Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, who, according to testimony, has been entrusted with hundreds of thousands of dollars by the company and has not accounted \$235,000, has been heard from by the legislative committee, but has declined to make an accounting.

A statement by Mr. Hamilton was read for the record today. It was presented by Secretary John C. McCall, of the New York Life, who went to Paris to secure an accounting from him. In his statement, Mr. Hamilton says that he is unable to produce any books or accounts, he undertook the legislative matters for the insurance company with the express understanding that he was to make no accounting. Absolute secrecy was necessary in retaining assistants Therefore no checks were used in mak-

Mr. Hamilton went into an expianation of the reasons for organizing this confidential service, as he characterized it, covering his methods of work and citing a number of legislative bills in which he had been interested. A list of expenses from 1889 to 1994 was appended to the The sum of \$25,000 unaccounted for, he says, would be greatly educed by his running account stift un-

settled and ppen, and as a matter of good fatts, pending a settlement, he of-fers to deposit \$100,000 with the company. Secretary McCall was questioned by Mr. Hughes as to what further light he could throw on the statement of Mr. Hamilton, but he said he could give no nformation. He did not question Mr. Hamilton's figures, nor the lare sked Mr. Hamilton for a full statement and relied on his honesty to explain everything. He did insist that Mr. Hamroduce checks or checkbooks, but Mr. Hamilton said he had none.

Appleton's Strong Language.

When Mr. McCall was excused, Henry partment, was called. He completed his estimony begun last Friday, and during the examination was told that Mr. Mor gan, ex-president of the Bankers' Life neurance Company, had testified that Mr. Appleton said it would cost the Bankers' Life \$50,000 to re-incorporate Mr. Appleton somewhat heatedly said:

"If Mr. Morgan said that, he is a Har," Louis F. Payn, ex-Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, was called to the stand late in the day. The ffairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Company were taken up, and during this line of examination Mr. Payne stated that he had been opposed to Mr. Burnham as uldent of the Mutual Reserve, and said he had tried to get him out. Mr. Hughes asked why he had tried to

get him out, and Mr. Payn flatly said: Because I thought him a crook." Mr. Payn will resume his testimony to

Too Ill to Cross Ocean.

Mr. McCall said he saw Mr. Hamilton in France and that Mr. Hamilton was seriously iil, though able to walk about. Mr. tificate, describing Mr. Hamilton's illness and stating that the patient could not undertake a voyage or leave France within two months. Mr. McCall said he asked Mr. Hamilton for his checkbooks, but Mr. Hamilton refused to give them up, saying usiness. Mr. McCall did, however, get a statement from Mr. Hamilton regarding the expenditures of the funds intrusted to him by insurance companies. The state-ment was then produced and put in evi-

why he cannot produce vouchers or canceled checks to show to whom and in what amounts he had paid out money. standing of the companies interested in the New York Life in watching legislation, "no demand was made by me for vouchers from other people, nor were there any books or accounts kept by me

was distinct and therough. If it had not been so, I would have declined the task. Mr. Hamilton, in opening his state-ment, expressed regret that he cannot return to the United States at present, because of his health. At the time of his employment in charge of the bureau of taxation and legislation of the New York Life, the life insurance companies feared that unless certed, they might possibly be legis-lated and taxed out of existence. He

says:

The usual practice of depending alone upon counsel to attend and present argument was determined to be insufficient. The very fact that the great life insurance interests of New York favored or opposed pending legislative appropriations would itself often concentrate the opposition against their views, so likewise did the knowledge that we are represented at the capitals of various states lead to demands that political favorites should be employed in the role of counsel, which, if seceded to, placed our affairs at the mercy of those who did not possess our confidence.

These and other considerations and to the companies to but one conclusion. We felt that if a secret service was a permissible governmental agency, a confidential service would be the only effective and at the same time proper plan to guard the welfare of the most extensive commercial interests in the world—the life insurance companies. This confidential secret service was decided upon as the only feasible plan of protection.

I explained to the president of the New York Life, as did the other gentlemen who were associated with me in this work, to the officers of their respective companies, that insulated accounts by names or amounts by separate vouchers, details or particulars, should not be demanded if we were in be held responsible. The protection of the companies under each a plan was ample.

Mr. Hamilton gives a long summary of

Mr. Hamilton gives a long summary of the various styles of bills hostile to in-surance companies, many of them taxa-tion measures, and continues:

Bills to Biackmail Corporations.

Bills to compel the companies' reports to be repeatedly and unnecessarily published in newspapers are advocated to gain favor with the press by increasing their revenues. Outrageous propositions, such as the 10-per cent tax proposed in Arkansas, or about propositions like the Michigan bill, where a doctor's certificate of ill health would excuse the payment of the insurance premium and keep a policy in force; or the Virginia bill, making it actionable for a life-insurance agent to enter the office of a man where the signt, "No agents allowed," is displayed, find legislative favor. However ridiculous these bills may seem, they demand attention. In Indiana, the attempt was made to pass a law placing the surrender value of a life-insurance policy upon the list of personal property, which was taxable to the zwner. Companies which offered no such advantages to policy-holders supported it as an attack upon their rivals who offered this advantage. The measure, however, was defeated. Bills to compel the companies' reports tack upon their rivals who offered this accurate tage. The measure, however, was defeated. Immediately the State Assessors proceeded to tax policy-holders, proclaiming that the extens to lating law was broad enough in its terms to the control of the way true of Indiana, if isting law was broad enough in its terms to cover this. If this was true of Indiana, it was probably true of many other states in the Union.

The New York Life Insurance Company.

The New York Life Insurance Company, through my department, retained eminent and influential counsel and succeeded by a divided court in defeating the project. Pollowing out this idea developed in Indiana, erveral states, notably Arkansas, introduced similar measures, all of which were defeated. At the unpital of every state we have either retained representatives of the companies or acted in co-operation with some one who has retained representatives duly influential.

Secret Agencies Necessary.

It has been found advisable as the result of experience, to avoid as far as possible any exact public conclusion as to who represents us. The known presence of a corporation representative at legislative balls is the signal for ranewed vigor in the attacks of black-matiers and cranks and, unfortunately, members of the legislative bodies are frequently deaf to reasoning where a non-voting or corporate interest is at stake. Prevention is again proved herein to be better than cure. again proved herein to be better than corn Where it becomes necessary, we have offer occasion to employ the columns of the public press for a discreet advocacy of our views

lative body in the United States there was as large a proportion of honest men as there is in any hody of men in any walk of life is in any body of men in any walk of life.
Permit me also to state that in my work
I have not found it so difficult to defeat
blackmatiers. A men who is out to blackmail corporations is generally well known
and his character thoroughly understood.
These men never retain influence for any
length of time, and I have found that requents to the homest members of the Legislature for help in defeating the blackmallers
is always readily and cheerfully granted.

Cost of Six Years' Lobbying.

A statement of money received by Mr. Hamilton shows the total of \$720,550 for the years from 1839 to 1966. He calls attention to an expense of \$81,100 for "retainers and newspaper articles" in 1904 and says a large portion of this expense was occasioned by an effort to create public sentiment throughout the United States in favor of National supervision of insurance. Under the same heading \$97,000 to charged for 1906, and the increase was due, he says, primarily, to the froubles in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Concerning the \$25,000 charged against him by the New York Life, Mr. Hamilton says

was entitled to apply on covered or accruding the my department in 1906 and 1905, not represented in the stated payments for the years, my unsettled accounts for restatem for commissions, for percentages and the basines under my special tax arrangement, a since under my special tax arrangement, a ance under my special tax reasonable and of which accounts are etill open, are to be deducted from this gross amount. I have, however, no objection, as an evidence of good faith during my absence, pending such a settlement of these accounts, to placing it custody of the company \$100,000, which it may hold and which is to be repaid in whole may hold and which is to be repaid in whole

measures alone defeated by him have saved the New York Life Company over \$2,500,000. In concluding his statem consequence of the accepted under- Mr. Hamilton says that "the injunctions of the president of the New York Life to me were always unmistakably explici that my expenditures and my work were to be strictly confined within the limita tions of the law of the land. These in structions have been faithfully followed to the letter. There has never been a disbursement made by me of the con pany's funds which trespassed upon nstructions given me by the president of this company, and I want it thoroughly understood that not one dollar of money ever paid to me by the New York Life Insurance Company has been used improperly or for improper purposes, or in a way that transgressed either the

statutory law or the moral law." Took Hamilton's Word.

Deluged With Congratulations on His Arrival at Cincinnati.

TELLS HIS WEDDING PLANS

No Bridesmaid for Miss Roosevelt. He Expresses Delight at Wedding - Gift Scheme, but Roosevelt Opposes It.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27 .- (Special)ongressman Nicholas Longworth arrived at home this morning. He breakfasted with Captain J. Benson Foraker, son of the Senator, and several other friends at the Queen City Club. Within two hours they resumed trading. after his arrival he was in his offices it the First National Bank building, engaged in the business of his estate and other things which bring him home at this time As a matter of course, Mr. Longworth stracted a whole lot of attention as he

strode along downtown streets, sand wiched in between his friends, and all, of wiched in between his friends, and all, of ship to cor-course, because this was his first visit in Paris. here since his engagement to Miss Roose-"Thanks, thanks," came the hearty response, accompanied by a handshake, as the congratulations were extended to him on all sides. "Everybody seems to know

Arrangements for Wedding.

all about it. There doesn't seem to be

Mr. Longworth said the wedding will probably take place at noon in the East om of the White House, and that Bishop Satterlee, of the Episcopal Church, will be the officiating clergyman; that Miss Roosevelt will probably have no bridesmaid at all, and that he has not yet fully decided upon his best man nor spon all his ushers; that the wedding invitations will necessarily be limited; that he supposes, but does not know for sure. that the wedding dress is to be made in America, and that he does not think the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will do any special entertaining previous to the wedling, but that a large number of official dinners to on the list.

Will Go Abroad Next Summer.

"We will not make a long wedding jourey at once," Mr. Longworth said, later in the Summer we will go abroad. Unquestionably Cincinnati will be our ome and Rookwood our place of resi-

Rookwood is the famous old Longworth

Mr. Longworth will probably remain in Incinnati until after New Year's day. He evote his time to his old friends, who are already filling every moment with telephone calls of congratulation and invita ions to dine. Mrs. Longworth, his mother, and his sister, Mrs. Wallingford, are in Washington, Mrs. Wallingford to re

was handed a clipping about a farmer in New York who has named a blue ribben calf after him. A genuine laugh succeeded the smiles as the Congressman

emarked:
"That's one on me; looks like my popu larity is increasing."

DISLIKES BAKER CITY IDEA

President Asks Friends Not to Sub

scribe to Dowry. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Dec. E.-The following announce

ment was made at the White House to "Upon being shown a dispatch from Baker City to the effect that a subscrip

tion was about to be started for a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt, the Pres ident stated that, while he deeply appre ciated this instance of good will, he most carnestly requested that none of hi friends take part in any such movement and very particularly wished that it should not be done."

This statement ought to put at rest all alk of a popular subscription for a wedding present for Miss Roosevelt. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, the Baker City idea is decidedly distanteful to the President and his family and it is hoped nothing further will be heard of it.

DELIGHTED, SAYS LONGWORTH

Wedding Gift Would Be Appreciated by Bride.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27 .- (Special.) -Although President Roosevelt, according to dispatches from Washing on, and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, nother of the bridegroom-elect of the President's daughter, are opposed to the popular subscription wedding present for Alice Roosevelt planned by citizens of Eastern Oregon, Congressman Longworth himself has op-"De-e-lighted" and "fine" were too

words he used in expressing his opin ion on the subject as he stepped from the train from Washington in Cincinnati today, "You don't say so," he exclaimed in surprise, when told of the smiles completely buried those he wor when he first set foot in Cincinnati

"Say, that will be fine and I know it will be greatly appreciated by Miss Roosevelt. I'm de-e-lighted. Pardon me for using Mr. Roosevelt's favority expression. Do you know, I almost feel like one of the family already."

Miners' Gift to the Bride.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 21.-The pers of local Union No. 3, United

workers of America, have decided to present to Miss Alice Roosevelt as a wedding gift a carload of the best coal that can be found in the anthracite re-gion in appreciation of her father's ser-vices in ending the great strike in 1801.

Subscriptions to Dowry.

BAKER CITY. Or., Dec. 21.—Several more subscriptions were sent from here and Sumpter today to the Alice Roosevelt dowry fund to the Secretary of State. Mining men generally seem much pleased with the idea.

BIDS AND OFFERS BARRED

Chicago Board of Trade Shuts Out Brokers From Building.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.-The Board Trade today frowned upon trading in "bids" and "offers," which have been adopted as substitutes for "puts" and "calls" since those privileges were aboi-

The trading in "hids" and "offers" has been conducted in the smoking-room of the Board of Trade building after the close of the regular market. Today when a crowd of brokers attempted to the room they found their way barred by a number of usbers, who informed them that the real estate committee of the Board had decided that there will be no more trading in "bids" and "offers" in the Board of Trade building. The dealers bastened across the street and rented a vacant room on La Salle street, where

Bring Prefontaine Home in State. OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 27,-Sir Wilfrid Laurier has cabled to Lord Tweedmouth accepting the battleship Dominion to con-vey the body of Minister Raymond Pre-fontaine to Canada, but asking his Lordsult Solicitor-General Lemieux

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Guerrilla War Reigns in Moscow and Garrison Is Hard Pressed.

REGIMENT JOINS REVOLT

Attempt to Kill Governor of City. No Quarter Given Soldiers. Tale of Horror Is

Left Untold.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27,-(11:38 P. M.)-There is no further news from Moscow tonight. The Associated Press correspondent there succeeded in getting the St. Peteraburg bureau by telephone this evening, but he bad only uttered the words:

"I am going to tell you a horrible tory," when he was cut off. Since then nothing has been heard from the correspondent. The Seminovsky Regiment of Guards was dispatched to Moscow by train to-night. This is considered rather omin-

MOSCOW, Dec. 27,-(Special.)-A youth disguised as a Red Cross worker made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of

the Governor-General. Twenty thousand rebels now hold the city and are constructing fresh barricades, as well as repairing the broken telephone wires. They threaten to turn the churches into forts and defy the

artillery fire. The Czar's ukase of Tuesday extending the franchise has only served to whet the arder of the revolutionists, who declare that each concession made by the government only brings nearer the goal for which they are aiming.

No Quarter Given by Rebels.

The fighting extends within an area of eight miles in the city, while outside of this space pitched battles between savage bands of loyal soldiers and rebels are being fought. The latter are cutting down everyone whom they meet without mercy, and the streets are strewn with bodies.

Muscular women and servant girls are sawing down the telegraph poles and overturning the tram-cars. The rebel tactics are becoming a sort of guerilla warfare. The soldiers are completely worn out by their labors of the last few days, and many of them are in a state of semi-consciousness, owing to lack of

Third of Garrison Mutinous.

It is reported that the troops are wavering, and that one-third of the garrison that the French cruiser Cassini will prois confined in the barracks, as a result of the men's protesting against shooting at the revolutionaries.

A dispatch from Enbloc states that a mob of rebels, maddened at the refusal of the army to join with them, slaughtered a number of them held as pris-

The saddest feature of the massacre was the suffering of innocent women and

flying bullets. TROOPS WORN OUT, WAVERING

Whole Regiment Joins Rebels

Garrison Is Hard Pressed. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27 .- (Speclal.)-Grave anxiety is felt here as to the outcome of the fighting in Moscow this afternoon. The latest reports indicated that the troops were hardly solding their own, and that reinforcenents were being received by the rev-

olutionists from all of the surrounding country. It was stated at the War Office that dispatches had been received declarng that the Rostovsky regiment had joined the insurgents this morning. carrying with it arms and vast quantitles of ammunition, thel atter being

especially needed by the rioters. The Somenovsky regiment started for Moscow by rail today, and it is expected that within 48 hours at least three other regiments will be in the ancient capital to aid the worn out troops, who are vainly attempting

to stem the tide of revolution. It is now admitted here that the re port circulated by the officials that the troops were gaining the upper hand were not well founded. The garrison in Moscow is so small that it ts only able to guard the larger ho tels and public buildings. Only the fact that the city is well cut up with public squares, etc., has prevented a conflagration that would have practically wiped it off the map. As it is more than 100 buildings have been burned and fires are of hourly occur

MEYER ASKS FOR PROTECTION Why Dragoons Were Sent to Amer-

ican Air-Brake Works.

ST. PETTERSBURG, Dec. 27.-(11:26 P. M.)-The Associated Press learns that Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, made representations to the Russian government regarding the danger to and the necessity for the protection of the property and employes of the New York Airbrake Company at Lubertzi, an indus-trial town near Moscow, and that he was promised the protection desired would be given immediately in case of emergency. This, perhaps, accounts for the prompt action of General Doubassoff, Governor-General of Moscow, in dispatching a squadron of dragoons to Lubertzi yesterday. It was also learned that there was fear that the insurgents would attempt to selze the works of the com-

pany, which contain a large stock explosives, the company having been enfor the Russian government during the

Mistchenko Almost Captured. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.-Lieuten-

ant-General Mistchenko, who commanded a Cossack brigade in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war, has arrived at Moscow and may have taken over the command of troops there. He had a narrow escape from capture by the revolu tionists at St. Andrew's Monastery, on the outskirts of the city, where the rail road track was blocked by barricades of freight and passenger cars. The General and two members of his staff managed to get a sleigh and reach Moscow by making a wide detour, but 50 officers, returning from Manchuria, who were left behind, were captured and forced to give up their arms. They begged to be al owed to keep the gold swords given them for bravery, but the revolutionists refused their request.

Where Rebels Got Arms.

ST PETERSRURG Dec. 27.-The Slove says that the arms of the revolutionists mostly came from Germany and Belgium. whence they were shipped to England, trans-shipped there and smuggled into Russia through Pinland and the Baltic provinces. Continuing, the Slovo re-

marks: "When our plenipotentiary sought to prevent the sailing of these through the consuls, the latter refused to get, as all the vessels flew foreign fings.

Guerrilla War in Streets. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.-(5 P. M.)-A brief message from Moscow today says that troops and artillery are pouring into the city, but that the situation has not greatly changed. The revolutionists hold portions of the Moscow-Kazan road. Desultory firing is taking place. The military patrols are engaged in guerrilla warfare with the revolutionists, who are seeking refuge on the roofs of houses and in narrow thoroughfares.

Wild Times in Manchuria.

TOKIO, Dec. B .- (Special.)-The situa tion in Manchuria is growing darker. Chinese bandits made an attack on Har-bin and a flerce fight with the Cossacks ensued, in which 300 of the raiders were killed.
The inhabitants of Khabarovsk have

joined with the mutineers and, it is re-porteds, have planned to seize Saghallen.

correspondent says that the data oners there are examperated at the delay in their repatriation. He adds that the

Prisoners in Japan Mutinous.

PARIS Dec. 28.-The Journal's Tokic

revolutionary spirit is spreading among them, and that their Japanese guards have difficulty in restraining outbreaks. Rebels Capture Railroad. LONDON, Dec. 3.- A dispatch from St Petersburg to a news agency says it is reported that the railroad for a hundred

miles southward of Minsk has been cap-tured by the revolutionists and that there has been serious rioting at Kolpino, near St. Petersburg. Ready to Rescue Ambassador.

BREST, Dec. 38.-It is now confirmed

The government has placed the cruiser at the disposal of M. Bompard, the French of that state.

Terrorists Masters of Odessa. ODESSA. Dec. 28.—(Special.)—The ter-orists now hold the town in subjection. The lamplighters have struck and the city is in total darkness. The situation very serious and a similar out

BERNHARDT PROTESTS AGAINST THEATER TRUST.

Says She Is Barred From Texas and Louisiana and Seeks Redress

Through France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- Through her managers, S. M. and Lee Shubert, Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, who is on a farewell tour of this country, today appealed to Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, to protest against what she terms : discrimination of the so-called theatrical syndicate against her as a citizen of

Charles W. Strine, general representative of Mme Bernhardt, who came to this city from New York today for the purose, conferred with the Ambaseador, He represented that commercial interests were against the actress, because of the opposition of her managers to the socalled syndicate, and that the alleged discrimination barring her from theaters in rexas and Louisiana not only affected her, but a large number of French people

in New Orleans. Attention was called to the John Doe roceedings now being brought against the so-called syndicate in New York by mires. District Attorney Jerome, and Mr. Jusserand was asked to voice in those proceedings a protest against the alleged discrimination against the actress.

but that the latter recently withdrew those bookings, and urged that the French authorities protest against such Ambassador Jusserand asked for a comslete record of the case and stated that he will then review the matter with a riew to possible instructions to the

Mr. Strine alleged that the actress was

originally booked in syndicate theaters,

action the latter may deem expedient. Castro Has Another Quarrel.

French Consul in New York to take any

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The State Department is informed that trouble Venezuela owing to the effort of Presi-dent Castro to secure the return to Venezuela of one of his Generals, who had fied to Colombia. One of the Vene-zuelan Consuls has been recalled and notice has been given by President Castro that he will withdraw the Ven-ezuelan Consul at Bogota.

AIMS TO GRUSH CORRUPT BOSSES

President Gives Aid to Clean Politics.

OF INTERFERENCE

Has Downed Cox and Penrose, Now After Odell.

MAY CONTROL CONVENTION.

Victory in Few More States Will Enable Him to Dictate Successor With Aid of the West and the South.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 27.-Politicians of both parties are wondering what lies behind President Roosevelt's interference in the politics of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, and one general conclusion is reached, namely, that he is exerting his powerful influence to break down unsarory Republican machines and put out of business those bosses who have mismanaged affairs in their respective states and rought disrepute upon the Republican party. Some go so far as to assert that the President is seeking to get control not only of the Republican organization in New York but in other prominent Eastern States, in order that he may dictate to the next National Convention, if he so desires. In no instance does the President directly interfere in Republican state polities, though his influence is none the less powerful because he works through local

Trying to Crush Odell.

In New York he is striving to break lown Odell and the Odell machine, his chief instrument being Governor Higgins, who, after a conference with the President, volunteered to lead the forces against Odell. In Ohlo the President's influence was cast against Boss Cox and his machine in the recent election, but there he operated through Secretary Taft. In Pennsylvania the smashing of the Quay machine and the overthrow of the old bosses was due in no small measure to the influence exerted by the President through Mayor Weaver and other reform leaders, and today the President's support goes to Senstor Allee in Delaware in his fight to down J. Edward Addicks and defish his machine, that has brought untold dishonor upon the Republican party

Senators Platt and Depew are not factors in the struggle now under way in New York State, for Depew was eliminated politically by the exposures made before the insurance investigation committee, and Platt has for some years been close to the end of his rope. Odell calizes that his political future is wrapped up in the pending conflict. The election of Wadsworth as Speaker in the New York Assembly will cost Odell control of the Legislature, something he covets. The election of Merritt would give Odell control and prolong the life

of the Odell machine,

Working Through Higgins. While the President does not directly uphoid Wadsworth, his support is thrown to him and to Governor Higgins, and through frequent conferences with promment New York Republicans he is making his position clear and impressing upon his friends the necessity of downing Odell and smashing the machine. Odell has already been overthrown in New York County; his defeat in the Legisla.

ture would complete his downfall. Should Odell come off victorious in this contest, however, the opposition forces would have difficulty in controlling the state in 1908. Throughout New York State Odeil and his machine typify graft, and it is because of this reputation and the injury it is working the Republican party that the President is anxious for the overthrow of Odell. Several times he turned down Odell when the latter sought to control Federal patronage in New York, but beyond this has not directly rebuked him. The President would like to see ex-Governor Black or some man of his type at the head of the New York machine, but, if he takes a hand in the selection of the next Republican candidate for President, it is believed that his influence will go to Elihu Root, Black and Root are men of the type he ad-

Ignores Ohio Senators

Since the demolition of the Cox machine in Ohio the President has ignored Senators Foraker and Dick in making appointments in their state, deferring usually to Taft, through whom he brought about the defeat of Governor Herrick, Foraker, in retaliation, will lead the fight against the President's railroad rate bill, and as a reward for his activity will have to fight Taft, and through him the Roosevelt influence when he strives to secure the support of his delegation at the next Republican convention. Having accomplished the downfall of the old Republican machine in Ohio, the President's future interference will be with a view to placing Taft in the saddle and

freezing out Foraker. The President, since the wrecking of the Quay machine, has given little heed to Senator Penrose, who led that machine to defeat, but has deferred largely to Senator Knox, formerly a member of his Cabinet. If Knox or some one in sympathy with him shall attain the

(Concluded on Page 5.)