TURN ON ROOSEVELT

Packers Quote His Letter in Support of Plea.

SAY GARFIELD THREATENED

President's Statement to Moody Alleged to Support Claim to Immunity-Cudahy in Danger of Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-President Roosevelt has been made the central figure around which revolves the entire case involving the pleas of the indicted packers for immunity from further prosecution by the Government on charges of being in conspiracy to combine in restraint of trade and commerce. W. J. Hines, attorney for the defendants, in his opening statement today for the jury hearing the immudefendants, in his opening statement today for the jury hearing the immunity pleas, read an excerpt from a letter written by the President to Attorney-General Moody in the Atchison, the same locality and under the same cil-Topeka Santa Fe rebate case, which matic conditions the homestead entries, when not commuted, are reclaimed and utilized.

The desert-land act as it stands upon the tween the two men called for by Congress some time ago. This letter is statute books appears to have many feature taken by the packers as an admission which commend it, but, as before stated, the by the President that the Department of Commerce and Labor and the De-partment of Justice worked together to indict the packers, supporting the con-tention of the packers upon which they rest for immunity.

The defendant packers will endeavor interject the letter into the case as evidence, just as if the President were here and testified concerning it. What Roosevelt Wrote.

The letter was written by the President June 12, 1995, at the time the Federal grand jury was sitting in Chicago on the beef inquiry. That part of the letter read by Mr. Hines and which will be introduced by the defendants, if pos-sible, as evidence from President Roosevelt, follows:

With my approval the Department of Jutice, with the assistance of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether er not they can obtain legal evidence of such wilful and deliberate violations of the injunction by any individual. If the grand jury new sitting in Chicago finds an indictment against any individual connected with the packing corporations, it will be because in their judgment such evidence of the viola-tion of the injunction has been laid before

the President and is taken by the de-fendants as proof of their contentions. "That letter is a public document and we will introduce it as evidence in this case," said John S. Miller, one of the packers' attorneys. "If the Government contests it, we can, of course, call for an original copy."

Cudaby Threatened With Jail.

The reading of excerpts from the letter came as a climax to the opening statement of the defendants late to day. John C. Cowin, who talked for the Cudahy interests in the morning, as-serted that Edward A. Cudahy, the Omaha pucker, was directly threatened with imprisonment by Commissioner Garfield if he refused to give the Commissioner information regarding the packing business. Mr. Cowin argued that the securing of evidence against the packers themselves in itself constituted a promise of immunity to the

District Attorney C. B. Morrison will make the opening statement for the Government tomorrow.

REFORM FOR LAND LAWS

(Continued From Page 1.)

idder, with the result that the market Some means should be provided by which the matured timber upon the unreserved public lands may be sold, not only for the public ands may be sold, not only for the use of individuals, but also to supply the demands of commerce. There is now a pro-vision of law for the free use of timber in limited quantities for domestic and mining purposes which meets the requirements of those needing small quantities, but there is no provision for the sale of timber except from forest reserves.

Sell Timber by Auction.

We recommend the enactment of a law under which it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the highest hidden, at public outery or otherwise, under such rules and regulations and in such quantities as he may prescribe, the right to cut and remove, within such period of time as he may fix any timber from any unappropriated, nonmineral, surveyed public lands, after first having had such timber duly appraised, and after giving public notice of the time, terms, misner and place of such sale; that he shall have power and authority to reject any and all bids offered at any such sale, and that it shall be unlawful for any purchaser at such sale to sell, transfer, assign, or in any manner alienate the rights secured by him under this act, except as authorized by said Secretary, that the act entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," approved June 3, 1878, and all acts amendatory thereof be remeated and that no lands value. thereof be repealed and that no lands valu-able chiefly for timber shall hereafter be patented under the commutation provisions of the homestead laws; that any person who ciolates any of these provisions, or any regulation or requirement prescribed pursuant thereto, shall forfelt to the United States all benefits conferred, and all moneys paid by him, and that any right to cut and remove timber which he may then hold shall be canceled and revoked.

in its second report the commission has

Timber-Land Frauds.

Timber-Land Frands.

The recommendations made for the repeal of the timber and stone act in the previous report are renewed and emphasised. Additional facis showing the destructive effect of this law have strengthened the belief of your Commission that on the whole its operation is decidedly harmful. This law has been made the vehicle for innumerable frauds and the Government has lost and is still losing yearly vant sums of money through the sale of valuable timber lands to speculators, and hance indirectly to large corporations, at a price far below their actual value. From the passage of the act, June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1904, 55.372 claims for 7,596,078 acres of timber land were patented under its provisions, and on last date 7644 claims for 1,108,380 acres were pending. Many transfers of land patented under this law are made immediately upon completion of title, often on the same day, to individuals and companies. In this way a monopoly of the timber supplies of the public-land states is being created by aystematic collusion. Under the existing rules and practices of the courts it is difficult to prove this collusion, except in cases of open fraud, and it is thesefore practically impossible to secure conviction. Furthermore, under bosna fide compliance with the actual provisions of the law itself is seriously defective.

It has been urged in behalf of this act that it enables poor men to enjoy the bounty of the Government by obtaining tracts of timber which they can afterward sell with advantage. A careful study seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely realise more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and secured to the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely realise more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and secured to the secure of such grazing district may require, to charge and collect an orderate fee for grazing reflects. The recommendations made for the repeal

It has been urged in behalf of this act that it enables poor men to enjoy the bounty of the Government by obtaining tracts of timber which they can afterward sell with advantage. A careful sludy seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entrymen rarely realize more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and completing the transfer. The corporations which ultimately secure title usually absorb by far the greater part of the profit.

the people are withdrawn from such use, and the development of the country is retarded until the corporations which own the timber see fit to cut it. The bona fide settler who comes into a country, the timber resources of which have thus been absorbed, may be very seriously hampered by his inability to secure timber except from a foreign corporation. All of the timber land has often passed beyond his reach, and the development of his farm may be retarded and his expenses greatly increased because he can no longer obtain the necessary supplies of fuel, rails, posts and lumber.

As in the case of other laws, instances of the beneficial operation of this act may be cited, but when it is considered from the point of view of the general interest of the public it becomes obvious that this law should be repealed.

Desert-Land Law Evaded.

Desert-Land Law Evaded.

Taking up the desert land act, the con

mission says:

Careful analysis of the operations of this act and of the practices which have grown up has led your Commission strongly to the conclusion that this law should be modified in essential particulars.

Your Commission recommended last year the repeal of the assignment clause. This provision has been made the convenient vehicle for evading the apprit of the law and for facilitating the acquisition of lands in large holdings.

By repealing that provision of the law and requiring the claimant to show that he has made the entry, for his own use and benefit and not for the benefit of any other person or corporation, the evils incident to large holdings of such lands under the to large holdings of such lands under the sanction of law will be materially lessened. It is a striking fact that these large holdings of desert land are not reclaimed and de

which commend it, but, as before stated, the practices governing it have largely nullified its good features, and the resulting evils cannot be fully overcome without legislation.

The area of the desert entry should be cut
down from 329 acres to not exceeding 186
acres, and discretion should be given to the Secretary of the Interior to cut it down at further where it is apparent that intensive cultivation is practicable. A farm of 320 acres, if irrigated, is entirely too large for a single family and its possession simply prevents other settlers from coming into the country. Furthermore, it makes land monopoly easy and induces spec

What Law Should Require.

Actual living at home on the land for n less than two years should be required before patent. Your Commission cannot understand why any settler should be given both a homestead and a desert entry, either of without the other should suffice, under the law, to furnish bim a home. The desert-land law should be a means of settlement and act-ual bona fide residence should be rigidly re-

The actual production of a valuable cros The actual production of a valuable crop should be required on not less than one-fourth of the area of the entry. At present, as a rule, the greater part of the desert entries are never actually watered. Hundreds of desert entries were examined by members of the Commission in the last year, and the grea majority of them were found to be uninhab-ited, unirrigated, uncultivated and with no improvements other than a fence. This ap-piles both to desert entries upon which final proof is now being offered and to other entries which title has been given.

Frauds committed through conventions

forms of perjury and through lack of proper verification of the facts as to the reclamation of the land justify the taking of immediate and radical steps in the revision of the law. The law should absolutely require an actual

adequate water supply, and the limits as to quantity should be defined. In short, the law should render impossible the continuance of the practices by which desert lands without water, without cultivation and without crops are passed into the possession of claimants.

Commutation Law Defective.

In the preceding report a statement w made that our investigations respecting operations of the commutation ciause of the homestead law were still in progress, were not at that time prepared to recom its repeal. Investigations carried on during the past year have convinced us that proaction chould be taken in this direction and that, in the interest of settlement, the com-mutation clause abould be greatly modified.

A careful examination of the districts where mmutation clause is put to the most use shows that there has been a rapid in-crease of the use of this expedient for pass-

ing public lands into the hands of corpora-

tions or large landowners.

The commutation clause, if it is to be retained to cover special cases, should be effective only after not less than three years' fective only after not less than three years' actual—not constructive—living at home on the land. Under present practice, the commutation period being 14 months, six months of this time is generally taken to establish residence, so that only eight months remain. This time is usually arranged to include the Summer, so that the shack built need not be with the state of habitable in severe Winter weather and the residence on the land may consist merely in a Summer outing. Obviously it is essential that residence should be far more strictly defined. It is probable that lax interpretation and enforcement of the provisions of the law remarding residence is responsible for more

It may be urged that the frauds which have taken place under the operations of the commutation clause are due largely to lax admininstration. The fact is that the precedents established by decisions rendered on special cases have so far weakened the powers of administration that additional legislation is

fraud under the homestead act than all other

Farm Land Within Reserves.

However carefully the boundaries of forest reserves may be selected, it is practically inevitable that more or less agricultural land should be included. Such land usually lies in the narrow valleys of the rivers. Its cupation for agricultural purposes is in interest of the region in which it lies and o the settlers who would make homes upon it. The presence of the latter in the reserves would, under whee laws, operate destinctly for the protection and general advantage of the gunerves. It is essential to the prosperity of
ant
the public-land states both that the forest
still reserves should be maintained and that all
by
of the land within their borders should be put to its best use. To exclude all agricultural lands by Presidential proclamation is not feasible, because of their small area, scal-tered location and irregular boundaries. Therethis to say of the timber and stone act: | fore we recommend that such lands be opened to agricultural entry.

Lease Grazing Lands.

advantage. A careful study seems to show, on the contrary, that the original entryment rarely realize more than ordinary wages for the time spent in making the entry and completing the transfer. The corporations which ultimately secure title usually absorb by far the greater part of the profit.

Settlement Is Obstructed.

In addition to the direct loss to the Government from the sale of the lands far below their real value, timber lands which should have been preserved for the use of

French and German Delegates Openly Disagree.

SKIRMISH LASTS ALL DAY

Patrol Against Contraband Develop First Trouble in Morocco Conference-Moorish Delegate Made Long Speech.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 22.- The plenipe entlaries were entertained at today's sitting of the Moroccan conference by an almost continuous skirmish be-tween M. Revoil, head of the French delegation, and Count you Tattenbach, the second of Germany's delegates. While the amenities were carefully observed, the other delegates were con-scious that today was the beginning of fresh controversies between France and Germany, which are likely to be long protracted and of increasing earn-

The differences displayed by the two plenipotentiaries suggested their dif-ference of race. M. Revoil was keen, analytical of mind, skillful in fine dip lomatic phrasings and with a grace o expression and a winning personality. Count von Tattenbach was downright of speech and soldierly in manner, trusting to the solidity of his ideas and

The two plenipotentiaries are not in sympathy and draw apart outside the council room. Both are of high ambi-tion and it will be difficult for either to yield to the other

Conference Acts on Report and Hears Speech by Moors.

APPROVES CONTRABAND RULES

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 22.-The international conference on Moroccan reforms assem-bled at the Town Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The presiding officer, the Duke of Almodovar, read messages from the Spanish Senate and Chamber of Deputies expressing hope for a successful issue of

The Marquis Visconti, head of the Italian mission, replying in the name of the delegates, made a significant reference to the international character of the agree ment to be concluded here. This was in-terpreted as referring to the Franco-German difficulty over the question of the international control of Morocco.

The conference adopted five of the 16 articles contained in the report on con-traband arms. Then, as the sitting had lasted two and a half hours, discussion of the remaining articles went over until Wednesday, tomorrow being reserved for the ceremonies attending the feast day of King Alfonso. The discussion brought out a lengthy discourse from Slidi Mo-hammed el Mokhri, the second of the Moroccan delegates, concerning Morocco's general attitude toward the conference. As he spoke in Arabic, the delegates listened silently, not comprehending word. Later they decided to have translation distributed to the members of

The next incident occurred when M. Revoll, head of the French mission, answering the Moors' request for time to refer certain features of their report to the Sultan, remarked that the Moors appeared desirous to refer some portions of it and not to refer others. Thereupon Sidi Mohammed declared that they were obliged to refer everything without ex-ception to the Sultan. This brought on refer important points to their respective

The draft of the report under disc aion, besides providing repressive laws by the powers, charges the Moroccan customs authorities with the repression of contraband along the coast. seizing a foreign ship, they must notify the legation of the country to which the ship belongs and, pending action on the part of the legation at Tangier, the Moroccan authorities shall install a guardian on board the ship. Upon the legation's approval of the seizure, the contraband cargo will be condemned, the proceeds going to the Moroccan treasury, while the fines will be distributed between the informers and the Moroccan treasury. The draft gives France exclusive con

trol over contraband on the Algerian frontier, and gives Spain exclusive con trol along the frontiers of Spain's pos-sessions in Morocco. The general principle of the plan is to leave the coast surveillance with the Moroccan customs, but, as the question of France's administering the customs comes up later, the Franco-German contention remains open.

CHINESE INVADE TONQUIN.

Repulsed With Great Slaughter by French and Native Army.

MARSEILLES, France, Jan. 22 .- The Chinese mail which arrived here to-day brought an account of the invasion of Tonquin. French Indo-China, by of Tonquin, French and Chinese regulars, who encountered a French force numbering 400 men, which 150 were Europeans. Th hours' battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Chinese, who lost 300 killed and 300 wounded. The French lost 16 men of the foreign legion and 2) Annammites killed.

BALKAN STATES ARE DEFIANT

Forming Customs Union Despite Objections of Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.-A dispatch received tonight from Belgrade says the Austrian frontier has been closed against Servia. This marks an acute stage in the trouble between Austria and Bulgaria on one side and Serria on the other as the result of secret negotiations between the Balkan stales for a mutual customs union. The efforts of Austria-Hungary to dominate the negotiations looking to the conclu-

the negotiations looking to the conclusion of this customs union have been unavailing. In the last note on the subject the Servian government rather insolently declined to be guided by Austria-Hungary's suggestions in the matter.

The negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Servia for the conclusion of a commercial treaty were officially broken off today because of Servian persistence in endeavoring to form a union with the

off today because of Servian persistence in endeavoring to form a union with the other Balkan states.

The incident brings three paints outfirst, the weakening of the influence of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans; second, the beginning of the formation of an economical union between the Balkan states leading possibly to a revival of the old dream of political union for the purpose of resisting the influence of the powers, and, third, the commercial advantages accruing to Germany from the embroilment of the Balkan states with Austria-Hungary, as Germany would win trade thereby.

LONDON, Jan. 23.-Telegraphing from Sofia yesterday the Times' correspon

"Contending that Bulgaria has no right under the provisions of the Berlin treaty

to conclude such a convention, Turkey has presented a note requesting that Bulgaria abandon the Servis-Bulgarian convention. Bulgaria refuses to comply with the request. Turkey's intervention apparently is attributable to Austro-Hungarian inspiration and introduces a new factor in the situation, but it is not known whether Turkey is ready to enforce the demand by frontier regulations."

REBELLION IN BESSARABIA

Bulgarian Mob Suppressed by Governor With Machine Guns.

BENDER, Bessarabia, Jan. 22.-There is a serious uprising in the vicinity of Kamarat, a Bulgarian colony in the gov-ernment of Bessarabla. The entire popu-lation has risen and made prisoners of the local authorities. The Vice-Governor, who set out yesterday with a squadron of dragoons and two guns, encountered a mob of 15,000 persons, many of whom were

The Vice-Governor immediately sent or for reinforcements and machine It is reported that many persons guns. It is reported that many persons have been killed in the neighboring vil-lages.

SUNDAY CELEBRATED

NOT A RIOT MARS HARMONY IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Strong Patrols Scatter Workmen and Newspapers Dare Not Express Candid Opinions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22-(7:50 P. M.)-The anniversary of Red Sunday has passed in the tamest fashion. There were no developments or disorders. Early dispatches from the interior report that no

erious trouble occurred anywhere. The day here was absolutely uneventful, except for the stoppage of work at some of the factories, but the attempt to make the strike general was a failure. A large proportion of the workmen disregarded the appeal. The electric light plants and the street-car service are both working.

All was quiet today, the most turbulent being overawed by the imposing military

preparations. Guards were especially thick in the Vassili Ostrov district, which, because of its large industrial population, is infested with disorderly persons. Joint patrols of cavalry and infantry swept up and down the streets at intervals and pickets were stationed at every corner. The man The many and then separated as the patrols came and went, evidently being in fear of the Cossack whips. Near the Narva gate the Putiloff works were patrolled by police men in squads of five, carrying pistols in addition to their usual swords. Putiloff works, where all except 4000 of the men have been paid off on account of lack of contracts, crowds of unemployed workmen gathered in front of the gates, noping to secure work.

The afternoon papers did not appear, but most of the morning papers were issued. They printed articles containing reminiscences of January 22, but were in an unsually temperate tone, on account, perhaps of the sentence of one year imposed upon Alexis Alexievitch Souverin, editor of the Russ. The Radical papers will not appear tomor-row, but the strike of the printers is

MONEY TO BUY DYNAMITE

Chicago Socialists Give It After Parade Through Snow.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.-A thousand me and women, carrying red flags, last night marched miles through slusa, sleet and wind in parade to commemoa discussion among the delegates, show-ing that they are all similarly obliged to year ago in St. Petersburg. The parade a hall where a meeting was held. Red flags fluttered applause to impassioned demands for revenge for those shot down in Russia. The name of President Roosevelt was hissed when mentioned by Seymour Stedman in connection with the sending of condol-ences on the assassination of Sergius. When the collection was taken up,

Thomas J. Margon announced: This money will be sent to the International Bureau at Brussels and from there to Russia to help widows and orphans and, if necessary, to buy dy-

New York Socialists Parade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—In commemora-tion of St. Petersburg's Red Sunday, So-cialists of New York to the number of more than 15,000 marched in procession through the streets of the East Side tenight and held a mass meeting in Union Square. The parade, which was arranged in pursuance of a call from the International Socialist Bureau, whose headquarters is in Brussels, was partici-pated in by more than 200 Socialist and workmen organizations with bands play-ing the "Marseillaise," displaying red flags and banners inscribed with revo-lutionary devices. Only two American flags were visible in the parade.

Red Flag Waves in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.-To the strains of the Marseillaise more than 4000 former sub-jects of the Russian Emperor marched through the streets of Boston tonight and later hold a mass meeting in Faneull Hall in memory of "Red Sunday." Torches, banners and red flags were greatly in evidence in the parade,

ENSIGN WADE ACQUITTED Court-Martial Does Not Change Find-

ing in Bennington Case. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Ensign Charles

T. Wade, charged with responsibility for the explosion on the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor, California, has been quitted by the court-martial.

This action was taken after a reconsideration of the case at the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, who was not en-Secretary of the Navy, who was not en-tirely satisfied with the original finding acquitting the officer of the charges and who called the court's attention to cer-tain evidence which he held did not en-tirely justify the conclusion. The court's action, however, having adhered to its original finding and acquitted the officer, the action is binding on the department and closes the case. and closes the case.

An order was issued at the Navy De-partment today detaching Ensign Wade from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and directing him to proceed home and awai

Croup, and How to Present it.

The cold weather of the Winter is usually dreaded by the parents of young children, as, he as careful as they may, colds are liable to be contracted, croup to follow and the wisdom of the household tested. The first requisite in the treatment of croup is promptness. Given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent the attack. When this is not done, or when the attack appears suddenly in the middle of the night, as it sometimes does, give this remedy freely until vomiting is produced and a cure will be effected. It has been in use for more than a third of a century, and has never been known to Isil, For sale by all druggists.

Advance of Wages in All Coal ALFARO'S FURIOUS FIGHT Districts.

OPPOSE WORK BY MINORS

Mitchell Denounces Officers of Western Miners' Federation as Liars and Champions National

Civic Federation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.-The general scale committee of the United Mineworkers of America today made its report to the convention. The report will be taken up for consideration tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The report makes the fol-

First—We recommend that districts 13, 14.
21, 24 and 25 he admitted to the joint conference; also the admission of all outlying districts whose operators are willing to parond-We demand a general advance of

12% per cent over the present scale. Third—We demand a run of mine basis. Fourth-We demand that the differentia between pick and machine mining shall be Fifth-We demand a uniform outside day

-We demand that all yardage and dead work be advanced to 12% per cent. Seventh—We demand that nobody under 16 years of age shall be employed in or around he mines. Eighth—We demand that our contract b effective April 15, 1906, and expire April 1,

wage scale.

Ninth-We demand that eight hours shall onstitute a day's work.

Tenth—That when the men go into the since in the morning they shall be entitled to two hours' pay, whether or not the min works the full two bours, but after the first two hours the men shall be paid for every hour thereafter by the hour for each hour or fractional part thereof. If for any reason the regular routine work cannot be furnished the inside labor for a portion of the first two hours, the operators may furnish other than

regular labor the unexpired time. Mitchell Calls Enemies Liars.

There was a sensational scene in th onvention which was an echo of the at tack made on John Mitchell by Robert Randall, of Dietz, Wyo., in last year's convention. Randall charged Mitchell, at that time, with having sold out the min-ers in the Colorado strike, and Mitchell made reply, branding the statement as

Today a delegate named A. F. Germer

of Mount Olive, Ill., made the charge that some of Randall's statements were correct last year. He presented a letter from Secretary Heywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, in which Heywoo denied the statement made in Mitchell's address of Saturday, that Western Federation members were taking the places of the United Mineworkers on strike. Mr. Mitchell made reply to this in very heated statement, denouncing Ran-dail's speech last year, branding Heywood's statements as false, and citing the places where Western Federation Miners had taken the strikers' places He named several places in Colorado and cited districts 2 and 14 and parts of Washington State Mr. Mitchell again referred, to the charge that he had sold out the Colorado strike, and was

strong in his denunciation of those mak-ing the charge. He was loudly cheered. Defends Civic Federation.

Mr. Mitchell said the association he had with the members of the Civic Federation had always been turned to the advantage of the United Mineworkers of America. He had not committed the organization to anything. The Civic Federat composed of 12 honorable gentlemen selves employers of union labor. The cardinal principle of the Civic Federation. he said, was to maintain friendly rela-tions with organized labor. The Civis Federation had favored the trade agreement and in recognizing the trade agree-

ment had recognized organized labor "True," he said, "it has men like Mr. Elliott but if we all thought alike there would be no organized labor and no mineworkers' organization. There would be no necessity for them."

John H. Walker, a Socialist leader, was recognized by Mr. Mitchell. He said the argument was tending to widen the breach between the mineworkers and the Western Federation of Miners. He urged The credentials committee made its final

report. It seated 2000 delegates, repre-senting 1900 locals and having 2005 votes. OPEN SHOP ON ALL CONTRACTS

Structural Workers Shut Out Allied Contractors.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.-The "open sho rule went into effect today on all the con-tracts of the Allied Iron Trades, Iron League and Employers' Association in this city, all of which are included in the National Association of Structural Steel and Iron Work. It was said that many of the independent contractors have also joined in the "open shop" movement. The enforcement of the open shop rule is practically a lockout against the Inter-

mational Association of Iron Workers, the local branches of which are the House-smiths' and Bridgemen's Unious.

The contractors declared that they have about 300 non-union men at work today, and in addition 500 experienced fromworkand in addition 500 experienced fromworkers who have deserted the unions. The
officers of the Housesmith's Union deny
that any of their men have deserted the
union. They also assert that the strike
has not been lost, and that the members
of the Allied Iron Trades, Iron League
and contracting firms will have to yield
to the union's terms, when business gets
brisk.

Strike in Humble Oil Field. HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 21.—The strike in the Humble oil field now involves about 466 men there. Non-recognition of the

For the Baby

So many mothers have written us, telling how much Mellin's Food has done for their babies, that we have thousands of mothers' letters in our files. If you feel interested, we will send you can write to the mothers yourself and verify them. Very likely we have letters, from someone in your vicinity whem you may know. A sample of Mellin's Food sent free on reconst.

The CHLY Infants' Food receiving the GRAND PRIZE at St. Lonis, 1904. Gold Medal, Highest Award, Portland, Ore. 1905. MELLIN'S POOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.

union and discharge of union men is given as the cause of the strike. It is stated by the strike leaders that the strike will be extended into other fields only as a last resort. The managers of the companies affected have declined to treat with the strikers.

Victorious Rebel Recognized as the President of Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL. Jan. 23 .- It now develops that during the attack made on the barracks by rioters on Friday night only 59 persons were killed and 84 wounded. The soldlers resisted until the next morning and then recognized

the next morning and the recognised the new government.

Before entering Quito, the capital, General Alfaco, the leader of the rev-olution, had a four hours fight at the village of Machahi with the government troops under Colonel Larren, re-sulting in \$50 men being killed and 100 wounded.

Ex-President Garcia's troops under Colonel Andrade are on their way to Quito, where they will surrender their arms. The people generally have al-ready recognized General Alfaro's gov-

LIBERAL GAINS CONTINUE.

Grandson of Peel, the Free-Trader

Loses His Seat. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Liberal gains continue. Hon. Robert W. Peel, son and helr of Viscount Peel and grandson of Sir Robert Peel, was defeated for the Harrow division of Middlesex today by the Liberal candidate. The seats are now distributed as fol-

lows: Liberals 262, Unionists 117, Nationalists 79, Laborites 42.

TREATS AFFAIR AS JOKE

Venezuelan Minister Refuses Explanation of Taigny Incident.

WILLEMSTAD, Jan. 23 .- Advices received here today say that the dean of the diplomatic corps at Caracas, the Beigian Charge d'Affaires, has conferred with Senor Ybarra, the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, on the inciex-French Charge d'Affaires, M. Talgny, on board the French steamer Mar-tinique off La Guayra, January 14. The Belgian official pointed out that the diplomatic corps considered M. Taigny to be a member of the corps until removed by his government and asked the Foreign Minister for an explanation of the position of Venezuela toward the

nembers of the corps. Senor Ybarra evaded the request and treated the Taigny incident lightly, re-marking that M. Taigny had "allowed himself to be caught like a rat in a trap.

There is a great lack of news at Caracas. The people of Venezuela are en-tirely ignorant of the situation.

Kills One of the Robbers. FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 22.-An un-

accessful attempt was made to rob the ault of the bank at Montague, Tex., this morning, and as a result one of the rob-bers is dead and another is believed to be

Early this morning, G. W. Bradley, who as sleeping apartments in the bank building, was awakened by the muffled report of an explosion. On approaching the room where the vault is located, he was fired on from within. He returned the fire, killing one of the robbers. Two of the men ran from the building and escaped.

Cardinal Gotti Dying.

ROME, Jan. 22.-Cardinal Gotti, pre fect of the propaganda, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia for some days, is dying.

Trust to Nature.

A great many Americans, both men and women, are thin, pale and puny, with poor circulation, because they have illitreated their stomachs by hasty eating or toe much eating, by consuming alcoholic beverages, or by too close confinement to home, office or factory, and in consequence the stomach must be treated in a natural way before they can rectify their earlier mistakes. The muscles in many such people, in fact in every weary, thin and thin-blooded person, do their work with great difficulty. As a result fatigue comes early, is extreme and lasts long. The demand for nutritive aid is ahead of the supply. To insure perfect health every tissue, bone, nerve and muscle should take from the blood certain materials and return to it certain others. It is necessary to prepare the muscie should take from the blood certain materials and return to it certain others. It is necessary to prepare the stomech for the work of taking up from the food what is necessary to make good, rich, red blood. We must go to Nature for the remedy. There were certain roots known to the Indians of this country before the advent of the whites which later came to the knowledge of the settlers and which are now growing rapidly in professional favor for the cure of obstinate stomach and liver troubles. These are found to be safe and yet certain in their cleansing and invigorating effect upon the stomach, liver and blood. These are: Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Bloodroot, Mandrake root. Then there is Black Cherrybark. The medicinal principles residing in these native roots when extracted with giverine as a solvent make the most reliable and efficient stomach tonic and liver invigorator, when combined in just the right proportions, as in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Where there is bankrupt vitality—such as nervous exhaustion, bad nutrition—and thin blood, the body acquires vigor and the nerves, blood and all the tissues feel the favorable effect of this sovereign remedy.

Although some physicians have been aware of the high medicinal value of the above mentioned plants, yet few have used pure giycerine as a solvent and usually the doctors' prescriptions called for the ingredients in varying amounts, with dicohol.

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THE INFLUENCE OF WHAT WE EAT

Young People Especially Are Susceptible to This Influence-The Secret of Health.

nourishment taken by body and mind, the extent to which this nourishment is assimilated, the form and proportions in which it is taken into the system, the amount of food and drink consumed, and the care given to the body and its various functions—all profoundly af-fect the health," says a recent editorial in "Good Housekeeping," that great authority on matters pertaining to the home "Some individuals think they can abuse the laws of Nature with impunity, but even generous endowments of physical vigor eventually succumb, while the great mass of people, especially the young peculiarly susceptible to the food

consume."
As "Good Housekeeping" in an editorial suggests, health depends not so much on the nourishment taken into the stomach as on the extent to which this nourishment is taken up by the system. Malta-Vita, the perfect malted whole-waeat food, so rich in nourishment, containing every food element necessary to the sustenance of the human body and mind, is readily assimilated. readily assimilated even by the weakest stomach, because of the large percentage of Maltose, or malt sugar, which it contains. Maltose is a natural sweetening agent and forms rich, healthy blood. Malta-Vita is especially beneficial for

children, and it is so good to cat-not at all like the tasteless variety of breakfasi foods-that the whole family welcome its appearance on the table. Always re to eat. Now for sale by all grocers,



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